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Mapping Corporate Social Responsibility in Supporting Sustainable Development Goals in The Banking Sector: Bibliometric Analysis

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Abstract

Banks play a significant role in advancing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through their operational activities and financing decisions. Research on corporate social responsibility (CSR) in the banking sector spans multiple disciplines, making it challenging to identify evolving research priorities and thematic developments. This study aimed to map publication trends, collaboration networks, thematic structures, and the evolution of research on CSR and the SDGs in the banking sector. The study employed a bibliometric approach using 1,334 publication records retrieved from the Dimensions database. Bibliometric analysis combined publication trend analysis with network, overlay, and density visualizations generated using VOSviewer to examine collaboration among authors, institutions, and countries, as well as keyword co-occurrence patterns. The findings revealed that annual publications increased substantially, from 34 in 2017 to 200 in 2025. Indonesia emerged as the most prominent country in the collaboration network, while several distinct author collaboration clusters were identified. Corporate governance occupied a central position in the thematic structure, closely associated with accountability, transparency, profitability, and firm value. Emerging research themes included environmental, social, and governance (ESG) disclosure, climate change, and carbon emissions disclosure, reflecting growing scholarly attention to environmental sustainability alongside established CSR and governance issues. Furthermore, Islamic banking and Islamic Social Reporting (ISR) constituted a distinct thematic cluster. The study concluded that research on CSR and the SDGs in banking had expanded to encompass environmental sustainability and institutional governance while maintaining a strong emphasis on financial performance and accountability. These findings provide insights into evolving research priorities and offer a foundation for future comparative studies across banking systems and institutional contexts.

INTRODUCTION

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) has increasingly evolved from stand-alone philanthropic activities into strategic approaches integrated with corporate sustainability objectives (Joseph & Ekesi, 2026; Nguyen et al., 2026; Velmurugan, 2026). This transformation reflects the growing recognition that organizational success cannot be assessed

solely through financial indicators but must also account for social, environmental, and governance impacts. Within the global development framework, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) comprise 17 goals and 169 targets that integrate economic, social, and environmental dimensions into the global development agenda through 2030 (United Nations, 2015). Consequently, CSR has increasingly been recognized as an organizational mechanism for translating sustainable development objectives into corporate strategies, operational policies, and business practices.

The relationship between CSR and the SDGs has become particularly important in the banking sector because banks generate sustainability-related impacts not only through their internal operations but also through their financial intermediation activities. Lending, investment, financing, and project selection decisions influence which economic activities receive financial support. Accordingly, banks can contribute to sustainable development through green financing, green banking practices, environmental and social risk management, financial inclusion, and high-quality sustainability reporting. Previous research has demonstrated that banks play an important role in transmitting sustainability policies and practices, as financing relationships can influence the environmental and social performance of borrowing firms (Wang, 2023). This perspective broadens the conceptualization of CSR in banking beyond internal philanthropic initiatives to encompass the management of sustainability-related impacts associated with capital allocation and financial intermediation (Gunawan et al., 2024; Maryanti et al., 2024).

These characteristics have contributed to the diversification of CSR research within the banking sector. Some studies have examined the relationship between CSR and bank performance or operational efficiency (Le & Bui, 2023; Nguyen et al., 2022), whereas others have emphasized corporate governance, sustainability disclosure, the SDGs, environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors, and broader sustainability practices. Gallego-Sosa et al. (2021), for example, demonstrated that European banks had increasingly aligned their CSR activities with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and that their commitment to the SDGs was associated with board gender diversity. López-Penabad et al. (2023) identified a U-shaped relationship between corporate social performance and operational efficiency among European banks, suggesting that the relationship between CSR and economic outcomes may be nonlinear. These findings reinforce the importance of understanding banking-related CSR research as a heterogeneous field characterized by diverse theoretical perspectives, institutional contexts, and empirical findings rather than as a single research domain with universally consistent conclusions.

Variations in empirical findings are also evident in research examining the relationships among CSR, the SDGs, financial risk, and organizational performance (AlHares, 2025; Le et al., 2022). Ngamvilaikorn et al. (2024) found that banks' commitments to CSR and the SDGs could be associated with reduced credit risk while potentially exerting downward pressure on short-term financial performance. These findings suggest a potential trade-off between sustainability-related investments and immediate financial returns. From a broader institutional perspective, Wang (2023) demonstrated that ESG disclosure regulations affecting banks could influence borrowers' environmental and social practices through lending relationships. Accordingly, CSR and SDG-related issues in banking extend beyond corporate reputation and

sustainability reporting to include financial risk management, lending decisions, and the broader environmental and social consequences of economic activities.

Another significant development has been the increasing convergence of CSR research with ESG frameworks and sustainability reporting practices. Sheehy and Farneti (2021) emphasized that CSR, sustainability, sustainable development, and corporate sustainability are conceptually related but represent distinct theoretical and practical dimensions. Nevertheless, these concepts have increasingly been examined within an interconnected research framework (Primasari, 2025). In the banking sector, this development is reflected in growing scholarly attention to ESG disclosure, climate change, carbon emissions disclosure, and green finance. Jiménez-Yáñez and Fontrodona (2022) demonstrated that the SDGs also influence banks' nonfinancial communication practices, while research on green banking has increasingly connected corporate environmental and social responsibilities with financial product development, lending strategies, and sustainable financing policies.

Institutional differences between conventional and Islamic banking represent another important dimension of CSR research. Within Islamic banking, CSR practices are frequently examined in relation to Islamic Social Reporting (ISR), Sharia governance, and Maqasid al-Shariah (the objectives of Islamic law). Ma'ruf and Fikri (2023) demonstrated that CSR practices in Indonesian Islamic banks could be interpreted through ethical principles and Islamic values. Similarly, Rahmayati et al. (2022) identified relationships among CSR, green accounting, financing-related factors, and green banking practices in Sharia-based regional development banks. These findings indicate that CSR and SDG-related research in banking is institutionally heterogeneous, as regulatory environments, governance structures, and underlying value systems can influence how sustainability objectives are formulated, implemented, measured, and disclosed.

Despite the continued expansion of CSR research in banking, important limitations remain in understanding the intellectual and thematic structure of the field. A bibliometric study by Zainuldin and Lui (2022) identified several established research themes, including stakeholder relationships, sustainability disclosure, financial performance, Islamic banking, corporate governance, and international banking. However, subsequent developments have brought greater attention to the SDGs, ESG frameworks, climate change, and carbon emissions disclosure (Barry et al., 2026; Hassan et al., 2023; Lemana et al., 2025). These emerging priorities highlight the need for an updated and integrated bibliometric assessment that examines the relationship between CSR and the SDGs while identifying influential research contributors, institutional and geographical collaboration networks, and evolving thematic connections.

The research gap addressed in this study concerns the limited availability of an integrated bibliometric overview that simultaneously examines publication trends, influential research contributors, institutional and international collaboration networks, thematic structures, and the evolution of CSR and SDG-related research in the banking sector. Although previous studies have investigated specific empirical relationships or examined CSR research within particular periods and institutional contexts, a comprehensive mapping of the broader knowledge structure remains necessary. In particular, greater attention is needed to understand how established CSR themes have evolved alongside emerging research on ESG disclosure, climate

change, carbon emissions reporting, green finance, and Islamic banking. This gap is especially relevant to accounting and finance research because the increasing integration of CSR with ESG frameworks and sustainability reporting has expanded the scope of corporate measurement, disclosure, accountability, and governance. Furthermore, bibliometric mapping provides an opportunity to distinguish patterns of scholarly attention and conceptual association from empirically established causal relationships, thereby supporting a more accurate interpretation of research developments (Donthu et al., 2021).

To address these gaps, this study aimed to map the development, intellectual structure, and thematic evolution of CSR research related to the SDGs in the banking sector. Specifically, the study addressed four research questions: (1) How have publication trends in CSR and SDG-related banking research developed over time? (2) Who are the principal research contributors, and how are collaboration networks structured across authors, institutions, and countries? (3) What major research themes and conceptual relationships characterize the knowledge structure of CSR and SDG-related banking research? (4) How have these research themes evolved over time? Using a bibliometric approach, the study sought to provide an integrated overview of publication patterns, research collaboration, and thematic developments. Its principal contribution lies in connecting research across accounting, finance, corporate governance, sustainability, ESG disclosure, and Islamic finance while identifying emerging research priorities and potential directions for future scholarly investigation.

METHOD

This study employed bibliometric analysis and science mapping to examine publication trends, collaboration networks, and thematic relationships in research on corporate social responsibility (CSR), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the banking sector. Scientific publications served as the units of analysis. The analysis examined annual publication trends, author collaboration networks, institutional affiliations, country-level collaboration, and keyword co-occurrence patterns. Network, overlay, and density visualizations were generated using VOSviewer to identify research clusters, thematic structures, and emerging research trends.

Data Sources, Search Strategies, and Corpus

Bibliographic data was obtained from Dimensions and exported on September 3, 2026. Based on the metadata row in the export file, the search criteria recorded were "corporate AND social AND responsibility" in the full data. Exports also recorded the Fields of Research (ANZSRC 2020) filter, namely 3502 Banking, Finance and Investment; 3501 Accounting, Auditing and Accountability; 3801 Applied Economics; or 3509 Transportation, Logistics and Supply Chains. In addition, the Sustainable Development Goals filters recorded include SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions), SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), and SDG 5 (Gender Equality). The CSV file contains 1,334 publication records. This number is the size of the initial export dataset.

Export History and Dataset Initial Inspection

The export history is compiled based on the information embedded in the CSV file, not on the reconstruction of unsaved interface activity. The file states "Exported on Sep 03, 2026" and contains the fields Publication ID, DOI, Title, Abstract, Source title/Anthology title, PubYear, Volume, Issue, Pagination, Authors, Authors Affiliations - Name of Research organization, Authors Affiliations - Country of Research organization, Dimensions URL, Times cited, and Cited references. A programmatic check of 1,334 rows of data showed that all Publication IDs and DOIs in the respective files were unique. As such, no exact duplication based on the Publication ID or DOI was found in the export. Initial checks also found 13 records without abstracts and one record without year of publication. Records without abstracts are not automatically excluded, but need to be checked by titles, publication sources, and other metadata. Records without years are treated as unknown years and are not included in annual trend calculations.

Data Collection and Cleansing Procedures

Export and archiving. Dimensions search results are exported in CSV format as bibliographic metadata. Raw files are stored unchanged as audit copies so that any cleanup can be traced.

Completeness check. The main columns Publication ID, DOI, title, abstract, year, author, affiliate, country, publication source, and keywords if available are checked for blank values or inconsistent formatting.

Duplicate checks. Duplicates are checked first using Publication ID and DOI. Checks based on normalized titles can be used as additional checks to detect possible duplicates that do not have a DOI or have metadata variations. Each deletion is logged and is not performed based solely on name similarity.

Relevance check. The relevance of the document is checked based on the title and abstract, taking into account whether the document relates to CSR, SDGs, and the banking sector or the context explicitly set out in the research protocol. Inclusion and exclusion decisions, including reasons for exclusion, are recorded so that the selection process can be replicated.

Entity standardization. Variations in the author, organization, and country names are checked and standardized when they can be confirmed to refer to the same entity. For example, abbreviation variations or affiliate spellings are not automatically combined without checking. For keywords, spelling variations, singular/plural forms, abbreviations, and synonyms can be brought together through the VOSviewer thesaurus if the meanings are equivalent.

Creation of the analysis corpus. After the relevance, duplication, and standardization checks are completed, the number of records retained is recorded as the final analysis corpus. This number should be clearly distinguished from the 1,334 records in the initial export.

VOSviewer mapping. The cleaned corpus is imported into VOSviewer. The analysis type, unit of analysis, calculation method, minimum threshold of occurrence, and thesaurus selection are recorded in the analysis log. Network visualizations, overlays, and densities are generated from the same corpus and parameters, unless otherwise stated.

Table 1. Summary of Export History Dimensions

Databases	Dimensions
Export date	September 3, 2026
Recorded text criteria	"corporate AND social AND responsibility" in full data
Filter Fields of Research (ANZSRC 2020)	3502 Banking, Finance and Investment; 3501 Accounting, Auditing and Accountability; 3801 Applied Economics; 3509 Transportation, Logistics and Supply Chains
Filter SDGs	SDGs 16, 9, 8, 12, 13, 7, and 5
Number of records on CSV	1.334
Unique Publication ID	1.334; no exact duplicate found
Unique DOI	1.334; no exact duplicate found
Recording without abstract	13
Records without years of publication	1
Exported columns	Publication ID; DOI; Title; Abstract; Source title/Anthology title; PubYear; Volume; Issue; Pagination; Authors; Name of Affiliated Organization; Affiliate Country; URL Dimensions; Times cited; Cited references
Notes	The export metadata does not record the VOSviewer version, mapping parameters, or proof of click history in the search interface.

Data validity record. The annual publication graph in the source document contains 34, 52, 92, 126, 127, 152, 187, 189, 200, and 92 publications for 2017–2026. Meanwhile, there is 1 publication that is not listed by year of publication and 82 publications for 2014-2016. Table 2 shows the distribution of publications displayed in dimensions.

Table 2. Distribution of publications shown on the Dimensions chart

Year	Publications
Not listed	1
2014-2016	82
2017	34
2018	52
2019	92
2020	126
2021	127
2022	152
2023	187
2024	189
2025	200
2026	92
Final corpus	1,334 papers

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Publication Development

The research corpus consists of 1,334 papers. The available graph shows a trend of increasing publications from 34 articles in 2017 to 200 articles in 2025. The most visible increase occurred after 2019, when the number of publications increased from 92 to 126 in 2020 and then continued to increase until 2025. The 2026 data of 92 articles is treated as current-year data and is not used to infer structural declines. Substantively, the pattern shows increasing academic attention to the intersection of CSR, sustainability, and banking.

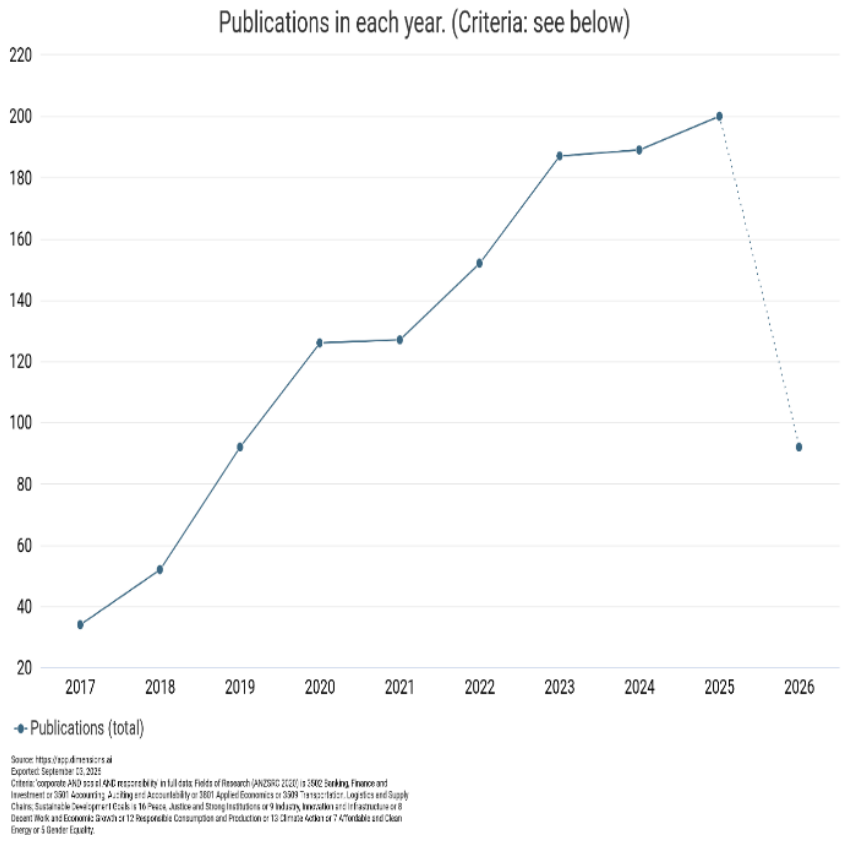

Figure 1. Development of CSR and SDGs publications in the banking sector, 2017-2026.

Source: Dimensions/VOSviewer data processing results in research documents.

Author Network

The author's network visualization shows several collaboration groups. Firmansyah, Amrie appear to be one of the relatively large nodes, while other authors such as Valdiansyah, Riyan Harbi; So, Pramudji Handra; Sismayudi, Teddy; Febrian, Wahyudi; Fasita, Eta; Trisnawati, Estralita; Gunawan, Juniati; and Waluyo, Waluyo are in several network groups. The structure shows that the CSR-SDGs literature is not controlled by one group of authors, but develops through several research communities.

Table 2. Authors visible on the author network

Visual groups	Visible author
Left–center	So, Pramudji Handra; Sismayudi, Teddy; Febrian, Wahyudi; Fasita, Eta; Firmansyah, Amrie; Valdiansyah, Riyan Harbi
Right	Trisnawati, Estralita; Gunawan, Juniati; Waluyo, Waluyo

Networks of Organizations and Countries

At the organizational level, Riau University, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Padjadjaran University, Udayana University, University of Indonesia, and Trisakti University are seen in the affiliate network. Udayana University and Trisakti University appear to be relatively large nodes. At the country level, Indonesia is the largest node and is at the center of the network, connected to the United States, Brunei, Malaysia, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Czechia, China, and India. The structure shows that the research has an international orientation, but Indonesia's contribution is very prominent.

Table 3. Organizations and countries seen in the mapping

Dimensions	Visible entities
Organization	Riau University; Mara University of Technology; Padjadjaran University; Udayana University; University of Indonesia; Trisakti University
Country	Indonesia; United States; Brunei; Malaysia; Iraq; Saudi Arabia; Turkey; Czechia; China; India

Research Theme Structure

Network visualization shows several thematic groups. Governance is one of the largest nodes in the middle area and has many relationships with other terms. Corporate social responsibility and the Indonesia Stock Exchange also appear dominant on the right side, adjacent to profitability, firm value, leverage, managerial ownership, and sampling techniques. On the left side are accountability, transparency, management, implementation, regulation, and risk management. At the top are ESG, ESG disclosure, climate change, and carbon emission disclosure. Meanwhile, the bottom of the network contains Islamic banking, Islamic banks, Islamic commercial banks, Islamic Social Reporting, and sharia supervisory boards.

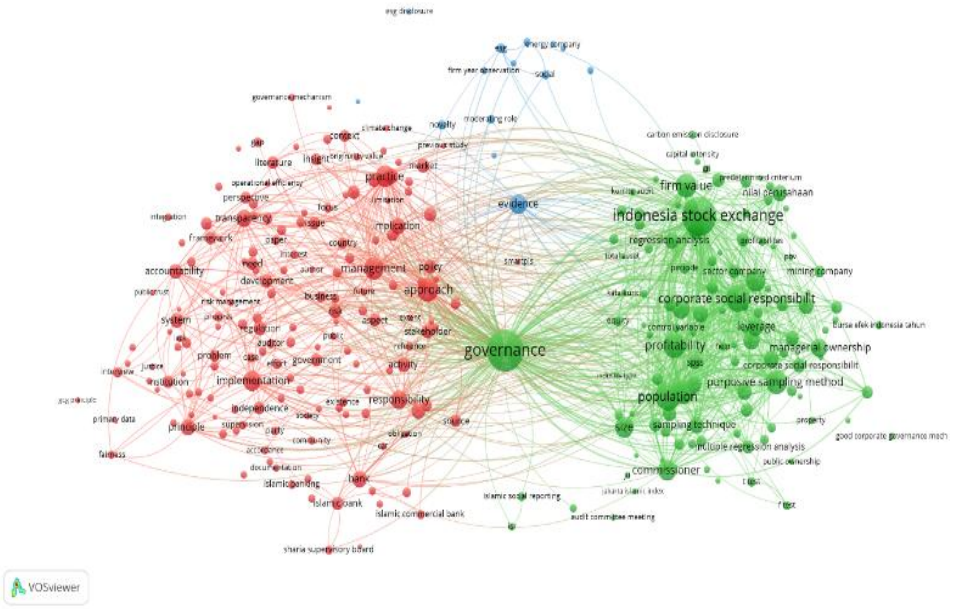

Figure 2. Network visualization of the research theme.
Source: VOSviewer data processing results.

Table 4. Main theme groups in network visualization

Groups	Examples of terms
Governance and accountability	governance; accountability; transparency; management; implementation; regulation; risk management
Performance and market	corporate social responsibility; Indonesia Stock Exchange; profitability; firm value; leverage; managerial ownership
ESG and the environment	ESG; ESG disclosure; climate change; carbon emission disclosure; social
Islamic banking	Islamic banking; Islamic bank; Islamic commercial bank; Islamic social reporting; sharia supervisory board
Research methodology	population; sampling technique; multiple regression analysis; firm year observation

Overlay Visualization and Theme Evolution

The overlay visualization uses the 2021–2024 color range. The themes of governance, CSR, Indonesia Stock Exchange, firm value, profitability, Islamic banking, ESG, ESG disclosure, climate change, and carbon emission disclosure are in the same temporal network. The visualization shows that the themes of CSR and governance persist when the terms ESG and environmental issues are increasingly visible. Thus, the evolution of the literature is more accurately understood as an expansion of conceptual space than a total replacement of CSR by ESG.

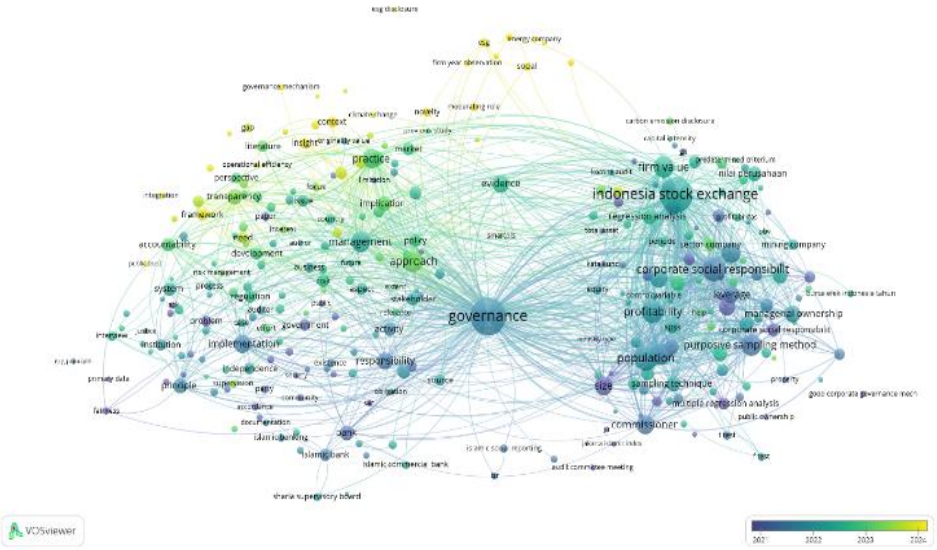

Figure 3. Overlay visualization and theme progression by year.
Source: VOSviewer data processing results

Density Visualization

Density visualization shows a higher concentration of terms around governance in the middle. Areas with relatively high density are also seen around the Indonesia Stock Exchange, corporate social responsibility, firm value, profitability, transparency, accountability, practice, and implementation. ESG, climate change, and carbon emission disclosure themes are at the top, while Islamic banking and Islamic Social Reporting are at the bottom with relatively lower density. These results show that the center of gravity of the research is on governance and the relationship between CSR and economic outcomes and disclosure.

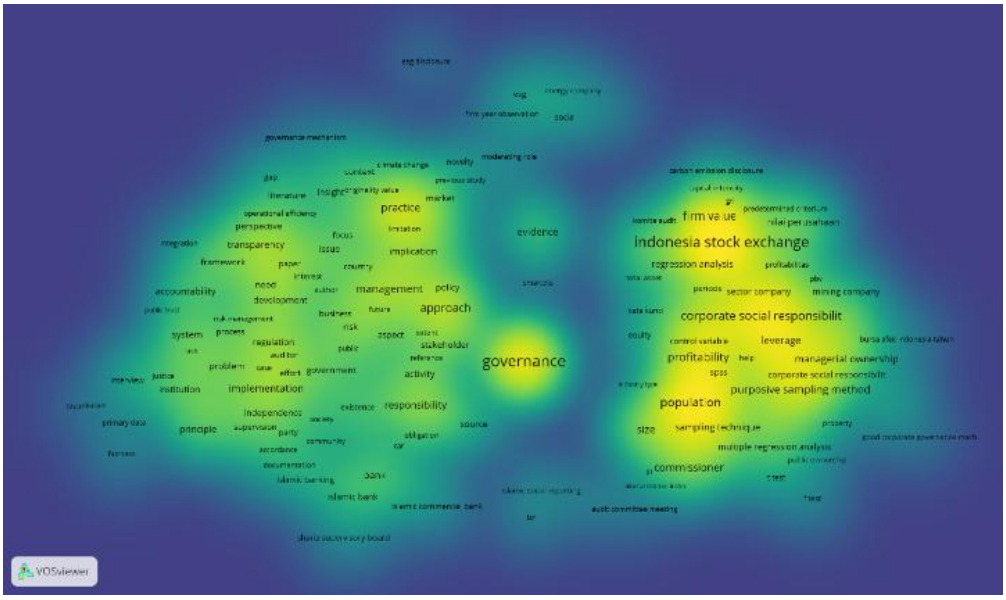

Figure 4. Density visualization of the research theme.
Source: VOSviewer data processing results.

Discussion

Research Growth and CSR Reorientation Towards Sustainability

The increase in publications until 2025 shows that CSR-SDGs in banking have become an established and productive field of research. These findings not only show quantitative growth, but also indicate a change in research orientation. Zainuldin and Lui (2022) show that banking CSR research has evolved from disclosure and stakeholder issues to corporate governance, financial performance, and Islamic banking. More recent mapping in this study shows additional ESG, climate change, and carbon emission disclosure issues. Thus, the development of the literature can be read as a process of integrating CSR with an increasingly broad sustainability agenda.

These changes are important because banks have a different position from non-financial companies. The impact of banks comes not only from energy consumption, resource use, or labor policies, but also from financing decisions. Wang (2023) shows that ESG regulation in banks can produce a transmission effect through lending networks and drive changes in borrowers' environmental and social performance. Therefore, banking CSR research has consequences that go beyond the boundaries of bank organizations. CSR, in this context, becomes part of the mechanism by which capital is allocated to more or less sustainable economic activities.

The academic implication is the need to distinguish between CSR as disclosure, CSR as an organizational practice, and CSR as a capital allocation mechanism. These three dimensions can appear in the same literature, but have different units of analysis and outcomes. Bibliometric mapping shows that disclosure, governance, risk management, green finance, and performance are in close structures. This is the basis for more precise follow-up research in defining CSR and testing its mechanisms.

Governance as the Center of Knowledge Structure

The position of governance as a major node shows that governance is one of the conceptual centers of CSR-SDGs research in banking. This is logical because the implementation of CSR and SDGs requires strategic decisions, supervisory systems, accountability, and disclosure mechanisms. Gallego-Sosa et al. (2021) found a relationship between banks' commitment to the 2030 agenda and gender diversity on boards, while Christian and Putri (2023) showed that board characteristics and ownership structures are related to CSR disclosure in Indonesian commercial banks. Bibliometric findings link these issues to transparency, accountability, regulation, and risk management.

However, the dominance of governance does not mean that governance always produces positive outcomes. The empirical literature suggests that institutional contexts can change the direction and strength of these relationships. Ngamvilaikorn et al. (2024) show that governance characteristics and SDGs commitments can result in a combination of credit risk reduction but short-term performance declines. Since this study is bibliometric, the findings should be understood as a mapping of scientific attention, not evidence that governance causally influences CSR or performance.

Performance, Firm Value, and Risk: Dominant but Unconsolidated Themes

Firm value and profitability emerged as relatively large themes and are adjacent to CSR and the Indonesia Stock Exchange. This shows that the economic consequences of CSR are still an important agenda. However, the literature does not provide a single result. López-Penabad et al. (2023) found a U-shaped relationship between corporate social performance and the efficiency of European banks, while research on Bangladeshi banks shows that better financial performance can drive CSR spending but CSR spending does not necessarily improve financial performance (research published in Asia Pacific Management Review). The findings show the possibility of reverse causality, non-linearity, and contextual effects.

Ngamvilaikorn et al. (2024) provide additional explanations through trade-offs between short-term performance and resilience. SDGs commitments can increase costs or reduce short-term results, but at the same time are related to reducing credit risk. Therefore, the dominance of profitability, firm value, and risk management in the mapping should be read as an indication that the question of the business case of CSR is still open. The next agenda needs to examine the time horizon, institutional heterogeneity, and governance mediation or moderation mechanisms.

Shift Towards ESG, Climate Change, and Carbon Disclosure

The emergence of ESG, ESG disclosure, climate change, and carbon emission disclosure shows that the environmental agenda is increasingly integrated into the banking CSR literature. These changes are in line with the conceptual development of CSR towards more integrated sustainability (Sheehy & Farneti, 2021). In the context of banks, environmental issues are also relevant through credit risk and financing decisions. Therefore, carbon disclosure should not only be understood as a communication obligation, but can also be part of information that supports risk management and sustainability assessment.

These findings also remind us that increased disclosure does not automatically indicate an increase in sustainability performance. Jiménez-Yáñez and Fontrodona (2022) show how the SDGs shape bank non-financial communication. Thus, further research needs to

differentiate between disclosure intensity, disclosure quality, and sustainability outcomes. This distinction is important to reduce the risk of symbolic disclosure or greenwashing.

Islamic Banking and Institutional Heterogeneity

The emergence of Islamic banking, Islamic Social Reporting, and sharia supervisory boards shows that the banking CSR literature has a distinctive branch of knowledge. In Islamic banks, CSR can be linked to Islamic ethical values and Maqasid al-Shariah, so that social and environmental goals are not only positioned as a response to stakeholders but also as part of institutional orientation. Ma'ruf and Fikri (2023) show the importance of the ethical dimension in the CSR practices of Indonesian Islamic banks, while Rahmayati et al. (2022) link CSR and green accounting with green banking.

From a bibliometric perspective, the existence of the theme of Islamic banking on the same network as CSR and governance shows that sustainability research in banking needs to consider the heterogeneity of the financial system. However, this study has not separated the network between conventional banks and Islamic banks. Therefore, the claim about the difference between the two systems should be positioned as a research agenda, not as a comparative conclusion from this dataset.

CONCLUSION

This study mapped the development and intellectual structure of research on corporate social responsibility (CSR) in supporting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) within the banking sector, using a dataset of 1,334 publications retrieved from the Dimensions database and analyzed using VOSviewer. The findings revealed substantial growth in scholarly attention through 2025, with Indonesia emerging as a prominent node in international research collaboration networks and several universities and author groups contributing to collaborative research activities. The thematic analysis identified corporate governance, CSR, accountability, transparency, profitability, firm value, risk management, environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors, climate change, carbon emissions disclosure, and Islamic banking as major components of the research landscape. The findings indicated that CSR and SDG-related banking research had expanded beyond traditional social responsibility activities and sustainability disclosure to encompass ESG considerations, green finance, financial risk management, and environmental sustainability. Nevertheless, profitability and firm value remained prominent research themes, suggesting that the financial implications of CSR continued to represent an important area of scholarly inquiry without a universally established empirical consensus. Furthermore, the emergence of Islamic banking and Islamic Social Reporting (ISR) as distinct thematic areas highlighted the importance of institutional heterogeneity in understanding sustainability practices across banking systems. The primary contribution of this study was the development of an integrated bibliometric knowledge map that provided a foundation for future longitudinal, comparative, and interdisciplinary research. However, the findings should be interpreted in light of limitations associated with bibliographic metadata, potential inconsistencies between the total dataset and annual publication counts, and the descriptive nature of bibliometric analysis, which does not establish causal relationships. To strengthen the study's methodological transparency and reproducibility, the search query,

data retrieval date, and reconciliation of publication counts should be clearly documented and verified before journal submission.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The author states that there are no conflicts of interest, whether personal, commercial, or financial, that can affect the implementation and results of this study.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION

Rousilita Suhendah[1]*, Elsa Imelda[2], Ivan Kanel[3], Andi Kusumawati[4], Syarifuddin[5] contributed to research design, data collection and processing, system development, result analysis, and article manuscript preparation.

GENERATIVE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE USAGE STATEMENT

In the process of compiling this article, the author uses generative artificial intelligence (AI) as a tool in language refinement, writing structure, and grammar improvement. The use of AI is carried out on a limited basis and remains under the supervision of the author. All data, analysis, interpretation, and scientific substance in this article have been checked and verified by the author. The author is solely responsible for the accuracy, authenticity, and final content of the manuscript.

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