MAPPING THE NEXUS BETWEEN LOCAL WISDOM AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION: A DECADE OF BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS (2015–2024)

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Abstract. *This study examines the global research environment regarding the interface between local wisdom and poverty control over the past decade (2015–2024). The aim is to map the scientific trends, important contributors and theme developments in this field to better understand how traditional knowledge systems contribute to sustainable development and poverty reduction. Using a bibliographic analysis approach, 123 related publications were extracted with a structured search strategy from PubMed. Data were analyzed using Bibliometrix package in R using Biblioshiny. This visualized major trends, co-viewing, and theme cards visualizations. This result shows a significant increase in research activities, particularly in 2024. This reflects an increase in academic attention to culturally embedded solutions for poverty management. The most important research cluster focuses on mothers and children's health, with a focus on human health, human sustainability and demographic sensitivity. Furthermore, the analysis shows the interdisciplinary convergence of knowledge combining public health, environmental studies, and cultural studies. This study concludes that local wisdom has evolved from cultural artifacts to strategic advantages for development, demanding political answers that are sensitive to integrated contexts.*

Keywords: *Bibliometric, Development, Indigenous, Knowledge, Poverty.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Poverty remains a widespread global issue affecting billions of people, particularly in low- and middle-income countries. World Bank (2024) approximates that around 700 million individuals live on less than \$2.15 a day, stressing the urgency for customized and sustainable solutions for poverty alleviation. Amidst the backdrop of continued economic uncertainty and environmental deterioration, a highly underutilized but promising strategy is one that incorporates local wisdom—a body of traditional knowledge and practices deeply embedded in the socio-cultural fabric of communities. Not only are these traditional practices a source of cultural heritage, but they also contribute significantly to building community resilience and promoting development in accordance with local realities.

The Covid-19 health crisis has deepened the underlying global poverty emergency and eased years of progress. Between 2020 and 2023, another 165 million people have brought economic closures and health problems caused by the crisis (OECD & UNDP, 2023). This degradation situation affected the most marginalized indigenous groups, especially those exposed to some institutional structures. Under these conditions, traditional knowledge systems have often been an initiation mechanism that allows communities to ensure nutritional safety, health practices, and ecological balance without the need for external help.

The increasing recognition of traditional and local knowledge as critical components of sustainable development has been reflected in various international frameworks, such as the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goal 1 (No Poverty), Goal 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), and Goal 13 (Climate Action). These framework conditions highlight the importance of culturally implemented solutions and

the active participation of communities in the fight against poverty, particularly in rural and indigenous groups. It is insufficient and fragmented regardless of attentional attention, such as mainstreaming research and related guidelines. Scientists argue that alienation of local knowledge systems in academic discourse and development guidelines affects the realization of opportunities for community strengthening through local resources (Chilisa, 2005; Choudhury et al., 2021; Corburn, 2003).

Several studies demonstrate the practical role of local knowledge in economic survival, particularly in distant or marginalized areas. For an example, local agricultural techniques have shown that improving soil fertility and yield simultaneously reduces dependence on expensive external inputs, based on traditional ecological knowledge (Altieri et al., 2015). Similarly, local health practices and local medical knowledge provide affordable alternatives with limited access to formal healthcare systems (Alderwick et al., 2021). These examples illustrate how local knowledge systems can serve as an approach to reducing poverty using already knowledge and obsessed communities.

Despite this option, the exams on the interface between local wisdom and the war of poverty are scattered and unintegrated by sector. Previous bibliographic analyses examined local knowledge of environmental management (Mohammed et al., 2022) and formal or economic perspectives (Saribulan et al., 2023) but only a few assessed how these topics interact. A comprehensive understanding of the existing research environment is required to close these areas of knowledge and inform future research and political design.Therefore, this study aims to identify global research trends in local wisdom and poverty reduction using a bibliographical analysis approach.

This study is attempting to answer the following research questions: (1) What is the current state and development of research into local wisdom and combating poverty over the past decade? (2) Who were the most important participants in this field and how did they have an academic effect? (3) What are the key topics, concept clusters, and new patterns in this field of research? By answering these questions, this study seeks to provide a detailed and structured overview of local wisdom and scientific discourse on poverty reduction. This bibliographic analysis strives to help researchers, practitioners and political decision makers better understand the knowledge base and identify gaps and orientations between future research and intervention strategies.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW
2.1 Capability Approach
The pioneering work of Sen (1999) and further expanded by Nussbaum (2011) provides a human-centered framework not only as understanding poverty as a lack of income, but as a deprivation of basic freedom and skills. In this theory, skills are related to actual opportunities to reach people to achieve a life they appreciate. Poverty is therefore a lack of inherent skills, such as being able to be healthy, trained and participating in community life.

In the context of poverty domination, local wisdom can serve as a fundamentally cultural asset that supports and expands personal and collective skills. For example, indigenous agricultural techniques, traditional health practices, and local government decision-making systems often embody values and knowledge systems that promote resilience and sustainability. When these forms of local wisdom are integrated into development strategies, they can improve people's agency and confidence and align themselves with an emphasis on the banner and dignity of skills approaches (Alkire, 2002). This theory emphasizes the importance of context-specific interventions that recognize the values of different communities beyond economic indicators. If they are used properly, local knowledge contributes to expanding skills and helps the community thrive from mere survival.

2.2 Asset-Based Community Development
The asset-Based Community Development (ABCD) approach introduced by Kretzmann & McKnight (1993), emphasizes the identification and mobilization of existing

assets in a community to its needs alone. These assets include individuals, social networks, institutions, and in particular local wisdom and cultural practices.

ABCD contrasts with the poor approach that often represents the community in terms of issues and external dependencies. Instead, it promotes bottom-up strategies and sees the community as a co-creator of solutions using inherent strengths (Mathie & and Cunningham, 2003). In this context, local wisdom is an important immaterial advantage that promotes self-saflin and social cohesion. For example, traditional conflict resolution mechanisms or local governance practices for the management of collective resources can be critical to addressing developmental challenges.

ABCD applies for poverty management and provides practical ways to strengthen communities using their own knowledge systems and cultural heritage. Instead of imposing an external model, this approach facilitates sustainable development based on local reality, trust and participation (Green & Haines, 2016).

3. RESEARCH METHODS

This study used bibliographic analysis to examine recent research trends on the interfaces between local wisdom and poverty control. As a systematic way to map intellectual structures in research fields, bibliographic analysis has enabled the identification of patterns, important participants, and dominant topics. This process developed: (1) determination of research goals and scope, (2) selection of corresponding bibliographic techniques, (3) collecting and improving data records, and

(4) analysis and visualization of the results in four main stages.

The first stage defined the goal of publishing trends and themes being revealed in terms of fighting poverty and poverty, the role of local wisdom, traditional knowledge, and local knowledge in terms of poverty and fighting. In the second stage, methods such as keywords and co-authored analysis were chosen to adapt to this goal. As soon as the analytical framework was determined, the third stage constructed data collection using specific inclusion and exclusion criteria to ensure relevance and consistency.

Data for this study were retrieved from PubMed. Its extensive reporting on experts has led to PubMed being selected by experts who often present research work on overlapping health, social and cultural overlaps during local wisdom and poverty investigations. Considering the fact that many issues related to poverty associated with PubMed provide a highly relevant and concentrated body to study these topics. Additionally, PubMed ensures access to high quality, reliable research work. This is important for the generation of reliable and academically robust bibliographic analyses. Table 1 shows the detailed search strategy and the corresponding number of documents called in each filter phase.

Table 1. Search strategies and retrieved document numbers

Including and excluding criteria	Document number
Advanced search query ("local wisdom" OR "indigenous knowledge" OR "traditional practices" OR "cultural practices" OR "community-based knowledge") AND ("poverty alleviation" OR "economic development" OR "social development" OR "poverty" OR "income improvement")	Total documents retrieved = 233
Limiting to publication years (2015-2024)	Last 10 years = 123

After data collection, we present in the fourth phase focusing on data analysis and visualization. The authors used Bibliometrix package web-based application in R Studio, specifically using the Biblioshiny interface to process and interpret bibliographic data retrieved from PubMed. Datasets exported in PubMed (TXT) format were analyzed using a variety of bibliographic techniques integrated into bibliography. Visualization was

created to explain the intellectual structure and theme development of the field of research. Additionally, frequency analysis is conducted to provide a comprehensive overview of local wisdom and scientific developments related to poverty.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This paper consists of 10 sections, which will deal with various aspects of local wisdom and poverty alleviation. An extensive bibliometric study and edging investigation across the entire state of research from 2015-2024 and involving 123 articles published in 97 journals are captured in this paper. Each section, ranging from publication and geographical distribution to thematic and citation patterns provides various aspects of the research phenomenon in the particular area over the decades.

4.1 Main Information about the data

Table 2 provides an overview of the overall distribution of the collected data related to the research topic. Specifically, it reveals that from the year 2015 through 2024, a total of 123 scholarly articles were published, originating from 97 distinct sources. This reflects a steady increase in academic interest and output within this period. The annual growth rate of publications is calculated at 10.99%, indicating a consistent and significant expansion of research activity year over year. Additionally, the average age of the documents in this dataset is 4.67 years, suggesting that while the field has seen recent growth, many foundational studies were conducted in the preceding years, providing a balanced mix of both emerging and established knowledge.

Table 2. Main Information about the data

Description	Results
Timespan	2015:2024
Sources (Journals)	97
Documents	123
Annual growth rate %	10.99
Document average age	4.67
Document contents	473
Keywords plus (ID) Author's keywords (DE)	473
Authors	593
Authors	12
Authors of single-authored docs	
Authors collaboration Single-authored docs	12
Co-Authors per Doc	4.94
International co-authorships %	40.65

4.2 Top relevant articles

To provide a clearer understanding of the most influential contributions to the research topic, Table 3 presents a detailed list of the top 10 most relevant articles. These articles have been selected based on relevance and contribution to addressing the key issues within the field of study.

Table 3. Top 10 most relevant articles about local wisdom and poverty alleviation

No	Research Name	Journal Tittle	Authors and Year
1	Advance Equitable Livelihoods	Science and Innovations for Food Systems Transformation	Neufeld et al. (2023)

2	Education as oppression	Journal of prevention & intervention in the community	Hayvon (2024)
3	Food insecurity and its consequences in indigenous children and youth in Canada	PLOS global public health	Banerji et al. (2023)
4	Marginal Areas and Indigenous People Priorities for Research and Action	Science and Innovations for Food Systems Transformation	Azam-Ali et al. (2023)
5	Indigenous knowledge and rangelands' biodiversity conservation in Tanzania: success and failure	Biodiversity and conservation	Selemani (2020)
6	Socio-cultural Norms and Gender Equality of Ethnic Minorities in Vietnam	Journal of racial and ethnic health disparities	Thi et al. (2023)
7	Cultural influences on infant and toddler feeding among low-income Latinx mothers	Maternal & child nutrition	MacMillan Uribe et al. (2022)
8	Global trends of local ecological knowledge and future implications	PloS one	Aswani et al. (2018)
9	Farmers' choice for indigenous practices and implications for climate-smart agriculture in northern Ghana	Heliyon	File & Nhamo (2023)
10	Exploring Food-Based Cultural Practices to Address Food Insecurity in Rural Appalachia	Health education & behavior	Batey et al. (2023)

4.3 Distributions of the publications by year

The distribution of research on local wisdom and poverty alleviation by year is presented in the data above. The figure illustrates the research trends on local wisdom and poverty alleviation from 2015 to 2024. The data shows significant fluctuations in the number of published articles over this period, with notable patterns emerging across the decade.

Starting in 2015, there were 9 articles published on local wisdom and poverty alleviation. The research output experienced a decline in the following years, dropping to 8 articles in both 2016 and 2018, with a slight recovery to 9 articles in 2017. The period from 2016-2019 showed relatively stable but modest publication numbers, with 8 articles published annually in 2018 and 2019, suggesting that research interest was still developing and establishing its foundation.

The research output reached a remarkable peak in 2020 with 18 articles, representing a significant surge in scholarly attention. This increase likely coincides with global disruptions and heightened awareness of the importance of traditional knowledge systems during challenging times. Following this peak, there was a slight decline to 16 articles in 2021, then a further decrease to 12 articles in both 2022 and 2023.

In recent years, there has been a dramatic resurgence in research activity. The publication count reached its highest point in 2024 with 23 articles, nearly doubling the previous year's output and representing the peak research activity in the entire dataset. This remarkable increase suggests renewed and intensified scholarly interest in understanding how local wisdom can contribute to poverty alleviation strategies.

The overall trend demonstrates fluctuating but ultimately growing scholarly interest in the intersection of indigenous knowledge systems and poverty reduction. The 2024 statistics point to unprecedented research activity, indicating that local wisdom and

poverty alleviation has become an increasingly important and established area of academic inquiry. This growing body of research reflects increasing recognition that traditional knowledge represents valuable resources for designing culturally appropriate and sustainable development interventions.
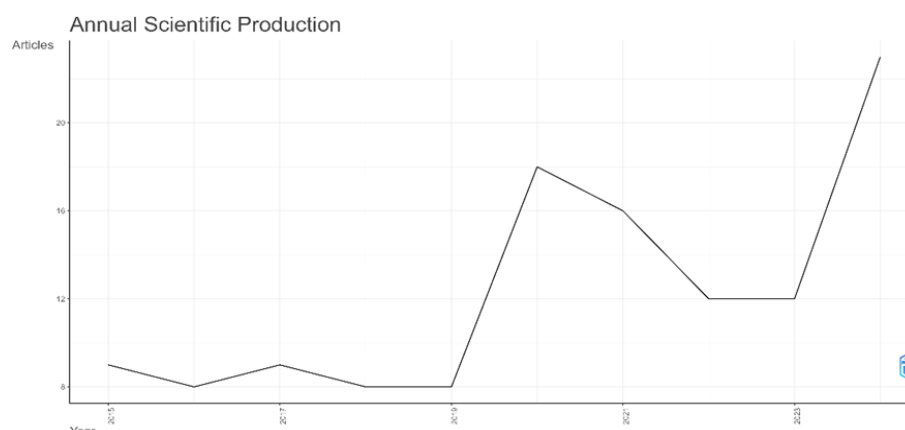

Figure 1. Distribution of the publications by year

4.4 Trend topics regarding years

The trend topics analysis reveals the temporal evolution of research themes in local wisdom and poverty alleviation studies from 2016 to 2024, demonstrating a sophisticated progression from broad foundational concepts to highly specific demographic and methodological approaches. The visualization shows varying frequencies and temporal patterns across different research topics, providing comprehensive insights into how scholarly focus has shifted and intensified over nearly a decade of academic inquiry.

The research began with foundational topics in 2016-2017, establishing the field's theoretical scope through culture studies and developing methodological frameworks with focus groups and interviews. These early years concentrated on building comprehensive approaches for documenting traditional knowledge systems and establishing culturally sensitive data collection methods.

A significant shift occurred around 2017-2018 when demographic studies gained prominence, particularly gender-focused research examining both female and male perspectives. This period also saw the emergence of broader human-centered studies, reflecting growing recognition that local wisdom and poverty alleviation strategies affect different population groups differently. The research expanded to include various age categories, with studies on middle aged, aged, and adolescent populations appearing between 2016-2023, demonstrating increasing sophistication in understanding how traditional knowledge systems interact with different life stages.

The most recent trend from 2021-2024 shows a pronounced shift toward child and family-focused investigations. Research on children emerged prominently in 2021, followed by more specific studies on preschool children around 2022, and extending to infant and newborn research through 2024. This progression reflects growing awareness of intergenerational aspects of local wisdom preservation and indicates that the field has evolved to address vulnerable populations where traditional knowledge may be most critical for poverty prevention strategies.

Contemporary research has also incorporated geographic specificity with regional case studies like Uganda, suggesting the field has matured to support detailed comparative analyses across different cultural contexts. The overall trajectory demonstrates evolution from broad cultural studies to targeted, evidence-based approaches focusing on populations where traditional knowledge systems have the most relevance for sustainable poverty reduction.
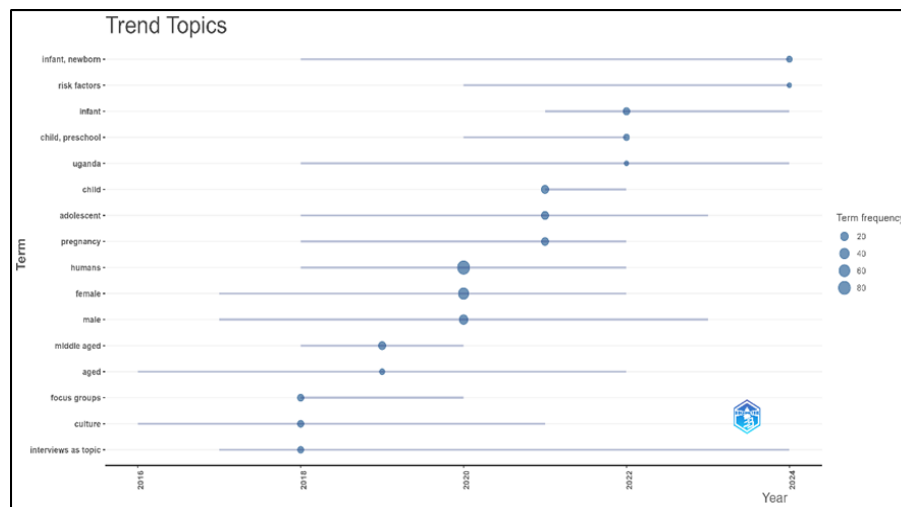
Figure 2. Trend topics between 2014 and 2024

4.5 Trend topics regarding years

The distribution of research publications by corresponding author's countries is illustrated in the Figure 3, reflecting global engagement in scholarly collaboration as measured through Single Country Publications (SCP) and Multiple Country Publications (MCP).

The United States emerges as the most productive country, contributing a total of 16 publications, with a majority (10) being single-country efforts and the remaining 6 involving international collaborations. This highlights the U.S.'s strong internal research capacity, along with a notable degree of global cooperation. South Africa follows closely with 13 publications (10 SCP, 3 MCP), indicating a similar trend of dominant domestic research output supported by selective international engagement.

Australia ranks third with 12 publications, comprising 7 SCP and 5 MCP, suggesting a more balanced distribution between national and international collaboration. Canada contributes 7 publications, with 6 being SCP and only 1 MCP, further underscoring its domestic research focus. Interestingly, Nigeria and Pakistan both account for 4 publications each, but all except one in each case are MCP, implying these countries are more active in collaborative, cross-border research rather than independent output.

Bangladesh, China, Germany, and Uganda each contributed 3 publications to the dataset. Bangladesh and Uganda share an identical collaboration profile (2 SCP, 1 MCP), while China also has 2 SCP and 1 MCP. In contrast, Germany has 1 SCP and 2 MCP, showing a stronger leaning towards international research networks.

The visual data suggests that developed countries such as the USA, South Africa, Australia, and Canada tend to dominate in volume, particularly through strong national research programs (SCP). However, countries like Nigeria and Germany, with a higher proportion of MCP, highlight the importance of international collaboration for countries with smaller research infrastructures or those seeking broader global engagement. The presence of emerging economies in the dataset, albeit with fewer publications, reflects a growing global interest in collaborative scholarly output and the importance of cross-national partnerships in expanding research impact and visibility.
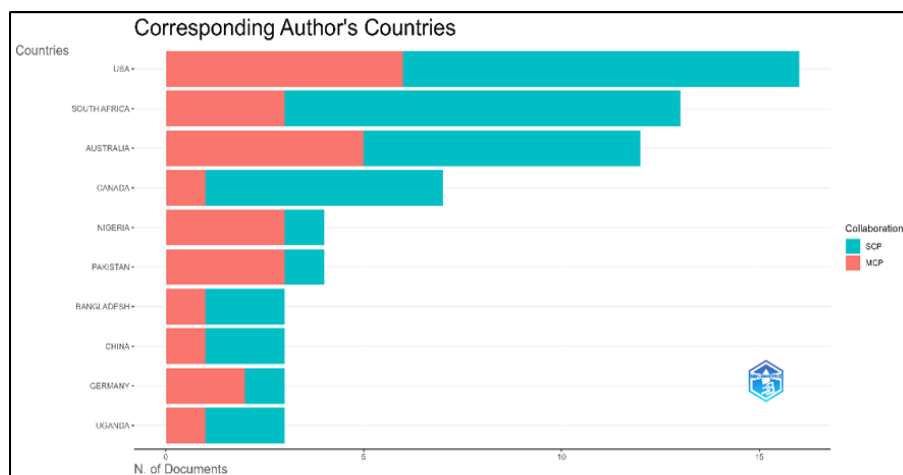
Figure 3. Distributions of the publications by countries

4.6 Distributions of the publications by sources

The visualization on figure 4 presents the most relevant sources by the number of documents published. Heliyon stands out as the most prominent journal, contributing 5 publications. Several other journals, including BMC Public Health, Culture, Health & Sexuality, International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, JAMBA, and Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine, each published 3 documents. Meanwhile, AMBIO, BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth, Environmental Science and Pollution Research International, and Frontiers in Veterinary Science each contributed 2 documents. This indicates a diverse range of journals actively engaging with the topic, with Heliyon leading in publication frequency.
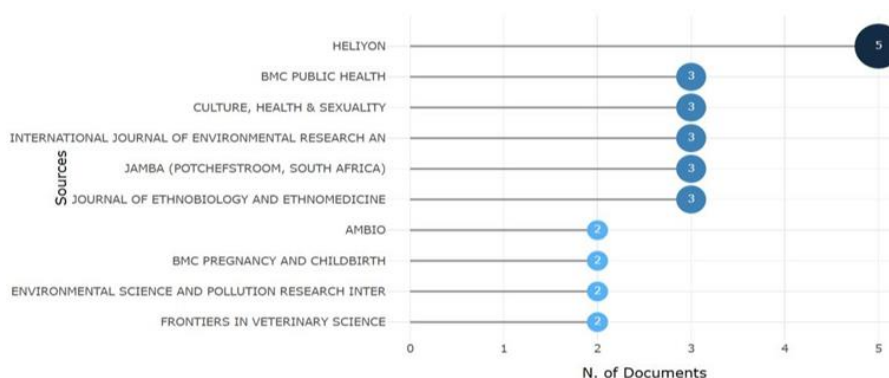

Figure 4. Distributions of the publications by sources

4.7 Top contributing authors

Based on Figure 5, the temporal analysis of authors' production from 2015 to 2024 highlights the publication patterns and scientific engagement of the top contributing authors in the field. All 10 authors contributed two publications each, indicating an equal level of productivity, with variation only in the years of publication.

Authors such as ALI A, KINGSLEY J, and KUMAR M demonstrate extended engagement with publications spanning across several years—2015 to 2021 for ALI A, 2015 to 2021 for KINGSLEY J, and 2018 to 2021 for KUMAR M. These patterns reflect consistent research activity over time.

Other authors, including AREMU AO, CALIXTO ES, CASTRO-ARROYAVE D, IJAZ F, LAWSON J, OGUNNIYI AI, and OMOTAYO AO, show a strong presence in more recent years, especially from 2019 to 2024. Their clustered publication activity indicates increased scholarly engagement in the last five years.

Although their temporal spans differ, each author's contribution is quantitatively

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equal, underscoring a balanced authorship landscape without dominance by any single researcher. This suggests a decentralized yet active research community with shared levels of scientific output.
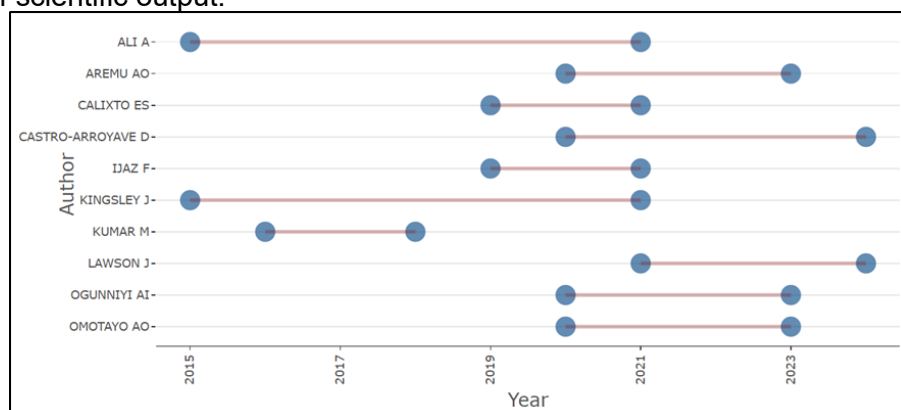

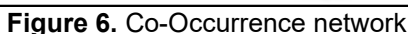**Figure 5.** Top 10 contributing authors

4.8 Co-Occurrence analysis

Figure 6 shows that consistent with the 10 clusters of topics related to local wisdom and poverty alleviation, researchers focused on various interconnected themes. The largest and most central cluster centers around human, health, social and demographic.

The network reveals "humans" as the central hub, which conceptually makes sense since both local wisdom and poverty alleviation are fundamentally human-centered phenomena. This centrality suggests that human agency, capacity, and experience are core to understanding how traditional knowledge systems can address poverty. Within the research and knowledge domain, terms like "knowledge," "biodiversity," "ecosystem," and "environment" indicate a strong connection between environmental knowledge systems and poverty alleviation strategies, highlighting that much of the local wisdom research focuses on how traditional ecological knowledge can provide sustainable livelihood solutions. Meanwhile, the social and demographic cluster, marked by terms such as "adult," "population groups," "focus groups," "educational status," and "cross- sectional studies," reflects a significant emphasis on demographic analysis and social research methodologies. This suggests that scholars are actively exploring how different population segments access and benefit from poverty interventions based on local wisdom.

The health and nutrition nexus, represented by terms like "child," "infant," "newborn," "breastfeeding," "mothers," and "nutritional status," forms a distinct cluster, indicating that the role of local wisdom in poverty alleviation often manifests through traditional health and nutrition practices, particularly in maternal and child health. Methodologically, the presence of terms such as "qualitative research," "statistics & numerical data," "cross-sectional studies," and "focus groups" indicates a mixed- methods approach, combining quantitative demographic analysis with qualitative exploration of traditional knowledge systems. Geographically and culturally, the appearance of "Australia" alongside terms related to "cultural characteristics" and "caregivers" suggests that Indigenous knowledge systems, especially in developed countries, are important areas of study for understanding how traditional wisdom can address contemporary poverty challenges.

Overall, this network demonstrates that research on local wisdom and poverty alleviation is inherently interdisciplinary, connecting environmental science, public health, social research, and cultural studies. The human-centered nature of the network emphasizes that effective poverty alleviation through local wisdom requires a deep understanding of community-specific knowledge, demographic characteristics, and culturally appropriate intervention strategies.

Figure 6. Co-Occurrence network

4.9 Tree-map analysis

Figure 7 presents the tree-map visualization of the top 50 most frequent keywords used across the analyzed documents. This visualization offers a clear representation of recurring thematic focuses within the research corpus.

The dominant keyword is "humans" (n = 83, 16%), indicating a strong general focus on human-related studies. Following closely are "female" (n = 51, 10%), "male" (n = 29, 6%), and "adult" (n = 28, 6%), reflecting a consistent interest in demographic dimensions within the studied literature.

The terms "adolescent" (n = 16, 3%), "middle aged" (n = 16, 3%), "child" (n = 17, 3%), and "young adult" (n = 13, 3%) emphasize age-related classifications, suggesting that age-stratified analysis is a notable research direction. Additionally, thematic areas such as "pregnancy" (n = 15, 3%), "poverty" (n = 14, 3%), and "socioeconomic factors" (n = 8, 2%) demonstrate a continued focus on social determinants of health.

Research methodologies are also prominently represented, with "qualitative research" (n = 21, 4%) and "focus groups" (n = 10, 2%) suggesting a strong inclination toward exploratory and descriptive designs. Keywords like "rural population" (n = 10, 2%) and "interviews as topic" (n = 9, 2%) further illustrate contextual and methodological orientations.

Geographically, there is a moderate spread of country-specific research, with "Australia", "Ghana", "Nigeria", and "Uganda" each appearing with frequencies between 3–5%. This reflects a growing interest in global health equity and comparative research across different socioeconomic environments.

The treemap highlights gender and age distribution as core subjects, with an observable imbalance suggesting a stronger focus on female-related studies compared to male. This trend may indicate a broader concern with maternal and child health or gendered social vulnerabilities within the research field.

Overall, the visualization reveals a multidimensional research landscape, integrating demographic, methodological, and thematic elements that reflect complex intersections of health, society, and policy. These findings are consistent with major clusters identified in previous co-occurrence and thematic analyses.

Figure 7. Tree-map visualization

4.10 Thematic-map analysis

Based on the research data, a thematic map was constructed to identify the sub-themes and their relationships in the field, as illustrated in Figure 8. Figure 8 provides insights into the strategic diagram of research themes.

In terms of the Motor Themes quadrant (upper right), the themes such as "interviews as topic," "focus groups," "health knowledge, attitudes, practice," and "nutritional status" represent mature, well-developed, and central topics in the literature. These themes are characterized by both high density (internal development) and high centrality (relevance to the broader field), indicating that they are critical drivers of research in the domain. The presence of geographic identifiers such as "Australia" and "Africa" in this quadrant suggests that location-based studies focusing on cultural, nutritional, and behavioral aspects are both relevant and well-integrated in the discourse.

The Niche Themes quadrant (upper left) features specialized and internally coherent themes such as "aging," "health status disparities," and "healthcare disparities." These topics are developed within their specific contexts but show limited connectivity to other research areas, indicating specialized attention without broad interdisciplinary integration. Other terms like "empowerment" and "health services, indigenous" also fall within this quadrant, showing targeted research interest, particularly in vulnerable and indigenous populations.

The Emerging or Declining Themes quadrant (lower left) includes themes such as "economic development," "risk assessment," "caregivers," and "South Africa/epidemiology." These topics are characterized by low density and low centrality, implying that they are either newly developing research frontiers or represent declining interest in the current body of literature. This area may offer opportunities for future research exploration or may reflect past trends that are losing traction.

Within the Basic Themes quadrant (lower right), central but underdeveloped themes like "humans," "female," and "male" are situated. These topics are highly relevant across studies but exhibit low internal development, suggesting that while they are fundamental to the field, more specific, in-depth work is needed to enhance their conceptual and methodological richness. Other foundational themes in this quadrant include "environment," "forecasting," and "conservation of natural resources," which point to broader environmental and demographic dimensions that support the field's infrastructure.
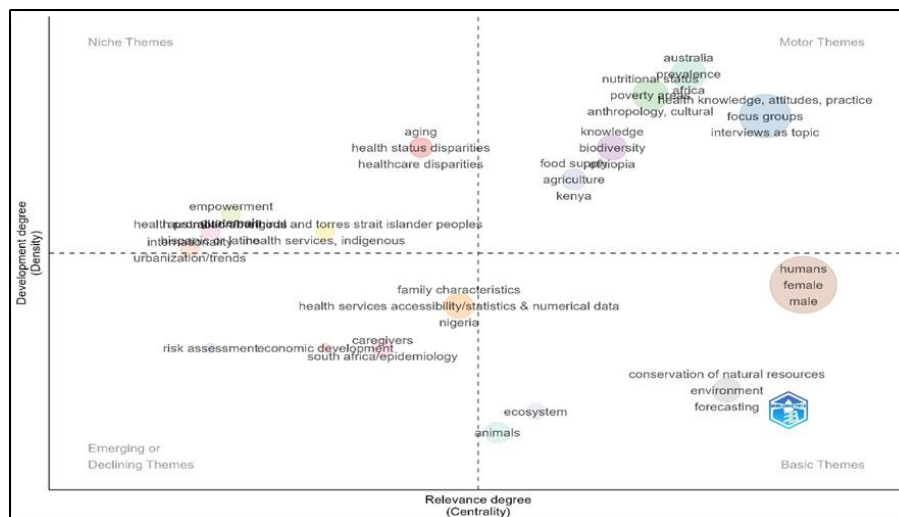
Figure 8. Tree-map visualization

CONCLUSION

Bibliographic examinations on local wisdom and poverty control research show areas where complexity and associations grow, as well as counterfeiting grows. The significant increase in publications over the past decade, particularly in 2024, indicates an increase in academic commitment to understanding traditional knowledge systems as a practical framework for dealing with poverty. Local wisdom develops as a central narrative of sustainable development discourse, especially when it overlaps with weaknesses in health, gender and demographics.

Analysis reveals that research in this field goes beyond descriptive documentation to a more nuanced, targeted approach that prioritizes child, family and culturally embedded interventions. This trend indicates that scientists are increasingly aware of the potential for local knowledge transformation when they are in line with modern strategies to reduce poverty.

Furthermore, local and automatic cover patterns reflect a global research community with a variety of articles, although differences in regional representation. The coexistence of topics such as health, environmental and qualitative methods suggests that wise combat poverty requires interdisciplinary cooperation and culturally contextualized solutions. According to the authors, the future of this field of research is to deepen these integrated approaches and promote academic cooperation centered around marginalized voices. The results support the idea that local wisdom is not merely a cultural artifact, but also a dynamic and adaptable tool for social resilience and integrated development.

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