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A Bibliometric Analysis on Poverty Alleviation

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M. Kabir Hassan, Muneer M. Alshater, Hasanul Banna, and Md Rabiul Alam

Hasanul Banna
(Corresponding Author)
Accounting, Finance and Banking
Business School
Manchester Metropolitan University
All Saints Campus, Manchester, M15 6BH, United Kingdom
Email: b.banna@mmu.ac.uk

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A Bibliometric Analysis on Poverty Alleviation

Abstract

Purpose - World legends and the scientific community have taken the devastating impact of poverty issue seriously which has been reflected in the growing trend of research in this area. Hence, this paper aims to conduct a bibliometric analysis on poverty alleviation literature, discuss the various dimensions of poverty alleviation, and deliver some ideas for future research.

Design/methodology/approach – This study deploys a combined quali-quantitative method familiar as meta-literature review on 454 articles collected from the web of science (WoS) database with social science citation index (SSCI) coverage over the period 1971-2020. Using Rstudio, VOSviewer, and Excel, the collected data have been analysed from different lenses.

Findings – The study considers the most contributing scientific actors like authors, journals, topics, institutions, and countries as parameters for analysing articles. Based on the analysis from various perspectives, it determines five main research streams upon which it provides some potential research directions to be considered in future research.

Originality – This study provides a retrospective on the scientific works and collective efforts of scholars germane to poverty alleviation from the -highest ranked journals, which would help better understand the literature development and the intellectual structure of this field.

Limitation – The study solely relies on the articles available in the WoS database with index in social science citation Index (SSCI). However, it excludes analysing thousands of articles on the same topic available in other platforms.

Keywords - *Poverty alleviation; SDGs; Meta-literature review; Content analysis; Bibliometric..*

A Bibliometric Analysis on Poverty Alleviation

1. Introduction

Poverty has been prevalent for millenniums, and it encumbers people's sustainable living with deprivation of food, shelter, education, nutrition, medical services and other resources/opportunities. It results in class struggle and societal inequality (Cazacu & Crudu, 2019). Though it is strongly depicted and showcased in third world nations, it has also been a serious issue and matter of concern in the richest and most advanced nations nowadays (Pritchett, 2014). The poverty line has been defined differently at different times based on the contexts. Currently, the established poverty line refers to people living with less than US\$1.90 per day. According to the World Bank (2016) stats, 10.7% of the human population (0.77 billion people) fall into this category. This has created a notable area of research with prevalent pieces such as Kuznets (1963) study on inequality and Sen (1976) study on poverty.

Realising its devastating impact, eliminating poverty from society is also the first and foremost agenda of the SDGs and the World Social Summit has emphasised on its solution to maintain ethical, social, political, and economic equity in society. The notion of dealing with the study of poverty has become much stronger and gained intensive attention of the scholars with the Nobel prize award in 2019 by Abhijit Banerjee, Esther Duflo, and Michael Kremer, who have carried out an experimental study on poverty alleviation focusing on the global context (Cardoso & Teixeira, 2020). Though studies are always undergoing on eradicating poverty, it is still a debatable issue as all the strategies pertinent to poverty alleviation are not equally applicable to all social contexts. As seen, some strategies dealing with poverty eradication are well suited in some contexts, whereas some are in others'. Therefore, considering the social consequence, the term poverty needs to undergo a minute examination to experience its impact on the poor and other vulnerable social groups (Daw et al., 2011).

The recent global pandemic has intensified poverty across the world. At the beginning of 2020, the poverty rate was in declining axis and hoped to end by 2030; now researchers and practitioners are trying to implement potential strategies to reduce poverty by this time¹. As noted, the overall poverty rate declined from 15.7% to 8.2% from 2010 to 2019, only to rise to be between 8.4% to 8.8% (an increase of 40-60 million people in extreme poverty) contemporarily.

¹ <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2020/goal-01/>

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A thorough exploration of prevailing studies would create an opportunity to gain knowledge on the existing dimensions of poverty alleviation at a glance, which creates a prospect for the policymakers to explore the most effective way to eradicate poverty. Thus, the prime focus of this study is to conduct a scientometric analysis on poverty literature, discuss the various dimensions of poverty alleviation, and deliver some ideas for future research. So, the study has used a hybrid approach using bibliometric method along with content analysis and data visualisation techniques (Alon et al., 2018; Moed et al., 1985).

This study contributes to the extant literature in several directions: First, this study has analysed relevant articles till 2020 by considering a blended quali-quantitative approach and deploying cutting-edge techniques like content analysis and bibliometric citation analysis. Secondly, the study has used VOSviewer software to analyse citation, cartography, co-citation, and co-authorship. Thirdly, it has examined a total of 454 articles that tackle poverty alleviation directly for bibliometric analysis published from 1971 to 2020 in the SSCI category of the prestigious Web of Science. Finally, to the best of our knowledge, this would be the first study in poverty literature that has deployed a meta-literature approach as used in other development studies for finding out the key streams that is different from the usual literature review technique.

Using this research methodology, the study has answered three basic research questions: (1) What are the dominant dimensions of poverty alleviation literature? (2) Which are treated as the key research streams in poverty alleviation literature? and (3) What are the possible and significant future research questions to research on?

The remaining sections of this study have been arranged in the following order. Methodology has been given in section 2 while the influential dimensions of poverty alleviation literature have been discussed in section 3. Section 4 illustrates content analysis through presenting a review of key research streams, the rise of poverty alleviation literature, and a note on future research questions followed by Section 5 with the concluding remarks of the study.

2. Methodology

2.1 Data collection:

2.1.1 The source of data collection:

Data have been collected from the Web of Science (WoS) database focusing only on Social Science Citation Index (SSCI). SSCI is known to represent the highest available quality of journals and articles in the field of social sciences beside being widely used in conducting bibliometric studies (Duran-Sanchez et al. 2019; Graham, Kremarik, and Kruse 2020). The study has employed this method based on the analysis of database research following Achambault et al. (2009) to decipher how to target the highest quality articles and reviews on poverty alleviation.

2.1.2 Keyword Selection strategy and refinement process:

This section is critical to the success of data collection, as the accuracy in picking right keywords highly affects the results' number. To ensure selecting all or most of the relevant papers from SSCI, the study has used this query which has been chosen after careful consideration: "TS= ("poverty* alleviation" OR "reduce* poverty" OR "poverty reduction" OR "poverty elimination" OR "poverty mitigate*" OR "poverty eradicate*")".

The rationale behind using this query is the various use of terminologies like poverty mitigation, alleviation, reduction, and elimination by researchers to express this topic. Thus, this query is more likely to bring most of the papers related to this topic, especially when searching in the topic area. Then, this paper has filtered the obtained data and restricted those to SSCI category, English, journal as a source, articles & reviews as a type. We also select articles that fall in relevant categories such as economics & econometrics, development studies, business and finance, social studies, .. etc. that fit the study's aim and eliminate irrelevant domains like geography, transportation, nursing, computer science, etc.

To ensure that the collected data have been aligned with the designated aim rather than discussing the topic in a non-marginal and non-flimsy way, the study has undergone a careful and cursory examination of the title and abstract of each article to include or exclude irrelevant papers, and two independent researchers have carried out this process. The study has maintained such inclusion and exclusion techniques followed by several previous authors (e.g., Alshater et al., 2020, Paltrinieri et al., 2019; Khan et al., 2020). After accomplishing the inclusion and exclusion criteria, 454 articles and reviews remain left for this study.

2.2 Study Approach:

The study has followed the meta-literature approach which is the combination of both qualitative and quantitative methods found to be mostly applied in a similar types of studies

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(Bahoo et al., 2020; Det Udomsap and Hallinger, 2020; Alshater, Hassan, et al. 2021; Alshater, Saad, et al. 2021; Hassan et al. 2021; Zhang et al., 2020). This combined meta-literature approach was first initiated in 1965 by Price. Though Moed was criticised later in 1989, it is still widely accepted in similar studies. Therefore, the study follows the said methodological framework to carry out the analysis in the following ways: 1) analysis of bibliometric citation, 2) analysis of bibliometric co-authors, 3) analysis of keywords, 4) analysis of bibliographic coupling and 5) content analysis. Finally, it has also added a section for future research questions.

The study has deployed RStudio with a "Bibliometrix" package to analyse the data and VOSviewer software for building svisualisation networks (Van Eck and Waltman 2010). It has also used Microsoft Excel to produce editable graphs and charts.

3. Results:

This section provides the results in three main classifications. The first section is descriptive statistics on the collected data along with a performance analysis, which contains the documents' growth patterns and the most influential scientific actors. The second section is about the citation analysis of the literature and how the impact and influence were structured over the years. The third section is a network analysis that shows the connectedness of various dataset elements.

3.1 General Information & Performance analysis:

Table 1 shows the various steps and explanations of data collection for this study. The study has considered a total of 454 articles and reviews published in 187 journals. Total 867 authors have contributed to writing all those articles, where only 154 authors have been found to contribute as single authors. These statistics show that collaborative work among authors are in a growing trend. Moreover, there are 640 keywords associated with the selected documents. The average citation is 23.18 per document, which is relatively higher and affirms that the selected papers are the most impactful publications in this domain and denotes that this domain is gaining more attention of the researchers. The study has also noticed that the review percentage is 3% of the literature which means fewer reviews have been conducted in this area of research, and hence more reviews are required to cover the growth of research in this field.

Please insert Table 1 here

3.1.1 Growth of Poverty alleviation literature:

Figure 1 shows the year-wise distribution of the selected literature from 1971-2020. The yearly growth rate is about 9.77%. The study notices that though the proliferation of the studies started after the new millennium, a remarkable drop rate of the publication on this topic

was noticed after the financial crisis of 2007-2009, and since then, the gradual decreasing trend has continued. However, we think crises and pandemics such as the new COVID-19 outbreak should further motivate scholars to work in this area with more enthusiasm.

Please insert Figure 1 here

Since the study is concerned with the geographical areas in terms of scientific contribution, figure 2 presents the most active countries engaged in producing scientific work in the field of poverty alleviation. It is worth saying that the numbers are duplicated as each paper contains several authors and their respective affiliations are counted. It is noticeable that rich and developed countries (e.g., Canada, Netherlands, Australia, Germany, Spain, Belgium, Japan, etc.) are in the first place to talk more about poverty alleviation. This implies that rich countries are conducting more studies on this topic than those countries that are the actual victims of it.

Please insert Figure 2 here

Table 2 shows the most relevant institutions which specialise in this area of research. The University of Manchester is the most relevant institution by leaps, followed by the World Bank and the International Food Policy Research Institute. Other famous institutions among top performers include the University of Oxford, the University of London, and the University of Birmingham.

Please insert Table 2 here

The above table might assist policymakers, researchers, and students to get acquainted to the top research centres of interest in this topic. Table 3 illustrates the leading and most relevant journals to publish poverty alleviation research. Researchers can find articles and reviews in this topic in the following list.

Please insert Table 3 here

Figure 3 exhibits the most prominent and relevant authors who contributed immensely to poverty alleviation. Christiaensen, L places first with seven publications, followed by Kanbur R with five and with four articles each, Donaldson, A; Elis, F and Si, S equally hold third place. It is important to remind that these statistics have been extracted from our dataset, which means that these authors may publish articles in less impactful journals, but this will not be counted here as discussed previously in the methodology section.

Please insert Figure 3 here

3.2 Citation analysis:

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Citation signifies the influence of an article (Takeda and Kajikawa 2009). Thus, citation analysis for the intellectual structure of poverty alleviation is vital to get to know the impactful actors in this domain. In this phase, the study presents the citation performance of the topic along with acquainting the readers with highly cited documents, sources, authors, and countries.

Table 4 displays the most influential articles published in this domain. Thus, the study has ranked the top 20 articles. At the first place by leaps comes "The asset vulnerability framework: Reassessing urban poverty reduction strategies" by Moser, Con which recorded 662 citations documented in the WoS core collection, while "Good enough governance: poverty reduction and reform in developing countries" by Grindle, MS and "Aid allocation and poverty reduction" by Collier, P; Dollar, D are close to each other 376 and 348 respectively. It is noticeable that most of the publishers are located in the United Kingdom notably the University of Oxford and the University of Cambridge. This leads the study to discuss the source's impact on the scientific community.

Please insert Table 4 here

Table 5 presents the influential sources. While World Development is the most impactful and specialised journal in this matter, the Development Policy Review and the Journal of International Development come next, showing far distance. This table can benefit experts to identify the most impactful sources within the poverty alleviation domain.

Please insert Table 5 here

'A similarity has been found by conducting Bradford's law test to identify the core sources using RStudio as depicted below in figure 4.

Please insert Figure 4 here

3.3 Network analysis:

In this section, we analysed 454 documents using VOSviewer. Following previous similar studies (e.g., Van Eck and Waltman 2010; Haijiao et al., 2019; Hamidah et al., 2020;), this study primarily considers three types of analysis: 1) Authors' Network Visualization; 2) Analysing Keywords/Cartography; and 3) Bibliographical Coupling Analysis.

3.3.1 Authors' Network Visualization

Of 904 identified authors, the largest set of connected authors is 16 as shown in figure 5 below, which reveals the low connectivity of authors in this domain.

Please insert Figure 5 here

3.3.2 Keywords/Cartography analysis

To understand the dynamic and growth of poverty alleviation literature, the study conducts a cartography analysis. Figure 6 depicts the most occurred keywords in the literature by clustering them into three major streams. From 1383 keywords (keyword plus=Title-Abstract-keywords) and when reducing the threshold to 9, 32 keywords have been categorised into three colour streams: Red stream refers to "poverty reduction", "Africa", "Uganda", "china", "development", "aid", "participation", "development goals"; Blue stream contains: "poverty", "growth", "developing countries", "education", "employment", "income inequality", "trade"; and Green stream contains keywords like: "inequality", "poor", "income", "economic growth", "rural poverty", "agriculture", "India", "sub-Saharan Africa".

Please insert Figure 6 here

3.3.3 Bibliographical Coupling Analysis:

Bibliographic coupling analysis has been considered to clarify the relationship between the citation of each article. Besides, it also provides the topics and the clusters that have been explained within the collected database. Through VOSviewer and by increasing the citations of the selected documents to 40, 61 documents remained where only 50 are connected shaping five distinctive clusters, which will be discussed in the content analysis section. Figure 7 represents the bibliographical coupling analysis.

Please insert Figure 7 here

4. Content Analysis and Future Research Directions:

4.1 Content Analysis:

Content analysis along with bibliometric analysis on a certain topic unveils different aspects and phases of that particular topic through which its ever-growing necessity is unfolded. It has gained considerable attention by both qualitative and quantitative research scholars (Zaidman-Zait, 2014). Content analysis is defined as "the objective, systematic and quantitative description of the manifest content of communication" (Berelson, 1952, p. 18). Hence, this section will shed light on the main themes or clusters treated as groups that have been extracted from this vast poverty eradication related literature (Radicchi et al., 2004). Then, those main themes or clusters have again been segmented into sub-clusters to better gauge the influential factors of poverty eradication that ultimately conclude, providing with future research directions to bring the gaps into the light. As said in the former section, the bibliometric coupling has unveiled five main clusters from this vast literature base. These clusters are 1) poverty eradication: the impact of surbanisation and sindustrialisation (purple); 2) poverty alleviation through the adoption of agricultural technology (yellow); 3) financial development or economic growth and poverty reduction (green); 4) income diversification and

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poverty elimination (blue); and 5) good governance and poverty reduction (red) which are exposed in Table 6.

Please insert Table 6 here

Stream 1 analyses the impact of surbanisation (Chen et al., 2019; Christiaensen & Luc, 2017; Christiaensen et al., 2013; Christiaensen & Todo, 2014; Jack, 2006) and the impact of entrepreneurship, industrialisation, and private investments on poverty eradication (Wu & Si, 2018; Keovilignavong & Suhardiman, 2018; Kolade, 2018; Si et al., 2020; Cazzuffi et al., 2017; Mellor & Malik, 2017; Kimura & Chang, 2017; Ferreira et al., 2010; Hu et al., 2016; Si et al., 2015; Tobias et al., 2013; Sigalla & Carney, 2012; Heo & Nguyen, 2009).

Stream 2 examines how agricultural development helps reduce poverty (Ferraro et al., 2011; Christiaensen et al., 2011; Jayne et al., 2003; Montalvo & Ravallion, 2010; Badibanga & Ulimwengu, 2020; Imai et al., 2017; Van & Maertens, 2017; Shrestha et al., 2016; Abro et al., 2014; Devkota & Upadhyay, 2013; Dorosh & Mellor, 2013; Dillon, 2011; Mkwambisi et al., 2011; Dagula & Kiminami, 2009; de Janvry & Sadoulet, 2010; Palmer-Jones, 2003; Heger et al., 2020) and how research and technology-mediated equipment improve agriculture sector that ultimately alleviates poverty (Graff et al., 2006; Huang et al., 2006; Alwang & Siegel, 2003; Otsuka, 2000; Mendola, 2007; Thirtle et al., 2003; Alene et al., 2018; Mbuyisa & Leonard, 2017; Herman, 2016; Asfaw et al., 2012).

Stream 3 analyses the impact of financial development on poverty elimination (Kalwij & Verschoor, 2007; Jalilian & Kirkpatrick, 2002; Jeanneney et al., 2011; Hameed et al., 2017; Bayar, 2017; Boukhatem, 2016; Abosedra et al., 2016; Jung et al., 2015; Uddin et al., 2014; Chyi & Hwang, 2011; Kwon & Yi, 2009; Jalilian & Kirkpatrick, 2005; Premchander, 2003; Yao, 2000; Kaidi et al., 2019), how poverty can be reduced through economic growth (Besley & Burgess, 2000; Bigsten et al., 2003; De Silva, 2016; Moore & Donaldson, 2016; Huang et al., 2016; Belke & Wernet, 2015; McKay, 1997, 2013; David & Marouani, 2012; Suryahadi et al., 2012; Goh et al., 2009; Fanta & Upadhyay, 2009; Klasen, 2008; Vetterlein, 2007; Balisacan et al., 2003), the role of aid and donation to remove poverty (Collier & Dollar, 2002; Mosley et al., 2004; Page & Shimeles, 2015; Kaya et al., 2013; Sobhan , 2005; Arvin & Barillas, 2002; White, 1996), the role of microfinance and microcredit to mitigate poverty (Banerjee & Jackson, 2017; Mojumder & Lu, 2013; Imai et al., 2010; Barboja & Trejos, 2009; Shastri, 2009; Swain et al., 2008; Greeley, 2003; Khan et al., 2021; Félix & Belo, 2019), and finally, the role of education in eradicating poverty for sustainable development (Jones, 2016; Cremin & Nakabugo, 2012; Gounder & Xing, 2012; Rolleston, 2011; Walker et al., 2009; Yamada & Castro, 2009; Larson & Murray, 2008; Brown & James, 2020; Medeiros et al., 2020).

Stream 4 describes the impact of income diversification (Haggblade et al., 2010; Ellis & Freeman, 2004; Moser, 1998; Chukwu, 2017; Adhikari, 2013; Kalirajan & Sing, 2009; Sallila, 2010; Ishida & Asmuni, 1998), migration and foreign remittances (Lokshin et al., 2010; Hatemi-J & Uddin, 2014; Briggs, 2003; Abduvaliev & Bustillo, 2020; Christiaensen et al., 2019; Mbaye & Drabo, 2017), and engagement in employment on poverty reduction (Rabaoarisoa et al., 2017; Fox & Sohnesen, 2016; Vanegas et al., 2015; Yakut-Cakar et al., 2012; Odhiambo & Van Zyl, 2012; Aref, 2011; Makita, 2009; Zhao & Xia, 2020).

Stream 5 displays the necessity of good governance (Grindle, 2004; Lu, 2015; Hannan, 2014; Kwon & Kim, 2014; Mbaku, 2014; Dijkstra, 2013; Jones & Presler-Marshall, 2012; Hickey, 2012; Ronderos, 2011; Moser, 2008; Hyden, 2007; Dijkstra, 2004; Shepherd, 2000; De Janvry et al., 1991; Nieto-Aleman et al., 2019; Wietzke, 2019) and government policies to eliminate poverty (Crook, 2003; Cornwall & Brock, 2005; Béné et al., 2016; Linneker & Wills, 2016; Kao et al., 2016; Bekele & Kjosavik, 2016; Anderson et al., 2015; Litschig & Morrison, 2013; Gowri & Ramanaiah, 2011; Di John, 2011; McKinley, 2008; Thorpe et al., 2008; Henderson et al., 2007; Yankson, 2007; Skae & Barclay, 2007; Grimm, 2005; Thorpe et al., 2004; Desai & Namboodiri, 1998; Toye & Jackson, 1996; Jouini et al., 2018; Wang & Hu, 2018).

4.2 Future Research Directions

In this section, the study provides future research directions based on the streams extracted from the literature. This future research directions have been carried out by keeping an alignment with the suggestions depicted by previous researchers and authors.

First of all, based on the stream ‘poverty eradication: the impact of surbanisation and industrialisation’, the study suggests analysing the ways of reducing poverty through the driving mechanisms of surbanisation and cooperative efforts of countries along the Belt & Road (Chen et al., 2019). Considering this stream, it also suggests exploring the impact of entrepreneurship to accelerate environmental sustainability that consequently contributes to poverty eradication (Wu & Si, 2018). Secondly, keeping the stream ‘poverty alleviation through the adoption of agricultural technology’ in mind, future studies are expected to focus on how soil fertility and improved quality of vegetation can alleviate poverty in the ASEAN region (Heger et al., 2020), and how research and technology-based agriculture can relieve rural people from the poverty line.

Thirdly, focusing on the stream ‘financial development or economic growth and poverty reduction’, studies in future are hoped to emphasise on finding out threats and challenges of microfinance to alleviate poverty in developing economies (Khan et al., 2020),

and how proper financial literacy and financial development can rescue poverty-stricken people of developing countries (Mederois et al., 2020; Bayar, 2017). Moreover, based on this stream, future studies can be carried out entailing the impact of digital financial inclusion (DFI) to ensure sustainable economic growth as well as the impact of aid and donation on creating skilled labour force that helps remove poverty. Fouthly, taking the stream 'income diversification and poverty elimination' into account, future research can be undertaken on how foreign remittance and SME can help remove poverty from the less developing countries. Finally, based on the stream 'good governance and poverty reduction', future research directions are drawn on how the nexus between effective democracy and good governance impacts on poverty elimination, in what ways a sustainable and long-term government helps to eradicate poverty, and wheather corruption is a good or bad parameter in terms of poverty mitigation.

5. Conclusion

This study has contributed to the literature on poverty alleviation by providing a retrospective and comprehensive overview of the intellectual structure of poverty alleviation literature published in SSCI of WoS journals over the past 50 years, from 1971 to 2020. The study has focused on identifying the most relevant actors of the scientific field, besides conducting a citation analysis to address the impactful aspects, and a content analysis which categorises the literature into five distinguished streams. Stream 1 analyses the impact of surbanisation on poverty alleviation (Chen et al., 2019; Christiaensen & Luc, 2017) and the impact of entrepreneurship, industrialisation, and private investments on poverty eradication (Wu & Si, 2018; Keovilignavong & Suhardiman, 2018; Kolade, 2018; Si et al., 2019). Stream 2 examines how agricultural development helps reduce poverty (Ferraro et al., 2011; Badibanga & Ulimwengu, 2019; Imai et al., 2017; Van & Maertens, 2017) and how research and technology-based agriculture alleviates poverty (Graff et al., 2006; Alene et al., 2018; Mbuyisa & Leonard, 2017; Herman, 2016; Asfaw et al., 2012).

Stream 3 analyses the impact of financial development on poverty elimination (Kalwij & Verschoor, 2007; Hameed et al., 2017; Bayar, 2017; Boukhatem, 2016; Kaidi et al., 2019), the role of education, microfinance, microcredit, aid, and donation to remove poverty (Page & Shimeles, 2015; Kaya et al., 2013; Banerjee & Jackson, 2017; Mojumder & Lu, 2013; White, 1996; Jones, 2016; Cremin & Nakabugo, 2012; Brown & James, 2020; Medeiros et al., 2020). Stream 4 describes the impact of income diversification, migration, foreign remittances, and employability on eliminating poverty (Haggblade et al., 2010; Ellis & Freeman, 2004; Mbaye

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3 & Drabo, 2017; Fox & Sohnesen, 2016; Vanegas et al., 2015). Finally, Stream 5 highlights the
4 necessity of good governance, effective democracy, political stability, and government's long-
5 term and sustainable policies in removing poverty (Grindle, 2004; Jones & Presler-Marshall,
6 2012; Hickey, 2012; Cuong et al., 2019; Crook, 2003; Linneker & Wills, 2016). Then, aligning
7 with the future directions of the past studies, this study has drawn some directions for future
8 researchers. Besides, its strength, this study has got a few limitations too. One of the prime
9 limitations belongs to collecting and analysing its data. It could not cover all the prevailing
10 studies of various indexed journals focusing on its topic 'poverty eradication'. However, the
11 study has tried to cover most of the highest quality literature available in the WoS database
12 published in the past 50 years.
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Figures

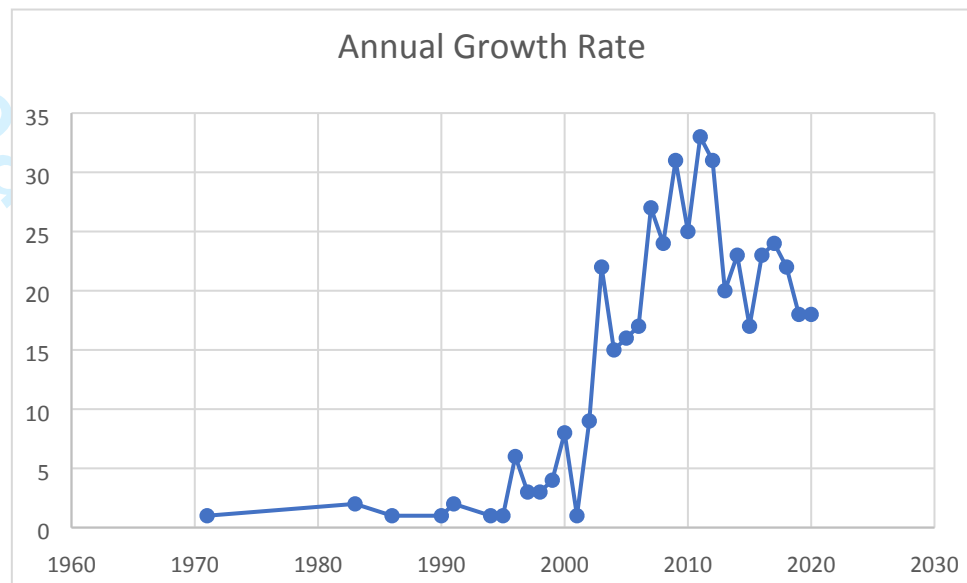


Figure 1: Growth of Poverty Alleviation Literature

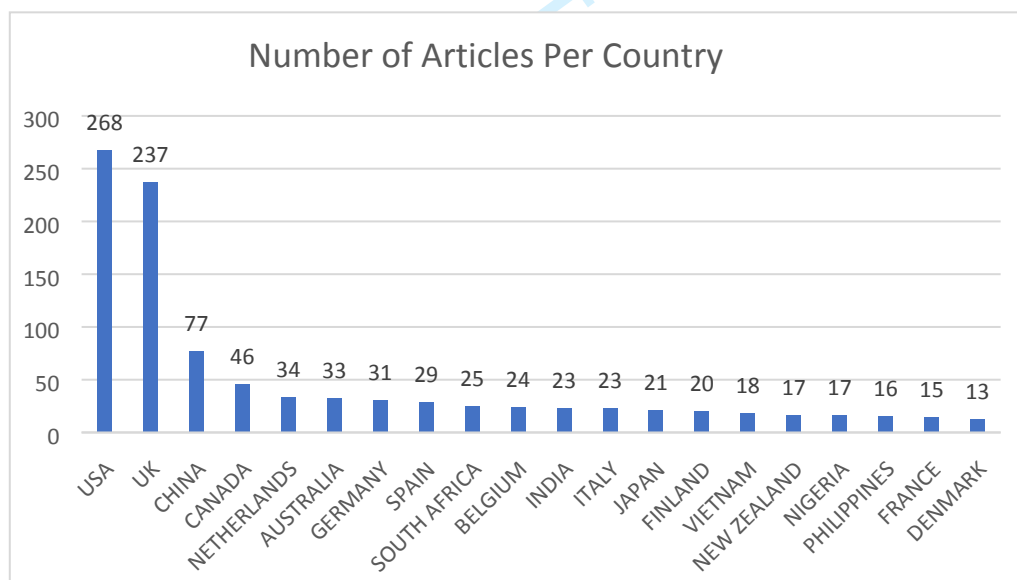


Figure 2: Number of Articles per Country

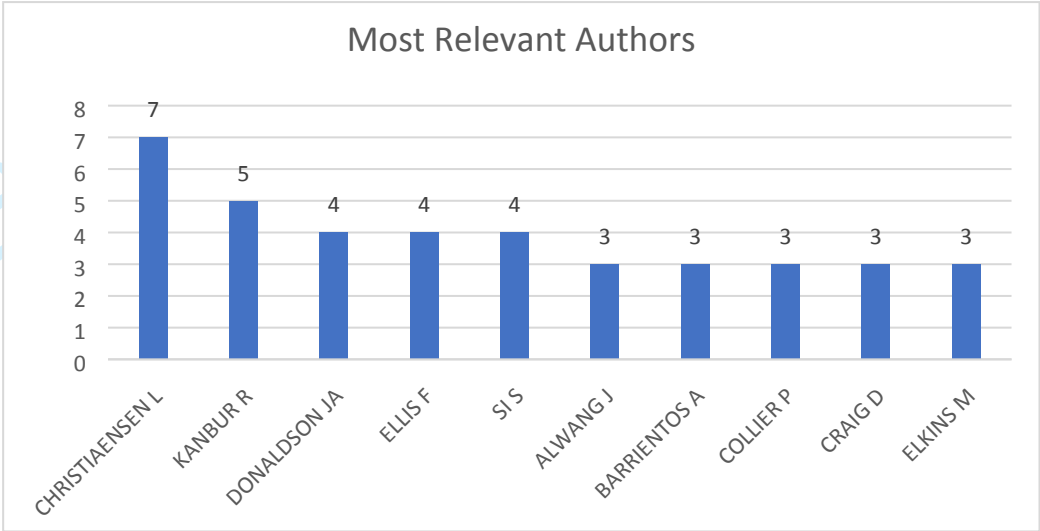


Figure 3: Most Relevant Authors

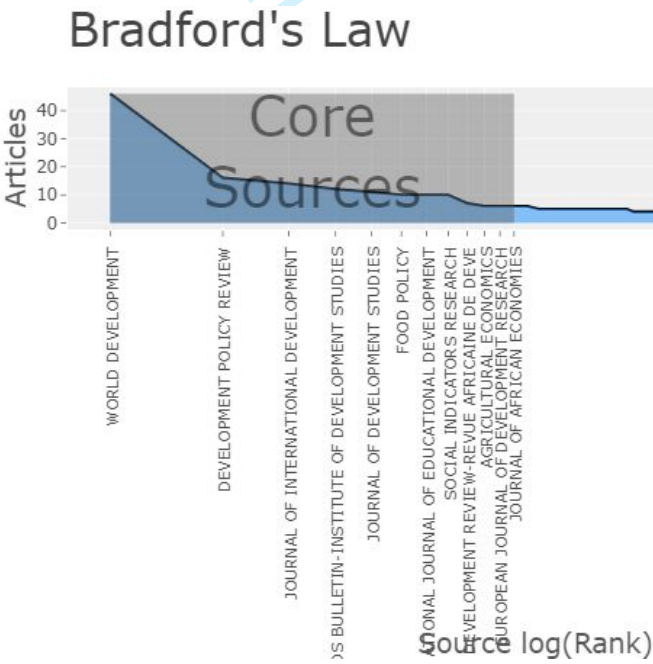
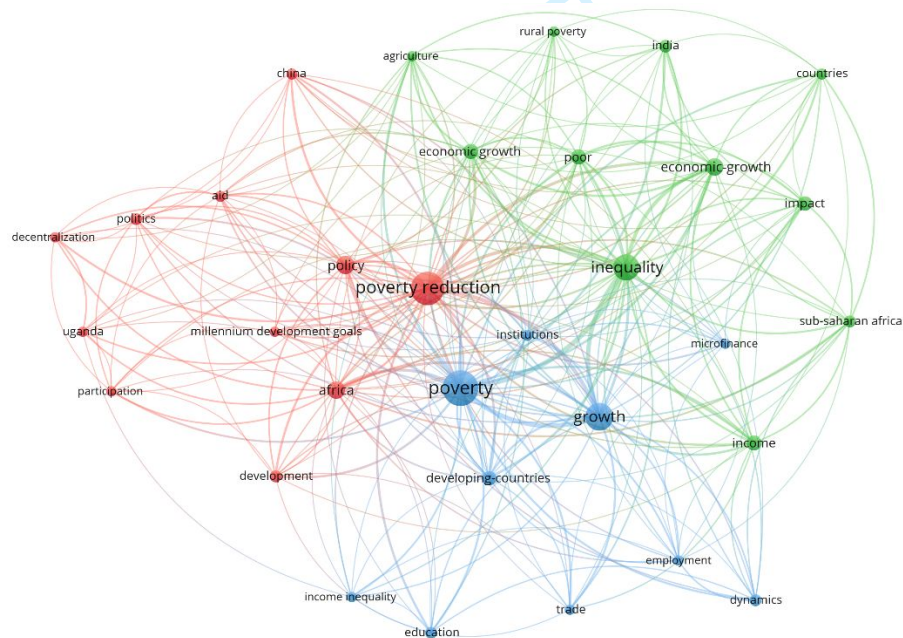
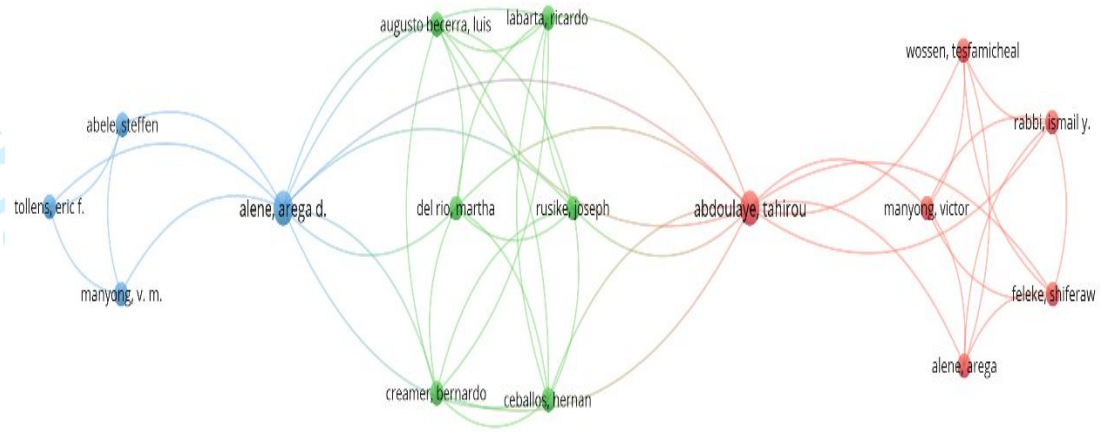


Figure 4: Bradford's Law



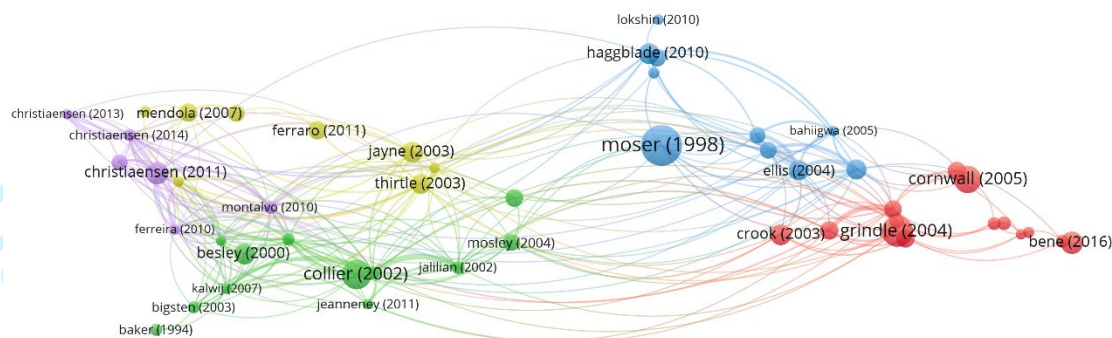


Figure 7: Bibliographical coupling

Tables

Table 1: General Information

Description	Results
MAIN INFORMATION ABOUT DATA	
Timespan	1971-2020
Sources (Journals)	187
Documents	454
Average years from publication	9.92
Average citations per documents	23.18
Average citations per year per doc	2
References	17,258
DOCUMENT TYPES	
Article	440
Review	14
DOCUMENT CONTENTS	
Keywords Plus (ID)	936
Authors' Keywords (DE)	640
AUTHORS	
Authors	867
Author Appearances	979
Authors of single-authored documents	154
Authors of multi-authored documents	713
AUTHORS' COLLABORATION	
Single-authored documents	163

Documents per Author	0.52
Authors per Document	1.91
Co-Authors per Documents	2.16
Collaboration Index	2.45

Table 2: Most Relevant Institution

No.	Affiliation	Articles No.
1.	University Manchester	47
2.	World Bank	23
3.	Intl. Food Policy Res Institute	20
4.	Cornell University	18
5.	University E Anglia	18
6.	University of Oxford	15
7.	University Antwerp	13
8.	University of Sussex	13
9.	Zhejiang University	12
10.	University of London	11
11.	University of Birmingham	10
12.	Erasmus University	9
13.	University of Essex	9
14.	RMIT University	8
15.	University Calif Berkeley	8

Table 3: Most Relevant Sources

No.	Sources	Articles
1.	World Development	46
2.	Development Policy Review	16
3.	Journal of International Development	14
4.	Ids Bulletin-Institute of Development Studies	12
5.	Journal of Development Studies	11
6.	Food Policy	10
7.	International Journal of Educational Development	10
8.	Social Indicators Research	10
9.	African Development Review-Revue Africaine De Development	7
10.	Agricultural Economics	6
11.	European Journal of Development Research	6
12.	Journal of African Economies	6
13.	Journal of Business Ethics	6
14.	African Journal of Business Management	5
15.	Development and Change	5

Table 4: Most Cited Articles in Poverty Alleviation Topic

No	Authors	Article Title	Year	Source Title	Times Cited
1.	Moser, CON	The asset vulnerability framework: Reassessing urban poverty reduction strategies	1998	World Development	662
2.	Grindle, MS	Good enough governance: Poverty reduction and reform in developing countries	2004	Governance-An International Journal of Policy Administration and Institutions	376
3.	Collier, P; Dollar, D	Aid allocation and poverty reduction	2002	European Economic Review	348
4.	Cornwall, A; Brock, K	What do Buzzwords do for Development Policy? A critical look at 'participation', 'empowerment' and 'poverty reduction'	2005	Third World Quarterly	297
5.	Bene, C; Arthur, R; Norbury, H; Allison, EH; et al	Contribution of Fisheries and Aquaculture to Food Security and Poverty Reduction: Assessing the Current Evidence	2016	World Development	194
6.	Christiaensen, L; Demery, L; Kuhl, J	The (evolving) role of agriculture in poverty reduction-An empirical perspective	2011	Journal of Development Economics	194
7.	Haggblade, S; Hazell, P; Reardon, T	The Rural Non-Farm Economy: Prospects for Growth and Poverty Reduction	2010	World Development	173
8.	Besley, T; Burgess, R	Land reform, poverty reduction, and growth: Evidence from India	2000	Quarterly Journal of Economics	173
9.	Jayne, TS; et al	Smallholder income and land distribution in Africa: implications for poverty reduction strategies	2003	Food Policy	169
10.	Crook, RC	Decentralisation and poverty reduction in Africa: The politics of local-central relations	2003	Public Administration and Development	167
11.	Thirtle, C; Lin, L; Piesse, J	The impact of research-led agricultural productivity growth on poverty reduction in Africa, Asia and Latin America	2003	World Development	162
12.	Yeo, R; Moore, K	Including disabled people in poverty reduction work: Nothing about us', without us	2003	World Development	158

13.	Ellis, F; Freeman, HA	Rural livelihoods and Poverty Reduction Strategies in four African countries	2004	Journal of Development Studies	154
14.	Ellis, F; Mdoe, N	Livelihoods and rural poverty 15. reduction in Tanzania	2003	World Development	154
15.	Craig, D; Porter, D	Poverty reduction strategy papers: A new convergence	2003	World Development	141
16.	Ferraro, PJ; Hanauer, MM; Sims, KRE	Conditions associated with protected area success in conservation and poverty reduction	2011	Proceedings of The National Academy of Sciences of The United States of America	139
17.	Francis, P; James, R	Balancing rural poverty reduction and citizen participation: The contradictions of Uganda's decentralization program	2003	World Development	138
18.	Cammack, P	What the World Bank means by poverty reduction, and why it matters	2004	New Political Economy	137
20.	Mendola, M	Agricultural technology adoption and poverty reduction: A propensity-score matching analysis for rural Bangladesh	2007	Food Policy	133

Table 5: Source Impact

No.	Source	H_Index	G_Index	M_Index	TC	NP	Py_St art
1.	World Development	26	46	0.96	3096	46	1994
2.	Development Policy Review	7	11	0.46	139	16	2006
3.	Journal of International Development	8	12	0.66	163	14	2009
4.	Ids Bulletin-Institute of Development Studies	5	8	0.2	81	12	1996
5.	Journal of Development Studies	6	11		339	11	2004
6.	Food Policy	7	10	0.33	477	10	2000
7.	International Journal of Educational Development	8	10	0.57	180	10	2007
8.	Social Indicators Research	4	8	0.5	66	10	2013
9.	African Development Review-Revue Africaine De Development	6	7	0.35	89	7	2004
10.	Agricultural Economics	5	6	0.27	114	6	2003

Note: **H-index** =an author has a h-index of 'h' when they have h papers that have been cited h times at least. **G-Index** = where the top G articles have together received G citations, **M-index** = the H-index is divided by the number of years that an author has been active, **Tc** = Total Citation, **Np** = Number of papers, **Py_Start** = publication year start

Table 6: Research Streams

Sr No.	Research Streams	Related Articles
1	Poverty eradication: the impact of urbanization and industrialization	(Christiaensen & Todo, 2013, 2014; Ferreira et al., 2010; Cazzuffi et al., 2017; Mellor & Malik, 2017; Kimura & Cheng, 2017; Christiaensen & Luc, 2017; Hu et al., 2016; Long et al. 2016; Si et al., 2015; Tobias et al., 2013; Sigalla & Carney, 2012; Heo & Nguyen, 2009; Jack, 2006; Si et al., 2019; Chen et al., 2019; Wu & Si, 2018; Keovilignavong & Suhardiman, 2018; Kolade, 2018)
2	Poverty alleviation through the adoption of agricultural technology	(Ferraro et al., 2011; Christiaensen et al., 2011; Mendola, 2007; Jayne et al., 2003; Thirtle et al., 2003; Montalvo & Ravallion, 2010; Badibanga & Ulimwengu, 2019; Alene et al., 2018; Imai et al., 2017; Van & Maertens, 2017; Mbuyisa & Leonard, 2017; Shrestha et al., 2016; Herman, 2016; Abro et al., 2014; Choudhury et al., 2014; Devkota & Upadhyay, 2013; Dorosh & Mellor, 2013; Asfaw et al., 2012; Dillon, 2011; Mkwambisi et al., 2011; de Janvry & Sadoulet, 2010; Dagula, 2009; Graff et al., 2006; Huang et al., 2006; Palmer-Jones, 2003; Alwang & Siegel, 2003; Otsuka, 2000; Heger et al., 2020)
3	Financial development or economic growth and poverty reduction	(Besley & Burgess, 2000; Collier & Dollar, 2002; Kalwij & Verschoor, 2007; Bigsten et al., 2003; Jalilian & Kirkpatrick, 2002; Mosley et al., 2004; Jeanneney et al., 2011; Hameed et al., 2017; Bayar, 2017; Banerjee & Jackson, 2017; De Silva, 2016; Moore & Donaldson, 2016; Jones, 2016; Boukhatem, 2016; Abosedra, 2016; Huang et al., 2016; Page & Shimeles, 2015; Jung et al., 2015; Belke & Wernet, 2015; Uddin et al., 2015; Mojumder & Lu, 2013; Kaya et al., 2013; McKay, 2013; David & Marouani, 2012; Cremin & Nakabugo, 2012; Gounder & Xing, 2012; Suryahadi et al., 2012; Rolleston, 2011; Chyi & Hwang, 2011; Imai et al., 2010; Walker et al., 2009; Goh et al., 2009; Barboja & Trejos, 2009; Kwon & Yi, 2009; Shastri, 2009; Fanta & Upadhyay, 2009; Yamada & Castro, 2009; Larson & Murray, 2008; Klasen, 2008; Swain et al., 2008; Vetterlein, 2007; Sobhan, 2005; Jalilian & Kirkpatrick, 2005; Balisacan et al., 2003; Greeley, 2003; Premchander, 2003; Arvin & Barillas, 2002; Yao, 2000; White, 1996; Khan et al., 2020; Brown & James, 2020; Santana et al., 2019; Kaidi et al., 2019; Medeiros et al., 2020)
4	Income diversification and poverty elimination	(Haggblade et al., 2010; Lokshin et al., 2010; Bahiigwa et al., 2005; Ellis & Freeman, 2004; Moser, 1998; Rabaoarisoa et al., 2017; Chukwu, 2017; Fox & Sohnesen, 2016; Vanegas et al., 2015; Hatemi-J & Uddin, 2014; Adhikari, 2013; Yakut-Cakar et al., 2012; Odhiambo & Van Zyl, 2012; Aref, 2011; Kalirajan & Sing, 2010; Sallila, 2010; Makita, 2009; Briggs, 2003; Ishida & Asmuni, 1998; Abduvalliev & Bustillo, 2020; Zhao & Xia, 2019; Christiaensen et al., 2019; Mbaye & Drabo, 2017)
5	Good governance and poverty reduction	(Crook, 2003; Cornwall & Brock, 2005; Grindle, 2004; Bene et al., 2016; Linneker & Wills, 2016; Kao et al., 2016; Lastig & Pereira, 2016; Bekele et al., 2016; Anderson et al., 2015; Lu, 2015; Hannan, 2014; Kwon & Kim, 2014; Mbaku, 2014; Litschig & Morrison, 2013; Dijkstra, 2013; Jones & Presler-Marshall, 2012; Hickey, 2012; Ramanaiah & Gowri, 2011; Ronderos, 2011; Di John, 2011; Moser, 2008; McKinley, 2008; Reid et al., 2008; Hyden, 2007; Henderson et al., 2007; Yankson, 2007; Skae &

		Barclay, 2007; Grimm, 2005; Thorpe et al., 2004; Dijkstra, 2004; Herber, 2002; Shepherd, 2000; Desai, 1998; Teye & Jackson, 1996; Dejanvry et al., 1991; Nieto-Aleman et al., 2019; Wietzke, 2019; Cuong et al., 2019; Jouini et al., 2018; Wang & Hu, 2018)
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