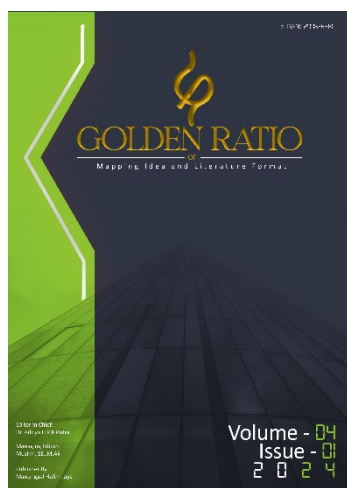




Received: August 22, 2023

Revised: December 15, 2023

Accepted: January 30, 2024

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MAPPING IDEA & LITERATURE FORMAT

Integrated Approaches to Poverty Alleviation: Global Perspectives and Strategies

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Abstract This paper provides a comprehensive analysis of poverty alleviation strategies from a global perspective, synthesizing findings from diverse studies across various countries and contexts. By examining the multifaceted nature of poverty, it highlights the critical role of fulfilling basic needs, the importance of adopting locally specific solutions, and the necessity of inclusive growth and sustainable development. The paper discusses the effectiveness of community-based projects, the impact of education and health on poverty reduction, and innovative funding mechanisms such as the "energy-poverty alleviation" fund. It also explores the significant achievements and challenges of poverty alleviation efforts in countries like Nigeria and China, emphasizing the need for development-oriented strategies, legal reforms, and the involvement of multiple stakeholders in the fight against poverty. Through this analysis, the paper aims to contribute to the ongoing discourse on poverty alleviation, offering insights into successful strategies and identifying areas that require further research and policy intervention.

Keywords: Poverty Alleviation, Sustainable Development, Inclusive Growth, Education, Health, Energy-Poverty, Community-Based Projects, Legal Reforms.

JEL Classification Code: I32, O20, Q01

1. INTRODUCTION

A range of studies have explored the role of poverty alleviation strategies in achieving sustainable socioeconomic development. Chinake (1997) and Carr (2008) both emphasize the need for a reorientation of development strategies and a shift from a singular focus on poverty to a more holistic understanding of "poverties." Ibtasam (2022) and Joseph (2013) highlight the importance of legal and community-based approaches, respectively, in addressing the multifaceted nature of poverty. Inam (2015) and Oladeji (2000) underscore the significance of inclusive growth and economic policy reforms in Nigeria, while Sen (1999) and Valle (1998) stress the need for gender-sensitive and equity-promoting strategies in poverty alleviation efforts. These studies collectively underscore the complexity of poverty and the need for multifaceted, sustainable approaches to address it.

Poverty remains one of the most enduring challenges facing humanity, with multifaceted impacts that extend beyond mere economic deprivation to encompass diminished access to health care, education, and opportunities for social and political participation. The persistence of poverty, despite decades of international efforts and significant advancements in technology and global wealth, underscores the complexity of its eradication. This complexity is not merely a reflection of the economic dimensions of poverty but also its social, political, and environmental underpinnings. As the global community continues to grapple with this issue, it becomes increasingly clear that isolated interventions and siloed approaches are inadequate for addressing the systemic nature of poverty. This realization has prompted a shift towards more integrated approaches to poverty alleviation, which consider the interplay of various factors and leverage multiple strategies in concert to achieve sustainable outcomes.



The discourse on poverty alleviation has evolved significantly over the years, moving from a focus on income and economic growth to a more nuanced understanding that includes human well-being, access to services, and environmental sustainability. This evolution reflects a broader recognition of the need for holistic strategies that address the root causes of poverty and empower individuals and communities to participate fully in their development. The integrated approach to poverty alleviation, which forms the core of this research, posits those combining efforts across different domains—economic, social, and environmental—can lead to more effective and enduring solutions. Globally, various strategies have been employed to combat poverty, each with its unique context, challenges, and outcomes. For instance, China's remarkable progress in reducing poverty through targeted government policies, economic reform, and rural development initiatives offers valuable lessons on the importance of coordinated state action and policy coherence. Conversely, the experiences of countries like Nigeria highlight the complexities of poverty alleviation in contexts marked by political instability, resource constraints, and structural inequalities. These contrasting experiences underscore the necessity of understanding poverty as a global issue with local dimensions, requiring strategies that are both universally applicable and adaptable to specific contexts. Education and health emerge as critical levers for poverty alleviation, with numerous studies demonstrating their positive impacts on economic and social outcomes. Access to quality education and healthcare services not only enhances individual capabilities but also contributes to broader societal development by improving productivity, reducing inequality, and facilitating social mobility. Similarly, community-based approaches to poverty alleviation, which involve local stakeholders in the design and implementation of interventions, have shown promise in fostering ownership, accountability, and sustainability.

Considering these considerations, this research aims to explore integrated approaches to poverty alleviation, drawing on global perspectives and strategies to identify key factors that contribute to their success or failure. By examining the role of education, health, community engagement, and other critical dimensions in the context of sustainable development, this study seeks to contribute to the ongoing discourse on effective poverty alleviation. Through a comprehensive analysis of case studies, policy analyses, and theoretical frameworks, the research will endeavor to articulate a nuanced understanding of integrated poverty alleviation approaches, highlighting best practices, challenges, and opportunities for innovation. In constructing this narrative, the study acknowledges the diverse and dynamic nature of poverty, recognizing that no single approach can address all its manifestations. Instead, it posits that an integrated strategy, grounded in a deep understanding of local contexts and global trends, can offer a more effective pathway to poverty alleviation. This approach not only aligns with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goal 1, which aims to end poverty in all its forms everywhere, but also reflects a growing consensus on the need for holistic and adaptable strategies in the fight against poverty. As the world continues to confront the challenges of poverty, the insights from this research could inform the development of more coherent and context-sensitive strategies, contributing to the global endeavor to achieve a more equitable and prosperous future for all. Through a meticulous exploration of integrated approaches to poverty alleviation, this study aspires to add a valuable perspective to the complex tapestry of global and local efforts aimed at eradicating poverty in the 21st century.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW PROCEDURE

The quest to alleviate poverty has long been a central theme in socio-economic research, with scholars proposing various strategies tailored to different geopolitical and cultural contexts. This narrative synthesizes the findings from a diverse array of studies, weaving together their main arguments, methodologies, and outcomes to present a comprehensive overview of poverty alleviation efforts across the globe. In the context of Zimbabwe, Hazel Chinake (1997) emphasizes the critical role of fulfilling basic needs as an indispensable prerequisite for socio-economic development. Chinake proposes a strategic approach that reorients conventional development strategies towards fulfilling these needs, coupled with a realistic analysis of structural inequalities at both national and global levels. This approach, aiming for "Growth with Equity," underscores the importance of environmental

preservation and the pivotal role of social work education in meeting current needs. Echoing a similar sentiment, Edward R. Carr (2008) criticizes the conventional vision of poverty alleviation for its failure to capture locally specific causes and solutions. Carr advocates for a "poverties" approach that reframes our understanding of poverty, suggesting that a nuanced appreciation of local contexts can lead to more sustainable policy development. In a legal perspective, Muhammad Ibtasam and Shaikat Hussain Bhatti (2022) discuss the omnipresence of poverty across communities and its debilitating effects on societies. They argue for global policy changes and a critical examination of legal frameworks to foster social rehabilitation and achieve sustainable development goals. Nkwede Joseph (2013) focuses on Nigeria, highlighting the efficacy of community-based projects in poverty reduction. Despite various government initiatives, poverty rates have continued to rise, suggesting that much remains to be done to tackle this persistent issue effectively. Uduakobong S. Inam (2015) brings to the fore the paradox of Nigeria's economic growth alongside high poverty rates, advocating for inclusive growth as a necessary condition for fast-tracking poverty reduction efforts. The interplay between education, health, and poverty alleviation is explored in studies by Pervez Zamurad Janjua (2014) and Janjua & Usman Ahmed Kamal (2011), which underscore the significant impact of education and health outcomes on reducing poverty levels. These studies suggest that efficient use of public expenditures in these areas can permit significant reductions in poverty. Ambuj D. Sagar (2005) proposes an innovative "energy-poverty alleviation" fund aimed at providing modern energy services to poor households in developing countries, highlighting the socio-economic benefits and the potential for sustainable development.

In the realm of targeted poverty alleviation, Lixia Huang and Shanshan Yang (2018) discuss the importance of precise identification and support for poverty-stricken farmers and areas, emphasizing the role of financial support and inclusive finance in overcoming infrastructural and service-related challenges. Reflecting on China's experiences, Meng Yong and Yuxin Zhang (2021), and Mingyue Liu et al. (2020) detail the country's remarkable achievements in poverty alleviation over the last 40 years. China's approach, characterized by development-oriented strategies and innovation, has significantly contributed to global poverty reduction efforts, despite facing challenges related to the diminishing marginal effects of financial inputs and the need for greater market and social force participation. Collectively, these studies underscore the complexity of poverty as a global issue, requiring multifaceted and context-specific approaches for its alleviation. From emphasizing basic needs, legal reforms, and inclusive growth to highlighting the roles of education, health, and innovative funding mechanisms, the research presents a rich tapestry of strategies aimed at eradicating poverty. The narrative thus reflects a global consensus on the need for sustainable, locally informed, and inclusive approaches to poverty alleviation, underscoring the importance of continuous innovation and adaptation in the face of evolving socio-economic challenges. All of prior research describe in table 1.

3. CONCLUSION AND PROPOSITION

The endeavor to alleviate poverty necessitates a multifaceted approach, recognizing the complex and interconnected factors that contribute to its persistence. The synthesis of global perspectives on poverty alleviation strategies underscores the necessity of addressing basic needs, fostering inclusive growth, and implementing sustainable development practices. Moreover, the role of education, health, community engagement, legal reforms, and innovative funding mechanisms emerge as pivotal elements in the broader poverty alleviation discourse. Given the varied success of these strategies across different contexts, such as the significant strides made by China and the ongoing challenges faced by Nigeria, it becomes imperative to explore the underlying dynamics that contribute to the effectiveness of poverty alleviation efforts. This exploration leads us to the formulation of a hypothesis that seeks to encapsulate the critical determinants of successful poverty alleviation initiatives, thereby guiding future research and policy-making endeavors.

The hypothesis derived from the overarching narrative posits that "The success of poverty alleviation strategies is contingent upon a holistic approach that integrates fulfilling basic needs, inclusive growth, and sustainable development, alongside targeted interventions in education, health, and community-based projects. Furthermore, the adaptability of these strategies to local contexts and the involvement of multiple stakeholders, including governmental, non-governmental, and

community entities, significantly enhance their effectiveness." This hypothesis suggests a causal relationship between the comprehensiveness of poverty alleviation strategies and their success, emphasizing the importance of local adaptation and stakeholder engagement. It reflects the insights garnered from the synthesis of global poverty alleviation efforts, highlighting the need for an integrated approach that not only addresses immediate socioeconomic disparities but also fosters long-term sustainability and resilience among impoverished communities. By testing this hypothesis, researchers and policymakers can better understand the critical factors that contribute to the successful alleviation of poverty, thereby facilitating the development of more effective and contextually relevant strategies.

Table 1: Mapping Literature

Title	Authors	Citation count	Year	Abstract summary	Summary	Main findings
Strategies for Poverty Alleviation in Zimbabwe	Hazel Chinake	19	1997	The fulfillment of basic needs is an indispensable prerequisite for socioeconomic development in Zimbabwe.	The paper proposes a strategic approach to alleviate poverty in Zimbabwe through a reorientation of conventional development strategies, emphasizing basic needs fulfillment as a prerequisite for socioeconomic development, and includes a realistic analysis of structural inequalities at national and global levels to ensure "Growth with Equity" while safeguarding the environment. The role of social work education and practice in meeting the current needs is also outlined.	The main findings are the importance of implementing development plans based on people's aspirations to reduce poverty, a proposed strategic approach to alleviate poverty in Zimbabwe, and emphasis on realistic analysis of structural inequalities for 'Growth with Equity'.
Rethinking poverty alleviation: a 'poverties' approach	Edward R. Carr	31	2008	The practice of poverty alleviation is greatly limited by a vision of poverty that fails to capture the locally specific causes of and solutions to the challenges that threaten human well-being.	The paper argues that poverty alleviation is limited by a vision of poverty that fails to capture locally specific causes and solutions, and suggests reframing the understanding of poverty as "poverties" for a new approach to policy development for sustainable development.	The current vision of poverty limits poverty alleviation efforts, leading to limited results in contemporary poverty-alleviation efforts. Reframing the understanding of poverty as "poverties" could lead to a new approach to policy development that moves towards truly sustainable development.
Appraisal of Poverty Alleviation from A Legal Perspective for Sustainable Development Goals: A Review Article	Muhammad Ibtasam, Shaukat Hussain Bhatti	0	2022	The results of this multiple nature review will be beneficial as a reformative tool for social rehabilitation and establishing sustainable development goals.	The paper discusses the existence of poverty in every community, its impact on societies, the failure of current approaches to address it, and the need for global policy changes to tackle the issue.	The paper highlights the destructive effects of poverty on societies, emphasizes the need to examine flaws in the law and its application, and aims to provide beneficial results for social rehabilitation and the establishment of sustainable development goals.
Approaches for Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable Development in Nigeria: A Study of Ebonyi State	Nkwede Joseph	14	2013	The involvement of rural people in EB-CPRA projects in rural communities is the	The paper discusses the rising poverty rate in Nigeria, examines the activities of a specific poverty reduction program, and provides	- Despite successive government initiatives, poverty rates in Nigeria have been rising astronomically, indicating that current efforts have not yielded the desired results.



Title	Authors	Citation count	Year	Abstract summary	Summary	Main findings
Community Based Poverty Reduction Agency (EB-CPRA)				best approach for poverty reduction in Nigeria.	recommendations for poverty reduction in Nigeria.	- The Ebonyi State Community Based Poverty Reduction Agency (EB-CPRA) has had a positive impact on the socio-economic lives of citizens living below the poverty level in the state through various community projects. - The paper emphasizes that there is still much to be done to adequately address the persistent problem of poverty in Nigeria.
Poverty Alleviation Strategies In Nigeria: A Call For An Inclusive Growth Approach	Uduakobong S. Inam	9	2015	Fostering inclusive growth is necessary to fast-track the progress in poverty reduction efforts.	The paper discusses the paradox of Nigeria's economic growth and high poverty rates, emphasizing the need for inclusive growth to reduce poverty.	Fostering inclusive growth is necessary to fast-track the progress in poverty reduction efforts. Government at all levels should promote a broad-based growth that generates productive employment, redistributes income, enhances equity, and involves the active participation of the poor to reduce the incidence of poverty in Nigeria.
Poverty alleviation with economic growth strategy: Prospects and challenges in contemporary Nigeria	S. Oladeji, A. Abiola	56	2000	The priorities for educational reforms should be in the areas of basic education, vocational education and training.	The paper discusses the complementary nature of growth-promoting policies and poverty-focused strategies, emphasizing the necessity of a broadly-based growth process with a focus on employment generation and massive investments in human capital for poverty alleviation, and stressing the need for both economic policy and educational reforms to address poverty in contemporary Nigeria.	Answer not found
Engendering Poverty Alleviation: Challenges and Opportunities	G. Sen	64	1999	A new agenda that emphasizes the importance of market-led growth itself is the most valuable strategy for addressing poverty.	The paper discusses the assessment of the context surrounding anti-poverty strategies, the challenge of existing gender systems oppressive to women, and the challenges	The main findings of the paper include the assessment of both positive and negative changes in the context surrounding anti-poverty strategies, the significant challenge posed by existing oppressive gender systems, and the specific challenges at the local level related to gender power relations, access

Title	Authors	Citation count	Year	Abstract summary	Summary	Main findings
					presented by institutions at different levels. It also highlights specific challenges at the local level related to gender power relations, access to information, and capacity strengthening among women and women's organizations.	to information, and capacity strengthening among women and women's organizations.
Poverty Alleviation and Equity Promotion	Edwin A. del Valle, C. Reyes	13	1998	The needs of the poor are met unsatisfactorily.	The paper emphasizes the unsatisfactory meeting of the needs of the poor in the Philippines, the importance of effective poverty alleviation strategy, and offers measures to aid poor people during the transition period.	The main findings of the paper are: - The needs of the poor in the Philippines are not being satisfactorily met, including access to employment, education, health services, water, sanitation, and electricity. - Eradicating poverty requires an effective poverty alleviation strategy integrated into government programs. - Strategies should prioritize broad-based economic growth to generate employment and livelihood opportunities, with measures to aid poor people during the transition period.
The Emerging Perspective of Governance and Poverty Alleviation: A Case of Bangladesh	Abu Elias Sarker, Mohammad Habibur Rahman	36	2007	The new perspective of governance is popularly known as the role in poverty alleviation.	Not applicable (the paper does not contain a specific "Summary" section or a single sentence that can be identified as a brief summary of the entire paper)	- The historical role of the state in poverty alleviation has not been quite effective in many developing countries. - Developing country states have created space for market forces and civil society organizations to contribute to poverty alleviation, following global trends. - The paper aims to analyze the new perspective of governance and its role in poverty alleviation with empirical evidence from Bangladesh.

Title	Authors	Citation count	Year	Abstract summary	Summary	Main findings
An Approach to Poverty Alleviation for Large International Development Agencies	Paul Clements	12	1993	The World Bank and the US Agency for International Development can achieve better results by creating independent units devoted exclusively to poverty alleviation.	The paper explores the nature of the poverty alleviation problem from the perspective of international development funding agencies, suggests restructuring these agencies to better promote the interests of the poor, and proposes creating independent units devoted exclusively to poverty alleviation, with a focus on immersing staff in local societies and using a revised form of cost-benefit analysis. It also emphasizes the influence of funding agencies on poverty alleviation opportunities and failures.	The main findings of the paper are that international development funding agencies are poorly structured to promote the interests of the poor, and creating independent units devoted exclusively to poverty alleviation, with staff more immersed in local societies, lower pay scales, and longer tours of duty, can lead to better results. A revised form of cost-benefit analysis is also proposed for these units to orient their work around.
Towards Sustainable Poverty Alleviation in Nigeria	O. Ogunleye	12	2010	The scourge of poverty seems unbolting as a result of the negative role of globalization in the economy of Nigeria.	The paper discusses poverty as a complex and multi-dimensional global issue, highlights Nigeria's struggle with poverty despite its natural resources, recommends sustainable poverty alleviation strategies, and outlines the reasons for Nigeria's poverty challenges.	- Poverty is a complex and multi-dimensional global issue affecting Nigeria despite its rich natural resources. - The study recommends specific strategies for sustainable poverty alleviation in Nigeria. - The persistence of poverty in Nigeria is attributed to various factors.
Study on the Sustainable Development of Targeted Poverty Alleviation through Financial Support	Lixia Huang, Shanshan Yang	6	2018	Financial institutions should work closely with government departments to improve the effectiveness of anti-poverty work.	The paper discusses the concept of targeted poverty alleviation, the challenges related to financial support for targeted poverty alleviation in Hebei province, and the need for increased financial support and inclusive finance to achieve the goal of building a moderately prosperous society by 2020.	- Targeted poverty alleviation requires precise identification and accurate help for different poverty-stricken farmers and areas. - The government should increase support for financial institutions to carry out targeted poverty alleviation and provide more financial support to achieve the goal of building a moderately prosperous society by 2020.



Title	Authors	Citation count	Year	Abstract summary	Summary	Main findings
						- Weaknesses in poor areas, such as lack of infrastructure, self-sufficiency focus, and limited financial services, pose challenges to financial support for targeted poverty alleviation. Inclusive finance and insurance services are suggested to address these challenges.
Sustainable Development And Poverty Alleviation Exploring The Links	A. Duraipappah	3	2000	The number of people living in absolute poverty has remained stable at 1.23 billion.	The paper discusses the reduction in the percentage of people living in absolute poverty, but notes that the absolute number of people living below the poverty line has remained stable at 1.23 billion. It also suggests that a new paradigm rooted in sustainable development might be the answer.	Not applicable
The Role of Education and Health in Poverty Alleviation A Cross Country Analysis	Pervez Zamurrad Janjua	14	2014	Efficient use of public expenditures on education and health not only results in improved educational and health outcomes but it also permits a reduction in poverty.	The study explores the impact of education and health on poverty magnitude, finding that improvements in educational and health outcomes are strongly associated with a reduction in poverty, and efficient use of public expenditures on education and health permits a reduction in poverty. The study provides evidence in support of poverty reduction through improved education and health status.	- Achieving high income growth rates does not guarantee poverty reduction at a similar pace. - Improvements in educational and health outcomes are strongly and negatively linked to poverty incidence. - Efficient use of public expenditures on education and health leads to improved educational and health outcomes and allows for a reduction in poverty.
Structural Adjustment and Poverty Alleviation: An Interpretative Survey	T. Killick	78	1995	Adjustment policies are consistent with a long-term anti-poverty strategy.	The paper discusses the negative impact of adjustment programs on poverty, especially on the urban working poor, and emphasizes the responsibility of national governments and international financial institutions in addressing poverty. It also	Adjustment programs can harm poverty groups, especially the urban working poor, but there may be an overemphasis on negative outcomes. In the long term, adjustment is essential for eradicating poverty. National governments have the principal responsibility for achieving anti-poverty objectives, but they may not always prioritize the concerns of the poor. International financial institutions could



Title	Authors	Citation count	Year	Abstract summary	Summary	Main findings
					highlights the need for a long-term anti-poverty strategy.	do more to design cost-minimizing structural adjustment programs.
The Role of Education and Income in Poverty Alleviation: A Cross-Country Analysis	Pervez Zamurrad Janjua, Usman Ahmed Kamal	67	2011	Education is the most significant contributor to poverty alleviation.	The paper concludes that education is the most significant contributor to poverty alleviation, with benefits varying from a direct income effect to positive externalities. Income growth plays a moderately positive role in alleviating poverty, but income distribution does not play a key role in poverty alleviation in the sample overall.	#NAME?
Poverty Reduction Strategies in Developing Countries	Collins Ayoo	8	2022	The social and economic benefits of poverty reduction initiatives reach demographics that might otherwise be excluded.	The paper emphasizes the importance of inclusive economic growth, targeted policies, and social protections as essential components of effective poverty reduction strategies.	- Poverty reduction can be achieved through stimulating economic growth, undertaking economic and institutional reforms, prioritizing the basic needs of the poor, promoting microfinance programs, developing and improving marketing systems, providing incentives to the private sector, and implementing targeted cash transfers. - Success in poverty reduction requires identifying the poor, assessing the extent of poverty, determining root causes, removing obstacles, and focusing on inclusive growth. - The assumption that economic growth automatically reduces poverty needs to be re-examined, and the focus should be on inclusive growth that addresses the unique needs of the poor.
Alleviating energy poverty for the world's poor	Ambuj D. Sagar	178	2005	A fund to help provide modern energy services to poor households in developing countries is a	The paper argues for an 'energy-poverty alleviation' fund to provide modern energy services to poor households in developing	The paper argues for the establishment of an 'energy-poverty alleviation' fund to provide modern energy services to poor households in developing countries, proposes the creation of this



Title	Authors	Citation count	Year	Abstract summary	Summary	Main findings
				pressing challenge for the development community.	countries, proposing to create the fund through an incremental levy on petroleum, which could be implemented by major oil-exporting countries. It is expected to result in a climate-friendly outcome and provide immense socio-economic benefits to the world's poor, consistent with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.	fund through an incremental levy on petroleum, and highlights the potential for significant progress on sustainable development and reduction of global greenhouse gas emissions.
Problems and Prospects of Poverty Alleviation Programmes in Nigeria	J. Taiwo, Prof Edwin Agwu	34	2016	The government and implementation agencies must take a more proactive approach for successful implementation of these programs.	The paper discusses the failure of poverty alleviation programs in Nigeria, emphasizing the draining of national resources due to parochial interests, fostering corruption and dishonesty, and the need for a proactive approach addressing poor management and accountability among staff. It also highlights the multidimensional nature of poverty and the need for multidimensional strategies for poverty reduction.	- Poverty alleviation programs in Nigeria have not been successful in reducing poverty and have fostered corruption and dishonesty. - The government and implementation agencies need to take a more proactive approach to address poor management and accountability among staff. - Poverty is a multidimensional issue that requires multidimensional strategies focusing on all sectors and the emancipation of the poor. Strengthening existing poverty alleviation strategies and ensuring good management could improve the performance of these programs.
Poverty Alleviation by Education: Exploration and Experience from China – Analysis Based on China's Policy of Poverty Alleviation by Education	Meng Yong, Yuxin Zhang	2	2021	China has formed a policy system of poverty alleviation by education with its characteristics and has achieved remarkable results.	The paper provides a comprehensive overview of China's poverty alleviation policy by education, discussing its historical development, global significance, and the reflection of national will in public policy. It emphasizes the need to respond to new challenges and summarizes past experiences in poverty alleviation by education.	The paper outlines the historical development of China's poverty alleviation by education policy, highlighting the different stages and the corresponding policy measures. It emphasizes the significant leap achieved in China's poverty alleviation by education policy, moving through different stages from initial development to precision breakthrough. The paper underscores the importance of education in promoting economic development and reducing poverty, reflecting the

Title	Authors	Citation count	Year	Abstract summary	Summary	Main findings
						evolution of China's poverty alleviation by education policy over time.
Development Strategies for Poverty Alleviation	S. J. Burki	5	1990	Welfare and redistributive policies were severely battered by macroeconomic conditions in the first half of the 1980s in many, perhaps the majority of less-developed countries.	The paper discusses the challenges faced by less-developed countries in poverty alleviation and income distribution during the 1980s.	Not mentioned (the paper does not present specific findings or results from a study, but rather provides a commentary on macroeconomic conditions and their impact on poverty alleviation and welfare policies)
Overview of the Poverty-Alleviation by Supporting Education in China	Li Zhang	11	2020	The research and development of China's poverty-alleviation by supporting education should pay more attention to its evaluation and sublimation of empirical theory.	The paper discusses the importance of education in poverty alleviation in China and proposes future research directions in this area.	The study conducted a bibliometric analysis of publications in the field of China's poverty alleviation by education during 1988-2020, focusing on the main framework of poverty alleviation, key models, and technical support. The results were sorted out and analyzed around these three hotspots, providing insights into the research landscape in this area. The study proposes that future research and development in this field should pay more attention to the evaluation and sublimation of empirical theory.
China's Poverty Alleviation Over the Last 40 Years: Successes and Challenges	Mingyue Liu, Xiaolong Feng, Sangui Wang, H. Qiu	79	2020	China's poverty alleviation initiatives have achieved significant successes over the past 40 years.	The paper provides a summary of China's significant progress in poverty alleviation over the past 40 years and discusses the challenges associated with implementing targeted poverty alleviation policies in the new era.	China has made significant progress in reducing the rural population under the poverty line by 739.9 million and has contributed to over 70% of world poverty reduction. China's experience with poverty alleviation includes development-oriented strategies, improving self-development capabilities, encouraging multiple subjects to participate, and focusing on innovation. Despite significant successes, there are still challenges such as diminishing marginal effects of financial inputs, negative incentives for the poor, and insufficient participation of markets and social forces in poverty alleviation.

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