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Rural transformation for poverty eradication in efforts to promote economic independence

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Abstract. This research was conducted in June 2024 through a search of the Scopus.com database with the specific topic of village development resulting in a maximum of 1042 articles as samples from publications between 1931 and 2024. Metadata retrieval was performed using the Scopus.com application, and the data were analyzed descriptively. To accurately depict the research landscape, the data was exported to CSV Excel format and further analyzed using VOS Viewer (VV) version 1.6.20. The findings indicate fluctuations in publications on village development from 1931 to 2024, with D'Silva being the most productive researcher. The primary sources for selected publications were Iop Conference Series Earth and Environmental Science, Sustainability Switzerland, E3S Web of Conference, Journal of Nepal Health Research Council, and Aip Conference Proceedings. Social Sciences, Environmental Science, Earth and Planetary Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine are the top five domains. The top five funding sponsors are the National Natural Science Foundation of China, National Institutes of Health, National Key Research and Development Program of China, National Office for Philosophy and Social Sciences, and United States Agency for International Development. Regarding document types, the most commonly chosen are *articles, conference papers, book chapters, reviews, and conference reviews. Indonesia, Nepal, China, the United States, and the United Kingdom are the leading countries in village development. Tribhuvan University, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Universiti Putra Malaysia, and IPB University are the five most influential affiliations in village development research.

Keywords: Agricultural modernization, community empowerment, rural-urban development, skill training, social equity

INTRODUCTION

particularly in developing nations (Poudel, 2021; Zhang, 2020; Zhou *et al.*, 2021). Over the past decades, significant changes have occurred in rural areas, encompassing economic, social, and environmental aspects (Adnan *et al.*, 2024; Alfirdaus, 2019; Łach & Szczepańska, 2020; Zhou *et al.*, 2021). Agricultural modernization, economic diversification, and infrastructure improvements have been primary drivers in enhancing productivity and rural welfare (Dougall & Dodd, 1997; Pandey, 2015; Rathod & Denis, 2023; Triastuti, 2023). Advanced agricultural technologies like automated irrigation and farming machinery (Parmar *et al.*, 2024; Respati *et al.*, 2021; Tosida *et al.*, 2022), as well as sustainable farming practices, have helped farmers increase crop yields and reduce production costs. Economic diversification through the development of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and rural tourism has created new jobs and reduced dependence on the agricultural sector (Gopinath, 2013; Sudapet *et al.*, 2023).

Improved access to basic infrastructure such as transportation, communication, clean water, and electricity has significantly improved the quality of life in rural communities (Pělucha, 2019; Santoso *et al.*, 2023; Sudapet *et al.*, 2023; Sunarti *et al.*, 2021). Furthermore, education and skills training play a crucial role in empowering rural residents to secure better jobs or start their own businesses. Urbanization and return migration also contribute by bringing remittances and new skills that support rural economies (Haryati *et al.*, 2023; Shukla & Dash, 2020).

Decentralization policies and community empowerment programs involving active participation of local communities have shown more sustainable outcomes relevant to local needs (Fonchingong, 2006; Jamu *et al.*, 2023; Wu *et al.*, 2015). Women's empowerment is increasingly receiving attention due to their significant roles in rural economies and decision-making processes (Alfirdaus, 2019; Aryal, 2014; Patel, 1990).

However, despite various efforts made, challenges remain, including disparities in access to resources and services, as well as environmental degradation from certain development practices. Therefore, a meta-analysis is needed for various rural transformation initiatives. A meta-analysis on rural transformation for poverty eradication aims to gather and analyze data from diverse studies conducted in different countries and contexts. Through this meta-analysis, it is hoped that key factors contributing to the success or failure of rural transformation initiatives can be identified, along with policy recommendations that can be implemented to achieve sustainable and inclusive rural development goals.

Rural Transformation and Poverty Alleviation

Rural transformation has become a key strategy in the efforts to alleviate poverty in various countries, especially developing nations. Several studies document that significant changes in economic, social, and environmental aspects in rural areas can enhance the overall well-being of the community. (Poudel, 2021; Zhang, 2020; Zhou et al., 2021). The modernization of the agricultural sector and economic diversification play a crucial role in driving productivity and rural welfare improvements. The use of advanced agricultural technology, including automatic irrigation systems and modern agricultural machinery, has contributed to increased crop yields and production cost efficiency. (Parmar et al., 2024; Tosida et al., 2022).

Improvement of Infrastructure and Economic Diversification in Rural Areas

The development of basic infrastructure such as roads, communications, access to clean water, and electricity has proven significant in improving the quality of life of people in rural areas. In addition, economic diversification efforts through the development of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and rural tourism create new jobs, reduce dependence on the agricultural sector, and increase local economic independence (Sudapet et al., 2023; Gopinath, 2013).

Community Empowerment and Decentralization Policy

Community empowerment approaches that prioritize the active participation of local people have shown more sustainable development outcomes that are aligned with local needs. Decentralization policies and rural women's empowerment programs, for example, have strengthened the role of women in decision-making processes and economic activities at the local level (Fonchingong, 2006; Alfirdaus, 2019). By involving communities in program planning and implementation, local resource management becomes more effective and adaptive to local conditions.

The Economic Development of Society

The economic development of society is intricately linked to various dimensions of sustainable growth, societal well-being, and the interplay of civil society. Research indicates that long-run economic growth significantly influences societal sustainable development, with disparities evident across different countries, necessitating structural and institutional reforms to align economic mechanisms with environmental and public health needs (Dima et al., 2024).

Environmental and Social Challenges in Rural Transformation

Progress in rural transformation has been made, but there are still a number of challenges that need to be addressed, including unequal access to resources and environmental degradation issues due to unsustainable development practices. Climate change and pressures on clean water availability are key challenges that could hinder this rural transformation process (Kanna et al., 2024; Respati et al., 2021).

METHODS

In this paper, bibliometric analysis and literature review were adopted to explore "village development". A total of 1042 documents indexed in Scopus were retrieved and analyzed using the online database tool Scopus.com. Many studies using the database were found in the literature (Malanski *et al.,* 2021; Neelam & Sood, 2020; Sun & Yuan, 2020; Karmaoui, 2022; Putra *et al.,* 2024).

This method allowed exploration of the most relevant and recent studies in the field of sedimentation utilization for sustainable agriculture, exploring influential authors and countries. One key term used and formulated during processing with Scopus tools was "integrated farming".

The research was conducted in June 2024, resulting in 1042 articles in the initial search published in documents from 1931 to 2024 (Figure 1). The extracted data was exported in CSV Excel format, including information such as citations, abstracts, keywords, authors and their countries, affiliations, year of publication, funding details, publication type, and citations. This exported data was processed using specialized software VOS Viewer to calculate occurrences, associations, and trends of important terms.

VOS Viewer was used to analyze and visualize data related to the main research terms extracted from the Scopus database, which reclassifies high-quality publications. It is considered the largest scientific database of scientific literature (Schotten *et al.,* 2017). The VOS Viewer software was developed by Van Eck & Waltman (2010) using the Java programming language. This bibliometric tool employs clustering algorithms based on keyword occurrence methods (Leydesdorff et al., 2012).

In this paper, two categories of analysis were conducted: network analysis using main research terms and manual classification of keywords and their meanings.

Bibliometric Analysis

In this step, the main types of analysis available in the software were performed: co-occurrence, co-authorship, and citation analysis. For each type, three existing visualization categories were processed: network visualization, density, and trends.

The bibliometric analysis method in this research was conducted with five steps introduced by Fahimnia et al. (2015). These five steps include defining the term "village development", defining search keywords, initial search results, refining search results, compiling initial data statistics, and data analysis.

Classification of Keywords and Their Meanings

This classification aims to highlight more details and identify more aspects that are not provided by VOS Viewer. The software allows classification of keywords into groups that are not mentioned in name but only statistics that are interconnected, while the proposed classification is based on organizing these words using their meanings. For example, all keywords forming "data" will be gathered and classified based on their occurrence and relationship. This enables inclusion of key terms such as big data, data mining, satellite data, data collection, data handling, data acquisition, data merging, database, metadata, open data, data visualization, and data integration into one category.

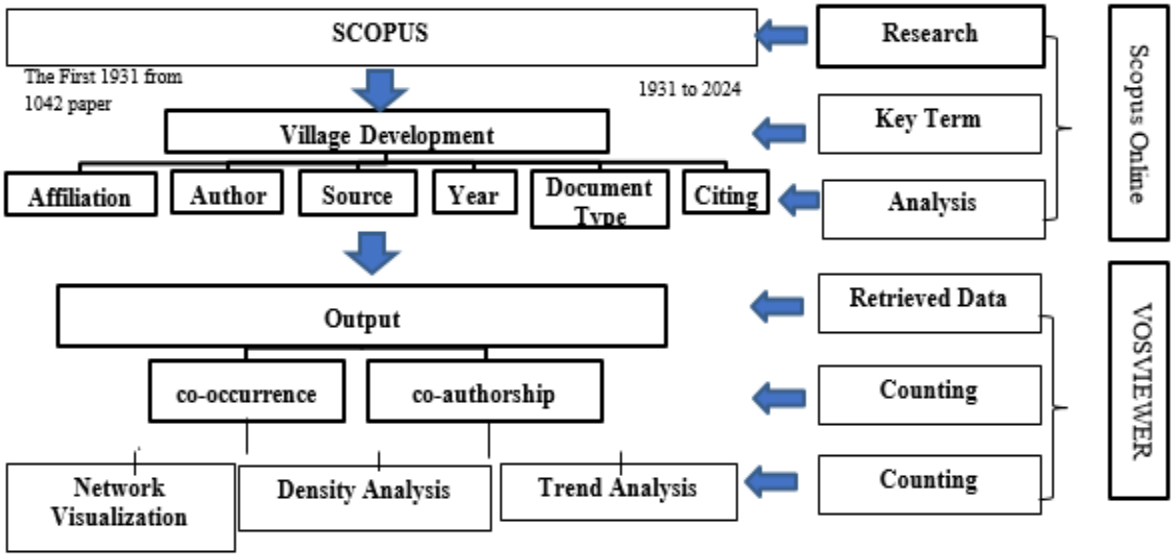


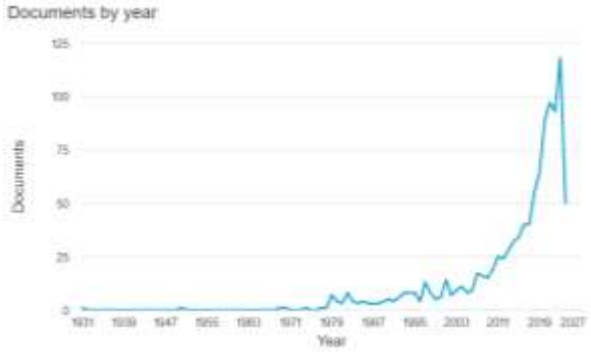
Figure 1. The Research Search Structure Includes The Types Of Data And Calculation Methods Used.

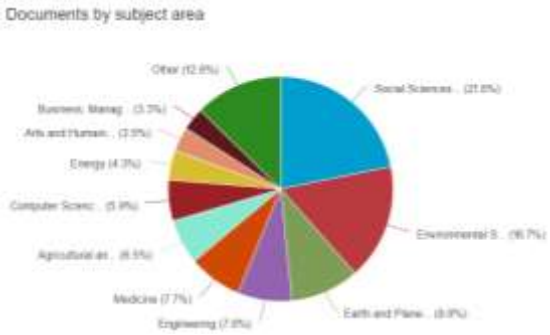
RESULT AND DISCUSSION

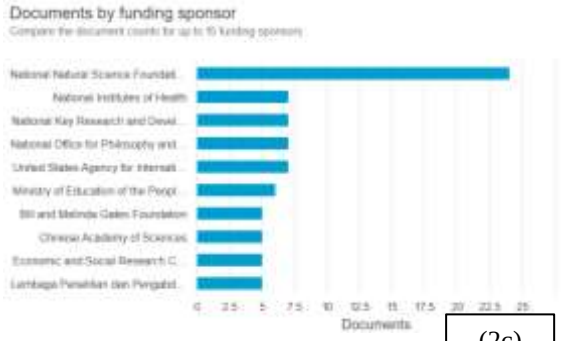
This article explores the efforts of numerous researchers to provide a synthesis in reducing crop failure risks and enhancing food availability for the future to support food security productivity. The results indicate a trend of increasing indexed document publications between 1931 and 2024 using 1042 documents retrieved from the Scopus online tool (Figure 2a). In recent decades, rural development has undergone significant transformation through agricultural modernization, economic diversification, infrastructure improvements, and community empowerment. The use of advanced agricultural technology and sustainable practices has increased productivity, while MSMEs and rural tourism have created new job opportunities. Investments in transportation, communication, and basic services such as clean water and electricity have improved quality of life. Education and skills training help rural residents secure better jobs or start their own businesses. Urbanization, return migration, and remittances from cities also support the rural economy. Decentralization policies and community empowerment programs ensure development that meets local needs, focusing on active community participation and women's empowerment.

These trends revolutionize rural life by introducing advanced agricultural technology and sustainable practices that enhance productivity and efficiency. Economic diversification through MSMEs and rural tourism creates new jobs and reduces dependence on agriculture. Improvements in infrastructure such as transportation, communication, clean water, and electricity have significantly improved quality of life. Education and skills training enable rural residents to obtain better jobs or start their own businesses. Urbanization and return migration bring remittances and new skills that support the rural economy. Decentralization policies and community empowerment programs ensure development that is relevant to local needs, with increasing emphasis on active community participation and women's empowerment. All of these contribute to poverty reduction and increased prosperity in rural areas, revolutionizing the way of life and work of rural communities.

The initial study (Figure 2a), exploring the period in 1931, is titled "Social Development in The Mill Village: A Challenge To The Mill Welfare Worker" (Herring, 1931). Social Sciences, Environmental Science,







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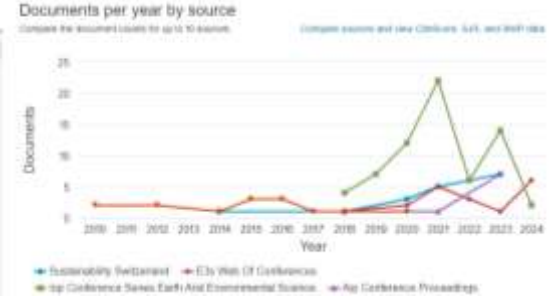

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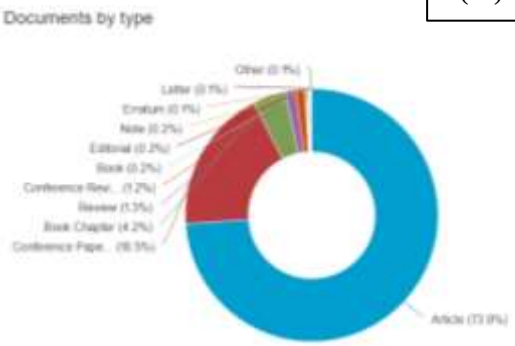

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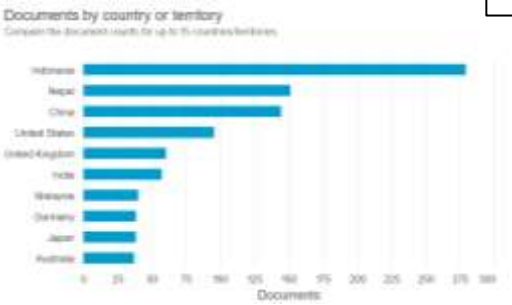

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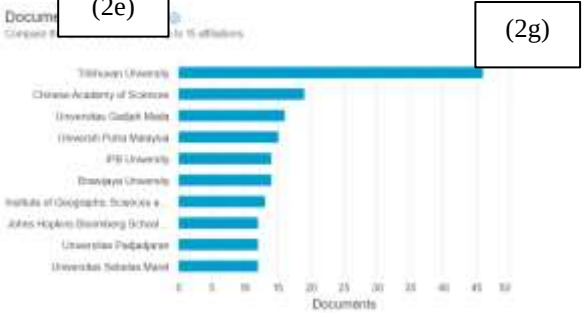

Earth and Planetary Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine are the top five domains (Figure 2b). The top five funding sponsors are the National Natural Science Foundation of China, the National Institutes of Health, the National Key Research and Development Program of China, the National Office for Philosophy and Social Sciences, and the United States Agency for International Development (Figure 2c). However, the IOP Conference Series Earth and Environmental Science, Sustainability Switzerland, E3S Web of Conferences, Journal of Nepal Health Research Council, and AIP Conference Proceedings are the major sources for selected publications (Figure 2d). Regarding the most selected document types, they are articles, conference papers, book chapters, reviews, and conference reviews (Figure 2e). Meanwhile, Indonesia, Nepal, China, the United States, and the United Kingdom are leading countries in village development (Figure 2f). Tribhuvan University, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Universiti Putra Malaysia, and IPB University are the five most influential affiliations in the researched village development studies (Figure 2g).

Figure *2*. Research structure in the field of village development using 1042 documents published for the period 1931–2024. (a) Evolution of publications during the research period; (b) publications classified within the domain; (c) funding sponsor; (d) selected publication sources; (e) document by type; (f) Document by leading countries (g) influential affiliations in the field under investigation.

The appearance of all key terms taken from selected documents is the first calculation method used in this research. The minimum number of keyword occurrences is 8 to display only the most relevant key terms. Of the 5902 keywords (generated by the software), 182 met the search and total link strength thresholds appearing alongside other key terms. Using this counting method, three main groups were found (Figure 3a). The first group of 87 items is represented by red circles which include terms such as village development, agriculture, income, rural community, and food security (Figure 3a). Group two consisting of 51 items represented in green includes the terms human, socioeconomics, female, health care facility, and attitude to health (Figure 3a). Group three is a group of 43 items in blue that include the terms developing country, education, management, sanitation, and water supply (Figure 3a).

The second visualization method from VOS Viewer related to Overlay Visualization depicts the rural transformation involving significant economic, social, and cultural changes. This transformation is driven by various factors such as technological advancements, increased access to education, urbanization, and government policies supporting rural development (Figure 3b). The third visualization method from VOS Viewer is related to density visualization. Future trends in methods used in this field indicate that society is increasingly aware of the crucial role of rural transformation in ensuring poverty eradication in rural areas. This awareness is reflected in several key aspects including strengthened economic roles, improved quality of life, access to education and training, urbanization and remittances, social and cultural awareness, and government support and policies (Figure 3c).

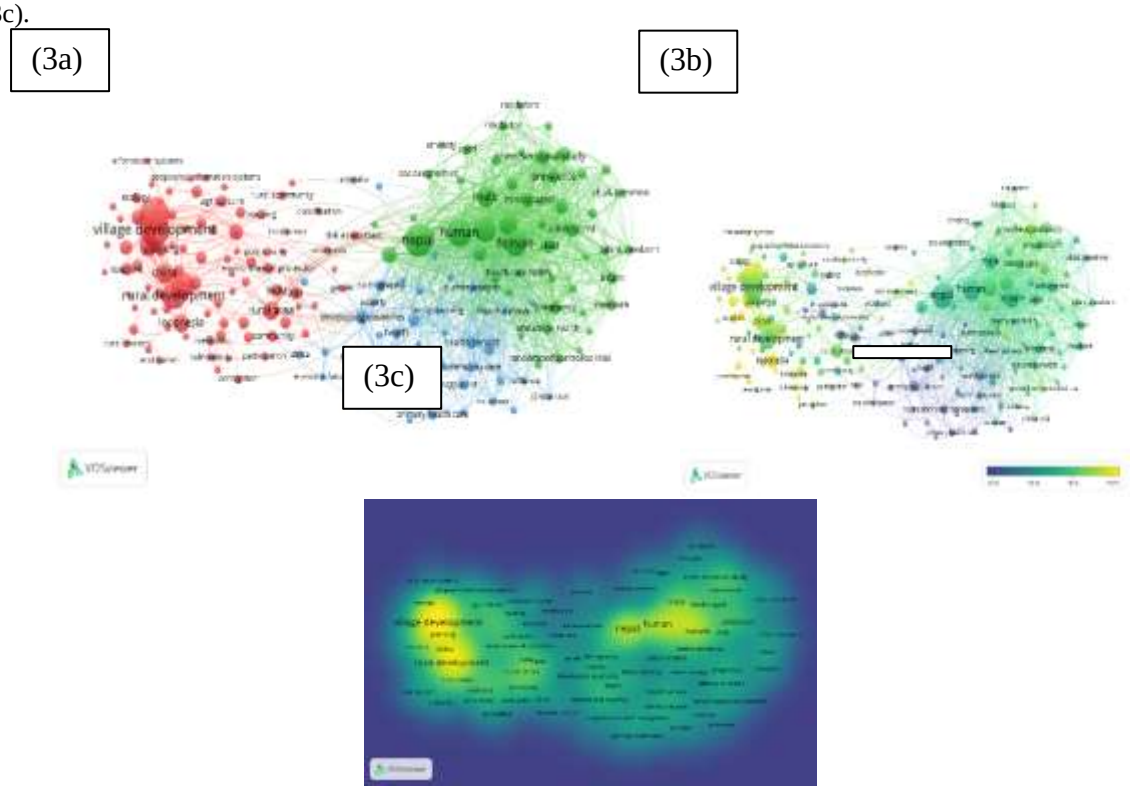

Figure 3. Network analysis based on current key search terms: “Village Development” using publications for the period 1931–2024 and the vosviewer tool; (3a) an event and connecting the network; (3b) density visualization; and (3c) trends in key terms

Countries are mapped based on the number of documents published and citations

In this subsection, co-authorship is the analysis type and 'country' is the unit of analysis, full count is the calculation method, and 25 is the minimum number of countries per document. However, the minimum number of countries per selected document is 5 documents. For each of the 5 countries, the total strength of cooperative relations with other countries is estimated. The number of countries with the largest total link strength is estimated to be 29 countries. Using VOS Viewer software, the output shows that the Indonesia is the most productive country in terms of publication quality, followed by Nepal in the fields studied (Figure 4, Table 1)

Table 1. Five Most Influential Countries, Number Of Documents, Citations And Total Link Strength

Country	Document	Citation	Total Link Strength
Nepal	150	2997	5747
US	93	2200	3546
UK	60	1759	3361
China	144	1303	2171
Australia	37	661	1604

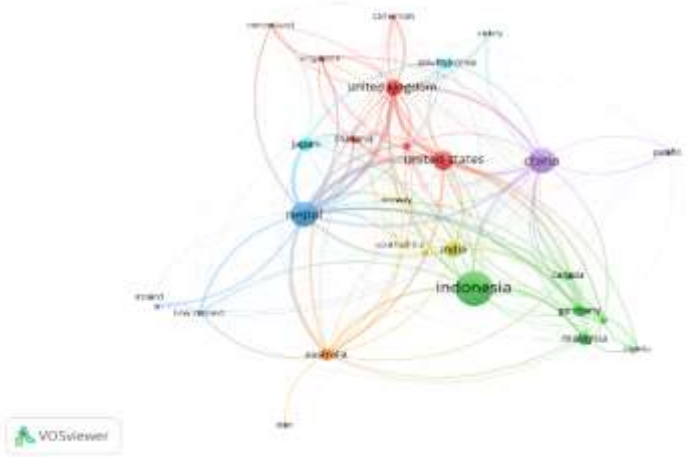

Figure 4. Map of the most influential countries by number of documents published and citations

The importance of this trending topic in the context of rural development shows that current and relevant issues in this field are becoming the focus of attention in various research. In this context, these studies identify and analyze changes, challenges and opportunities that occur in rural development. This helps researchers and practitioners to understand the complex dynamics that influence the lives of rural communities, as well as formulate more targeted strategies and policies to improve prosperity and sustainability in rural areas. By considering these trending topics, research can provide valuable insights for stakeholders in developing effective and sustainable solutions to the challenges faced by rural communities.

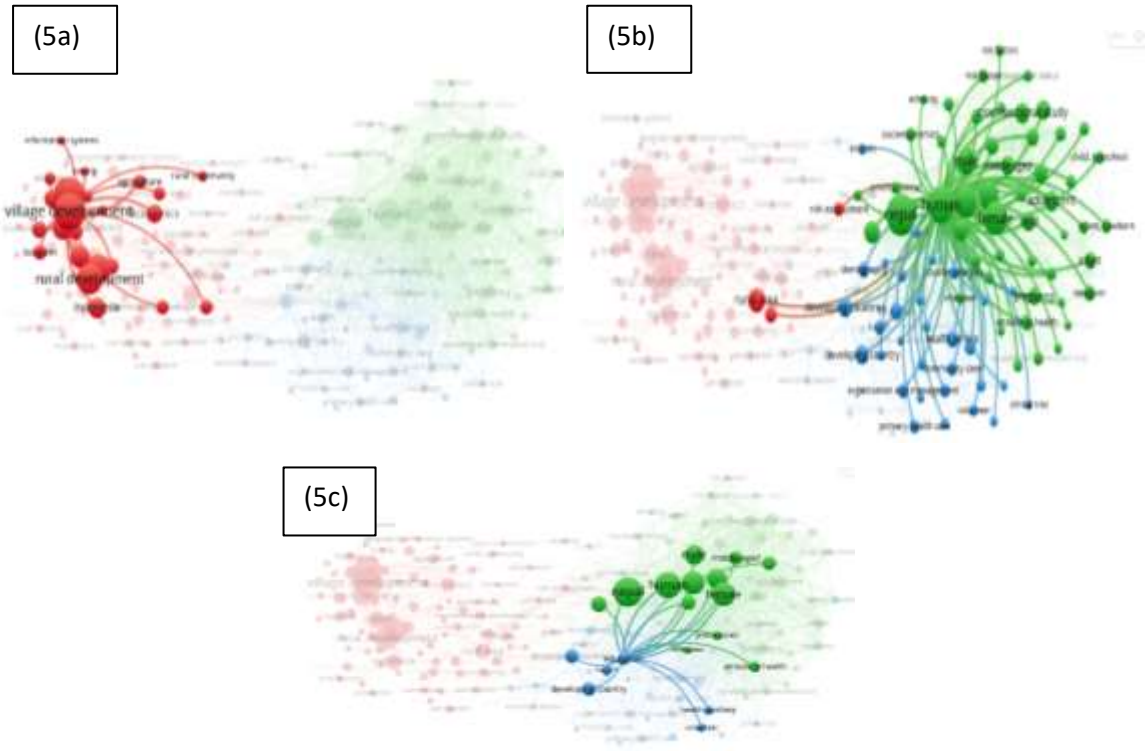

Figure 5. Example network visualization of the most trending key terms used in current searches in the period 1989–2024. Village Development (Figure 5a), Human (Figure 5b), Education (Figure 5c),

Based on a meta-analysis review, the first group of 87 items, represented by red circles in Figure 5a, focuses on critical themes integral to village development, agriculture, income generation, rural community dynamics, and food security. Inclusive village development emphasizes building adequate basic infrastructure while simultaneously strengthening local community capacity (Che, 2018; Pělucha, 2019; Santoso et al., 2023; Sunarti et al., 2021). Basic infrastructure includes elements such as well-maintained road networks, access to clean water, proper sanitation, electricity, as well as quality health and education services. Adequate infrastructure is crucial as it creates a conducive environment for economic activities and enhances the quality of life for rural inhabitants (Che, 2018; Pělucha, 2019; Santoso et al., 2023; Sunarti et al., 2021; Neupane et al., 2016; Neupane & Dhakal, 2017). Moreover, empowering communities through skills training, education, and social organization is critical for inclusive village development. By enhancing the knowledge and skills of the populace, they become more capable of efficiently and sustainably managing local resources. This includes both agricultural management and other natural resources, as well as the development of small and medium enterprises in rural areas (Che, 2018; Pělucha, 2019; Santoso et al., 2023; Sunarti et al., 2021; Neupane et al., 2016; Neupane & Dhakal, 2017; Susilowati et al., 2022; Putra et al., 2024; Putra, 2021).

The combination of adequate infrastructure and strong community capacity forms a solid foundation for local economic growth. It enables villages to attract investments, increase economic productivity, and create employment opportunities for local residents. Thus, inclusive village development not only directly enhances economic welfare but also strengthens local economic sovereignty and reduces dependency on external aid (Susilowati et al., 2022; Putra et al., 2024; Putra, 2021). Meanwhile, improving agricultural productivity through modern technology and crop diversification supports farmers' income stability. Diversifying income beyond agriculture, such as through small-scale industries or rural tourism, helps reduce economic disparities and enhances household economic self-reliance. Strengthening community dynamics, including empowering women and youth and participating in local decision-making, strengthens solidarity and unity in addressing poverty challenges. Ensuring food security through access to sufficient and nutritious food and agricultural rehabilitation programs maintains the welfare stability of rural communities (Susilowati et al., 2022; Putra et al., 2024; Putra, 2021).

The second group, depicted by 51 items in green on Figure 5a, places a strong emphasis on human aspects, socioeconomics, roles of women, healthcare facilities, and attitudes towards health. Human aspects include improving overall quality of life, human rights, access to education, and individual empowerment. Poverty eradication means elevating the overall standard of living, ensuring fair access to educational opportunities, decent jobs, and basic services like clean water and sanitation (Blackwell, 1969; Del Arco et al., 2021; Ussyarif et al., 2023). Socioeconomic factors include income distribution, social inequality, and access to economic resources. Improving access to decent employment and business opportunities, as well as reducing economic inequality, is crucial for poverty reduction. Through local economic development, financial inclusion, and skills training, communities can achieve greater economic independence and reduce poverty levels. Women often face greater vulnerability to poverty but also hold significant potential as agents of change in poverty eradication (Chhetri et al., 2015; Kamil et al., 2023; Kang & Kohroki, 2008; Sugihariyanto et al., 2019). Increasing women's access to education, reproductive health, economic decision-making, and legal protection is essential for enhancing their economic and social independence. Active involvement of women in economic activities and local decision-making can also empower the entire community (Fonchingong & Ngwa, 2006; Marwah, 2019; Shreya et al., 2022; Taley & Taley, 2000). Access to quality and affordable healthcare is critical in reducing poverty levels. Adequate healthcare facilities not only improve quality of life directly by providing necessary medical care but also reduce the financial burden that can exacerbate poverty. Investment in health infrastructure, public health programs, and primary healthcare services helps prevent diseases and boosts community economic productivity (Gurung & Tuladhar, 2013; Miyaguchi et al., 2014; Shrestha, 2002). Attitudes towards health include disease prevention behaviors, access to health information, and willingness to seek medical help. Public health education and promotion of healthy behaviors such as nutritious diets, good sanitation, and access to clean water can reduce disease burdens and enhance productivity. Positive health attitudes also help change lifestyles and promote overall public health (Greenblat, 2001; Morrison et al., 2020; Royall, 2009; Thakur & Paika, 2021; Thapa et al., 2016).

Group three, illustrated with 43 items in blue in Figure 5a, focuses on critical topics pertinent to developing countries, including education, management practices, sanitation, and water supply. Poverty eradication in developing countries requires a comprehensive approach involving various sectors, including education, management practices, sanitation, and clean water supply. By enhancing educational access in rural areas, particularly for children and women, communities can improve their ability to secure better employment or develop their own businesses. Educational programs that include practical skills, such as modern agriculture or technical skills, can directly enhance productivity and household income in rural areas (Faulkner & Albertson, 1986; Halid & Abdul, 2018; Khanal et al., 2017; Soliman, 2019). Effective village-level management ensures that resources are allocated efficiently and transparently, supporting the development of necessary infrastructure and services for the community. Good management practices in businesses enhance productivity and sustainability,

creating local jobs and increasing income. Management training for farmers and small business owners can improve their ability to manage operations more efficiently and profitably (Yuliana et al., 2021). Investment in sanitation infrastructure helps prevent disease spread, reducing health burdens and related costs for poor families. Good sanitation improves overall quality of life and health, positively impacting work productivity and children's education (Pělucha, 2019). Effective sanitation programs can improve living conditions and support overall rural community health. Access to clean water reduces the risk of waterborne diseases, such as diarrhea and gastrointestinal infections, which are major burdens for poor families. Easy access to clean water also reduces the time and effort required to collect water, particularly for women and children, allowing more time for education and economic activities. Clean water supply projects can also create local jobs in water infrastructure development and maintenance (Abdurrahman et al., 2020; Bui, 2021; Frankel, 1974; Manandhar et al., 2012; Sarker & Panday, 2007).These themes are fundamental for enhancing infrastructure development and improving community health standards in rural areas. Education plays a pivotal role in empowering communities and fostering socio-economic progress, while effective management practices ensure efficient resource allocation and project implementation. Moreover, improvements in sanitation and water supply are crucial for promoting public health and environmental sustainability within rural communities. Together, these elements underscore the importance of foundational infrastructure and community health initiatives in driving sustainable development and improving living conditions in rural settings.

Document citation map based on the number of citations to a document

In this subsection, co-authorship is the analysis type and 'country' is the unit of analysis, full count is the calculation method, and 25 is the minimum number of countries per document. However, the minimum number of countries per selected document is 5 documents of the 3101 authors, 10 met the threshold. The number of authors with the largest total link strength is estimated to be 10 authors. Using VOSViewer software, the output shows that the Behera is the most productive authors in terms of publication quality, followed by Panwar in the fields studied (Figure 5)

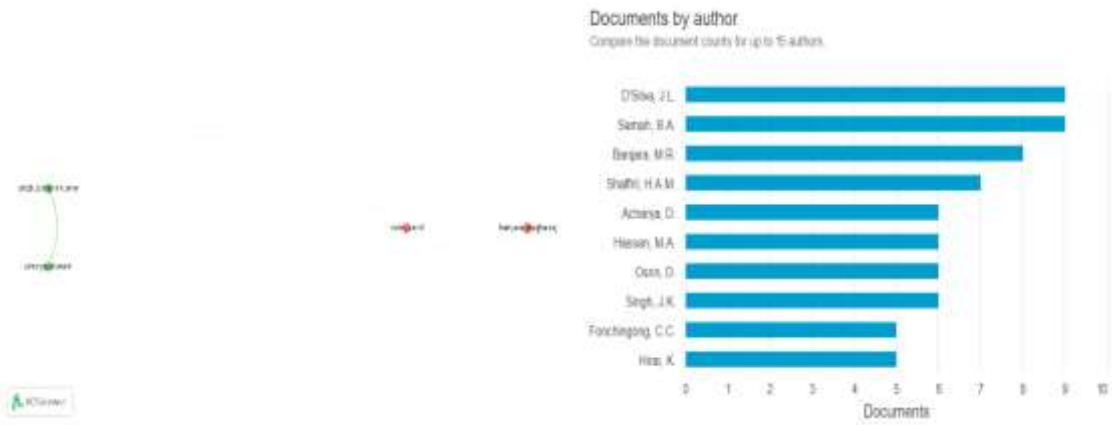

Figure 6. Citation analysis Most cited documents

CONCLUSION

The initial study exploring the period in 1931, is titled "Social Development in The Mill Village: A Challenge to The Mill Welfare Worker" (Herring, 1931). Social Sciences, Environmental Science, Earth and Planetary Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine are the top five domains. The top five funding sponsors are the National Natural Science Foundation of China, the National Institutes of Health, the National Key Research and Development Program of China, the National Office for Philosophy and Social Sciences, and the United States Agency for International Development. However, the IOP Conference Series Earth and Environmental Science, Sustainability Switzerland, E3S Web of Conferences, Journal of Nepal Health Research Council, and AIP Conference Proceedings are the major sources for selected publications. Regarding the most selected document types, they are articles, conference papers, book chapters, reviews, and conference reviews. Meanwhile, Indonesia, Nepal, China, the United States, and the United Kingdom are leading countries in village development. Tribhuvan University, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Universiti Putra Malaysia, and IPB University are the five most influential affiliations in the researched village development studies. In the first red circle there are 87 items with a focus on village development, agriculture, income, dynamics of rural communities, and food security; The 51 green items highlight humanitarian, socio-economic aspects, the role of women, health facilities, and 43 items in blue center around developing countries, education, management practices, sanitation, and water supply. These groups emphasize crucial aspects of rural economic growth,

community well-being through social and healthcare dimensions, and foundational elements for infrastructure development and public health improvement in rural areas.

Recommendations for Further Research, To enhance the effectiveness of poverty eradication efforts in rural areas through rural transformation, future research should focus on several strategic areas. First, evaluate the impact of education programs through longitudinal studies and local needs analyzes to understand the skills required by the labor market and business potential. Second, investigate the effectiveness of management practices and village governance through case studies of successful villages and evaluations of management training for village leaders and small business owners. Third, conduct intervention studies to test various sanitation approaches and community involvement in planning sanitation projects. Fourth, research the availability and quality of water resources and the economic impact of providing access to clean water. Fifth, explore the role of technology in rural transformation, including agricultural technology and digitalization for economic and social empowerment. Sixth, study the empowerment of women and vulnerable groups through impact assessments of empowerment programs and gender analysis. Seventh, examine community participation and dynamics through research on methods to enhance community involvement and social dynamics in rural communities.

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