



REVIEW ARTICLE

MAPPING THE INTERSECTION OF POLITICS AND HEALTH: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF GLOBAL RESEARCH TRENDS AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

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Abstract

The phenomenon of the interconnection between politics and health is increasingly attracting attention, especially amid ongoing global dynamics, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and increasingly apparent social health inequalities. Many countries, including Indonesia, are beginning to see the importance of the role of health politics in creating policies that are more inclusive and responsive to vulnerable groups. This study aims to map global research trends in the topic of politics and health and identify future research directions. Using a bibliometric approach, data were collected from articles indexed in Scopus and WoS during the period 2022-2026 using keywords related to "health," "political," and "politics." The results of the analysis show that research in this field is dominated by topics such as "politics," "health," "human," and "covid-19," with main sources such as *Social Science and Medicine* and *International Journal of Health Policy and Management*. These findings also reveal that although there is a lot of research related to pandemics and health inequalities, there is still a gap in the application of broader political and health theories in some local contexts. This study enriches the literature by highlighting the relationship between politics and health and the importance of social capital in inclusive and sustainable health policy strategies. These findings contribute to further development regarding the role of politics in determining global health.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Health Political, Intersection, Political, Health

INTRODUCTION

The phenomenon of the interconnection between politics and health is gaining attention, especially amid ongoing global dynamics, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and increasingly apparent social health inequalities¹⁻³. Many countries, including Indonesia, are beginning to recognise the importance of the role of health politics in creating policies that are more inclusive and responsive to vulnerable groups. For example, in a study by⁴ evaluating Nigeria's policy response to COVID-19, they found that despite interventions targeting vulnerable groups, the policy still failed to address deeper inequalities, particularly in the informal sector and the role of women. This shows how politics and health interact⁵⁻⁹, but policies often do not fully understand the social structures underlying these inequalities. This research highlights the role of gender

and economics in fiscal and health policies that must be further integrated.

Recent research on the relationship between politics and health shows the complexity of interactions between social, political, and economic factors in shaping health policies in various countries. For example, the study⁴ Nigeria's fiscal policy response to the COVID-19 pandemic using a feminist political economy approach, finding that despite interventions for vulnerable groups and women, the policy failed to address structural inequalities in work roles, labour force participation, and access to health services. On the other hand,¹⁰ examines health inequalities in the Danish context and finds that although health inequalities are broadly defined, policies focus more on access to and quality of health services, often neglecting the social determinants

of health's¹¹ research highlights the role of technological innovation in Israeli health policy, where regulatory politics and AI innovation influence health policy by prioritising economic practicality over health or environmental risks. Furthermore,⁵ examines the politicisation of health in the vaccine and autism debate, showing that political signals can shape public trust in health issues, while¹² reveals how politics and policy tensions have altered the course of community health system development in Zambia. The involvement of political forces in health policy-making is also evident in a study by Fox (1996) on the political construction of social capital in Mexican civil society, which highlights the importance of local and external actor participation. Overall, these publications show that health policy is not only influenced by social and economic factors, but also by politics, external forces, and deep social contestation, which continue to shape the global health landscape to this day.

Although a number of studies have explored the relationship between politics and health policy, there are several research gaps that need further attention. First, many studies focus on developed countries, while research that specifically explores the role of politics in health policy in developing countries is still limited. Developing countries, such as Indonesia, face unique challenges related to civil society and local political involvement, which have not been widely discussed in the global health literature. Second, although political polarisation and the politicisation of health issues have been major themes in several studies, as revealed by Jones-Jang and Noland (2022), there is still a lack of understanding of how this politicisation affects local health policy decisions, especially those involving vulnerable and marginalised groups.

Finally, although gender frameworks are beginning to be applied in health policy, as found in the research by Onyimadu and Adetutu (2026), the integration of gender-based health policies in countries with more conservative political-economic frameworks remains under-explored. Further research is needed to explore how gender and social inequality can be accommodated in health policies in countries with more complex political and social structures. These gaps highlight the importance of developing a more inclusive health policy evaluation framework that considers social and political equality in health, both at the local and global levels.

This study argues that there is a significant upward trend in literature examining the relationship between politics and health, especially after the COVID-19 pandemic, with an emphasis on themes such as health access, social inequality, and the politicisation of health issues. Based on bibliometric analysis, it can be estimated that

developed countries dominate publications in this field, but the contribution of developing countries will increase as the role of local politics in health policy-making becomes more important. Literature linking politics and health is increasingly leading to discussions on gender equality, political economy, and global influences on local health policy. This study also hypothesises that, although the contribution of developing countries is increasingly important, many of them are still marginalised in key topics related to health politics, and there is an opportunity to expand our understanding of how local politics interacts with global health policy. The study aims to answer the following questions:

1. What are the global trends in research linking politics and health in academic literature, and how have the main topics in this field developed over the years?
2. How do developing countries' contributions to the political and health research literature compare with those of developed countries, and what factors influence the diversity of topics and approaches in this field?

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research design.

The research adopts a bibliometric approach to analyse the intersection of politics and health by examining global research trends between 2022 and 2026¹³⁻¹⁵.

. The focus is to map out the current state of research in this area, identifying key themes, influential articles, authors, and institutions that have shaped the political and health discourse in recent years. This design helps to gain insights into how the academic literature on politics and health is evolving and where future directions may be headed, allowing for a comprehensive overview of the topic.

Search Strategy, Criteria, and Data Collection

The search strategy employed keywords including "health", "political", and "politics". These terms were searched across article titles, abstracts, and keywords in the Scopus database from 2022 to 2026. The Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines were adhered to for transparent reporting and systematic collection of the data[16]. The data collection process was streamlined to focus on articles that fit within social science disciplines, articles written in English, and those that are open access. The initial search yielded 874 records, from which 624 records were included for bibliometric analysis after excluding non-social science, non-article, non-English, and non-open access records (250 records excluded).

Tools and Data Analysis

Data analysis was performed using **R-Biblioshiny** for bibliometric analysis, which is an R package that supports various bibliometric tasks, such as citation analysis, co-author analysis, and keyword analysis¹⁷. The **Excel** software was used for additional data manipulation, including sorting, filtering, and visualising trends in the data. These tools enabled the

extraction of meaningful insights about the academic landscape of health and politics research, including identifying research clusters, citation networks, and thematic evolutions. The results from this analysis provide a clear picture of how the intersection of politics and health is being explored in academic research and the direction it is likely to take in the future.

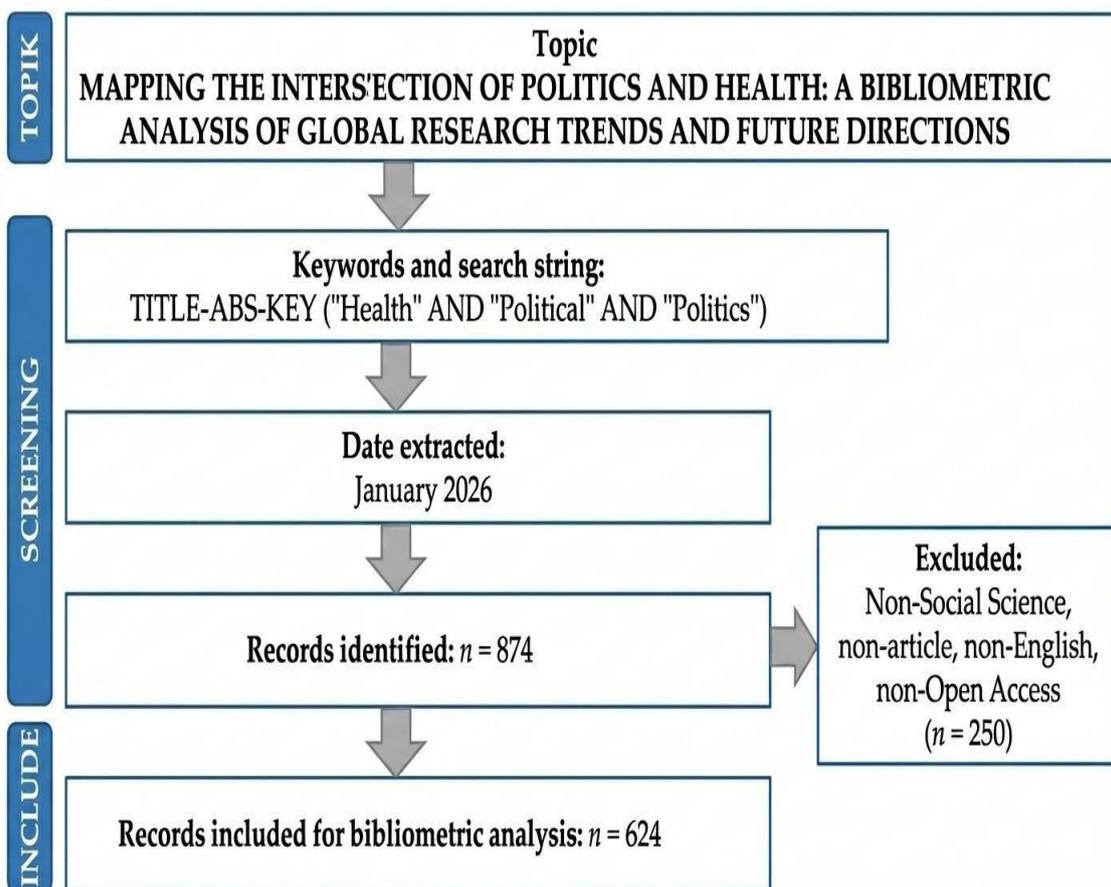


Figure 1. PRISMA Diagram

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive analysis

This study shows that the topic of politics and health is developing quite rapidly, even though it is still in a relatively new stage. With an analysis period from 2022 to 2026, 624 documents relevant to this topic were recorded, indicating a high level of interest from global researchers. 1,996 authors have been involved in these works, with 29.65% of them collaborating internationally, demonstrating the importance of cross-national perspectives in discussing political and health issues. On average, each document has 3.35 collaborative authors, indicating a strong collaborative approach in this field. Despite a decline in the annual growth rate of publications (-46.99%), this topic remains relevant with a relatively young average document age of 2.39 years, indicating that research in this area is still developing at a high intensity. 5,622 citations per document show that this research has a significant impact in its field, indicating that these articles are important references in political and health studies. These findings illustrate that despite a decline in the number of annual publications, the quality and relevance of research in this field remain high, with a significant impact reflected in the number of citations.



Figure 2. Dataset

Based on an analysis of the graph showing Average Citations per Year, there was a significant decline in the number of citations per article from 2022 to 2026. Initially, in 2022, publications related to politics and health received an average of more than two citations per article, indicating high acceptance among researchers and academics. However, over time, there was a sharp decline, with the average number of citations falling dramatically in 2024 and continuing to decline further in 2025 to 2026.

This decline can be understood as a phenomenon that reflects two things: first, although the articles published in the early period remain relevant, new findings in this field may not yet have had a significant impact on subsequent research, or it may indicate a decline in attention to this topic in the current academic literature. Second, this decline may be related to less stable trends in topics combining politics and health, where the focus of research may have shifted to areas that are more focused or more relevant to contemporary issues. These findings indicate that despite significant initial interest, research developments in this topic may require further study in order to maintain their relevance and impact in the future.

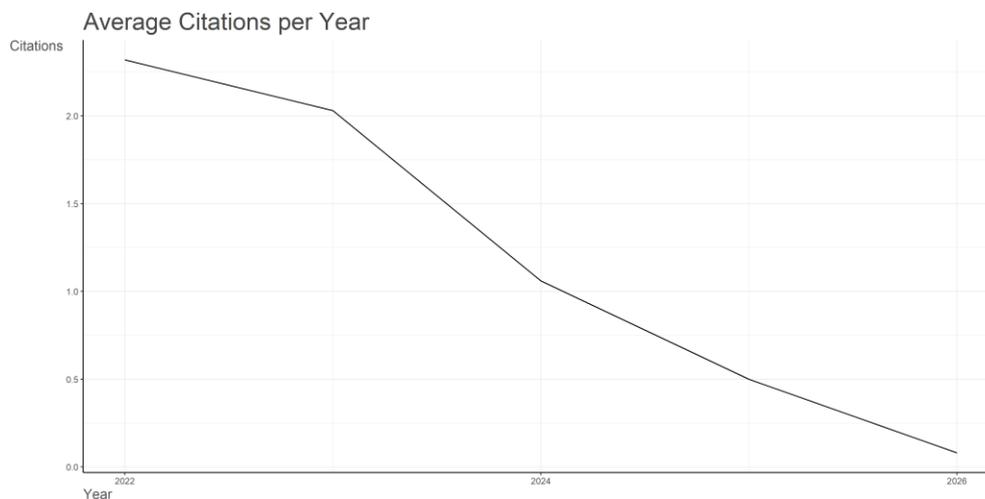


Figure 3. Average citations per year

Research trend analysis

This data provides an overview of the frequency trends and development of relevant terms in the topics of politics and health between 2022 and 2025. Politics dominates with the highest frequency (427), indicating that discussions about politics are very influential in health-related research during this period. Terms related to humans and health also show significant

numbers, with frequencies of 376 and 214 respectively, indicating a strong focus on social and political welfare issues in the context of health.

COVID-19 and the pandemic, although emerging in 2022, continue to receive considerable attention, with both COVID-19 and the pandemic ranking in the top categories and predicted to remain relevant until 2025. This reflects the significant impact of the pandemic in influencing global health policy, which may also drive shifts in broader political discourse. The lower frequency of psychological terms (58) indicates that although there is a link between mental health and politics, this topic may not yet be as popular as physical health or pandemic-related policy topics.

Overall, these findings suggest that while health issues remain an important part of political discourse, understanding of the interaction between politics and health issues continues to evolve, with more current topics, such as the impact of COVID-19, dominating academic research.

Table 1. Frequency Trends and Development of Terms

Term	Frequency	Year (Q1)	Year (Median)	Year (Q3)
Social Aspect	15	2022	2022	2023
Urban Area	11	2022	2022	2024
Organisation	10	2022	2022	2024
Health	214	2022	2023	2025
COVID-19	139	2022	2023	2025
Pandemic	85	2022	2023	2025
Politics	427	2023	2024	2025
Human	376	2023	2024	2025
Humans	291	2023	2024	2025
Psychology	58	2024	2025	2025

Based on the findings shown in the figure above, Social Science and Medicine emerges as the most relevant source in the literature on the relationship between politics and health, with 114 documents recorded. This indicates that this journal has significant dominance in this topic. The second most frequent source is the International Journal of Health Policy and Management, which recorded 23 documents, demonstrating its important role in health and political policy research, particularly in relation to health management.

In addition, SSM - Population Health and SSM - Qualitative Research in Health each have 12 documents, highlighting that research on population health and qualitative methods in health have a significant contribution to understanding the interaction between politics and health. Sociology of Health and Illness and World Development each have 9 documents, indicating the contribution of health sociology and world development studies in health policy studies. Other journals such as Health Communication, Health and Place, Health Promotion International, and International Journal of Social Determinants of Health each have 7-8 documents, indicating that they also play an important role in facilitating a deeper understanding of the influence of politics on health and vice versa.

These findings show that although there are many journals focusing on the relationship between politics and health, several leading journals such as *Social Science and Medicine* and *International Journal of Health Policy and Management* are the main centres of research. This indicates that there is a strong concentration in the literature on this intersection, leading to the development of more in-depth and applicable theories and policies.

Based on the data shown in the figure above, the findings indicate the distribution of the local impact of relevant sources related to politics and health, measured by the H-index. The Journal of Interpersonal Violence is recorded as the most influential source with an H-index of 29, indicating that this journal has made a significant contribution to studies on interpersonal violence and health. The second most relevant source is the Journal of Family Violence, with an H-index of 13, indicating its considerable impact in the field of family violence.

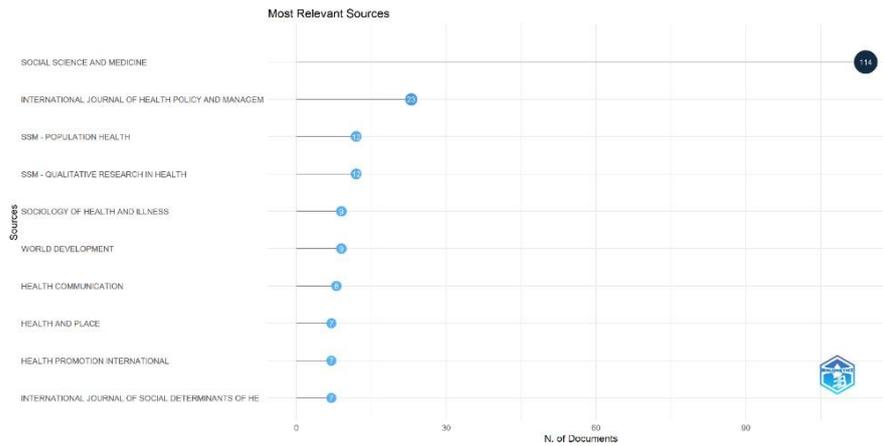


Figure 4. Most Relevant Sources

In addition, Violence Against Women is also listed as an influential source with an H-index of 10, reflecting its contribution to studies on gender-based violence. Several other journals, such as Issues in Mental Health Nursing, Violence and Victims, and Frontiers in Psychology, have an H-index of 9, indicating a strong impact on the development of studies on mental health, violence, and psychology. Other sources, including Health Care for Women International and International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, each with an H-index of 6, add to the evidence that women's health and environmental issues are also receiving significant attention. Overall, these findings illustrate a large concentration on the issue of violence in the context of health, with several journals showing a significant impact in advancing political and health research in the context of gender and violence.

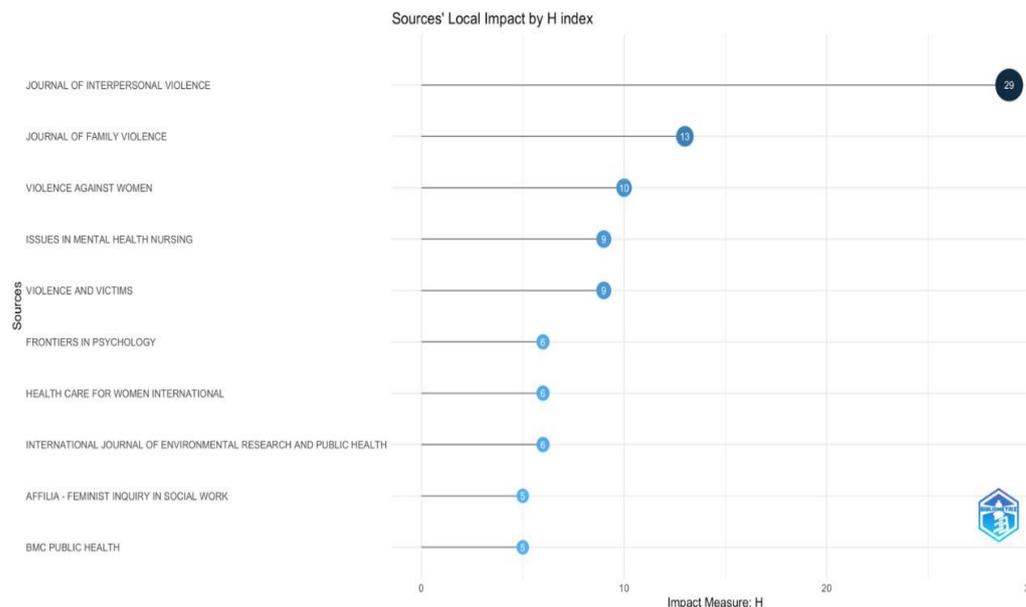


Figure 5. Source local impact H-index Journal

Most influential countries, affiliates, and productive authors

Based on the findings shown in the figure, we can see the distribution of academic institutions' involvement in research relevant to the topic of politics and health. The University of California dominates with 23 articles, demonstrating this institution's significant influence in research related to this topic. The London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine also plays a significant role with 21 articles, followed by King's College London and the University of Edinburgh, with 17 and 12 articles respectively.

In addition, the University of Nigeria, the University of Sheffield, and University College London have made equal contributions, with 10 articles each. Several other universities, such as Monash University, Universidade Federal De Minas

Gerais, and Universiteit Van Amsterdam, contributed fewer articles, with 3 to 5 articles each. These findings show that universities from various parts of the world, especially from the United States and Europe, play a dominant role in the development of research related to politics and health, with significant contributions that can provide deeper insights into the dynamics of global health policy and politics that affect the public health sector.

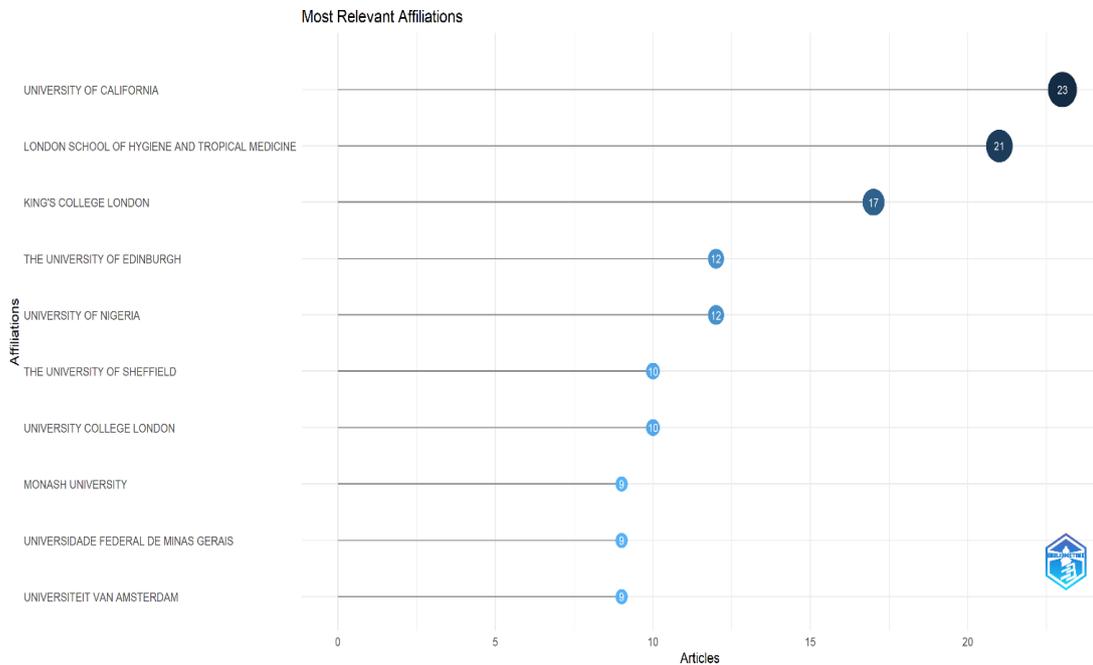


Figure 6. The top 10 relevant affiliations

Based on the findings shown in the graph, there has been a significant increase in the production of articles relevant to the topic of politics and health, especially those published in the International Journal of Health Policy and Management. Since 2022, publications in this journal have shown a sharp upward trend, with the cumulative number of articles published reaching its highest point in 2026. Social Science and Medicine and Sociology of Health and Illness have also experienced a steady increase in production, albeit at a slower rate than the main journals mentioned above.

In addition, other sources such as SSM - Population Health and SSM - Qualitative Research in Health show a moderate increase in the number of publications, while World Development tends to be more stagnant in its contribution to this topic. Overall, these results indicate that although several other journals are involved, the International Journal of Health Policy and Management leads in the production of articles related to health policy. These findings provide a clear picture that interest in the relationship between politics and health is growing, with a focus on research that continues to expand along with increasing awareness of the importance of health policy in a global context.

Keyword analysis

Based on the analysis of the attached image, it can be seen that the most dominant theme in research related to politics and health is "politics", which accounts for 11% of the total frequency, followed by "human" (9%) and "humans" (7%). This shows that much of the research focuses on the relationship between politics and issues that directly involve individuals and communities. In addition, words such as "health" (5%), "public health" (3%), "covid-19" (3%), and "pandemics" (1%) indicate a great deal of attention to global health impacts, particularly in relation to pandemics and public health policy. Several other terms, such as "health care policy" (2%), "SARS-CoV-2" (1%), "health care" (1%), and "mental health" (1%) indicate the importance of research related to health policy and services in politics, as well as the impact of the pandemic on the health sector. In addition, words such as "article" (6%), "interview" (1%), and "questionnaire" (1%) indicate the methodologies commonly used in this research, namely qualitative analysis based on primary data from interviews and

surveys. Thus, these findings underscore the importance of a deeper understanding of how politics influences global health policy and responses to health crises, such as the COVID-19 pandemic.

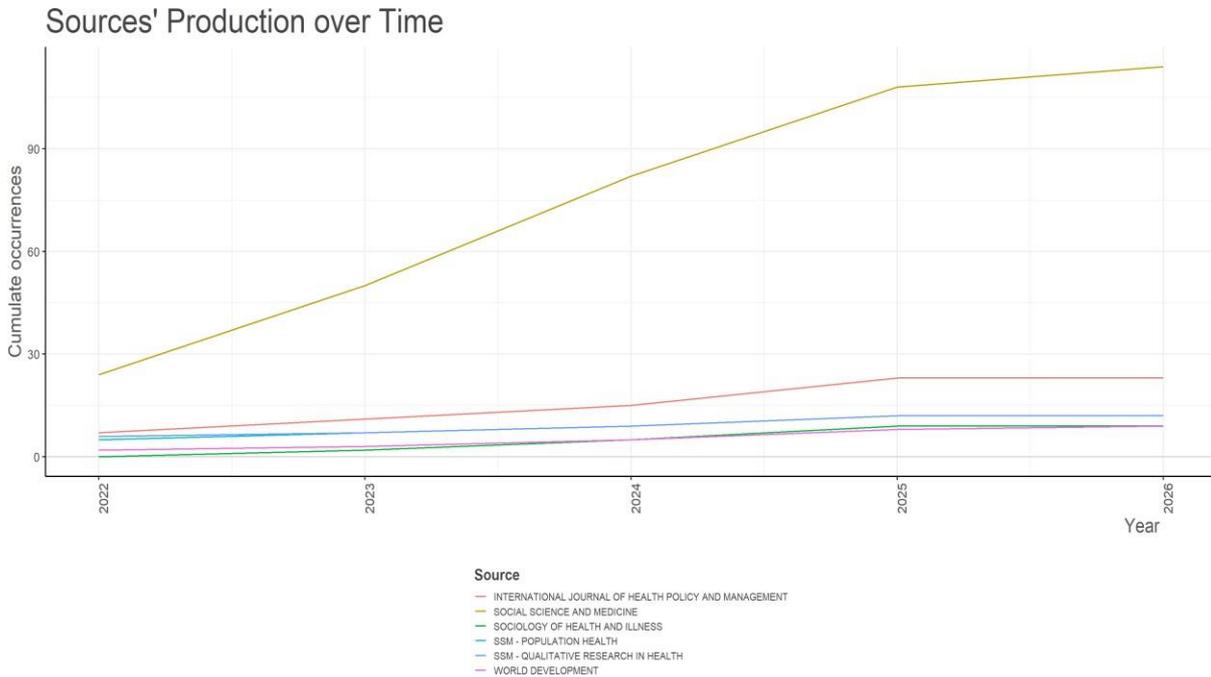


Figure 7. Most Productive Authors

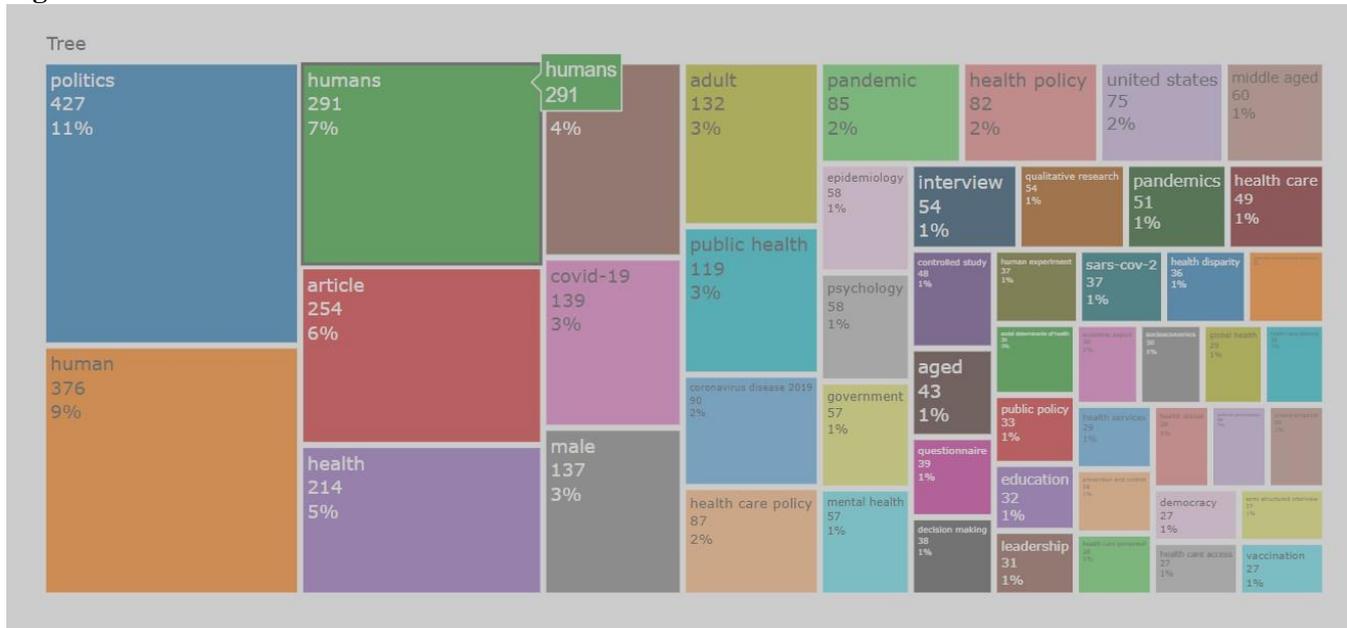


Figure 8 Top Keywords

Based on the image shown, the words that appear most frequently in research related to politics and health are "human," "politics," "health," "COVID-19," and "humans," which describe the research focus on global health and political issues, especially those related to the COVID-19 pandemic. This research focuses heavily on the human aspect, both in the context of broader health policy and in research on public health. The terms "public health," "health policy," and "health care" indicate that many studies focus on how health policy is influenced by political dynamics and how public health can be managed through such policies.

In addition, words such as "pandemic," "government," "mental health," and "epidemiology" reflect a strong concern for the global impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and how countries are responding to these health challenges through public policy. Thus, this research provides insight into how health politics and health policy are influenced by social, cultural, and political factors. The main focus of this literature also shows the importance of understanding the human aspects of health policy, both

in relation to demographics, such as "male," "female," "middle-aged," and other topics such as "psychology" and "social determinants of health," which are important contexts in the political debate on health.



Figure. 11 Word Cloud

DISCUSSION

The results show that the keywords that appear most frequently in articles related to politics and health are "politics," "human," and "health." This reflects that the main focus of research in this field is on how political dynamics influence global health policy and practice. In particular, topics such as "covid-19," "pandemics," and "public health" show a great deal of interest in the impact of pandemics on health policy and political responses. This pattern shows that global health issues, especially those related to global health crises such as pandemics, are the centre of attention in this study. One interesting finding is the high frequency of "human" and "humans," which points to individual involvement in health politics, emphasising the importance of the social dimension in health policy research. However, there is also an anomaly in the dominance of the words "article" and "interview," which indicates that although many qualitative studies have been conducted, there is still a gap in more quantitative methodologies for more comprehensive data analysis.

Our findings are in line with previous studies examining the relationship between politics and health, such as that found by Zulu et al. (2022) in the context of Zambia, which shows how health policies are influenced by political actors and social forces. Our research is also consistent with the findings of a study by Onyimadu and Adetutu (2026) analysing Nigeria's fiscal policy towards the COVID-19 pandemic, which failed to effectively

address inequalities in health access. Based on Fukuyama's social capital theory, which emphasises that social capital is an individual asset that can be mobilised in the political arena, our findings show that this concept is relevant in mapping politics and health, where social networks and public trust are key in shaping health policy, as reflected in COVID-19 politics. Our findings also reflect global trends in health politics that increasingly point to issues of inequality in access to health services, as reflected in the global literature on health politics.

The results of this study expand our understanding of Fukuyama's social capital theory in the context of health politics. In this case, social capital built from public trust and social networks, including in the context of a pandemic, shows that social capital is not only limited to social relationships within society but can also be mobilised for political purposes, as in elections or fiscal policies related to health crises. Our findings support Fukuyama's argument emphasising that social capital is a personal asset that can exert a powerful influence on political and social support. Thus, the results of this study enrich the literature by highlighting how individuals and groups, through their social capital, influence broader policy changes in the political and health systems.

Practically, these findings have major implications for the formulation of global health policy, especially in the

context of pandemic response. This study demonstrates the importance of taking into account the social dimensions and networks of individuals in effective health policy strategies. For policymakers, these findings underscore the importance of building and maintaining public trust and utilising social capital to achieve broader participation in public health programmes. From a theoretical perspective, this study expands the application of social capital theory by demonstrating how it can be used to analyse health politics, as well as providing new insights into the relationship between politics and health in a modern context. Thus, these results can enrich the health politics literature, particularly in the context of social influences on policy and public participation.

Although this study provides useful insights into the link between politics and health, there are several limitations that need to be noted. One of them is the limitation in the scope of data, which only covers articles published within a certain time frame, which may not fully reflect the entire dynamics of global health politics that occurred before or after that period. Furthermore, this study relies on data that is largely based on articles indexed in Scopus and WoS, which may overlook articles that are not indexed on these platforms but still make a significant contribution to our understanding of this topic. Therefore, further research that includes broader analysis and the use of more diverse methodologies, such as global surveys or interviews with policymakers, is needed to complement these findings.

This study aims to explore the relationship between politics and health through a bibliometric approach that analyses global trends in research in this field. The main findings show that the topics dominating the global literature are health politics, pandemics, and inequalities in access to health services, with a major focus on Covid-19. The dominance of keywords such as "health," "human," and "politics" reflects the close relationship between political policy and health issues in the global context. This analysis also shows that although there is a lot of research related to global health issues, there is a significant gap in more in-depth and applicable methodological approaches, as well as a lack of application of social capital theory in health policy strategies. The significance of these findings lies in identifying the trends that dominate current research and opening up opportunities for further study on the integration of political policy in health systems. The weakness of this study lies in its focus only on articles indexed in Scopus and WoS, which may overlook contributing articles not indexed in these platforms. Therefore, future research needs to expand the scope of literature sources and methodologies, as well as deepen the analysis related to the implementation of social

capital-based health policies. Taking these challenges into account, this study provides an important basis for the development of health policy that is more inclusive and responsive to existing global dynamics.

DECLARATION

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Conflict of Interest

None to declare.

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