

The GEAR Model and Social Policy on Poverty: An Analytical Integrative Literature Review

Wimmy Haliim

Department of Political Science, Faculty of Social and Political Science, Universitas Brawijaya, Indonesia.
(email: wimmyfisip@ub.ac.id)

Abstract

The article summarises the explanatory potential of the GEAR (Growth, Empowerment, Adaptability, and Rationality) model for explaining and addressing multidimensional poverty in Indonesia. The investigation solves the persistent question of why poverty remains a systemic problem despite decades of intervention. GEAR is introduced as a mode of analysis that bridges theoretical principles with the empirical problems of poverty, rather than a descriptive approach that summarises interventions. The Integrative Literature Review (ILR) approach was used to systematically search Scopus, ProQuest, ScienceDirect, and Springer Nature Link, identifying 112 peer-reviewed publications published between 2020 and 2025. The resulting literature was synthesised and clustered into ten key areas. To establish coherence, complementarities, and tensions, these areas were critically mapped to the four components of the GEAR model. The analysis shows that GEAR has much in common with empirically validated interventions. Accounting for both enabling and constraining dynamics, the study reveals that GEAR not only consists of descriptive synthesis but also functions as a diagnostic model that may be used to explain the successes and failures of policies focused on reducing poverty. The article concludes that the GEAR model has the potential to guide systemic and adaptive change in Indonesia's social policy landscape.

Keywords:

GEAR model; poverty policy analysis; social policy reform;
multidimensional poverty; Integrative Literature Review

Introduction

The issue of poverty in Indonesia can no longer be interpreted in a narrow sense as a matter of low income alone. Studies have established poverty as a multidimensional concept, incorporating education, health, dwelling, availability of state services, as well as social inclusion. It is also systemic and lies within the framework of sociopolitical structures, regional inequalities, and unequal distributions of opportunity and resources (Fujii, 2016). National poverty data published by *Badan Pusat Statistik* (BPS; Statistics Indonesia) show that, when measured on more than just income, over a quarter of rural households in Indonesia were classified as

poor in 2023. This measurement moves beyond purely financial metrics to include education, healthcare, and housing (BPS, 2023). Moreover, government planning models, such as the 2020-2024 *Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional* (RPJMN; National Medium-Term Development Plan), prioritise a cross-sectoral strategy of poverty reduction, i.e., transforming disjointed social assistance into institutional change and empowerment programmes as necessary (Bappenas, 2020). This is in line with the argument that tackling poverty in Indonesia requires systemic, rather than merely programmatic, change.

Haliim and Muhammad (2025) note that major social assistance programmes, like

Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH; Family Hope Programme) and *Bantuan Langsung Tunai* (BLT; Direct Cash Assistance), have lacked effectiveness in reducing poverty rates, failing to achieve significant effects. The root causes of this failure can be narrowed down into two structural problems: the politicisation of aid delivery for electoral benefit, and a lack of institutional reform for transparent, adaptive, and accountable governance. This suggests that a radical shift in the social policy is necessary, one that transcends the management of symptoms and instead targets the social and institutional structures underpinning poverty. The phenomenon of poverty, particularly in Indonesia, has been complicated by income deprivation and an interlocking set of social, structural, and institutional factors, stemming from a short-term orientation and entangled with political interests (Haliim & Muhammad, 2025).

Current theories of poverty policy have yielded important lessons, yet remain deficient in addressing the multidimensional and systemic nature of deprivation. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) framework, while providing international norms and quantifiable targets, often lacks the contextual flexibility needed for effective implementation at the state level (Swain, 2018). The Capability Approach, as articulated by Sen and Nussbaum (in Alexander, 2008), usefully emphasises

individual well-being and agency but offers less information on the institutional and governance reforms needed. Welfare state models from developed economies, meanwhile, prove difficult to deploy in developing contexts where fiscal and institutional capacity is limited (Gough, 2008). Conditional cash transfers and other social protection initiatives have shown some effectiveness but have been undermined by political interference and inadequate delivery channels (Haliim, 2020).

To integrate these issues, the Growth, Empowerment, Adaptability, and Rationality (GEAR) model was developed. It attempts to unify economic growth strategies, empowerment-oriented interventions, and adaptive governance founded on rational institutional design within a single model. Accounting for structural risks, such as corruption, politicisation, and climate-induced poverty, GEAR is positioned to be a programmatic instrument and conceptual model that bridges theory and policy practice. This positioning reinforces the approach's novelty relative to current paradigms and justifies its analytical examination through an integrative literature review.

A conceptual analysis of the GEAR model is crucial for two reasons. First, it offers a strategic diagnostic prism through which to assess the disintegration and inefficiencies of existing poverty policies. This is especially

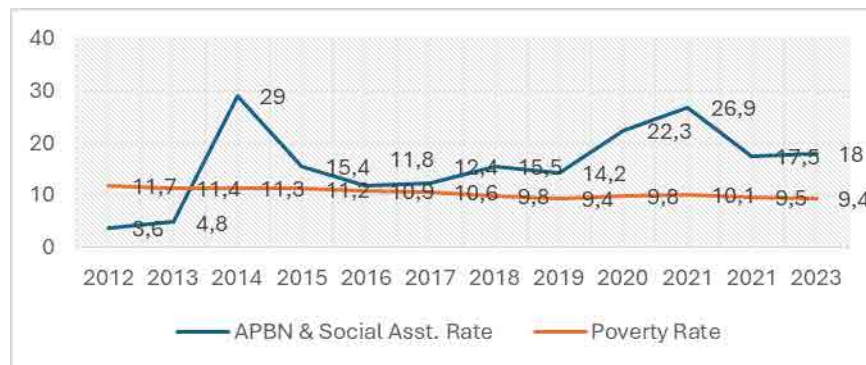


Figure 1. State Budget (APBN; *Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara*) and Social Assistance Rate Compared to Poverty Rate (2012-2023)

Source: APBN and BPS (2012-2023)

relevant in contexts like Indonesia, where the distribution of aid is often compromised by political interests. Second, it serves as a blueprint for reforming programmes, as stakeholders could redesign them to be more equitable and resilient to future risks such as climate change and digital inequality. An in-depth conceptual analysis of the GEAR model reveals a gap between empirical research and policy practice. Addressing this gap would strengthen the theoretical basis of the reform, improve coordination among stakeholders, and help poverty alleviation move towards permanent solutions rather than ad hoc measures.

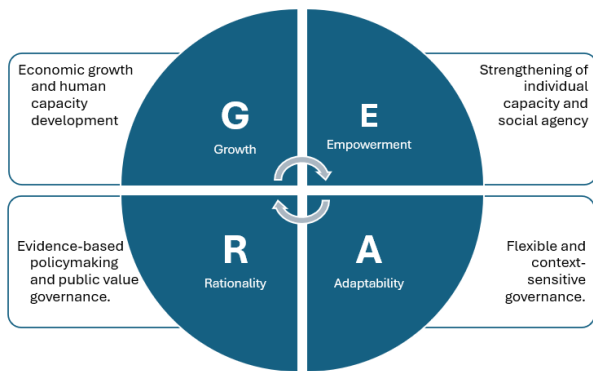


Figure 2. The GEAR Social Policy Model

Source: Adopted from Haliim and Muhammad (2025)

Poverty in Indonesia has remained a multidimensional and systemic issue despite decades of targeted programmes to alleviate it, including conditional cash transfers, rural development initiatives, and direct cash transfers. This paradox raises a research question: why have traditional approaches to poverty policy, despite their scale and longevity, failed to yield sustainable results? The persistence of deprivation, beyond just income but also in education, health, housing, and social inclusion, indicates that current models remain piecemeal and vulnerable to political shifts, governance failures, and climate-related risks. To answer this puzzle, the conceptual innovation of the GEAR model

has been proposed as a modification of the poverty policy.

In contrast to descriptive solutions, the GEAR model offers an analytical prism through which structural constraints are connected to policy solutions, offering a possible explanatory power to both the policy successes and failures. The central question of this article is therefore: how far does the GEAR model advance our knowledge on poverty policy in Indonesia, and how does it contrast with other frameworks regarding their explanatory power towards enduring problems?

This paper uses the Integrative Literature Review (ILR) approach to address these concerns. This approach is especially useful for bridging theoretical and empirical findings with policy implications drawn from a wide variety of sources. An ILR enables a researcher to summarise and assess previous studies, as well as derive new theoretical insights through a thorough and contemplative synthesis (Torraco, 2005). In this way, the approach provides a robust foundation for critically analysing the GEAR model in relation to the complex, real-world problems of poverty in Indonesia.

Method: Integrative Literature Review (ILR) Digital Libraries for the ILR Process

ILRs are not intended to test theory through data but rather to develop conceptual frameworks by synthesising existing knowledge. However, such reviews lack empirical verification and should be interpreted as theoretically generative rather than conclusive (Whittemore & Knafl, 2005). This study employs an ILR approach not to conduct causal testing, but to generate conceptual explanations by systematically synthesising prior research. To this end, a systematic literature search was conducted across four major academic databases: Scopus, ProQuest, ScienceDirect, and Springer Nature Link. The search strategy and criteria were as follows:

rather to investigate tensions and limitations, including cases in which empirical results either contradict or partially substantiate GEAR. This measure prevents bias in confirmation and critical evaluation. The authors then grouped the metadata for the 112 articles by topic. To classify articles into 10 main topics, the authors used a Python-based unsupervised machine learning approach reinforced with GLM (General Language Model)-Experimental. The results are shown in the table below:

Informed by the ILR approach, this study uses counterfactual reasoning not for empirical estimation, but as a tool for abstraction of the internal coherence test. After mapping and synchronising secondary evidence in ten thematic areas, hypothetical tests of exclusion are conducted on the four constitutive dimensions of the GEAR framework: Growth, Empowerment, Adaptability, and Rationality. These counterfactual thought experiments determine how well the identified patterns of explanation might be expected to persist, weaken, or invert in the absence of each component, thus characterising the boundary conditions of the framework itself. This is not the first application of counterfactuals to methodological considerations of causal inference in social research, where conceptual

counterfactuals can play a generative role in theory formation without purporting to estimate any effects (Levy, 2015; Morgan & Winship, 2014).

Results

Research Topic Synthesis

Understanding recurring research patterns is key to developing effective poverty policies, given the multidimensional and situational character of poverty. Systematic mapping and synthesis facilitate the identification of consistent results across settings, indicating that frameworks such as the GEAR model are based on empirical data. The resulting synthesis table provides a structural foundation for reviewing the poverty policy and reconciling the earlier strategies with the GEAR model.

The synthesis table is organised based on two fundamental dimensions identified through the ILR process: similarities in topic focus and the concordance of major findings in different sets of studies related to poverty. This classification offers a systematic overview of the available literature, enabling researchers to trace thematic lines and evaluate the effectiveness of various intervention strategies. Certain topic groups (Governance and Political Factors and Climate Change; Environmental

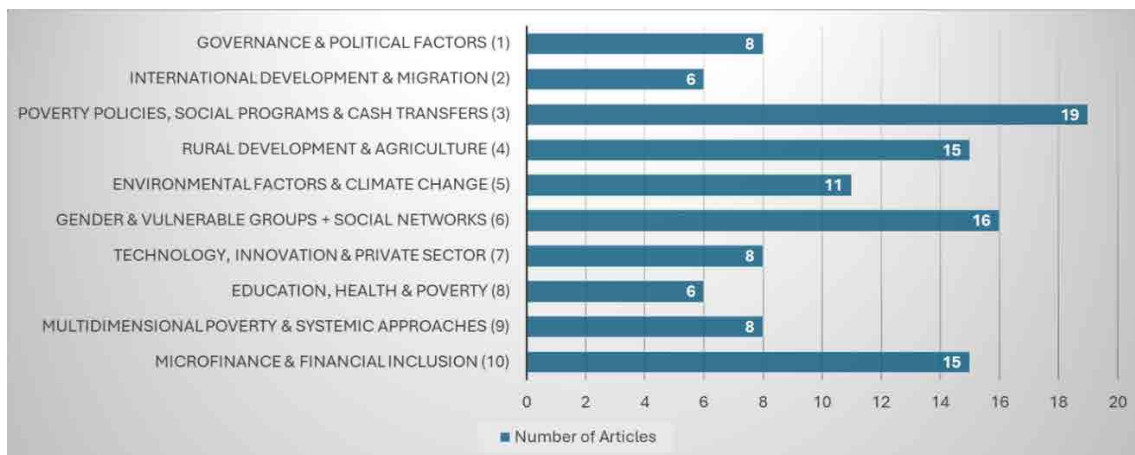


Figure 4. Metadata Grouped into Topic Groups (Numbers) (TGN)¹

Source: Unsupervised clustering of 112 articles using Python (K-Means) and manual labelling by author

¹ A complete tabulation of the ILR research topics can be found in Appendix 2.

Table 1.
Literature Review Synthesis Based on Key Insight Summaries

TGN	Key Insight Summary
(1)	Corruption worsens poverty; good governance boosts effectiveness.
(2)	Remittances reduce poverty; global initiatives vary by region.
(3)	Mixed outcomes; conditional cash transfers (CCTs) improve resilience; corporate role growing.
(4)	Innovations increase income; disparities remain.
(5)	Climate harms food/health; green policies risk energy poverty.
(6)	Women/refugees at higher risk; social networks empower.
(7)	Tech reduces poverty, risks exclusion; exports and remittances help.
(8)	Poor health outcomes are tied to poverty; education boosts gross domestic product (GDP).
(9)	Deprivations span beyond income; systemic traps exist.
(10)	Financial access improves, but cohesion and impact vary.

Source: Synthesised by author based on literature clustered via Python-based unsupervised learning, reviewed qualitatively per TGN

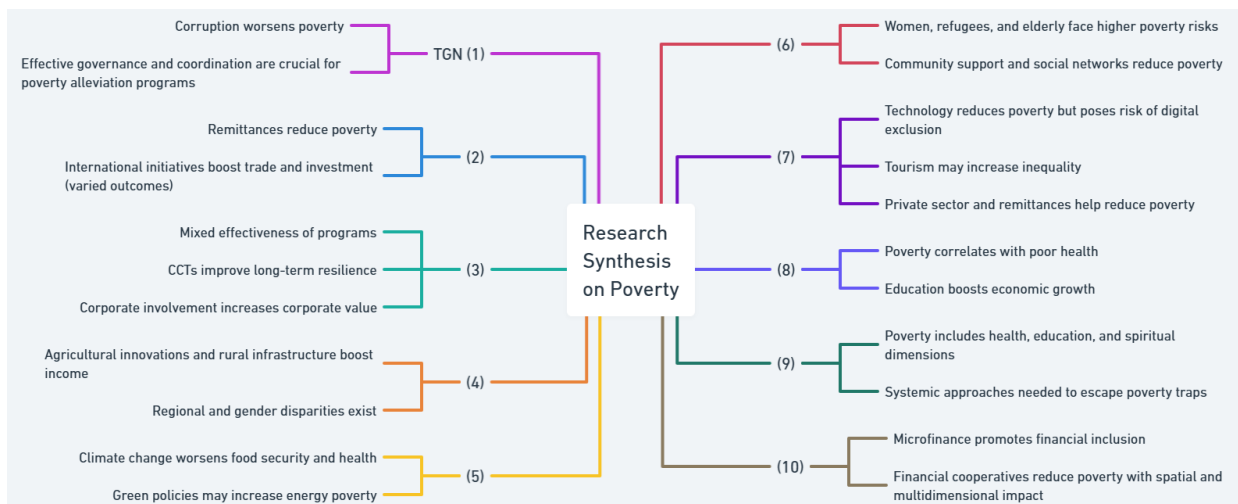


Figure 5. Literature Review Synthesis Mind Map

Source: Mind map of literature review processing and synthesis results via Whimsical

Factors and Climate Change) emphasise the idea that poverty is entangled with structural problems and exogenous shocks, including institutional frailty and climate-related risks (Cadena-Palacios et al., 2024; Han & Gao, 2024; Kou & Yasin, 2024; Nerfa et al., 2020). Other topics (including Poverty Policies and Cash Transfers; Technology and the Private Sector) discuss the role of government intervention, digital finance, and market-based mechanisms in improving the welfare and economic inclusion (Heinrich & Knowles, 2020; Lan et al., 2024; Liang et al., 2024; Malm & Toyama, 2021). The differences by topic groups indicate that poverty alleviation is a complex endeavour

requiring concerted efforts across policy levels and sectors.

Based on these research topics, the significance of implementation context and policy design is vital, especially where interventions operate within complex social and institutional environments. For example, cash transfer programmes, whether conditional or not, can improve income, health, or education outcomes, yet are often affected by administrative capacity, labour market conditions, and inflationary pressures (Farjana et al., 2023; Millar et al., 2024). On the same note, technology-based solutions can expand access to services and networks, but they require

adequate infrastructure and digital literacy to ensure equitable results. These lessons bring up the importance of governance, with a focus on mechanisms and adaptive frameworks in defining policy success (Kamble et al., 2024).

The systematic mapping of social policy research on poverty identifies gaps, strengths, and patterns that align the GEAR model in line with the empirical findings. In addition to tabular presentation, visual representations such as a mind map could reveal the thematic relationships, cross-cutting issues, and changing clusters that might not be apparent in a textual summary. The following mind map can be considered as a conceptual guide to read the greater workings of the literature, with the visualisation given greater detail in the next section.

The mind map for this research provides a graphical summary of important themes and topic groups emerging from the synthesis of the integrative literature review. It classifies a broad range of studies into intertwined branches covering the most researched areas of poverty research, including governance, international development, poverty policies, gender, climate change, technology, and multidimensional deprivation. This visual representation allows readers to grasp the literature's general outline more easily and holistically than traditional tabular formats permit.

The mind map allows every branch to represent the general thematic category and shows the definite subtopics and their connections. The Technological and Innovation branch includes digital finance, mobile-based interventions to address poverty, and the economic impact of tourism, while the Gender and Vulnerable Groups branch covers topics such as the effects of social networks, care for the elderly, and the vulnerability of refugees (Gui & Zhong, 2024; Jones, 2023). The physical adjacency of branches, for example, between education and health or between environmental stressors and poverty traps,

reveals conceptual overlaps and recurrent occurrences in the literature.

Besides thematic organisation, the mind map also has a diagnostic role in displaying the focal points of scholarly interests where the research is well-established, as well as areas that have received less attention, pointing to possible gaps to be filled by further research. For example, relationships between cash transfer programmes and social protection strategies represent well-established areas of research, and the insufficient connections between environmental policy and community-level adaptation initiatives represent unexplored intersections (Hameed et al., 2024). This visualisation supports both retrospective synthesis and prospective research planning. The mind map increases the interpretability of the literature review by integrating views on poverty throughout scholarship, which enables reading the data at multiple levels, allowing users to recognise trends and detailed subthemes. It is a descriptive instrument and analytical framework that reflects complexity and multidimensionality as significant characteristics of poverty research across all fields.

Discussion

Topic Selection Process Based on Perception

As this study is based on existing literature, it is necessary to reiterate that the trends and understandings produced herein represent thought synthesis rather than causal hypotheses to be tested. Building upon the conceptual clarity offered by the mind map, the next step in the analysis is a more critical examination of the substantive content within each thematic cluster. Although the mind map provides a macro-level perspective on the positioning of poverty-related topics in the academic landscape, detailed analysis is needed to examine the strategic implications and practical value of each topic. This entails what the literature discusses and also how

providing a more tactical perspective on the interventions commonly perceived as beneficial and those that raise significant concerns or unwanted side effects.

The clustering of the positively perceived issues, such as CCTs, rural agricultural innovation, international remittances, digital technology, and community-based empowerment, proves a reliable correspondence to the outcomes that contribute to enhancing income security and resilience (Nawaz et al., 2024; Ofure et al., 2024; Schultz et al., 2024; Sun et al., 2023). These topics are more likely to focus on the agency, involvement, and structurally supportive systems that enable individuals to progress beyond subsistence. Notably, they are also supported by empirical research in various settings, confirming their potential to create long-term socioeconomic mobility, provided they are adequately designed and executed.

On the contrary, negative perceptions, such as poor governance, institutional corruption, climate vulnerability, and multidimensional poverty traps, show structural and systemic barriers that persist in reducing poverty. Studies have identified failure of governance and corruption as problems that are not just purely administrative but also highly institutionalised within the political-institutional processes, which pervert resource redistribution and undermine trust in systems of authority. For instance, Haliim and Muhammad (2025) highlight how the politicised allocation of aid degrades the validity and effectiveness of major social assistance programmes in Indonesia. Climate vulnerability also intensifies existing deprivation and exposes institutional unpreparedness; there is a reciprocal relationship between food insecurity and health burdens in the context of climate stressors, as shown by Kitole et al. (2024), who argue that existing social protection systems are responsive to environmental shocks rather than preventive in nature.

Structural exclusion in health and ageing systems is known to deepen multidimensional

poverty traps, as discussed by Dong et al. (2025). As deprivations are intergenerational, not singular instances, they have to be countered by multi-sectoral interventions beyond economic indicators. The connection between education, health, and spatial inequality contributes to the reinforcement of the cycle of poverty; Álvarez-Gamboa et al. (2021)'s geographical analysis of Ecuador suggests the presence of cumulative disadvantages caused by insufficient financial inclusion and low access to services that cannot be quantified by income indexes alone. Even well-constructed poverty interventions may not scale when there is fragmented governance; Kou and Yasin (2024) accentuate the inability of weak inter-ministerial coordination and politicisation of development programmes to enhance sustainability, especially in politically unstable or decentralised settings.

A conceptual filter for assessing and comparing policies aimed at poverty reduction in terms of perceived effectiveness is shown in Table 3. It summarises the literature to help inform future decision-making, serving as a basis for creating specific strategies that prioritise what is working. It also identifies structural bottlenecks by breaking the analysis into enabling and constraining themes. After identifying the perceived effectiveness of different poverty-related research themes, the next step is to transition the classification to the application.

It is valuable to know what is perceived as constructive or problematic, but it is not enough on its own. Other important aspects are the strategic implications that can be drawn from these findings and how individual themes can be translated into practical implications for policymakers, practitioners, and researchers. For literature to inform practice, thematic findings must be condensed into specific policy reform/programme design directions. Table 3 condenses policy-relevant knowledge obtained through literature into a series of strategic suggestions. It describes how

positively perceived issues can be scaled or modified in the context, or what reforms could be introduced to the negatively perceived issues. This advancement from perception to implication deepens the analysis by framing each topic not only by its effects but also by the actions it necessitates. In this respect, the table conceptually links the evaluative research results with normative directives for improving poverty alleviation initiatives.

Table 3.
Strategic Implications of Positively Perceived Poverty Research Topics

Strategic Implications (TGN) Perception: Positive
Enhance remittance access and consolidate international collaboration as mechanisms for reducing poverty. (2)
Create inclusive, evidence-based policies; make corporate social responsibility (CSR) consistent with business strategies to create long-term social and economic impact. (3)
Invest in infrastructure, innovation, and training; implement interventions to meet regional (especially rural) and gender inequalities. (4)
Increase community-based and social capital; create platforms to empower women and other marginalised groups. (6)
Expand digital infrastructure and literacy; ensure inclusive access to prevent digital exclusion and inequality. (7)
Emphasise long-term investment in basic services; promote cross-sectoral integration between health, education, and social protection systems. (8)
Enhance regulatory facilitation and access to capital for Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) and cooperatives; extend financial inclusion to the poorest. (10)
Strategic Implications (TGN) Perception: Negative
Enhance budget transparency, strengthen public governance, and empower oversight institutions to ensure effective and corruption-free policies. (1)
Prioritise community-based climate adaptation and provide transitional energy subsidies to cushion impoverished groups against additional costs. (5)
Implement cross-sectoral and multi-level poverty reduction; use poverty indices beyond income to include health, education, and well-being. (9)

Source: Author analysis based on research topics, sorted according to perception

The significant role of Table 3 is its connection between theoretical knowledge and practical policy implementation, as it identifies the strategies implied by each of the analysed

topics in the literature. Whereas Table 3 classifies topics according to their perceived influence on poverty, Table 4, in the upcoming section, further describes necessary responses to these findings. This turns evaluative knowledge into the path of reform, encouraging stakeholders to acknowledge which themes are working or problematic and prompting them to consider how policy can either reinforce or correct them.

Table 4 highlights scaling successful models by investing in infrastructure, institutional support, and the creation of inclusive programmes in subjects that are viewed as positive, such as community-based empowerment, agricultural innovation, and digital inclusion (Jeyacheya & Hampton, 2020; Klonner & Oldiges, 2022; Xaba & Jili, 2024). There are areas proven to be empirically effective but need further policy investment to maintain their impacts. For example, expanding access to microfinance or computer services should be paired with advancements in financial literacy and network accessibility for equitable opportunities (Cepaluni & Driscoll, 2025). Table 3, hence, reiterates the need to entrench supportive ecosystems around already promising interventions.

For issues perceived negatively, such as governance failure, fragmented policy responses, and climate change impacts, the table reveals the compelling necessity for structural reform (Lyons-White et al., 2025; Vestergaard et al., 2021). It recommends integration of policies across sectors, greater regulatory oversight, and the creation of more inclusive measures that indicate multidimensional deprivation. These strategic suggestions recognise that technical solutions cannot work where systems of exclusion are being supported by core systems. In this respect, the table facilitates the transformation of symptomatic procedures into more systemic and preventive ones. Table 3 shows an important transition between theoretical knowledge and practical policymaking, as every theme is matched with

strategic and context-specific suggestions. This association adds value to the literature review and facilitates evidence-based decisions.

Although Table 3 provides a collection of strategic insights based on the literature, the strategies must be assessed for consistency within a logical conceptual framework that can be used to achieve integrated policy responses. Tools of policy that are fragmented, however empirically supported, may lack long-term impact if not situated within a coherent construct. Thus, the remaining analysis in this paper focuses on how the various findings from the literature can be situated within an overarching model that accommodates complexity while also promoting coherence across policy areas.

The GEAR Model Synchronised with the Literature Review

The applicability of the GEAR model is further justified by its alignment with the present development strategy of Indonesia. For example, the 2020-2024 RPJMN acknowledges pillars of poverty reduction that reflect the GEAR components of Growth, Empowerment, Adaptability, and Rationality: empowerment, institutional capacity, and resilience (Bappenas, 2020). Integrating GEAR with national systems could offer conceptual consistency and effective policy alignment.

By identifying the topics of poverty research from the literature and mapping

them onto the GEAR components, the study can test the correspondence of the empirical findings with the theoretical constructs, as well as the model's policy implications and implementation. Table 4 matches each GEAR component with demonstrably effective and positively perceived themes in poverty alleviation. This synchronisation tests the conceptual soundness of GEAR and its ability to synthesise and operationalise well-established strategies, forming an analytical framework to determine its applicability as a strategic anchor in the structuring of inclusive, adaptive, and evidence-based policies for poverty alleviation in Indonesia.

Table 4 is a critical analytical step to prove the theoretical aspect of the GEAR model by matching its four main components with the research themes proven effective in poverty reduction. This alignment demonstrates a conceptual fit between the model's dimensions and specific evidence-based practices, although the question of empirical verification for the pairs remains to be answered. Examples include the Growth component, which relates to international remittances, education, and involvement of the private sector, all of which contribute directly to income generation and economic inclusion over the long term (Huang et al., 2023; Madondo & Dhobha, 2025; Wang et al., 2024). The mapping of these successful interventions into the GEAR framework confirms that the model is based on

Table 4.
Synchronisation of the GEAR Model with Positively Perceived Topics

GEAR Component & Alignment with Positive Topics (TGN)	Explanation
Growth (2, 7, 8)	Focuses on building economic capacity through job training, engaging the private sector, and improving education quality.
Empowerment (4, 6, 10)	Supports community strengthening, women's empowerment, and access to community finance.
Adaptability (3, 7)	Uses digital technology and data-driven policies for transparency and responsiveness.
Rationality (1, 8—needs intersectoral governance)	Recommends governance reform, accountability, and the removal of political content from aid distribution.

Source: Author analysis; results of the GEAR model with positively perceived research topics

a sound theoretical framework and empirically supported development strategies.

The Empowerment and Adaptability components correspond with community-based strategies, digital innovation, and rural development strategies found in the literature (Arestis & Phelps, 2025; Moses et al., 2024; Noutchie, 2024). Empowerment resonates with themes of gender equity, cooperative enterprises, and local capacity-building in the literature, while Adaptability reflects the necessity of flexible, technology-enabled policy instruments that respond to dynamic social and economic contexts. The integration of these themes into the GEAR framework suggests that the model can be flexible enough to embrace structural and contextual specifics, making it highly responsive to the dynamics of poverty reduction in practical contexts.

The Rationality component focuses on transparency, accountability, and data-informed governance to address systemic gaps revealed in the literature, especially in reforming the public sector and programme targeting. This correspondence shows the model's relevance as both a programme design guide and an institutional quality standard.

Table 4 indicates that the GEAR model can serve as a unifying framework for integrating disparate yet complementary strategies into a rational and practical methodology for social policy.

Having established the conceptual alignment of the GEAR model with empirically tested poverty reduction strategies, the next step is to assess its practical viability in the Indonesian context. While theoretical coherence is essential, a policy model's true value is in its responsiveness to local institutional, political, economic, and social realities. Our analysis, as shown in Figure 6, counters this by examining which GEAR component is most appropriate for each major contextual factor in Indonesia, providing a grounded analysis of the opportunities and limitations that would influence its implementation.

Figure 6 illustrates the conceptual and contextual viability of the GEAR model. It remains equally important to show how the framework can deliver specific solutions to the most urgent poverty-related issues in Indonesia. In this respect, a visual representation is beneficial to illustrate the correlation between specific challenges and model elements. The

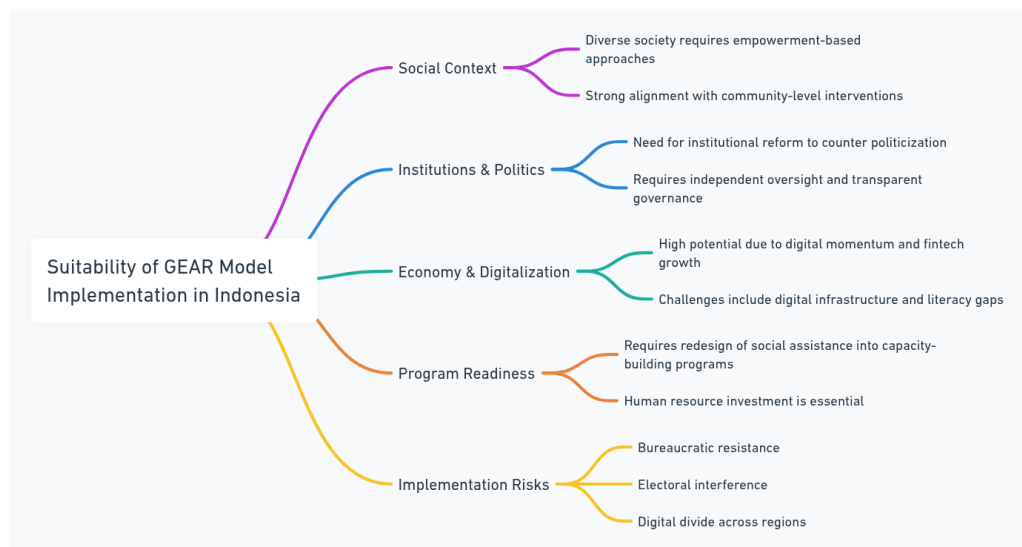


Figure 6. Mind Map Analysis of the Suitability of the GEAR Model Implementation in Indonesia

Source: Author analysis using Whimsical

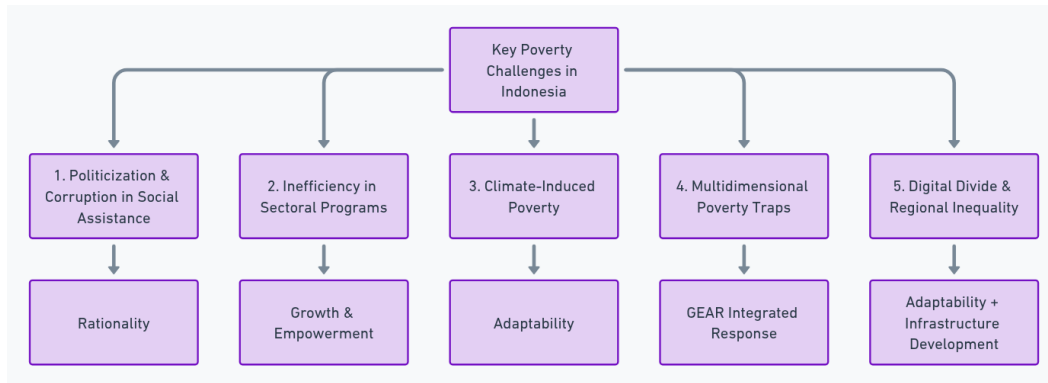


Figure 7. Flowchart of the GEAR Model's Strategic Response to Key Poverty Challenges in Indonesia

Source: Author analysis based on the GEAR model and literature review metadata

flow chart below summarises this interaction, mapping each key challenge to the GEAR element most appropriate to address it.

Figure 7 serves as a graphical guide for operationalising the GEAR model by connecting complex poverty issues to action plan policy areas. Politicisation and corruption of social assistance are operationalised under Rationality through open governance, institutional responsibility, and depoliticised delivery that needs structural adjustments. Inefficiencies in sectoral programmes are addressed under Growth and Empowerment through integrated, inclusive economic policies and community-based capacity creation. Climate-induced poverty would be responded to through Adaptability and localised through flexibility and localisation strategies that necessitate operational adjustments.

The study evaluates the strategic validity and usefulness of the GEAR model in the broad context of poverty research. Moving beyond debates of its conceptual consistency with positively perceived themes and its implementation prospects in Indonesia, it progresses to a global evaluation of how each GEAR component fits within the repertoire of themes discussed, irrespective of their perceived influence. The integrative analysis then synthesises all results within a single framework, integrating every topic

of poverty research with the most relevant GEAR elements and evaluating the strategic placement, implementation opportunities, and expected difficulties of the model. This aims to surpass a mere equivalence of ideas to test the effectiveness of GEAR as an analytic instrument in a vast and complicated field. In this regard, Table 5 serves as the final synthesis, integrating and unifying each aspect of poverty appropriately within the model and assessing its strategic placement.

The combination of Tables 4 and 5 demonstrates that the GEAR model is theoretically aligned and practically relevant across a wide range of poverty-related areas. Whereas Table 4 focused on positively perceived interventions, Table 5 extends this by mapping the model's relevance across all thematic clusters, including both implementation opportunities and contextual constraints. The results indicate that issues such as financial inclusion, gender empowerment, and digital technology align well with the Empowerment and Adaptability components of GEAR. The implementation potential in these areas is high, especially given Indonesia's growing digital infrastructure and the presence of active community-based organisations. However, research areas on governance failures, multidimensional poverty, and climate vulnerability require GEAR to be applied

Table 5.
GEAR Model Mapping Across Poverty Research Topics

GEAR Component(s)	Alignment with Indonesian Context	Key Implementation Challenges
Growth (TGN 2, 5, 7, 8, 10)	Strong (aligns with economic empowerment, innovation, digital momentum, education/health)	Policy alignment, infrastructure gaps, digital divide, funding consistency, oversight quality
Empowerment (TGN 3, 4, 6, 9, 10)	Strong (fits social safety nets, community-driven approaches, gender programmes, cooperatives)	Politicisation, fragmented delivery, patriarchal norms, underfunded initiatives, system fragmentation
Adaptability (TGN 4, 5, 7)	Strong (supports local responsiveness, climate resilience, tech innovation)	Limited community organising, low local capacity, sectoral silos
Rationality (TGN 1)	Critical (fits anti-corruption agenda)	Deep political resistance, institutional inertia
All Components (TGN 9)	Comprehensive (addresses multidimensional poverty)	Cross-sectoral integration required, system fragmentation

Source: Metadata analysis results with the potential application of the GEAR model

critically, where all four elements should be integrated to achieve a sustainable impact.

Notably, as the table shows, some issues can be easily addressed with targeted interventions while others require systemic change and intersectoral coordination. For example, the Rationality component, identified as a crucial factor in governance-related issues, necessitates institutional restructuring and political accountability. Meanwhile, issues such as rural development and migration exhibit a moderate fit with the model and require contextual application. The analysis shows that GEAR is not a blanket solution but an adaptable, scalable framework that can be tailored to the specific needs and limitations of any given policy area. In an ILR approach, one interacts with counterfactuals as no primary data collection or causal identification is conducted in the research; any absence-of-component probe is only a conceptual test of robustness (Morgan & Winship, 2014).

Based on the conceptual fit established by mapping and synchronising secondary evidence across the ten thematic domains, the analysis examines whether observed patterns would persist, weaken, or even reverse if Growth, Empowerment, Adaptability, or Rationality were omitted. This exercise clarifies the boundary conditions and the explanatory coherence of the framework without purporting

to estimate the effects, thus maintaining methodological rigour. Subsequently, these counterfactual statements are formulated as theories and presented as propositions to be tested through future comparative case studies, programme pilots, or other quasi-experimental studies (Levy, 2015).

This concluding synthesis demonstrates the pertinence of GEAR across a wide range of empirical fields and shows that the model can guide future poverty alleviation interventions in Indonesia and other countries. Several policy implications arise from these findings. The GEAR model can serve as a strategic guide for developing policy concepts related to poverty, with its functionality verified through pilot projects in districts with high poverty rates. Incorporating GEAR into the current system, such as the RPJMN, could help ministries and sectors harmonise their actions through a systemic approach that addresses not only symptoms but also structural factors.

The process will require adaptive, community-based practices and approaches that incorporate digital tools with open institutions. The Rationality aspect will emphasise the need to foster cross-sectoral cooperation, establish control mechanisms, and ensure political responsibility. At the same time, Empowerment and Adaptability will require long-term investment in digital

infrastructure and human capacity to ensure that vulnerable populations are not locked out of new opportunities. Combined, these inferences imply that GEAR is not very useful as a standalone programme; rather, it should serve as an integrative framework that integrates governance, empowerment, and adaptation to create a coherent set of poverty policies. Future research should pursue empirical validation through case studies, policy experiments, and participatory evaluation to close the gap between the model's conceptual richness and operational reality.

Research Limitations

Although this study represents a thorough literature review on poverty and provides a systematic conceptual examination of the GEAR model, it is subject to certain limitations. First, the research is based primarily on secondary data obtained through an integrative literature review. While this approach enables extensive coverage and deeper conceptual mapping, it excludes field-based validation and direct programme appraisals, which could provide more context-specific information.

Second, the classification of perceived topics is based on interpretations of previous studies. Despite a systematic analytical process, this may introduce a degree of subjectivity. Perceptions of effectiveness are inherently relative to setting, methodology, and policy context, and can therefore vary across different regions or political regimes. Third, the alignment of the GEAR model with the literature findings is primarily conceptual. The mapping reveals a strong theoretical alignment; however, the model's practical implementation, particularly within diverse and decentralised governance frameworks like Indonesia's, requires further empirical validation. Further studies are necessary to supplement this conceptual framework with case studies, pilot implementations, or mixed-method policy studies to improve its external validity.

This study admits that, though the ILR method allows for broad thematic synthesis and even theory building, it is, in essence, not field-based validated. This is not its only limitation: conceptually, but not empirically, ILR seeks to bridge the gap between theory and practice, as noted by Torraco (2005) and Whitemore and Knafl (2005). Thus, future studies need to supplement the GEAR conceptual framework with qualitative case studies, pilot projects, or empirical experiments to guarantee their applicability to the real world. The comparative and counterfactual conclusions in the present study are theoretical, based on an integrative literature review rather than primary data or experimental corroboration, and, as such, must be viewed as indicative rather than causal assertions. To explore robustness and determine boundary conditions without exaggerating empirical confidence, we conduct counterfactual thought experiments by setting aside one GEAR component at a time and determining whether the patterns observed in thematically related problems would be robustly observed across contexts, toned down, or reversed. They are probes to express falsifiable propositions to be pursued later, as well as to recognise the constraints of ILR-based synthesis until case studies, quasi-experiments, or field experimentation substantiate them.

Conclusion

This study examines the intersection of conceptual policy modelling and empirical poverty research through an ILR approach. By mapping more than 100 research articles across 10 broad thematic areas, topics were classified based on perceived effectiveness, with strategic implications drawn for each category. The synthesis of these findings was conducted in relation to the GEAR model, which includes Growth, Empowerment, Adaptability, and Rationality components, to evaluate its conceptual validity and feasibility for implementation in Indonesia's poverty policy environment.

The analysis positions the GEAR model as a compelling systemic and multidimensional model that could, in theory, address poverty at multiple levels. However, its actual impacts remain to be verified through empirical testing and contextual experiments, such as on governance failures, multidimensional deprivation, digital inequality, and climate vulnerability. It can be integrated across sectors and strategically focused, making it appropriate for various socioeconomic contexts in Indonesia. The next round of research should pilot the GEAR model at the local level, empirically assess its practical viability, and refine it for broader usage in the future.

Acknowledgements

The author wishes to extend special thanks to the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences (FISIP), Universitas Brawijaya (UB), for providing academic advice and support, which significantly contributed to improving this manuscript.

In accordance with principles of transparency, the author discloses the following usage of artificial intelligence (AI) tools:

1. Language Refinement and Stylistic Enhancement: Grammarly was used to make the writing clear, coherent, and grammatically correct throughout. This resource helped the author to write independently and improve the quality of the presentation without distorting significant arguments or analysis.
2. Conceptual Visualisation and Framework Development ChatGPT and Perplexity AI were used to create mind maps and visual representations of the GEAR model framework. These tools helped organise and present the theoretical framework, and all visual results were checked and accepted by the author.
3. Methodological Support of Computations. Python-based unsupervised machine learning (K-Means clustering with semantic

embeddings using the MiniLM model) was used in the thematic categorisation process for the integrative literature review, involving text preprocessing, semantic embedding generation, dimensionality reduction, and keyword extraction of 112 articles across 10 thematic groups. This method of calculation ensured the methodological repeatability and objectivity of the literature synthesis, as well as manual checking and cross-review by the author.

4. Bibliography and Source Organisation: The references and bibliography were organised in Mendeley to ensure accurate, consistent citations.
5. Scope of AI Assistance: Language refinement across all sections of the manuscript (Introduction, Literature Review, Analysis, Discussion, and Conclusion); visualisation of the GEAR conceptual framework; and computational thematic clustering of the Methods section and Appendix 1.

The essential intellectual work remains entirely and exclusively that of the author. This includes the conceptual foundation, research questions, synthesis of theoretical frameworks, literature synthesis, critical analysis, logic of thematic categorisation, discussion, interpretation, findings, and recommendations. The presentation of all AI applications complied with the journal's editorial policy, and there was no AI intervention in altering the substantive research content. Instead, their use was limited to improving presentation and computational reproducibility. The author takes full responsibility for the integrity and accuracy of the content.

References

- Akbar, M., Naveed, A., & Syed, S. H. (2022). Does an Improvement in Rural Infrastructure Contribute to Alleviate Poverty in Pakistan? A Spatial Econometric Analysis. *Social Indicators Research*, 162, 475–499.

- <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11205-021-02851-z>
- Alexander, J. M. (2008). *Capabilities and social justice: the political philosophy of Amartya Sen and Martha Nussbaum*. Routledge Taylor & Francis Group.
- Álvarez-Gamboa, J., Cabrera-Barona, P., & Jácome-Estrella, H. (2021). Financial inclusion and multidimensional poverty in Ecuador: A spatial approach. *World Development Perspectives*, 22, 100311. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wdp.2021.100311>
- Amin, C., Pramono, W. T., Jumadi, J., Sari, D. N., & Samson, M. G. M. (2025). Navigating urban poverty: The role of livelihood capital in the livelihood strategies of urban beggars in Indonesia. *Social Sciences & Humanities Open*, 11, 101298. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssaho.2025.101298>
- Amofah, S., & Agyare, L. (2022). Poverty alleviation approaches of development NGOs in Ghana: Application of the basic needs approach. *Cogent Social Sciences*, 8. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2022.2063472>
- Arestis, P., & Phelps, P. (2025). Financial cooperatives and poverty mitigation during Brazil's lost decade. *World Development*, 191, 106995. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2025.106995>
- Azhar, A., & Ahmad, I. (2024). Poverty Dynamics: How Well Do Pakistan's Provinces Compare? *Social Indicators Research*, 172, 429–447. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11205-023-03300-9>
- Badugela, T. M. (2024). Poverty and crime in the era of 4th ir in Subsaharan Africa. *International Journal of Research in Business and Social Science*, 13, 85–98. <https://doi.org/10.20525/ijrbs.v13i10.3601>
- Banerjee, A., Karlan, D., Osei, R., Trachtman, H., & Udry, C. (2022). Unpacking a multi-faceted program to build sustainable income for the very poor. *Journal of Development Economics*, 155, 102781. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdevco.2021.102781>
- Bappenas. (2020). *Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional 2020–2024*. Kementerian Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional/Bappenas.
- Barbier, E. B. (2020). Is green rural transformation possible in developing countries? *World Development*, 131, 104955. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2020.104955>
- Beltramo, T. P., Calvi, R., De Giorgi, G., & Sarr, I. (2023). Child poverty among refugees. *World Development*, 171, 106340. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2023.106340>
- Bhuiyan, M. A., Liu, Z., & Meng, F. (2023). Multi-period Analysis and Household Registration Differences of Multidimensional Poverty Among Migrant Workers. *Social Indicators Research*, 169, 671–696. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11205-023-03175-w>
- BPS. (2023). *Profil Kemiskinan di Indonesia Maret 2023*. Badan Pusat Statistik.
- Cadena-Palacios, C. N., Araujo, I., Duque, R. A., & Soto, A. B. (2024). Inclusive targeting: a multistep validation of the poverty probability index for the identification of low-income students in developing countries. *Cogent Social Sciences*, 10. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2024.2392024>
- Cepaluni, G., Chewing, T. K., Driscoll, A., & Faganello, M. A. (2022). Conditional cash transfers and child labor. *World Development*, 152, 105768. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2021.105768>
- Cepaluni, G., & Driscoll, A. (2025). Do conditional cash transfers improve intergenerational gains in educational achievement?: Evidence from Brazil's Bolsa Familia Program. *World Development*, 187, 106852. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106852>
- Chen, J., Sishi, R., & Song, M. (2021). Poverty Vulnerability and Poverty Causes in Rural China. *Social Indicators Research*,

- 153, 65–91. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11205-020-02481-x>
- Dele-Dada, M., Gberevbie, D., & Owolabi, F. (2024). Mitigating structural violence through legislative oversight: examining poverty alleviation programmes in Nigeria. *Cogent Social Sciences*, 10. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2024.2423856>
- Dika, G., Tolossa, D., & Eyana, S. M. (2021). Multidimensional poverty of pastoralists and implications for policy in Boorana rangeland system, Southern Ethiopia. *World Development Perspectives*, 21, 100293. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wdp.2021.100293>
- Ding, Y., Wang, X., de Brauw, A., & Qiu, H. (2024). Catch up with my husband as I can: Women's decision-making power consequences of China's poverty alleviation relocation program. *World Development*, 173, 106433. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2023.106433>
- Dong, S., Yu, Z., Zhang, S., & Li, J. (2025). Multidimensional poverty dynamics and health among middle-aged and elderly people: a longitudinal study in China. *Humanities & Social Sciences Communications*, 12, 927. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41599-025-05287-9>
- Dubois, L. (2021). The impact of solidarity economy on poverty: The case of public centres of solidarity economy in Bahia, Brazil. *World Development Perspectives*, 23, 100343. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wdp.2021.100343>
- Eluwa, G. I. E., Eluwa, T. F., Apera, I., Abdullahi, K., Lawal, A., Balogun, M., & Kunnuji, M. (2024). 'When my husband died, I collected debt of N20,000.....were going to take me to the court, but since the money came, I have cleared my debt and bought cattle': intended and unintended socioeconomic impact of cash transfer program in Nigeria. *Cogent Social Sciences*, 10. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2024.2312648>
- Farjana, F., Islam, M. K., Khanam, R., & Mamun, T. M. (2023). Impact of conditional cash transfer on health outcome of expectant mothers in Bangladesh. *International Journal of Social Economics*, 50, 1618–1635. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJSE-08-2022-0512>
- Fassarella, E., Ferreira, S., Franco, S., Neto, V., {Pinho, Ribeiro, G., Schuabb, V., & Tafner, P. (2024). Social mobility and CCT programs: The Bolsa Família program in Brazil. *World Development Perspectives*, 35, 100624. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wdp.2024.100624>
- Feng, X., Chen, H., Jia, Z., & Tian, Z. (2023). A Four-Dimensional Decomposition of Relative Poverty in China from the Perspective of Heterogeneity. *Social Indicators Research*, 169, 795–816. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11205-023-03177-8>
- Fomum, T. A., & Opperman, P. (2023). Financial inclusion and performance of MSMEs in Eswatini. *International Journal of Social Economics*, 50, 1551–1567. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJSE-10-2020-0689>
- Fujii, T. (2016). Concepts and measurement of vulnerability to poverty and other issues: a review of literature. In *The Asian 'Poverty Miracle'* (pp. 53–83). Edward Elgar Publishing. <https://doi.org/10.4337/9781785369155.00010>
- Galiani, S., Gertler, P., & Navajas-Ahumada, C. (2022). Trust and saving in financial institutions by the poor. *Journal of Development Economics*, 159, 102981. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2022.102981>
- Garcia, A., Lensink, R., & Voors, M. (2020). Does microcredit increase aspirational hope? Evidence from a group lending scheme in Sierra Leone. *World Development*, 128, 104861. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2019.104861>
- Giwu, O., Mdoda, L., & Ntlanga, S. S. (2024). Assessing the socio-economic impact of youth engagement in agricultural enterprise for employment creation and

- poverty alleviation. *Cogent Social Sciences*, 10. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2024.2368097>
- Gough, I. (2008). European welfare states: explanations and lessons for developing countries. In *Inclusive States: Social Policy and Structural Inequalities* (pp. 3–38). The World Bank.
- Gui, T., & Zhong, W. (2024). When urban poverty becomes a tourist attraction: a systematic review of slum tourism research. *Humanities & Social Sciences Communications*, 11, 1178. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41599-024-03696-w>
- Guo, J., Qu, S., & Zhu, T. (2022). Estimating China's relative and multidimensional Poverty: Evidence from micro-level data of 6145 rural households. *World Development Perspectives*, 26, 100402. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wdp.2022.100402>
- Hagedoorn, L. C., Bubeck, P., Hudson, P., Brander, L. M., Pham, M., & Lasage, R. (2021). Preferences of vulnerable social groups for ecosystem-based adaptation to flood risk in Central Vietnam. *World Development*, 148, 105650. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2021.105650>
- Haliim, W. (2020). Problematika Kebijakan Dana Hibah dan Bantuan Sosial Sumber APBD: Relasi Korupsi Terhadap Kekuasaan Kepemimpinan, dan Perilaku Elit. *Inovasi*, 17(1), 39–53. <https://doi.org/10.33626/inovasi.v17i1.136>
- Haliim, W., & Muhammad, J. (2025). Inefficiency of Social Assistance in Reducing Poverty Rates: Recommendations for Alternative Social Policies for Poverty Alleviation in Indonesia. *JKAP (Jurnal Kebijakan dan Administrasi Publik)*, 29(1), 89–109. <https://doi.org/10.22146/jkap.104396>
- Hameed, A., Ali, T. M., & Najam, M. O. (2024). The impact of unconditional cash transfers on enhancing household wellbeing in Pakistan: evidence from a quasi-experimental design. *Humanities & Social Sciences Communications*, 11, 979. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41599-024-03486-4>
- Han, J., & Gao, H. (2024). Green finance, social inclusion, and sustainable economic growth in OECD member countries. *Humanities & Social Sciences Communications*, 11, 140. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41599-024-02662-w>
- Haq, W., Azam, M., Babar, Z., Amir, S., & Said, F. (2024). Investigation of multidimensional poverty in Pakistan at the national, regional, and provincial level. *Humanities & Social Sciences Communications*, 11, 517. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41599-024-03005-5>
- Hartarto, R. B., & Wardani, D. T. K. (2023). Does conditional cash transfer change educational aspirations? Evidence from Indonesia. *International Journal of Social Economics*, 50, 148–161. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJSE-11-2021-0671>
- He, L., Lu, X., & Lee, C. Y. (2023). Last mile in anti-poverty drive: Impact of cadres' appraisals on growth and poverty reduction. *World Development*, 167, 106255. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2023.106255>
- Heinrich, C. J., & Knowles, M. T. (2020). A fine predicament: Conditioning, compliance and consequences in a labeled cash transfer program. *World Development*, 129, 104876. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2020.104876>
- Hilson, G., Laing, T., Hilson, A., Arnall, A., & Mondlane, S. (2025). How Does Small-Scale Mining Stabilize Rural Livelihoods in Sub-Saharan Africa? The Case of Mozambique. *World Development*, 185, 106761. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106761>
- Hoque, N., Uddin, M., Islam, M. T., Mamun, A., Uddin, M. N., Afzal, A., & Islam, M. T. (2023). Pursuing sustainable development goals through integrating the aspirations of zakah and CSR: evidence from the perspective of an emerging economy. *International Journal of Social Economics*,

- 50, 1232–1247. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJSE-09-2022-0600>
- Hu, T., & Sun, M. (2022). A visualization analysis of poverty alleviation through education research in China. *Cogent Social Sciences*, 8. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2022.2132674>
- Huang, Y., Huang, X., Li, R., & Cheng, W. (2023). Assessing the effectiveness of targeted poverty alleviation policies in Xinjiang, China. *Humanities and Social Sciences Communications*, 10. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41599-023-01858-w>
- Humphries, S., Holmes, T., Andrade, D. F. C. de, McGrath, D., & Dantas, J. B. (2020). Searching for win-win forest outcomes: Learning-by-doing, financial viability, and income growth for a community-based forest management cooperative in the Brazilian Amazon. *World Development*, 125, 104336. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2018.06.005>
- Jaax, A. (2020). Private sector development and provincial patterns of poverty: Evidence from Vietnam. *World Development*, 127, 104747. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2019.104747>
- Jeyacheya, J., & Hampton, M. P. (2020). Wishful thinking or wise policy? Theorising tourism-led inclusive growth: Supply chains and host communities. *World Development*, 131, 104960. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2020.104960>
- Jing, J., Wang, J., & Hu, Z. (2023). Has corporate involvement in government-initiated corporate social responsibility activities increased corporate value? — Evidence from China's Targeted Poverty Alleviation. *Humanities & Social Sciences Communications*, 10, 355. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41599-023-01869-7>
- Jones, H. (2023). Young people's schooling trajectories and transitions to social adulthood in the context of Brazil's Bolsa Família. *Critical Social Policy*, 43, 718 – 738. <https://doi.org/10.1177/02610183221137818>
- Kamble, P. A., Mehta, A., & Rani, N. (2024). Financial Inclusion and Digital Financial Literacy: Do they Matter for Financial Well-being? *Social Indicators Research*, 171, 777–807. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11205-023-03264-w>
- Kandolo, K. M., & Msomi, T. S. (2024). Exploring entrepreneurial skills of DR Congolese refugee women through economic growth in Durban, South Africa. *International Journal of Research in Business and Social Science*, 13, 1–17. <https://doi.org/10.20525/ijrbs.v13i7.3656>
- Kitole, F. A., Mbukwa, J. N., Tibamanya, F. Y., & Sesabo, J. K. (2024). Climate change, food security, and diarrhoea prevalence nexus in Tanzania. *Humanities & Social Sciences Communications*, 11, 394. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41599-024-02875-z>
- Klasen, S., & Villalobos, C. (2020). Diverging identification of the poor: A non-random process. Chile 1992–2017. *World Development*, 130, 104944. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2020.104944>
- Klonner, S., & Oldiges, C. (2022). The welfare effects of India's rural employment guarantee. *Journal of Development Economics*, 157, 102848. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2022.102848>
- Kore, M. H. R., Rokhim, R., Rachmawati, R., & Sudhartio, L. (2024). Entrepreneurial orientation and social performance of microfinance institutions in Indonesia. *International Journal of Social Economics*, 51, 899–914. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJSE-06-2023-0478>
- Kou, Y., & Yasin, I. (2024). Navigating poverty in developing nations: unraveling the impact of political dynamics on sustainable well-being. *Humanities & Social Sciences Communications*, 11, 1143. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41599-024-03670-6>
- Lan, F., Xu, W., Sun, W., & Zhao, X. (2024).

- From poverty to prosperity: assessing of sustainable poverty reduction effect of “welfare-to-work” in Chinese counties. *Humanities & Social Sciences Communications*, 11, 758. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41599-024-03267-z>
- Lan, H., Tian, N., Li, L., Liu, H., Peng, J., Cui, P., Zhou, C., Macciotta, R., & Clague, J. J. (2022). Poverty control policy may affect the transition of geological disaster risk in China. *Humanities & Social Sciences Communications*, 9. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41599-022-01096-6>
- Levy, J. S. (2015). Counterfactuals, Causal Inference, and Historical Analysis. *Security Studies*, 24(3), 378–402. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09636412.2015.1070602>
- Li, J., Xue, E., Wei, Y., & He, Y. (2024). How popularising higher education affects economic growth and poverty alleviation: empirical evidence from 38 countries. *Humanities & Social Sciences Communications*, 11, 520. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41599-024-03013-5>
- Li, N., & He, M. (2024). Feminization of poverty: an analysis of multidimensional poverty among rural women in China. *Humanities and Social Sciences Communications*, 11. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41599-024-03006-4>
- Li, S., & Cai, M. (2024). Social support and reference group: the dual action mechanism of the social network on subjective poverty. *Humanities & Social Sciences Communications*, 11, 349. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41599-024-02828-6>
- Liang, X., Xiao, H., Hou, F., Guo, X., Li, L., & Huang, L. (2024). Breaking the chains of poverty: examining the influence of smartphone usage on multidimensional poverty in rural settings. *Humanities & Social Sciences Communications*, 11, 142. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41599-024-02645-x>
- Liao, C., Fei, D., Huang, Q., Jiang, L., & Shi, P. (2021). Targeted poverty alleviation through photovoltaic-based intervention: Rhetoric and reality in Qinghai, China. *World Development*, 137, 105117. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2020.105117>
- Liu, L., & Guo, L. (2023). Digital Financial Inclusion, Income Inequality, and Vulnerability to Relative Poverty. *Social Indicators Research*, 170, 1155–1181. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11205-023-03245-z>
- Liu, Y., & Long, C. (2023). The influencing factors underlying the vicious ecological vulnerability-low productivity-poverty cycle in China and overcoming its related policies. *Humanities & Social Sciences Communications*, 10, 591. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41599-023-02068-0>
- Lyons-White, J., Zodua, P. A., Yobo, C., Mikolo, Carlon, S. C., Ewers, R. M., & Knight, A. T. (2025). Challenges for implementing zero deforestation commitments in a highly forested country: Perspectives from Liberia’s palm oil sector. *World Development*, 185, 106803. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106803>
- Madondo, E., & Dhobha, H. (2025). Harnessing migration for sustainable development in Africa: challenges and opportunities. *International Journal of Research in Business and Social Science*, 14, 80–88. <https://doi.org/10.20525/ijrbs.v14i1.3770>
- Mahmood, S., Shuhui, W., Aslam, S., & Ahmed, T. (2023). Financial Inclusion: Does it matter in Alleviating Poverty in Pakistan. *Social Indicators Research*, 169, 1125–1146. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11205-023-03200-y>
- Maity, S. (2024). Rawls’ difference principle, self-help group, financial inclusion and social cohesion—lore or actuality? Experience of Central Assam. *Humanities & Social Sciences Communications*, 11, 238. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41599-024-02708-z>
- Malerba, D. (2020). Poverty alleviation and local environmental degradation: An

- empirical analysis in Colombia. *World Development*, 127, 104776. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2019.104776>
- Malm, M. K., & Toyama, K. (2021). The burdens and the benefits: Socio-economic impacts of mobile phone ownership in Tanzania. *World Development Perspectives*, 21, 100283. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wdp.2020.100283>
- Miao, Y., & Li, Z. (2023). The poverty alleviation effect of transfer payments: evidence from China. *Humanities & Social Sciences Communications*, 10, 910. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41599-023-02446-8>
- Millar, K. K.-N.-D., Nayaga, P., & Aniah, P. (2024). Migration and well-being: an impact study of migrant cashew farmers in the Bono East Region of Ghana. *Cogent Social Sciences*, 10. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2024.2354966>
- Morgan, S. L., & Winship, C. (2014). *Counterfactuals and Causal Inference*. Cambridge University Press. <https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9781107587991>
- Moses, N. F., Enu-Kwesi, F., Abdulai, I. A., Sulemana, M., Aasoglenang, T. A., & Domapielle, M. K. (2024). Poverty in the global south: does the geographical theory offer any new insight to understanding penury? *Cogent Social Sciences*, 10. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2024.2321710>
- Mustari, N., Razak, R., Junaedi, J., Fatmawati, F., Hawing, H., & Baharuddin, T. (2024). Multipartner governance and the urgency of poverty alleviation policy: Zakat fundraising management. *Cogent Social Sciences*, 10. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2024.2361529>
- Najjar, D., & Baruah, B. (2024). Beer, barley, livestock, milk: Who adopts agricultural innovations in rural Rajasthan? *World Development Perspectives*, 36, 100643. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wdp.2024.100643>
- Nawaz, F., Kayani, U., & Aysan, A. F. (2024). Nexus between foreign remittances and poverty alleviation: Empirical investigation of Tajikistan from Central Asia. *Cogent Social Sciences*, 10. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2023.2275554>
- Ndjama, J. N., & Westhuizen, J. Van Der. (2024). The role of small, medium, and micro enterprises in contributing to the socioeconomic development of South Africa. *International Journal of Research in Business and Social Science*, 13, 606–619. <https://doi.org/10.20525/ijrbs.v13i17.3716>
- Nerfa, L., Rhemtulla, J. M., & Zerriffi, H. (2020). Forest dependence is more than forest income: Development of a new index of forest product collection and livelihood resources. *World Development*, 125, 104689. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2019.104689>
- Noutchie, S. C. O. (2024). Breaking the cycle: Addressing teenage pregnancy in South African high schools. *International Journal of Research in Business and Social Science*, 13, 151–156. <https://doi.org/10.20525/ijrbs.v13i8.3746>
- Nunan, F., Menton, M., McDermott, C. L., Huxham, M., & Schreckenber, K. (2021). How does governance mediate links between ecosystem services and poverty alleviation? Results from a systematic mapping and thematic synthesis of literature. *World Development*, 146, 105595. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2021.105595>
- Oconnor, C. (2024). Do conditional cash transfers create resilience against poverty? Long-run evidence from Jamaica. *World Development*, 176, 106513. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2023.106513>
- Ofure, E. E., Ajayi, O., Adesina, O. S., Essien, N. P., Efe-Imafodon, E., & Deninde-Adedeji, O. G. (2024). Poverty alleviation programs in Nigeria: a study on World Mission Agency (WMA) using principal component analysis. *Cogent Social Sciences*, 10. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2024.2361527>

- Pan, Z., Li, Y., Jia, Z., & Zhou, Z. (2024). Community support as a driver for social integration in ex-situ poverty alleviation relocation communities: a case study in China. *Humanities & Social Sciences Communications*, 11, 1206. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41599-024-03650-w>
- Purwono, R., Wardana, W. W., Haryanto, T., & Khoerul Mubin, M. (2021). Poverty dynamics in Indonesia: empirical evidence from three main approaches. *World Development Perspectives*, 23, 100346. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wdp.2021.100346>
- Radosavljevic, S., Haider, L. J., Lade, S. J., & Schlüter, M. (2021). Implications of poverty traps across levels. *World Development*, 144, 105437. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2021.105437>
- Rahman, M. Z. A., Abidin, M. S. Z., Adenan, F., Jusoff, K., & Munsoor, M. S. (2023). Development of Spiritual Poverty Measurements of an Urban Population Based on the Concept of Purifying the Self (Tazkiyah Al-Nafs). *Social Indicators Research*, 169, 943–972. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11205-023-03188-5>
- Sabir, M., Sultan, M. S., Magsi, H., & Bashir, M. K. (2024). Socioeconomic implications of infrastructure development: Exploring the impacts of water infrastructure through stakeholders' perceptions. *World Development Perspectives*, 33, 100563. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wdp.2023.100563>
- Sangwan, S., Nayak, N. C., Sen, S., & Sangwan, V. (2023). Does firm size affect client targeting? An investigation over the clients of the Indian Microfinance Institutions. *Humanities & Social Sciences Communications*, 10, 240. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41599-023-01728-5>
- Schultz, C., Ebewo, P. E., & Mmako, M. M. (2024). The perceived future of female entrepreneurs in South Africa. *International Journal of Research in Business and Social Science*, 13, 410–422. <https://doi.org/10.20525/ijrbs.v13i14.3313>
- Sekhon, S., & Grant, M. (2021). Patterns of loan use for women's self-help groups in rural Rajasthan. *World Development Perspectives*, 24, 100365. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wdp.2021.100365>
- Shen, Q., Wu, R., Pan, Y., & Feng, Y. (2024). Explaining and modeling the impacts of inclusive finance on CO2 emissions in China integrated the intermediary role of energy poverty. *Humanities & Social Sciences Communications*, 11, 82. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41599-023-02595-w>
- Soliman, N. (2024). Looking for a way out: The dynamics of slum life, poverty, and everyday resistance in Katherine Boo's Behind the Beautiful Forevers. *Humanities & Social Sciences Communications*, 11, 924. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41599-024-03394-7>
- Sun, Y., Wang, Y., Huang, C., Tan, R., & Cai, J. (2023). Measuring farmers' sustainable livelihood resilience in the context of poverty alleviation: a case study from Fugong County, China. *Humanities & Social Sciences Communications*, 10, 75. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41599-023-01575-4>
- Swain, R. B. (2018). A Critical Analysis of the Sustainable Development Goals. In W. Leal Filho (Ed.), *Handbook of Sustainability Science and Research* (pp. 341–355). Springer International Publishing. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-63007-6_20
- Tambo, J. A., Uzayisenga, B., Mugambi, I., Bundi, M., & Silvestri, S. (2020). Plant clinics, farm performance and poverty alleviation: Panel data evidence from Rwanda. *World Development*, 129, 104881. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2020.104881>
- Tan, H., Dong, Z., & Zhang, H. (2023). The impact of intergenerational support on multidimensional poverty in old age: empirical analysis based on 2018 CLHLS data. *Humanities and Social*

- Sciences Communications*, 10. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41599-023-01924-3>
- Torraco, R. J. (2005). Writing Integrative Literature Reviews: Guidelines and Examples. *Human Resource Development Review*, 4(3), 356–367. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1534484305278283>
- Usika, G., Urassa, J. K., & Kabote, S. J. (2024). Land tenure security, household income and distribution, lesson from southern highlands in Iringa District Council. *International Journal of Research in Business and Social Science*, 13, 230–244. <https://doi.org/10.20525/ijrbs.vl3i4.3363>
- Vestergaard, A., Langevang, T., Morsing, M., & Murphy, L. (2021). Partnerships for development. Assessing the impact potential of cross-sector partnerships. *World Development*, 143, 105447. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2021.105447>
- Wang, F., Zhang, X., Ye, C., & Cai, Q. (2024). The Household Multidimensional Poverty Reduction Effects of Digital Financial Inclusion: A Financial Environment Perspective. *Social Indicators Research*, 172, 313–345. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11205-023-03298-0>
- Wang, M., Ding, X., & Cheng, P. (2024). Exploring the income impact of rural e-commerce comprehensive demonstration project and determinants of county selection. *Humanities & Social Sciences Communications*, 11, 1286. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41599-024-03785-w>
- Wang, Q., Shu, L., & Lu, X. (2023). Dynamics of multidimensional poverty and its determinants among the middle-aged and older adults in China. *Humanities & Social Sciences Communications*, 10, 116. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41599-023-01601-5>
- Wang, X., Seyler, B. C., Chen, T., Jian, W., Fu, H., Di, B., Yip, W., & Pan, J. (2024). Disparity in healthcare seeking behaviors between impoverished and non-impoverished populations with implications for healthcare resource optimization. *Humanities and Social Sciences Communications*, 11. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41599-024-03712-z>
- Wang, Y., Chen, Y., & Li, Z. (2024). Escaping poverty: changing characteristics of China's rural poverty reduction policy and future trends. *Humanities & Social Sciences Communications*, 11, 694. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41599-024-03204-0>
- Whittemore, R., & Knafl, K. (2005). The integrative review: updated methodology. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 52(5), 546–553. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2648.2005.03621.x>
- Xaba, M. R., & Jili, N. N. (2024). Local economic development initiatives towards poverty mitigation within big 5 Hlabisa Local Municipality, South Africa. *International Journal of Research in Business and Social Science*, 13, 229–238. <https://doi.org/10.20525/ijrbs.vl3i2.2996>
- Xiao, Y., Feng, Z., Li, X., & Wang, S. (2024). Low-carbon transition and energy poverty: quasi-natural experiment evidence from China's low-carbon city pilot policy. *Humanities & Social Sciences Communications*, 11, 84. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41599-023-02573-2>
- Xie, N., Chen, A., Wang, X., & Zhang, X. (2023). Does the BRI contribute to poverty reduction in countries along the Belt and Road? A DID-based empirical test. *Humanities and Social Sciences Communications*, 10. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41599-023-02365-8>
- Yang, D., Luan, W., Yang, J., Xue, B., Zhang, X., Wang, H., & Pian, F. (2022). The contribution of data-driven poverty alleviation funds in achieving mid-21st-Century multidimensional poverty alleviation planning. *Humanities & Social Sciences Communications*, 9. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41599-022-01180-x>

- Yang, Y., Gao, D., & Li, R. (2024). Can Multiple Shocks Affect Household Income? Evidence from Poor Rural Areas in China. *Social Indicators Research*, 171, 439–466. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11205-023-03265-9>
- Zhang, L., Xie, L., & Zheng, X. (2023). Across a few prohibitive miles: The impact of the Anti-Poverty Relocation Program in China. *Journal of Development Economics*, 160, 102945. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2022.102945>
- Zhang, X. (2024). Sustainable development in African countries: evidence from the impacts of education and poverty ratio. *Humanities & Social Sciences Communications*, 11, 1386. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41599-024-03912-7>
- Zhang, X., Liu, H., & Wang, D. (2023). Relative Poverty Scale Measurement and Trend Analysis Between Provinces in China. *Social Indicators Research*, 169, 629–645. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11205-023-03174-x>
- Zhang, Z., & Feng, L. (2024). Social participation and its gender differences among ethnic minority elders after poverty alleviation relocation (Linxia, China). *Humanities & Social Sciences Communications*, 11, 543. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41599-024-03043-z>
- Zhao, Z., & Xing, Z. (2024). Corporate management, green finance, and sustainability. *Humanities & Social Sciences Communications*, 11, 6. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41599-023-02490-4>
- Zhou, D., Kuangyuan, C., & Shaojun, Z. (2021). A Statistical Measurement of Poverty Reduction Effectiveness: Using China as an Example. *Social Indicators Research*, 153, 39–64. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11205-020-02474-w>
- Zuo, C., & Huang, X. (2025). Benefit or procedure? Determinants of perceived distributive fairness in rural China. *World*

Development, 186, 106821. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106821>

APPENDIX 1

To organise the 112 articles reviewed into specific thematic groups, this paper used unsupervised machine learning with Python. This methodological decision aims to make the thematic grouping procedure more objective and replicable, and the latter is the mainstay of the integrative literature synthesis.

The clustering was done in five major steps:

Text Preprocessing: The abstracts of both articles were mined and processed with the Natural Language Toolkit (NLTK) in Python. This included lowering all the text, eliminating stopwords, punctuation, and special characters, and lemmatising the text to decrease the words to their root forms. This gave a clean corpus to be used in semantic modelling.

Semantic Embedding Generation: Semantic embedding generation generates semantic embeddings by processing a language sample, which consists of word sequences that compose the language. It is a technique that produces semantic embeddings by operating on a sample of language, made up of word sequences that make up language. Sentence embeddings were used to turn the preprocessed abstracts into high-dimensional semantic vectors. Specifically, the sentence-transformers library was used, where the multilingual MiniLM model serves as a proxy of the GLM-Experimental language model that was developed by Zhipu AI.

K-Means Clustering (Unsupervised): The resulting semantic vectors were fed into K-Means clustering, which is an unsupervised learning algorithm. Both the Elbow Method and the Silhouette Score analysis were used to derive the best number of clusters (K). These diagnostics showed that ten clusters provided the most reasonable tradeoffs between interpretability and cohesion, which

was consistent with the purpose of the study to summarise the literature in terms of ten key themes.

Manual Interpretation and Topic Labelling: After clustering, a keyword frequency analysis (through CountVectorizer) was conducted on each of the thematic groups. The authors identified top keywords per cluster and manually assigned thematic labels according to the allocation of concepts and semantic sense. A cross-validation process was used, which entailed more than one reviewer to ascertain consistency and thematic relevance

between clusters.

Technical Platform and Tools: The entire data analysis was done through Google Colab Pro with Python 3.10. Pandas, NLTK, scikit-learn, matplotlib, and sentence-transformers were the following open-source libraries used. This hybrid method of computation and manual enabled the organisation of the literature into empirically based themes in a clear and replicable way. It also gave a logical basis to the conceptual mapping of the GEAR model to the current research knowledge.

Python-Based Thematic Clustering Workflow

Step	Description	Tools / Libraries
1	Text cleaning (lowercasing, punctuation removal, lemmatisation, stopwords removal)	NLTK, re
2	Semantic embedding generation using the MiniLM model (GLM proxy)	sentence-transformers
3	Dimensionality reduction and clustering using K-Means (k=10 based on Silhouette/Elbow)	scikit-learn, matplotlib
4	Keyword extraction per cluster (to interpret and label topics)	CountVectorizer from sklearn
5	Manual validation and cross-review of cluster topics	Human expert review

Thematic Clusters and Dominant Keywords

TGN	Thematic Topic Group	Representative Keywords / Concepts
1	Governance and Political Factors	decentralisation, institutional capacity, participation, public policy
2	International Development and Migration	remittances, migration policy, diaspora, aid flows, cross-border poverty
3	Poverty Policies, Social Programmes, and Cash Transfers	social protection, cash transfer, CCT, programme targeting, safety net
4	Rural Development and Agriculture	land use, rural economy, agriculture policy, food security, irrigation
5	Environmental Factors and Climate Change	disaster risk, resilience, climate adaptation, ecological vulnerability
6	Gender and Vulnerable Groups plus Social Networks	women, intersectionality, domestic roles, empowerment, social capital
7	Technology, Innovation, and the Private Sector	digital access, fintech, information and communication technology (ICT), small-medium enterprise (SME) innovation, private sector intervention
8	Education, Health, and Poverty	basic services, literacy, maternal health, universal health care (UHC), school dropout
9	Multidimensional Poverty and Systemic Approaches	capability approach, inequality, system thinking, complex poverty metrics
10	Microfinance and Financial Inclusion	microcredit, saving groups, informal finance, access to capital, inclusion

APPENDIX 2

Complete Tabulation of Research Topics: Final Results of the Integrative Literature Review

Governance and Political Factors

Authors: Kou & Yasin (2024), Dele-Dada et al. (2024), Cadena-Palacios et al. (2024), Mustari et al. (2024), Nunan et al. (2021), Ding et al. (2024), Vestergaard et al. (2021), Klasen & Villalobos (2020)

International Development and Migration

Authors: Xie et al. (2023), Madondo & Dhobha (2025), Li et al. (2024), Nawaz et al. (2024), Millar et al. (2024), X. Zhang et al. (2023)

Poverty Policies, Social Programmes, and Cash Transfers

Authors: F. Lan et al. (2024), H. Lan et al. (2022), Hameed et al. (2024), Wang et al. (2024), Azhar & Ahmad (2024), Ofure et al. (2024), Giwu et al. (2024), Ndjama & Westhuizen (2024), Miao & Li (2023), Jing et al. (2023), Hartarto & Wardani (2023), Zhou et al. (2021), Heinrich & Knowles (2020), Purwono et al. (2021), He et al. (2023), Fassarella et al. (2024), Humphries et al. (2020), Oconnor (2024), Zuo & Huang (2025)

Rural Development and Agriculture

Authors: D. Yang et al. (2022), Moses et al. (2024), Tan et al. (2023), Bhuiyan et al. (2023), Akbar et al. (2022), Hagedoorn et al. (2021), Tambo et al. (2020), Klonner & Oldiges (2022), Liao et al. (2021)

Environmental Factors and Climate Change

Authors: Kitole et al. (2024), Han & Gao (2024), Xiao et al. (2024), Shen et al. (2024), Zhao & Xing (2024), Zhang et al. (2023), Dika et al. (2021), Lyons-White et al. (2025), Sabir et al. (2024), Nerfa et al. (2020), Malerba (2020)

Gender and Vulnerable Groups plus Social Networks

Authors: X. Wang et al. (2024), X. Zhang (2024), Pan et al. (2024), Gui & Zhong (2024), Zhang & Feng (2024), S. Li & Cai (2024), Eluwa et al. (2024), Badugela (2024), Kandolo & Msomi (2024), Noutchie (2024), Schultz et al. (2024), Xaba & Jili (2024), Cepaluni et al. (2022), Amin et al. (2025), Dubois (2021), Hilson et al. (2025)

Technology, Innovation, and the Private Sector

Authors: Liang et al. (2024), F. Wang et al. (2024), Kamble et al. (2024), Liu & Guo (2023), Sun et al. (2023), Malm & Toyama (2021), Jaax (2020), Jeyacheya & Hampton (2020)

Education, Health, and Poverty plus Social Networks and Community Support

Authors: Y. Liu & Long (2023), Huang et al. (2023), Farjana et al. (2023), Hu & Sun (2022), Jones (2023), Beltramo et al. (2023)

Multidimensional Poverty Measurement, Poverty Traps, and Systemic Approaches

Authors: Dong et al. (2025), N. Li & He (2024), Haq et al. (2024), Q. Wang et al. (2023), Rahman et al. (2023), Feng et al. (2023), Guo et al. (2022), Radosavljevic et al. (2021)

Rural Development and Agriculture (second group)

Authors: M. Wang et al. (2024), Y. Yang et al. (2024), Amofah & Agyare (2022), Chen et al. (2021), Najjar & Baruah (2024), Barbier (2020)

Microfinance and Financial Institutions plus Financial Cooperatives and Inclusion

Authors: Maity (2024), Soliman (2024), Kore et al. (2024), Usika et al. (2024), Sangwan et al. (2023), Fomum & Opperman (2023), Mahmood et al. (2023), Hoque et al. (2023), Cepaluni & Driscoll (2025), Arestis & Phelps (2025), Galiani et al. (2022), Banerjee et al. (2022), Sekhon & Grant (2021), Álvarez-Gamboa et al. (2021), Garcia et al. (2020)
