Mapping the Landscape of 'No Poverty' Research: A Bibliometric Study of Trends and Emerging Themes

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Abstract
In alignment with the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals, this paper conducts a bibliometric analysis of "No Poverty" research to illuminate key trends, influential authors, and impactful topics. Despite global efforts, poverty remains pervasive, prompting the need for scholarly inquiry. Analyzing data from academic databases like Scopus, our study identifies a minimal global interest in "No Poverty" research, with only 17 publications over 37 years. However, a noticeable increase in publications since 2011 suggests a growing scholarly attention to the topic. Journal articles dominate the publication landscape, emphasizing their role in disseminating research findings. Diverse subject areas, including social sciences, environmental science, and business management, contribute to the interdisciplinary nature of poverty studies. The analysis also identifies thematic clusters focusing on socioeconomic interventions and ecological sustainability. While current research provides valuable insights, there's a call for innovative approaches and new research themes to address emerging challenges. Overall, this analysis underscores the multidimensional nature of "No Poverty" research and the importance of interdisciplinary collaboration in informing evidence-based policies toward poverty eradication and sustainable development goals.

Keywords: Bibliometric, poverty, no poverty, socioeconomic, sustainable development.

Abstrak
Selaras dengan Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa, makalah ini melakukan analisis bibliometrik penelitian "Tanpa Kemiskinan" untuk menerangi tren utama, penulis berpengaruh, dan topik yang berdampak. Meskipun ada upaya global, kemiskinan tetap merajalela, mendorong perlunya penyelidikan ilmiah. Menganalisis data dari basis data akademik seperti Scopus, studi kami mengidentifikasi minat global yang minimal dalam penelitian "Tanpa Kemiskinan", dengan hanya 17 publikasi selama 37 tahun. Namun, peningkatan publikasi yang signifikan sejak tahun 2011 menunjukkan perhatian ilmiah yang semakin meningkat terhadap topik ini. Artikel jurnal mendominasi lanskap publikasi, menekankan peran mereka dalam menyebarkan temuan penelitian. Berbagai bidang studi, termasuk ilmu sosial, ilmu lingkungan, dan manajemen bisnis, berkontribusi pada sifat interdisipliner studi kemiskinan. Analisis juga mengidentifikasi kluster tematik yang berfokus pada intervensi sosial ekonomi dan keberlanjutan ekologi. Meskipun penelitian saat ini memberikan wawasan berharga, ada seruan untuk pendekatan inovatif dan tema penelitian baru untuk mengatasi tantangan yang muncul. Secara keseluruhan, analisis ini menekankan sifat multidimensi dari penelitian "Tanpa Kemiskinan" dan pentingnya kolaborasi interdisipliner dalam menginformasikan kebijakan berbasis bukti menuju pemberantasan kemiskinan dan tujuan pembangunan berkelanjutan.

Kata kunci: Bibliometrik, kemiskinan, tanpa kemiskinan, sosial ekonomi, pembangunan berkelanjutan.

1. Introduction

In pursuing sustainable development, the United Nations has outlined 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to address global challenges by 2030 (Yumnam et al., 2024). Among these goals, "No Poverty" is a fundamental objective, aiming to eradicate extreme poverty and ensure social protection for all (Ullah et al., 2024). Despite international commitments and concerted efforts, poverty remains a pervasive and complex issue with far-reaching implications for human well-being, economic prosperity, and social cohesion. The eradication of poverty is a moral imperative and a prerequisite for achieving sustainable development (Holden et al., 2021). Poverty perpetuates cycles of deprivation, limiting individuals' opportunities for education, health care, and economic empowerment (Sun et al., 2023). Furthermore, poverty exacerbates social inequalities, undermines human dignity, and hinders inclusive growth and prosperity. While significant progress has been made in reducing global poverty rates, disparities persist within and across countries, regions, and communities. Moreover, the COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated poverty levels, pushing millions of people into extreme poverty and exacerbating existing vulnerabilities (Hassen & Bilali, 2024). In this context, understanding the dynamics of poverty, identifying effective interventions, and fostering inclusive development are imperative to realizing the vision of a world without poverty.

Despite the urgency and importance of addressing poverty, notable research gaps exist in the scholarly literature concerning "No Poverty." These gaps encompass several dimensions: (1) The volume of academic publications dedicated to "No Poverty" remains relatively low compared to other SDGs, indicating a lack of scholarly attention and prioritization of this critical issue. (2) Poverty is a multifaceted phenomenon influenced by economic, social, environmental, and political factors. However, interdisciplinary research exploring the intersections between poverty and various disciplines still needs to be expanded, hindering comprehensive understanding and innovative solutions. (3) While poverty affects populations globally, research efforts often concentrate on specific regions or countries, neglecting the diversity of experiences and contexts. Addressing geographic disparities in research can facilitate a more nuanced understanding of poverty dynamics and inform context-specific interventions. (4) Despite the proliferation of poverty alleviation programs and policies, rigorous evaluations of their effectiveness and impact often need to be improved. Robust empirical research assessing the outcomes of interventions is essential for guiding evidence-based policymaking and enhancing program efficacy. (5) Global trends such as climate change, urbanization, and technological advancements pose new challenges to poverty eradication efforts. Yet, research on the intersectionality of these trends with poverty dynamics still needs to be expanded, necessitating exploration and analysis to inform adaptive strategies.

In light of these research gaps, there is a critical need for a comprehensive and nuanced scholarly analysis of "No Poverty" to inform policy, practice, and advocacy efforts. Addressing poverty requires interdisciplinary collaboration, rigorous evaluation

of interventions, and attention to diverse contexts and perspectives. Therefore, this paper aims to conduct a bibliometric analysis of research on "No Poverty" to: (1) Identify key trends, influential authors, and prolific journals in the scholarly landscape of "No Poverty" research. (2) Assess the geographic distribution of research contributions and explore regional disparities in scholarly engagement. (3) Examine thematic clusters, keyword associations, and emerging research themes within poverty studies. By addressing these objectives, this paper seeks to contribute to a deeper understanding of poverty dynamics, foster interdisciplinary dialogue, and catalyze evidence-based actions toward realizing a more equitable and prosperous world for all.

2. Research Method

In this study, we employ a bibliometric analysis approach to map the scholarly landscape concerning "No Poverty" research. Bibliometric analysis provides a quantitative method to evaluate scholarly publications, their impact, and their interconnections (Purwanto & Irawan, 2023). By utilizing bibliometric techniques, we aim to discern key trends, influential authors, prolific journals, and impactful research topics within "No Poverty".

Data collection involves gathering relevant scholarly publications related to "No Poverty". We utilize academic databases such as Scopus to retrieve publications spanning a specified timeframe. Keywords and search queries tailored to capture relevant literature on "No Poverty" are employed to ensure comprehensive coverage of the research domain. To ensure the relevance and quality of the collected data, rigorous selection criteria are applied (Purwanto et al., 2024). Publications considered for inclusion in the analysis must directly address the theme of No Poverty. Moreover, we prioritize peer-reviewed journal articles, conference proceedings, and scholarly books to maintain scholarly rigor and credibility. The collected data undergoes comprehensive analysis to uncover various bibliometric indicators and patterns (Pitaloka et al., 2024). We employ statistical methods, network analysis, and visualization techniques to identify publication trends, citation patterns, co-authorship networks, and thematic clusters within the No Poverty research landscape.

We utilize specialized software tools such as VOSviewer to conduct the bibliometric analysis. These tools facilitate the processing and visualization of bibliographic data (Pitaloka et al., 2024), enabling us to identify critical patterns and relationships among topics in the extensive literature on "No Poverty." We can analyze relevant research trends by leveraging these tools and uncover influential authors and works. The outcomes of this analysis provide valuable insights and profound interpretations of the developments in "No Poverty" research.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Publication Trends Related to No Poverty

Figure 1 illustrates the publication trends related to Environmental Psychology. There is minimal global researcher interest in documenting their research findings on "No Poverty." Using the keyword "No Poverty" for Article Title Search in the Scopus

database, only 17 publications were found from 1986 to 2023. The figure indicates one publication in 1986, followed by no publications for several years until another publication appeared in 1996. Subsequently, there were no publications on this theme until 2004, when one publication was found. The trend continued with sporadic publications: two in 2011, one in 2016, two each in 2018 and 2019, one in 2020, three in 2021, two in 2022, and one in 2023.

So, first, the data indicates a minimal global interest among researchers in documenting their findings on the topic of "No Poverty." Despite being a critical issue in global development, the number of publications related to this theme could be much higher, with only 17 publications identified over 37 years (1986-2023). This suggests that "No Poverty" might not receive the same attention or prioritization within academic research as other topics.
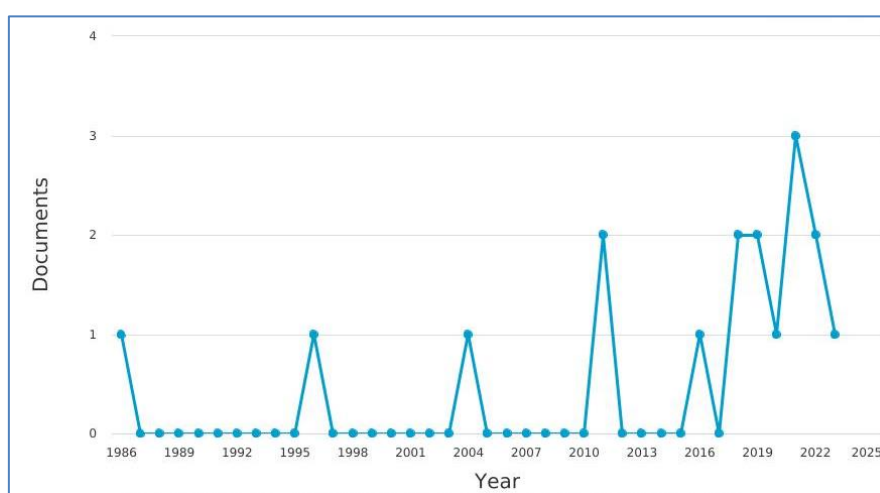

Figure 1. Publication Trends Related to No Poverty
Source: Scopus Analyze

Second, The publication trends exhibit a fluctuating pattern over time. There are noticeable gaps in the publication years, with no publications recorded for specific periods, such as between 1987 and 1995 and between 1997 and 2003. These gaps imply intermittent scholarly attention or engagement with "No Poverty." The sporadic nature of publications may reflect varying interest levels or shifts in research focus within the academic community over time.

Third, while there were sporadic publications in earlier years, the data indicates a noticeable increase in publications from 2011 onwards. This suggests a potential emergence of interest or renewed attention towards "No Poverty" in the academic community in recent years. The increase in publications during this period could be attributed to factors such as growing awareness of poverty-related issues, shifts in funding priorities, or advancements in research methodologies enabling deeper exploration of the topic.

Fourth, the data also highlights yearly variability in publication counts. For instance, while there were only one or two publications in most years, there were notable peaks in certain years, such as three publications in 2021. This variability could be influenced

by factors such as specific events or initiatives related to poverty alleviation, the publication of seminal works that attract attention to the topic, or changes in funding opportunities that incentivize research in this area.

Fifth, the limited number of "No Poverty" publications underscores the need for greater research attention and investment in addressing this critical issue. Further research in this area could contribute to a deeper understanding of the multifaceted nature of poverty, inform evidence-based policies and interventions, and ultimately contribute to global efforts towards poverty eradication and sustainable development.

Then, while the publication trends related to "No Poverty" exhibit fluctuations and limited overall engagement, the emergence of increased interest in recent years signals a potential shift towards greater scholarly attention to this pressing global challenge.

Analyzing the types of publications related to "No Poverty" provides valuable insights into disseminating research findings and the scholarly discourse surrounding this critical issue (see Figure 2). First, the data reveals that journal articles constitute the majority (58.8%) of publications related to "No Poverty." This dominance underscores the significance of peer-reviewed academic journals as primary platforms for sharing research findings and contributing to scholarly discourse on poverty-related topics. Journal articles typically undergo rigorous peer review processes, enhancing the credibility and reliability of the research presented.
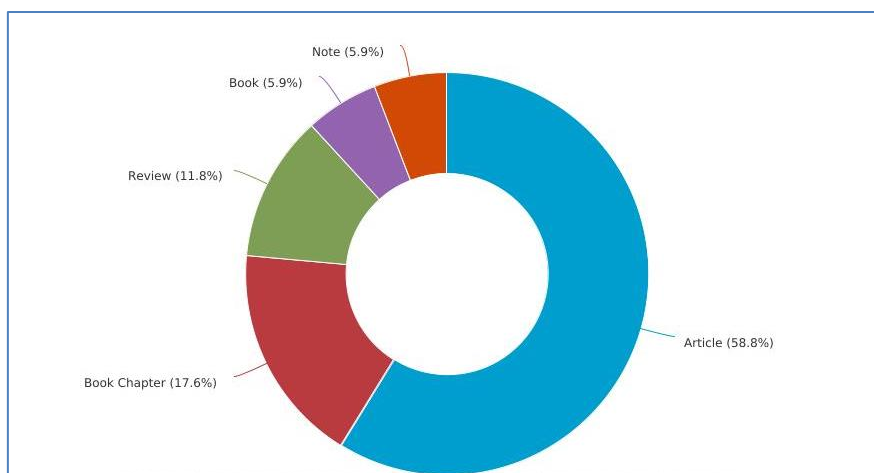

Figure 2. Types of Publications Related to No Poverty
Source: Scopus Analyze

Second, Book chapters represent a considerable portion (17.6%) of the publications on "No Poverty." This suggests that scholarly works published as chapters in edited volumes or compilations also significantly disseminate knowledge and perspectives on poverty-related issues. Book chapters often provide in-depth analyses, theoretical frameworks, or case studies, contributing valuable insights to the existing literature on poverty alleviation and sustainable development.

Third, the presence of review articles comprising 11.8% of the publications indicates the importance of synthesizing existing research, identifying trends, and highlighting

gaps in knowledge regarding "No Poverty." Review articles play a crucial role in summarizing the state of the art, offering critical reflections, and guiding future research directions in poverty studies.

Fourth, while comparatively smaller in percentage (5.9% each), books and notes also make meaningful contributions to the literature on "No Poverty." Books provide comprehensive analyses, theoretical frameworks, or empirical studies, offering in-depth perspectives on poverty and its alleviation strategies. Conversely, Notes may include brief communications, commentaries, or case studies, offering concise insights or observations on specific poverty-related issues.

Fifth, the distribution of publication types reflects the diverse forms of scholarly engagement with "No Poverty." Researchers employ various formats, including journal articles, book chapters, reviews, books, and notes, to disseminate their findings, theories, and perspectives on poverty-related issues. This diversity of publication formats enriches the discourse, catering to different audiences and facilitating interdisciplinary exchanges and collaborations.

Analyzing publication types related to "No Poverty" underscores the multifaceted nature of scholarly engagement with this complex global challenge. While journal articles remain the primary mode of dissemination, the presence of book chapters, reviews, books, and notes reflects the diverse and interdisciplinary nature of poverty studies, enriching the body of knowledge and informing policy and practice to address poverty and promote sustainable development.

Analyzing the subject areas in which research related to "No Poverty" is published provides valuable insights into the interdisciplinary nature of poverty studies and the diverse perspectives from which this critical issue is examined (see Figure 3). First, the data reveals that the majority (32.1%) of research related to "No Poverty" is published within the field of Social Sciences. This dominance underscores the central role of social science disciplines, such as sociology, psychology, anthropology, and political science, in understanding poverty's causes, consequences, and dynamics. Research in this domain often explores social structures, inequalities, policy interventions, and the lived experiences of marginalized communities affected by poverty.

Second, Environmental Science is another prominent subject area for research on "No Poverty," representing 14.3% of publications. This indicates the growing recognition of the interconnectedness between environmental degradation, resource depletion, and poverty. Research in this field examines the impacts of environmental factors on poverty levels, sustainable development strategies, and the role of environmental conservation in poverty alleviation efforts.

Third, research related to "No Poverty" in the Arts and Humanities domain (10.7%) highlights the multidimensional nature of poverty and its cultural, historical, and ethical dimensions. Studies in this area may explore representations of poverty in literature, art, media, and cultural narratives, shedding light on societal perceptions, stigma, and narratives surrounding poverty and inequality.

Fourth, "No Poverty" research is also evident within Business, Management, and Accounting (10.7%). This indicates a growing interest in understanding the role of businesses, enterprises, and financial systems in poverty reduction, sustainable development, and corporate social responsibility initiatives. Studies in this field may explore poverty alleviation through entrepreneurship, microfinance, corporate philanthropy, and inclusive business models.
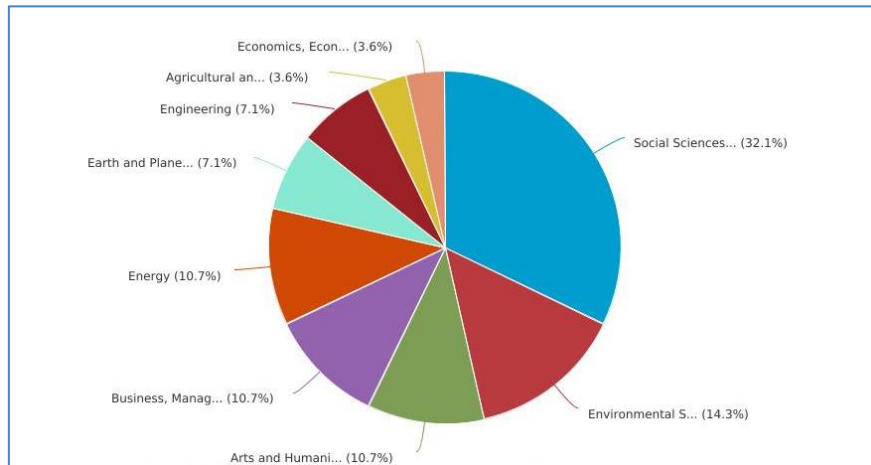

Figure 3. Fields Related to No Poverty
Source: Scopus Analyze

Fifth, the distribution of research across various subject areas reflects the interdisciplinary nature of poverty studies, with contributions from fields such as Energy (10.7%), Earth and Planetary Sciences (7.1%), Engineering (7.1%), Agricultural and Biological Sciences (3.6%), and Economics, Econometrics, and Finance (3.6%). This interdisciplinary approach facilitates a comprehensive understanding of poverty, encompassing economic, environmental, technological, and social dimensions and enabling holistic approaches to poverty eradication and sustainable development.

The analysis of subject areas in which "No Poverty" research is published underscores the multifaceted nature of poverty as a global challenge and the need for interdisciplinary collaborations and perspectives in addressing it comprehensively. By drawing on insights from diverse fields, researchers can contribute to more effective policy interventions, innovative solutions, and transformative changes aimed at achieving the goal of poverty eradication and promoting sustainable and inclusive development.

The analysis of the main platforms for publishing research related to "No Poverty" provides valuable insights into disseminating knowledge and the scholarly discourse surrounding this critical global issue. Here are some key observations and analyses based on the platforms highlighted in Figure 4.

First, the data indicates a diverse range of platforms that serve as venues for publishing research on "No Poverty." These platforms include academic journals such as *Canadian Public Policy, Agriculture And Food Security, Australian Mining, International Journal of Environment Workplace and Employment*, and *International Social Work*. The presence of diverse publishing platforms underscores poverty

studies' multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary nature, with contributions from various fields and disciplines.

Second, including *Canadian Public Policy* as one of the main publishing platforms suggests the importance of policy-oriented research in addressing poverty-related issues. This platform likely publishes scholarly articles, policy analyses, and research reports that examine poverty trends, social welfare programs, and policy interventions aimed at poverty reduction in Canada and globally. Research published on this platform may contribute to evidence-based policymaking and advocacy efforts to combat poverty.
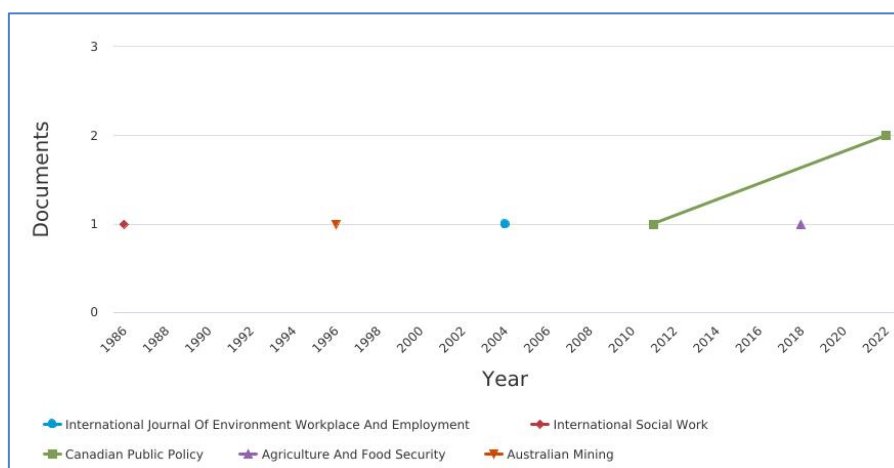

Figure 4. Top 5 Platforms for No Poverty
Source: Scopus Analyze

Third, *Agriculture and Food Security* is a primary publishing platform highlighting the intersection between poverty, agriculture, and food security. Research published on this platform may explore rural poverty, smallholder agriculture, food insecurity, and sustainable agricultural practices aimed at poverty alleviation and food sovereignty. By addressing the root causes of hunger and malnutrition, research in this field contributes to broader efforts to eradicate poverty and achieve food security.

Fourth, the inclusion of *Australian Mining* as a platform for publishing research related to "No Poverty" suggests a focus on the socioeconomic impacts of extractive industries on local communities, particularly in resource-rich regions. Research published on this platform may examine issues such as resource governance, community development, environmental sustainability, and social justice in the context of mining activities. Research in this field aims to mitigate adverse impacts on vulnerable populations and promote inclusive and sustainable development by addressing the social dimensions of resource extraction.

Fifth, including the *International Journal of Environment Workplace and Employment* and *International Social Work* as publishing platforms reflects the interdisciplinary nature of poverty studies and the importance of addressing poverty within broader social and environmental contexts. Research published in these journals may explore ecological justice, sustainable livelihoods, social protection, and community empowerment as strategies for poverty reduction and social inclusion.

The analysis of the main publishing platforms for research on "No Poverty" highlights the diverse range of venues where scholarly knowledge on poverty-related issues is disseminated. By publishing on these platforms, researchers contribute to advancing understanding, informing policy and practice, and fostering dialogue and collaboration toward the goal of eradicating poverty and promoting sustainable development.

3.2. Top Researchers in No Poverty at The Global Level

The analysis of research and reputable publications related to "No Poverty" reveals interesting insights into the geographical distribution of scholarly contributions to this critical global issue. Figure 5 indicates that research and reputable publications related to "No Poverty" are predominantly conducted by researchers from Canada. This suggests that Canadian scholars and institutions play a significant role in advancing knowledge and understanding of domestic and international poverty-related issues. The prominence of Canada in poverty research may be attributed to various factors, including solid academic institutions, robust research funding, and a commitment to social justice and equity.
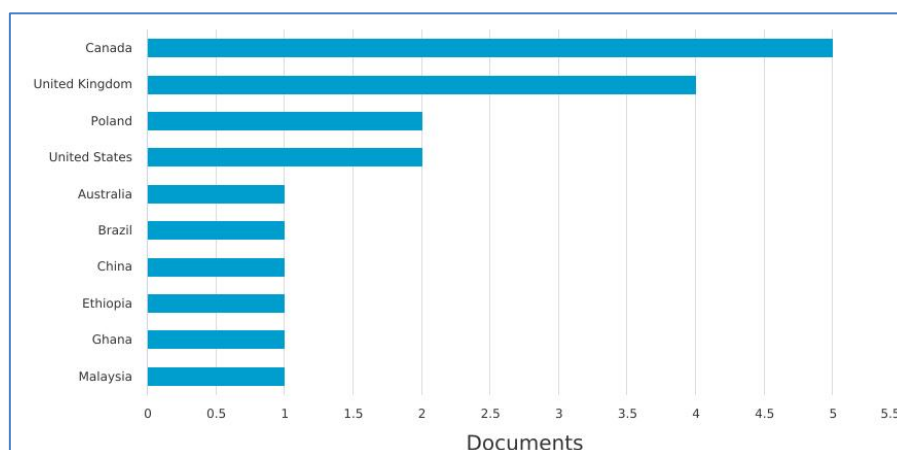

Figure 5. Top Publications by Country
Source: Scopus Analyze

Following Canada, the United Kingdom and Poland occupy the second and third positions, respectively, in terms of research and reputable publications on "No Poverty." This highlights the contributions of scholars from these countries to the global discourse on poverty alleviation and sustainable development. The United Kingdom's strong research infrastructure and history of engagement in international development initiatives likely contribute to its prominent position in poverty research. Similarly, Poland's growing academic reputation and commitment to addressing social inequalities may explain its significant contributions to poverty-related research.

Figure 5 also identifies several other countries, including the United States, Australia, China, Ethiopia, Ghana, and Malaysia, among the top contributors to research and reputable publications on "No Poverty." These countries represent diverse geographical regions and varying levels of economic development, indicating the global nature of poverty research and the widespread recognition of poverty as a pressing global challenge that requires collective action and collaboration across borders.

The geographical distribution of research contributions underscores the importance of global collaboration and partnerships in addressing complex issues such as poverty. By leveraging diverse perspectives, expertise, and resources from different countries, researchers can generate innovative solutions, develop effective interventions, and advance relevant and applicable knowledge across diverse contexts. Collaborative research initiatives can promote cross-cultural understanding, mutual learning, and solidarity in pursuing poverty eradication and sustainable development goals.

While certain countries contribute significantly to poverty-related research, disparities in research capacities and resources across regions remain challenging. Efforts to enhance research capacities, particularly in low- and middle-income countries, are essential to ensure equitable participation and representation in the global discourse on poverty. Strengthening research infrastructures, building research networks, and increasing investments in research and education can empower researchers from diverse backgrounds to contribute meaningfully to poverty alleviation efforts on a global scale.
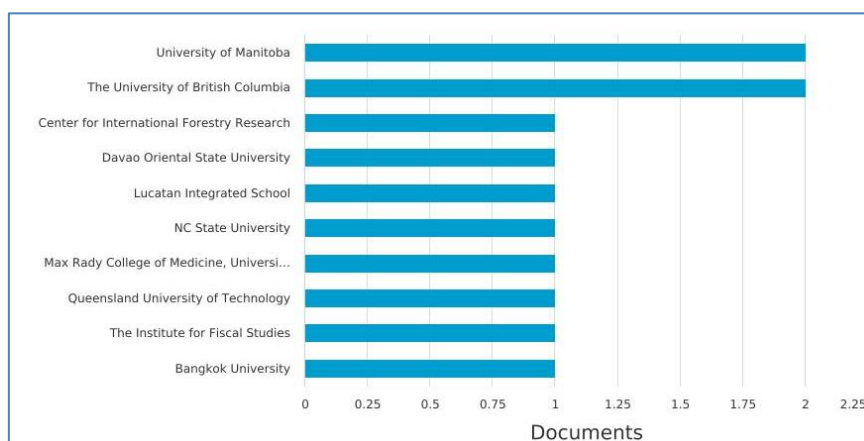

Figure 6. Top Publications by Affiliation
Source: Scopus Analyze

The analysis of research and reputable publications related to "No Poverty" underscores the diverse geographical landscape of poverty research and the critical role of global collaboration in addressing this complex and multifaceted challenge. By fostering partnerships, sharing knowledge, and mobilizing resources across borders, researchers can contribute to advancing the agenda for poverty eradication and promoting inclusive and sustainable development worldwide.

Figure 6 shows that the University of Manitoba and The University of British Columbia emerged as leading institutions in research contributions to "No Poverty" themes. This suggests a strong commitment from these universities to addressing poverty-related issues through academic research, teaching, and community engagement. The presence of multiple researchers from these institutions underscores the depth and breadth of expertise within their academic communities, spanning various disciplines and approaches to poverty research.

Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), among the top contributing institutions, highlights the importance of interdisciplinary approaches to understanding and addressing poverty. As a research organization focusing on forestry, CIFOR likely engages in studies that explore the nexus between forest management, livelihoods, and poverty reduction strategies. This indicates the significance of natural resource management and environmental sustainability in poverty alleviation efforts.

The presence of Davao Oriental State University and Lucatan Integrated School among the contributing institutions underscores the importance of local and regional perspectives in poverty research. Institutions in regions directly affected by poverty often play a crucial role in conducting context-specific research, identifying local challenges, and implementing community-based interventions to address poverty and inequality.

The inclusion of NC State University and Max Rady College of Medicine reflects the diverse disciplinary backgrounds and research interests of institutions contributing to poverty-related research. While NC State University likely engages in multidisciplinary research spanning areas such as agriculture, economics, and social sciences, Max Rady College of Medicine's involvement suggests a focus on health-related aspects of poverty and social determinants of health.

The presence of institutions such as Queensland University of Technology, The Institute for Fiscal Studies, and Bangkok University underscores the global reach and collaboration in poverty research. These institutions represent diverse geographical regions and contribute unique perspectives and methodologies to understanding and addressing poverty challenges in their respective contexts.

The analysis of institutional affiliations of researchers publishing on "No Poverty" themes highlights poverty research's collaborative and interdisciplinary nature. Researchers can generate comprehensive insights, innovative solutions, and evidence-based strategies to combat poverty and promote sustainable development globally by bringing together expertise from academic institutions, research organizations, and community partners. Collaboration across institutions and regions is essential for fostering inclusive and equitable approaches to poverty alleviation that address the diverse needs and realities of vulnerable populations worldwide.

Figure 7 shows that the list of researchers includes individuals with diverse geographic backgrounds, indicating a global interest in and engagement with poverty-related research. This diversity of perspectives is crucial for understanding the complex and multifaceted nature of poverty and for developing context-specific solutions tailored to the unique challenges faced by different regions and communities.

The researchers listed represent a range of disciplinary backgrounds, spanning fields such as economics, environmental science, social work, public health, and education. This interdisciplinary engagement reflects the multifaceted nature of poverty and the need for holistic approaches that consider economic, social, environmental, and health-related dimensions of poverty and its impacts.

The presence of researchers such as Forget (Forget, 2011; Forget, 2022), Atmadja (Lawlor et al., 2019), Awunyo-Vitor (Wongnaa & Awunyo-Vitor, 2018), and Bakr (Mohammed et al., 2021) suggests leadership and expertise in poverty-related research within their respective fields. These individuals contributed significantly to advancing knowledge, shaping policy, and implementing interventions aimed at poverty alleviation and sustainable development. Their expertise extends across various aspects of poverty, including measurement, analysis, policy evaluation, and program implementation.
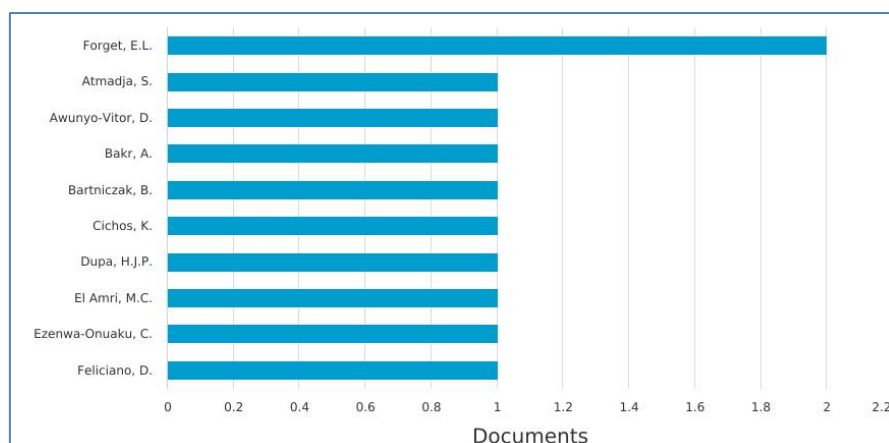

Figure 7. Top Publications by Researchers
Source: Scopus Analyze

Alongside established scholars, the list includes researchers such as Bartniczak (Sobczak et al., 2021), Cichos (Cichos & Salvia, 2018), Dupa (Maimad et al., 2023), El Amri (Mohammed et al., 2021), Ezenwa-Onuaku (Ezenwa-Onuaku, 2020), and Feliciano (Feliciano, 2019), indicating the emergence of new voices and perspectives in poverty research. These emerging researchers may bring fresh insights, innovative methodologies, and novel approaches to understanding and addressing poverty challenges, contributing to the field's ongoing evolution.

The identification of multiple researchers who share a concern for research related to "No Poverty" suggests the existence of collaborative networks and communities of practice dedicated to advancing knowledge and fostering dialogue on poverty-related issues. Collaborative efforts among researchers facilitate knowledge exchange, capacity building, and collective action toward achieving common goals, such as poverty eradication and sustainable development.

The analysis of researchers demonstrating a concern for "No Poverty" research highlights the diversity, expertise, and collaborative spirit within the global research community dedicated to addressing this pressing global challenge. By leveraging interdisciplinary perspectives, fostering collaboration, and engaging with diverse stakeholders, researchers can contribute to generating evidence-based solutions, informing policy decisions, and advancing the agenda for poverty eradication and social justice on a global scale.

3.3. Bibliometric Analysis Results

The analysis of bibliometric data using VOSviewer, as depicted in Figure 8, provides valuable insights into the thematic clusters and keyword associations within research related to "No Poverty." The analysis reveals the presence of two distinct clusters within the body of research on "No Poverty." Cluster 1, represented by red nodes, is characterized by keywords such as basic income, experimental study, guaranteed annual income, income, mincome, and poverty. Cluster 2, represented by green nodes, is characterized by keywords such as agriculture, climate change, food security, sustainable development, sustainable development goals, and technical efficiency. The identification of these two clusters suggests the existence of distinct thematic areas or research themes within the broader field of poverty studies.

Cluster 1, represented by red nodes, focuses on socioeconomic interventions and policy measures aimed at poverty alleviation. Keywords such as basic income, guaranteed annual income, and mincome suggest a focus on income redistribution strategies, social welfare programs, and poverty mitigation measures. The presence of keywords related to experimental studies indicates an emphasis on empirical research and evaluation of intervention effectiveness in addressing poverty challenges.
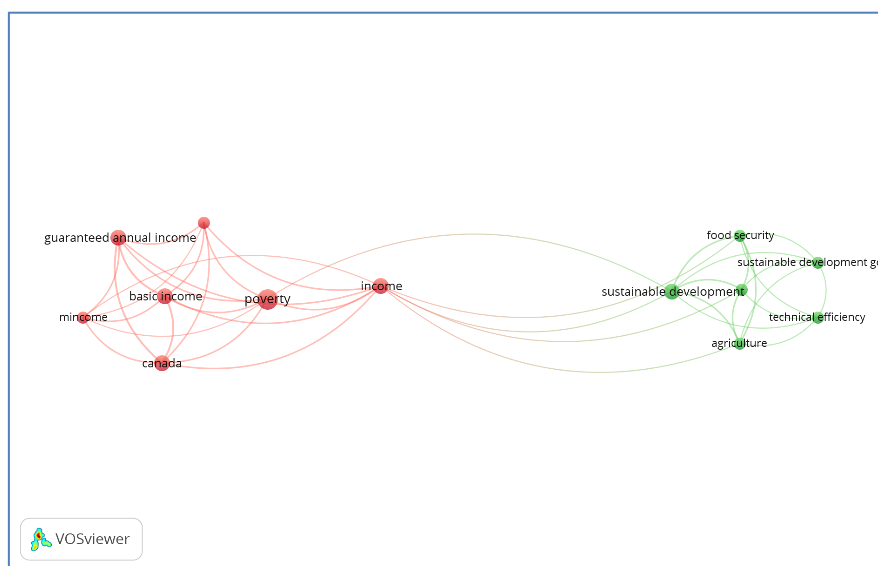

Figure 8. Network Visualization
Source: VOSviewer Output

Cluster 2, represented by green nodes, appears to center around environmental sustainability, agricultural development, and food security themes. Keywords such as agriculture, climate change, and food security suggest a focus on the intersection between poverty, environmental degradation, and agricultural livelihoods. Including keywords such as sustainable development goals and technical efficiency indicates a broader emphasis on achieving sustainable development outcomes and enhancing the productivity and efficiency of farming practices.

While the two clusters represent distinct thematic areas, there are likely significant overlaps and interdisciplinary connections between them. For instance, addressing poverty requires attention to both socioeconomic factors (Cluster 1) and environmental sustainability (Cluster 2), as poverty and environmental degradation are often

intertwined. Understanding these interconnected dynamics is essential for developing holistic and integrated approaches to poverty alleviation and sustainable development.

Identifying thematic clusters and keyword associations can inform future research agendas, policy formulation, and strategic interventions to address poverty and promote sustainable development. By understanding the key themes, trends, and connections within the literature on "No Poverty," researchers, policymakers, and practitioners can identify priority areas for action, leverage synergies between different sectors, and develop evidence-based strategies for achieving Sustainable Development Goals related to poverty eradication and environmental sustainability.

In conclusion, the bibliometric analysis using VOSviewer highlights the multidimensional nature of research on "No Poverty" and the interconnectedness between socioeconomic interventions and environmental sustainability. By recognizing these thematic clusters and keyword associations, stakeholders can enhance collaboration, innovation, and impact in addressing poverty challenges and advancing sustainable development agendas on a global scale.
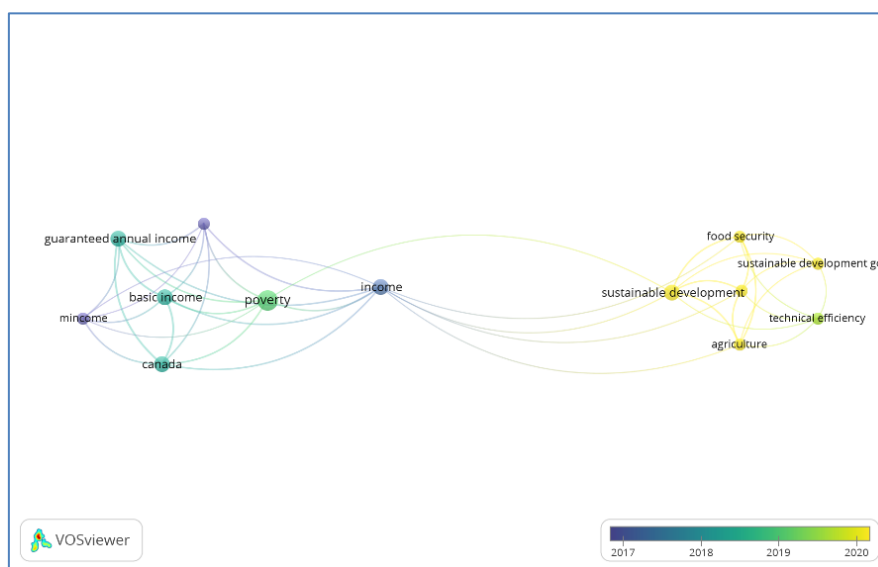

Figure 9. Overlay Visualization
Source: VOSviewer Output

The analysis of Figures 9 and 10 provides valuable insights into the temporal trends and research saturation within the thematic clusters related to "No Poverty." Figure 9 suggests that Cluster 1 themes are characterized by a darker color, indicating that these research themes have been studied longer. Conversely, Cluster 2 themes appear lighter in color, suggesting that these research themes are relatively more recent. This temporal distinction implies a shift in research focus over time, with Cluster 1 themes representing longstanding areas of inquiry and Cluster 2 themes reflecting emerging or evolving research priorities in poverty studies.

Despite the temporal differences in research focus, Figure 10 indicates that both Cluster 1 and Cluster 2 themes have been extensively studied, as evidenced by the large node sizes representing high publication volumes. While Cluster 2 themes may

have emerged more recently, they have already garnered significant research attention and have become established areas of inquiry within the field of poverty research. The saturation of research across both thematic clusters underscores the need for innovative approaches and new research directions to address gaps and challenges in current knowledge.

The observation that all themes in both Cluster 1 and Cluster 2 have been extensively studied highlights the need for identifying and exploring new research themes in poverty studies. While existing research has generated valuable insights and evidence, continued innovation and exploration of new topics are essential for advancing understanding, addressing emerging challenges, and informing evidence-based policies and interventions. New research themes may include emerging issues, understudied populations, innovative methodologies, or interdisciplinary approaches that push the boundaries of current knowledge and contribute to transformative change in addressing poverty and inequality.
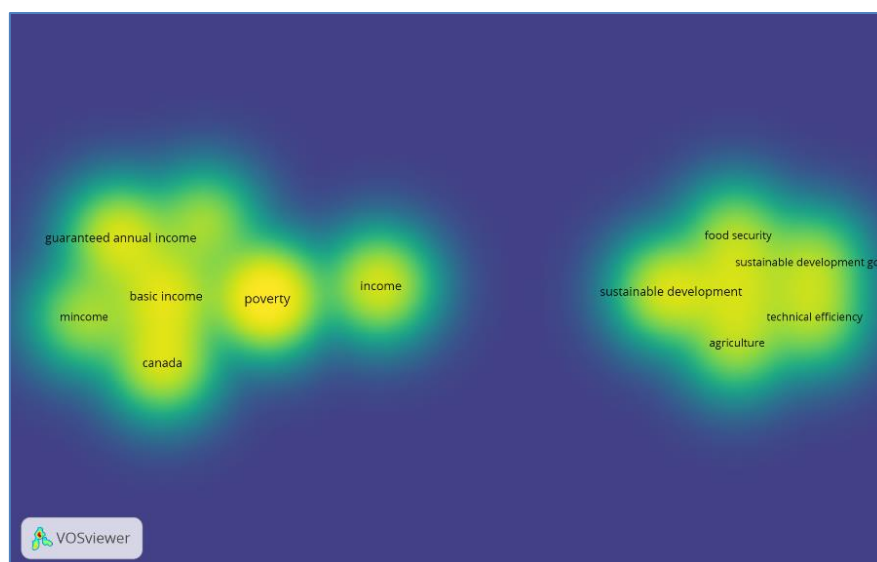

Figure 10. Density Visualization
Source: VOSviewer Output

The call for new research themes presents an opportunity for interdisciplinary and cross-sectoral collaborations to tackle complex poverty-related challenges from diverse perspectives. By integrating insights from different disciplines, such as economics, sociology, environmental science, public health, and technology, researchers can explore novel approaches, identify synergies, and develop holistic solutions that address the multifaceted dimensions of poverty and promote sustainable development.

New research themes in poverty studies have the potential to inform policy formulation, program design, and practice interventions aimed at poverty alleviation and social inclusion. By generating fresh evidence and innovative solutions, researchers can contribute to the development of more effective and targeted interventions that address the evolving needs and realities of marginalized populations affected by poverty. This can ultimately lead to more impactful policies and

interventions that contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and eradicating poverty on a global scale.

The analysis of Figures 9 and 10 underscores the importance of identifying new research themes in poverty studies to address gaps, foster innovation, and advance knowledge in the field. By embracing interdisciplinary perspectives, leveraging emerging methodologies, and prioritizing collaboration, researchers can contribute to transformative change and create lasting impact in the fight against poverty and inequality.

4. Conclusion

The bibliometric analysis conducted in this study sheds light on various aspects of research related to "No Poverty," offering valuable insights into the scholarly landscape, publication trends, influential authors, thematic clusters, and geographical distribution of contributions.

First and foremost, the analysis reveals a minimal global interest among researchers in documenting their findings on "No Poverty," as evidenced by the relatively low number of publications identified over the study period. Despite being a critical issue in global development, "No Poverty" does not receive the same level of attention within academic research as other topics, indicating a potential gap in scholarly engagement.

However, the analysis also highlights some positive trends, such as increased publications in recent years, suggesting a potential emergence of interest or renewed attention towards "No Poverty" in the academic community. This increase may be attributed to growing awareness of poverty-related issues and advancements in research methodologies.

Furthermore, the analysis underscores the interdisciplinary nature of poverty studies, with contributions from diverse fields such as social sciences, environmental science, business, management, and agriculture. This multidisciplinary approach enables a comprehensive understanding of poverty and facilitates holistic approaches to poverty eradication and sustainable development.

Identifying thematic clusters within the body of research on "No Poverty" highlights the interconnectedness between socioeconomic interventions and environmental sustainability, emphasizing the importance of integrated approaches to address poverty challenges effectively.

Moreover, the analysis of top researchers and institutions contributing to "No Poverty" research provides insights into the global distribution of scholarly expertise and collaboration networks, underscoring the importance of international collaboration in tackling poverty globally.

This study's findings call for continued efforts to enhance research attention and investment in addressing "No Poverty," identify new research themes, foster interdisciplinary collaborations, and leverage innovative approaches to advance knowledge and inform evidence-based policies and interventions aimed at poverty

eradication and sustainable development. Researchers, policymakers, and practitioners can make meaningful strides towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and creating a more just and equitable world by working together across disciplines and borders.

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