

Unveiling Research Trends on Deglobalization: A Systematic Bibliometric Review

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ABSTRACT

The world is on the cusp of deglobalization, which has been visible since the 2008 global financial crisis, and COVID-19 has given it a further boost, but not much research has been done in this area. The study investigated the literature on the trends, development, problems, and prospects of deglobalization. The study has employed bibliometric analysis using the Web of Science core collection database and software VOSviewer, Biblioshiny (R Studio), and MS Excel. A total of 852 title-based articles written in English were analyzed. A total of 1,680 authors and 75 countries have contributed to the research. Various methods were used, such as co-authorship, co-occurrence, co-citation coupling, and content analysis. The study found World Economy, University of Memphis, and Dursun Peksen as the most productive journal, active institution, and prolific author, respectively. The USA collaborated the most with 37 other countries. Mainly developed countries exhibited a higher level of deliberation, with China as an exception. The insights derived from this investigation may serve as a guide for further research in this area. Researchers and practitioners can develop new methods/approaches in the deglobalization domain, knowing the highlighted research gaps, using the clusters of themes, and future research directions. The area of deglobalization has seen relatively little research than globalization, and very few bibliometric reviews have been conducted in this domain. The study covers almost all keywords/factors accelerating deglobalization for a systematic bibliometric review. It also highlighted the thematic analysis during the global financial crisis and COVID-19..

Keywords: Deglobalization, Bibliometric analysis, Clusters of themes, Co-citation, Web of Science..

INTRODUCTION:

Deglobalization refers to reducing or unwinding the interconnectedness and interdependence among countries regarding economic, political, and social activities. Deglobalization represents the process of weakening interdependence among nations (Witt, 2019). Globally deglobalization has been underway for several years regarding international business, trade, and FDI. This means countries are relying less on foreign goods, services, and investments compared to domestic economic activity (Witt, 2019). Following the global financial crisis in 2008, international trade experienced a significant decline in both scale and growth, and it appears that globalization, which involves the free flow of trade, capital, and people, has stalled since the crisis. (Chen et al., 2021; Garcia-Herrero, 2019).

Protectionism may improve income equality in some countries, but retreating from globalization could have profoundly negative implications for the global economy (Hillebrand, 2010). Deglobalization is an option and opportunity for developing countries. This is not relevant to capitalist countries (Bello, 2009). Another opportunity for deglobalization is the protection of the domestic market through trade barriers and protectionism, given the increasing threat posed by geopolitics and trade wars

(Kumar and Manglani, 2023). Several factors, including the US-China trade war, the breakdown of the European Union (EU), the refugee crisis, and the pandemic, have hindered the progress of globalization, shaping the current global landscape (Sevinc et al., 2023). Concerns about national security and supply chain risk were raised due to the Russia-Ukraine conflict. As a result, there were calls to reduce dependence on countries that are not considered friendly and to employ trade policies such as export restrictions to curb China's technological progress. The future of globalization is presently uncertain, and the implementation of these new policies is likely to impede global growth, innovation, and poverty reduction, although certain industries in certain countries may benefit (Golberg and Reed, 2023). Trade protectionism has disrupted global value chains, making them more vulnerable to future external policy risks. Industries that are more global and rely on global suppliers are being impacted the most (Zahoor et al., 2023).

The study aimed to use bibliometric techniques to showcase the prevailing research trends, authorial and geographic patterns, and categorical classification in the research on deglobalization. Additionally, the study also offered a possible guide for future research in this area. Bibliometric analysis is an essential statistical tool to map the current state of scientific knowledge in a given area

and identify important information for various purposes, such as prospecting research opportunities and supporting scientific research (Oliveira et al., 2019).

The research on globalization has produced a large number of bibliometric studies, but very few bibliometric studies have been published on deglobalization. Most of these concentrate on certain fields like deglobalization and COVID-19 (Torres et al., 2022), deglobalization and oil and gas companies (Yang et al., 2023), deglobalization and global alliance (Parameswar et al., 2022), deglobalization and digital technology/era (Verma et al., 2024), deglobalization and US-China Competition (Jie et al., 2022), and deglobalization and regional innovation systems (Strielkowski et al., 2023). However, a significant dearth of bibliometric studies provides a comprehensive picture of deglobalization like “Deglobalization: a systematic inquiry using 5 Ws and 1 H framework” (Garg and Sushil, 2023). To provide scholars and researchers with comprehensive and diverse data in the field, a multidisciplinary bibliometric study on deglobalization is necessary. This study aims to explore the developmental, opportunistic, challenging, trending, and prospective aspects of deglobalization by taking a broader perspective and conducting a bibliometric review.

The deglobalization, therefore, referred to as the decline in world trade, investment, and cooperation has become a major field of study in the last few years. However, despite this burgeoning interest, it is important to note that there is a significant shortfall in broad-ranging bibliometric assessments that objectively assess and categorize the existing body of work available. This gap is important because the bibliometric analysis can point to trends, patterns, and general context necessary for future research.

Several problems can be distinguished, yet the first and evidently pressing one must be recognized as the absence of guidelines for the identification and classification of the research foci with regard to the phenomenon in question. In addition, the systematic review approaches show that systematic reviews, when used to derive specific answers, are good, but they contribute little to the discovery of further areas of research (Nyanchoka et al., 2019). This limitation remains highly significant in approaching deglobalization as the overall process shall require investment, the dynamics of which involve not only the economic but also a political and social contextualization of the events.

Moreover, the current motivation of deglobalization literature mainly concentrates on these dimensions or facets of the process as the economic or political without multilateral perspective of how these two facets are connected or related. For example, Sevinc et al. discuss the consequences of diverse processes of deglobalization for economic development but fail to go beyond the topic of economic growth to discuss the potential repercussions for international relations or social integration (Sevinc et al., 2023). Likewise, Garg (2023) argues that there is a lack of single-source literature review research on this phenomenon, as his systematic review of literature on deglobalization also suggests this. This would imply that a bibliometric study could act as a starting point in the

systematic review of the literature and discovering gaps in the literature.

The current investigation differentiates substantially from previous bibliometric assessments as it looked deeper into examining the comprehensive approach with multifaceted elements with eight broader research inquiries. The present study period, which runs from January 2004 to January 2024. The investigation conducted both performance and science mapping analysis for a comprehensive knowledge employing, Biblioshiny-RStudio, MS Excel, and VOSviewer for optimal results. The study utilized multiple science mapping techniques, including co-word, citation, co-authorship, co-citation, and geographical deliberation of publications to construct a comprehensive overview of deglobalization research. Using keyword analysis, the study identified thematic clusters and research gaps. A bibliometric examination of deglobalization can significantly advance our understanding of the evolution and integration of deglobalization research.

A comprehensive overview of deglobalization progression is provided by bibliometric analysis, which maps scientific outcomes, uncovers gaps and trends, and reveals connections between scholars, organizations, and countries (Mishra et al., 2023). Furthermore, tracking the volume and impact of publications over time reveals progress toward deglobalization while highlighting areas in need of greater attention. Essentially, a bibliometric examination of the literature on deglobalization creates an evidence base to direct researchers, policymakers, and governments and set research priorities. The study will also be helpful to administrators, librarians, and other supporting staff, as patterns revealed in this study could lead to informed decisions on library development, journal subscriptions, and curriculum evaluation (X. Liu et al., 2012). The study addressed the following thematic dimensions, including the rates of publication and citation in deglobalization research that evolved over time, the significant contribution of eminent authors, publishers, and journals to the research, the contribution of countries, institutions, and organizations to the field of study, rank analysis of publications/articles in the field of deglobalization studies, predominantly explored research areas and categories (WoS), the primary thematic clusters and research gaps in the field of deglobalization, impact of journals and authors within the realm of deglobalization research, and the prominent themes in deglobalization research during the 2008 global financial crisis and COVID-19.

LITERATURE REVIEW

An international relabelled concept lately known as deglobalization is the process of decreasing integration of countries in the global system which sometimes represents a backtracking from globalization. This has been realized in the light of various causes such as; Economic instabilities Political system changes and Social changes. This paper identified historical, economic and psychological aspects with respect to the phenomenon of deglobalization. An analysis of all these aspects that are

multifaceted and interrelated cannot be over-emphasized. There are psychological consequences of deglobalization, as Gao and Teo (2023) have explained that the tendencies towards deglobalization are connected with more nationalism, xenophobia, and totalitarianism with the aid of such incidents as the 2008 financial crisis and the COVID-19 pandemic. Similar to this, Kinnvall and Merino also analyse how these discourses of 'deglobalization' can be associated with emergent extremes of nationalism, racism and sexism as indicating that these are reactions to the globalisation phenomenon (Kinnvall & Merino, 2023). In addition, Billig suggests that nationalism and cosmopolitanism are intertwined, which means that nationalism that has emerged during the process of de/globalization is not a reaction to it but a development of structures (Billig, 2023).

In the economic sense, deglobalization takes place in different times and facets, such as regionalization and localism. Thus, the author remarks that, although globalization remains an outstanding megatrend, there is an opposite trend called deglobalization that redraws foreign policy and economic strategy (Markitantov, 2023). Vargas-Hernández and Vargas-González elaborate on this by asserting that the deglobalization of the economy translates to populism as well as nationalism that results in regionalism and localism as the new frontiers to globalisation (Vargas-Hernández & Vargas-González, 2023).

The changed nature of GVCs is another important topic of deglobalization. The existing GVCs have also changed over time. As pointed out by Ermolaeva, the global value chain or GVC model is being redesigned due to the rising levels of risks in international economics, hence the need for MNEs to alter their approaches (Ermolaeva, 2023). This transition is further exacerbated by COVID-19, which is extending deglobalization and regionalization tendencies even regarding human security as analysed by Hayes and Weber in the context of the Myanmar country case (Hayes & Weber, 2021). The crises have also intensified the existing conflicts, thus bringing back protectionism and trade tensions, as exemplified by the case study of the steel industry in Egypt (Saad, 2023).

Yet, political aspects of de-globalisation are as essential. Terzyan also notes the specifics of the political processes that have emerged throughout the pandemic, in particular, authoritarian and nationalist trends, which define the modern world political process (Terzyan, 2021). Moreover Evenett explains how he sees the WTO and other current frameworks for global relationships are insufficient to counter current trends towards deglobalization and that especially bigger players might start moving more to unilateralism that threatens the web of global trade (Evenett, 2023). Similar to this, Kagarlitsky et al., (2022) trace the historical cycles in which globalization is always followed by deglobalization, the result of which is social conflict and war, which may represent a deeper structural problem within global capitalism (Kagarlitsky et al., 2022).

MATERIALS AND METHOD

To obtain information for a bibliometric study, the researcher must select a database of citations that comprehensively indexes the research studies in the relevant field of study. The databases Scopus and Web of Science are widely used by the scientific community for bibliometric review (Mishra et al., 2020; Mishra et al., 2021; Sudarsana and Baba, 2019). The study exclusively utilised the Web of Science (WoS) core collection database, renowned for its stringent article acceptance criteria (Marco-Lajara et al., 2023). This ensured a rigorous evaluation by including only highly regarded and meticulously researched articles. In terms of citations and research domain, WoS is regarded as one of the most prominent and oldest databases (Birkle et al., 2020).

The Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI), Arts & Humanities Citation Index (A&HCI), and Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE) were the indexes used in the study. A multidisciplinary citation index SCIE covers a vast range of scientific and technological journals, dating back to 1900. It comprises roughly 12,000 press and conference journals, supplemented by around 9,450 scientific journals (Marco-Lajara et al., 2023). Through SSCI, access to over 3,000 social science publications, as well as conference and press journals, is possible (Clarivate, accessed in 2024). Over '1800 periodicals covering '28 arts and humanities subjects, over 5 million pages, and 33.4 million cited references have been covered by the SSCI Arts & Humanities Citation Index since 1975 (Clarivate, accessed in 2024).

Although the Web of Science Core Collection offers extensive bibliometric data, previous studies have documented several issues related to publication date accuracy and consistency. These include delays in indexing, discrepancies between online and print publication years, and occasional misclassification of publication dates. Such factors can introduce temporal bias or minor inaccuracies in year-based analyses (Liu, 2019). We acknowledge these limitations and advise readers to interpret the temporal trends with some caution. However, by including the full available time range and using title-based searches, we aim to mitigate some of these effects and capture the broadest relevant literature within the study period.

The PRISMA flow chart, which is displayed in Figure 1, illustrates the identification of studies, data identification, data screening, and data retrieval for the study of bibliometric analysis on Deglobalization. The following query was used: TI = ("Deglobalisation" OR "Import Substitution" OR "Protectionist Policy" OR "Protective Tariffs" OR "Trade Barrier" OR "Production Subsidies" OR "Export tariffs" OR "Trade War" OR "Export Quota" OR "Import Quota" OR "Economic War" OR "Import Ban" OR "Quota Restrictions" OR "Economic Sanctions" OR "Trade Embargo" OR "Import Tariff" OR "Restrictive Tariff" OR "Trade Restrictions" OR "Geo Economic Disturbances" OR "Voluntary Export Restraint"). These keywords were selected to capture the multidimensional nature of deglobalization and its global manifestations. Terms such as "trade war," "economic sanctions," "protective tariffs," and "import substitution" represent concrete economic and policy actions that restrict international trade and investment, key indicators of

degloblizing activity. Similarly, keywords like “trade barriers,” “production subsidies,” and “export quotas” reflect protectionist measures taken by nations to prioritize domestic production over global integration. Together, these terms encompass the principal mechanisms driving the decline of global interdependence, offering a comprehensive representation of deglobalization phenomena in international economic and political contexts.

Data refinement was further conducted based on Document Types – Articles, Time-Period – 2004 (Jan) - 2024 (Jan), Indexes - SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, and AHCI, and Language – English. The search yielded 852 articles from 2004 (January) - 2024 (January) on 15th February (2024). The refined 852 article records, citation data, bibliographic data, and other information were contained in files in the .csv and .txt formats. Screening starts with 5,180 records identified via a Web of Science database search; 3,943 were removed based on title relevance. From 1,237 screened records, 76 non-English language articles and 250 of unsuitable type were excluded. After further screening, 59 records that lacked relevance to the research topic were also excluded, i.e articles whose main focus did not align with the core topic of deglobalization, studies that addressed unrelated fields despite keyword overlap. Ultimately, 852 articles were included for bibliometric analysis. This flowchart provides a transparent overview of the systematic approach used to ensure rigorous, reproducible study selection.

Different software like VOSviewer, Biblioshini (R Studio), and Microsoft Excel were used in the study for bibliometric analysis. VOSviewer is a prominent statistical tool, that facilitated the creation and visualization of bibliometric maps. Employing various methods like co-authorship, co-occurrence, citation, and co-citation, VOSviewer creates a visual networking representation of authors, journals, and organizations (Van Eck & Waltman, 2010). This investigation incorporated various bibliometric techniques, including co-occurrence, author and national co-authorship patterns, and citation and co-citation impact assessment. The present paper also examined the intellectual structure of the field by analyzing the author and journal co-citation. Bibliometric analysis encompasses both scientific mapping and performance analysis. Bibliometric indicators, which measure the impact developed from publication and citation data as well as the creation of specific actors like researcher, intuition, nation, and journal, constitute the basis of performance analysis. A topological and historical representation of the intellectual and social structure within a specific field of study can be obtained through an analysis of science mapping (Cobo et al., 2012).

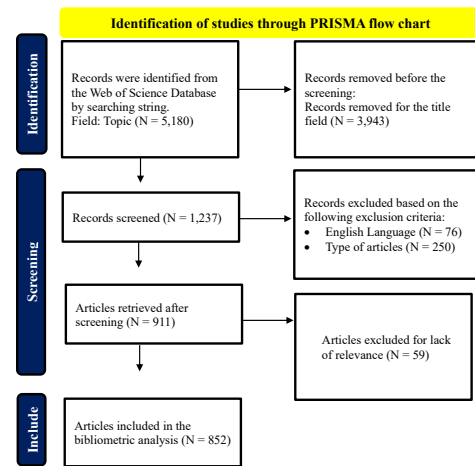


Fig. 1 PRISMA flow chart

Source: Author’s Estimation

RESULTS

The bibliometric examination of deglobalization is structured into eleven sections. The First Section provides an overview and characteristics of the retrieved data. Section two explored publication and citation trends. Section three determined the leading journals and publishers in the field. Section four identified the most productive organizations and institutions. Section five delved into the top-producing countries and their collaborations globally. Section six highlights the highly prolific authors. Section seven investigated core research areas and categories (WoS). Section eight delineates thematic clusters within the globalization literature. Section nine analyzed the most preferred articles. Section ten maps the intellectual structure of knowledge in the field through author and journal networks. The last, section eleven dealt with the thematic shifts in response to the 2008 global financial crisis and the COVID-19 pandemic in deglobalization research.

Data-Related Information

Table 1 displays data on articles obtained from the Web of Science core database published from 2004 (Jan) to 2024 (Jan). The data reveals that 852 articles published in 418 journals by 120 publishers contain 2,061 author keywords, and 1,344 keywords plus. In total, 1,680 authors have authored in this domain. Average article authorship of writers per article and the average citation per article were found 2, and 13.97 respectively which indicates that two authors have contributed to each article on average. The total citations of all yielded 852 publications from all databases were found 13,559.

Table 1 Descriptive Statistics regarding the data set.

| Description | Result |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Articles | 852 |
| Time Span | 2004 (Jan) – 2024 (Jan) |
| Authors | 1,680 |
| Keywords Plus | 1,344 |
| Total keywords | 3,155 |
| Total Citations (All Databases) | 13,559 |
| Total Citations (WoS Core) | 11,906 |
| Average citations per article | 13.97 |
| Journals | 418 |
| Author keywords (DE) | 2,061 |
| Nations | 75 |
| Number of Publishers | 120 |
| Single-authored articles | 305 |
| Authors per article | 1.97 |
| Total affiliations | 1,027 |
| H-Index | 48 |

Source: Author's Estimation

Results also provide information that authors from 75 countries have authored in this domain. Collaboration was prevalent among authors, with 547 of the 852 articles featuring multiple authors, and 305 publications were single-authored. 1,027 institutions/organizations from 75 countries have contributed to this research. The overall h-index for the 852 publications was 48.

An examination of publication and citation trends

Figure 2 depicts the yearly growth in publications and total citations on deglobalization from 2004 (Jan) - 2024 (Jan). It has been observed that in 2005, there was a

negative growth of 37.50% and then a positive average growth of 21.61% was observed from 2006 to 2011.

Again, the negative average growth of 18.94%, 17.83%, and absolute negative growth of 13.64% have been observed from 2011 - 2013, 2015 - 2017, and 2022, respectively. A positive average growth of 40% was observed from 2013 - 2015. A drastic increase in the growth of publications was found with 177.42% in 2019.

Figure 2 also shows that from 2004 to 2018, there have been fluctuations in the graph, and 2019 shows a steeper growth in the number of publications. The figure also shows the highest growth in citations with 420% in 2005, followed by 59.26% in 2007, 54.75% in 2020, and 52.39% in 2011.

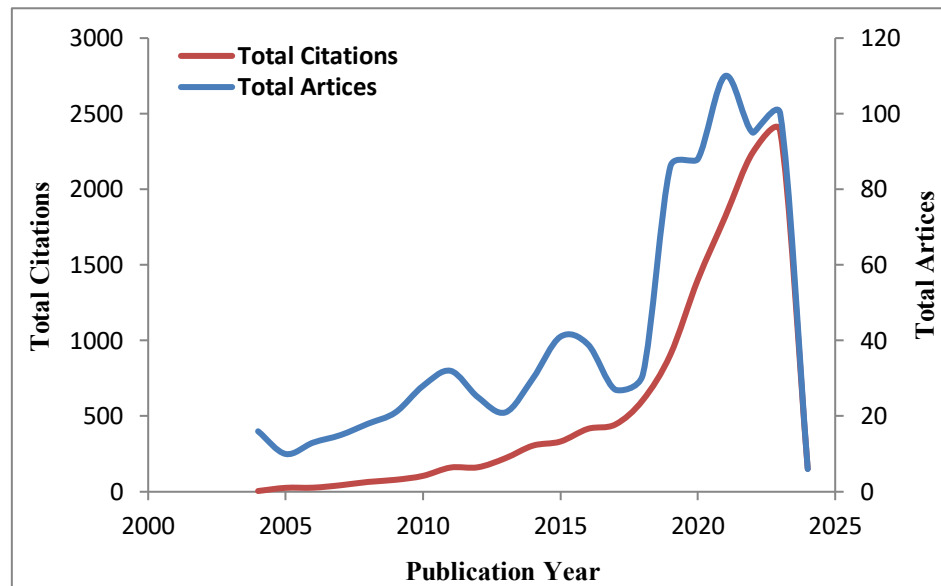


Fig. 2 Year-wise trend of de-globalization-related publications and citations from 2004-2024.

Source: Author’s Estimation

2024 (Jan). The study employed the Web of Science database for the h-index data, Clarivate Analytics, and journal official websites for the impact factor data, and SCImago JR for the journals’ location. A total of 185 out of 852 publications were published in the deglobalization domain in these 15 journals.

Highly productive and preferred journals and publishers

Table 2 lists the top 15 eminent and prestigious journals that published deglobalization research from 2004 (Jan) to

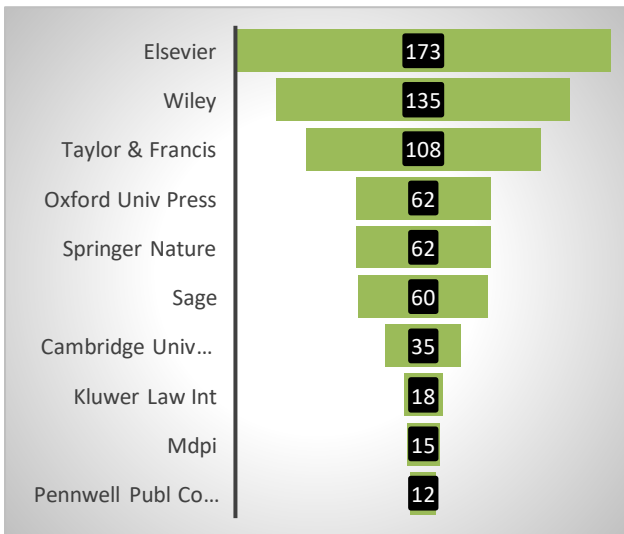
Table 2 Highly Productive journals based on Citation, Article, Impact factors (IF), and H-index.

| Journals | TP | H-index | TC | IF | Country |
|---------------------------------------|----|---------|-----|------|-------------|
| World Economy | 22 | 9 | 218 | 2.5 | UK |
| International Interactions | 20 | 10 | 449 | 1.3 | UK |
| Journal Of World Trade | 17 | 4 | 50 | 0.97 | Netherlands |
| Journal Of Peace Research | 13 | 11 | 620 | 3.6 | UK |
| Journal Of International Economics | 12 | 6 | 211 | 3.3 | Netherlands |
| Oil & Gas Journal | 12 | 2 | 10 | 0.1 | USA |
| Journal Of Conflict Resolution | 11 | 6 | 351 | 3.1 | USA |
| Applied Economics Letters | 11 | 3 | 85 | 1.6 | UK |
| International Studies Quarterly | 10 | 6 | 420 | 2.6 | USA |
| Foreign Policy Analysis | 10 | 8 | 232 | 2.2 | USA |
| Asian Economic Papers | 10 | 4 | 97 | 9.7 | USA |
| Journal Of Policy Modeling | 10 | 5 | 113 | 3.5 | Netherlands |
| Sustainability | 10 | 4 | 46 | 3.9 | Switzerland |
| Journal Of International Economic Law | 9 | 7 | 132 | 3.1 | UK |
| World Development | 8 | 7 | 280 | 6.9 | UK |

Source: Author’s Estimation (TP - Number of publications, TC - Total citations, IF - Impact factor)

Researchers' top picks for journals were World Economy (UK), with 22 publications (2.58%), an impact factor of 2.5, and 218 citations, followed by International

Interactions from UK, with 20 publications (2.35%), 449 citations, and an impact factor of 1.3, and Journal of World Trade (Netherlands), has 17 publications (2%), an impact factor of 0.97, and 50 citations. The table also revealed that the Journal of Peace Research (620), followed by International Interactions (449), International



Studies Quarterly (420), and World Development (280) were found the most preferred journals by authors based on the total number of citations. UK was the leading country in deglobalization research, contributing 40% of the articles, followed by the United States with 33.33% shown in the table.

Figure 3 shows the result of the top 10 highly productive publishers based on the publications count on

Table 3 Top ten most productive institutions and organizations in deglobalization studies.

| Organization/Institution Name | Articles | Country |
|--------------------------------------|----------|-------------|
| University of Memphis | 19 | USA |
| Centre For Economic Policy Research | 12 | UK |
| Peking University | 11 | China |
| University of Missouri | 11 | USA |
| Texas A & M University | 11 | USA |
| Suny Albany | 11 | USA |
| National Bureau of Economic Research | 10 | USA |
| University of Oxford | 10 | UK |
| Yonsei University | 10 | South Korea |
| Chinese Academy of Sciences | 8 | China |

Source: Author's Estimation

It was noticed that no institute from India was among the top ten. Figure 4 displays the network mapping of the top 194 collaborating institutions. Circle/nodes represent distinct organizations and institutions (Gao et al., 2019), and the links between nodes represent collaborations between institutions (Gao et al., 2019; Liang et al., 2017),

deglobalization. Results showed that Elsevier was the most productive publisher belonging to the Netherlands with a total number of articles 173 which constitutes 20.30% of total publications, followed by Wiley belongs to the USA with total publications of 135 which constitute 15.84%, and Taylor and Francis belong to the UK with total publications of 108 (12.67%).

Pennwell Publication Co Energy Group was found the least publishing publisher with 1.41% of articles among the top ten publishers. Out of ten, four publishers belong to UK, followed by the USA, Netherlands, and Switzerland. Results also showed that no publishers from India were among the top ten.

Fig. 3 Top 10 most productive publishers based on number of articles published.

Source: Author's Estimation

Highly Productive Organizations and Institutions

Table 3 lists the top 10 productive institutions/organizations in deglobalization research, which shows that the University of Memphis (USA) emerged as the most potent institution with 19 publications, followed by the Centre for Economic Policy Research (UK) with a total publication of 12, and Peking University (China) with having total publication of 11. The majority of these 10 institutions belong to the USA (50%), China (20%), the UK (20%), and South Korea (10%).

and node size depicts an institution's global collaborations: the larger the node, higher the link strength (Xie, 2015). "The thickness of the line indicates the strength of the relationships in terms of the frequency of collaborations between two institutions/organizations (Kumar et al., 2024).

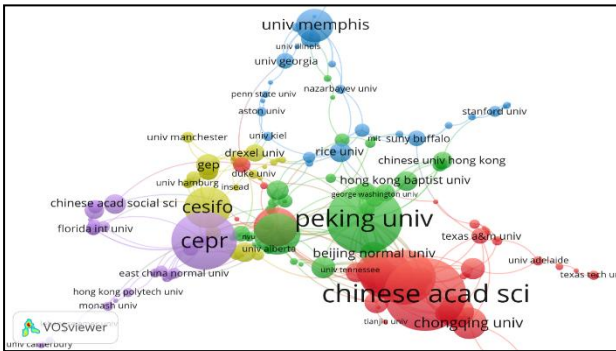


Fig. 4 Network visualization of collaboration of top 194 institutions/organizations.

Source: Author’s Estimation

Out of 984 institutions/Organizations, the largest set of collaborations of 194 institutions/organizations based on the threshold “minimum 2 articles per institution” were retrieved for the study. The figure shows that all top 194 institutions/organizations were divided into 5 clusters explicated in five different colors. Institutions that have collaborated frequently are categorized into the same cluster.

Results show that authors from the Chinese Academy of Sciences have the strongest collaboration with authors from 20 (links) other institutions in 37 (link strength) publications, followed by Peking University with a total link strength of 34 and a total links of 24, and the Centre for Economic Policy Research with a total link strength of 29 and a total links of 24.

Most collaborative and productive countries

Table 4 depicts information about the top 10 productive countries based on the number of publications/articles. All publications have originated from 75 countries. With 325 publications (38.15%) and 6,681 citations, the United States was the most active and productive nation, followed by China with 161 publications (18.90%) and 1,746 citations, and the UK with 76 publications (8.92%) and 993 citations. Authors from the USA have collaborated the most with authors from 37 (Links) other countries in 151 (Link strength) publications/articles, followed by China with 28 (Links) and 102 (Link strength), UK with 27 (Links) and 76 (Link strength), and Germany with 26 (Link) and 56 (Link strength).

Table 4 Top 10 productive countries based on articles, citations, and collaboration trends.

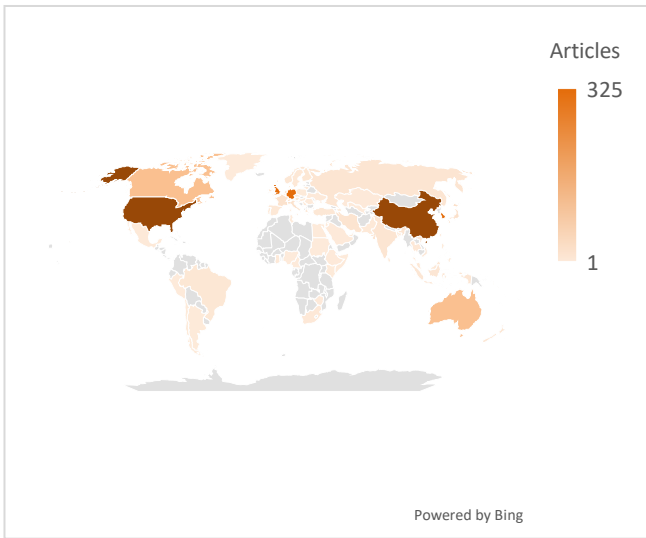
| Country Name | Articles | Total Citations | Links | Link Strength |
|--------------|----------|-----------------|-------|---------------|
| USA | 325 | 6,681 | 37 | 151 |
| China | 161 | 1,746 | 28 | 102 |
| UK | 76 | 993 | 27 | 76 |
| South Korea | 52 | 294 | 12 | 28 |
| Germany | 49 | 1,072 | 26 | 56 |
| Canada | 48 | 502 | 15 | 40 |
| Australia | 36 | 528 | 23 | 33 |
| Netherlands | 26 | 426 | 14 | 30 |
| Japan | 26 | 200 | 13 | 21 |
| France | 22 | 162 | 15 | 24 |

Source: Author’s Estimation

The map visualization in Figure 5 displays the number of articles published by authors from 75 different countries based on data retrieved from the Web of Science database. The varying shades of brown on the map represent the different countries and their corresponding number of published articles. The USA has the darkest shade of brown, indicating that it has the highest number of

published articles (325) followed by China (161), UK (76), and South Korea (52). The countries shaded in grey have not published any articles and authors from India have published a total of 14 articles.

Fig. 5 Geographical distribution of publications on deglobalization.



Source: Author's Estimation

Study of the highly collaborative and prolific authors

Table 5 lists the top ten most prolific authors in terms of the number of publications published from 2004 (Jan) to 2024 (Jan) on deglobalization-related research, which constitutes 9.74% of total publications and citations account for 18.91% of total citations. The study found Dursun Peksen from the USA has the maximum number of articles (22) with the highest number of total citations 825, and an h-index of 14, followed by Bryan R. Early from the USA with a total of articles 10, a total citation of 194, and h-index of 7, and Nick Snow from the USA with 9 articles and 0 citations.

Table 5 Top 10 most prolific authors.

| Rank | Authors | Articles | Total Citations | H-Index | Country |
|------|-------------------|----------|-----------------|---------|-------------|
| 1 | Dursun Peksen | 22 | 825 | 14 | USA |
| 2 | Bryan R. Early | 10 | 194 | 7 | USA |
| 3 | Nick Snow | 9 | 0 | 0 | USA |
| 4 | Taehee Whang | 8 | 244 | 5 | South Korea |
| 5 | Elena V. Mclean | 7 | 198 | 6 | USA |
| 6 | Jin Mun Jeong | 6 | 17 | 3 | USA |
| 7 | Clifton T. Morgan | 6 | 315 | 5 | USA |
| 8 | Cooper A. Drury | 5 | 357 | 5 | USA |
| 9 | Ying Liu | 5 | 80 | 4 | China |
| 10 | Jie Wu | 5 | 22 | 3 | China |

Source: Author's Estimation

Figure 6 shows the network visualization of top collaborators. Out of 1,680 authors, the largest set of 27 authors with maximum collaborations was found in the result. Not a single author from the list of top 10 prolific authors based on documents found in the top 27 most collaborators list.

Source: Author's Estimation

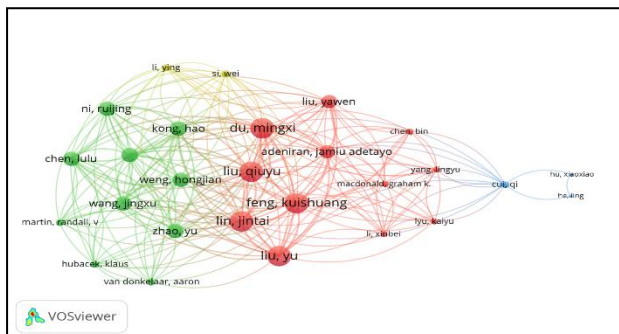


Fig. 6 Network visualization of collaboration of top 27 authors based on total link strength.

All 27 authors were divided into 4 clusters and authors having more collaborations among them were grouped under similar clusters. **Cluster 1 (red)** consists of 12 authors, **cluster 2 (green)** consists of 10 authors, **cluster 3 (blue)** consists of 3 authors, and **cluster 4 (yellow)** consists of 2 authors. The nodes of the circle represent each author, and the links connecting authors represent cooperation between them (Xiang et al., 2018). Mingxi Du, Jintai Lin, Yu Liu, Kuishuang Feng, and Qiuyu Liu depicted similar node sizes having 24 links and 41 link strengths which shows all these five authors have collaborated individually with 24 other authors in 41 documents. All top five collaborated authors belong to cluster 1 (red), which shows all these five authors collaborated frequently among them.

Study of the highly focused research areas and categories

Table 6 and Figure 7 show the top 10 highly researched areas on deglobalization in tabular and graphical representation respectively. It was observed that ‘Business Economy’ was the most researched area in the

study with a total number of publications/articles 395, which constitutes 46.36% of all retrieved publications, followed by ‘International Relations’, the second most researched area with 210 publications, which constitutes 24.65%, and ‘Government Law’, the third most researched area with 184 publications, which constitutes 21.60%.

Table 6 Top 10 highly researched areas.

| Research Areas | No. of Articles | Articles (%) | Focused Countries |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| Business Economics | 395 | 46.36% | USA, China, UK |
| International Relations | 210 | 24.65% | USA, China, South Korea |
| Government Law | 184 | 21.60% | USA, China, UK |
| Environmental Sciences Ecology | 64 | 7.51% | China, USA, Canada |
| Engineering | 44 | 5.16% | China, USA, UK |
| Science Technology Other Topics | 38 | 4.46% | China, USA, Russia |
| Agriculture | 37 | 4.34% | USA, Germany, Canada |
| Area Studies | 31 | 3.64% | USA, South Korea, China |
| Development Studies | 26 | 3.05% | USA, UK, Italy |
| Energy Fuels | 25 | 2.93% | China, USA, Germany |

Source: Author’s Estimation

Based on the results, the USA, China, and the UK accounted for most of the publications in these ten most researched areas. Figure 6 demonstrates that the most investigated area was Business Economics, which is

represented by the longest yellow bar, followed by International Relations, which is represented by the green bar, and Government Law, which is represented by the red bar.

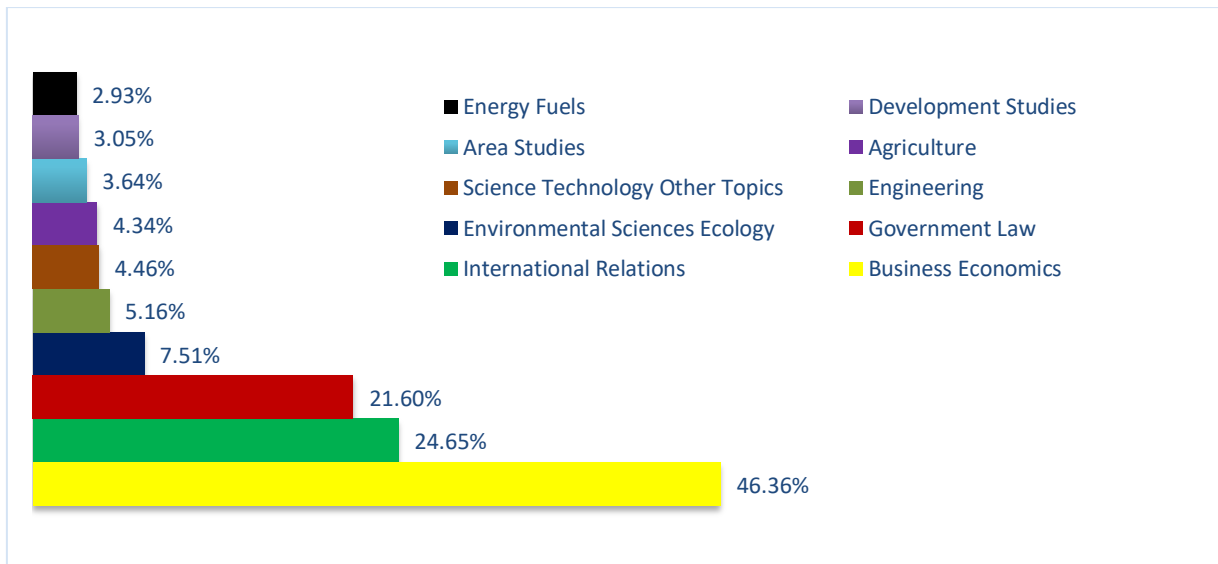


Fig. 7 Bar graph visualization of highly researched areas on de-globalization.

Source: Author’s Estimation

Energy Fuel was the least targeted research field, which is represented by the shortest black bar. Figure 8 shows the pie chart visualization of the top ten Web of Science categories in terms of number of articles published. The

result indicated that the maximum number of articles (41.08%) were published in the ‘Economics’ category, which is represented by the largest green segment, followed by ‘International Relations’ with 24.65% of total articles, which is represented by red segment, and ‘Political Science’ with 13.38% of total articles.

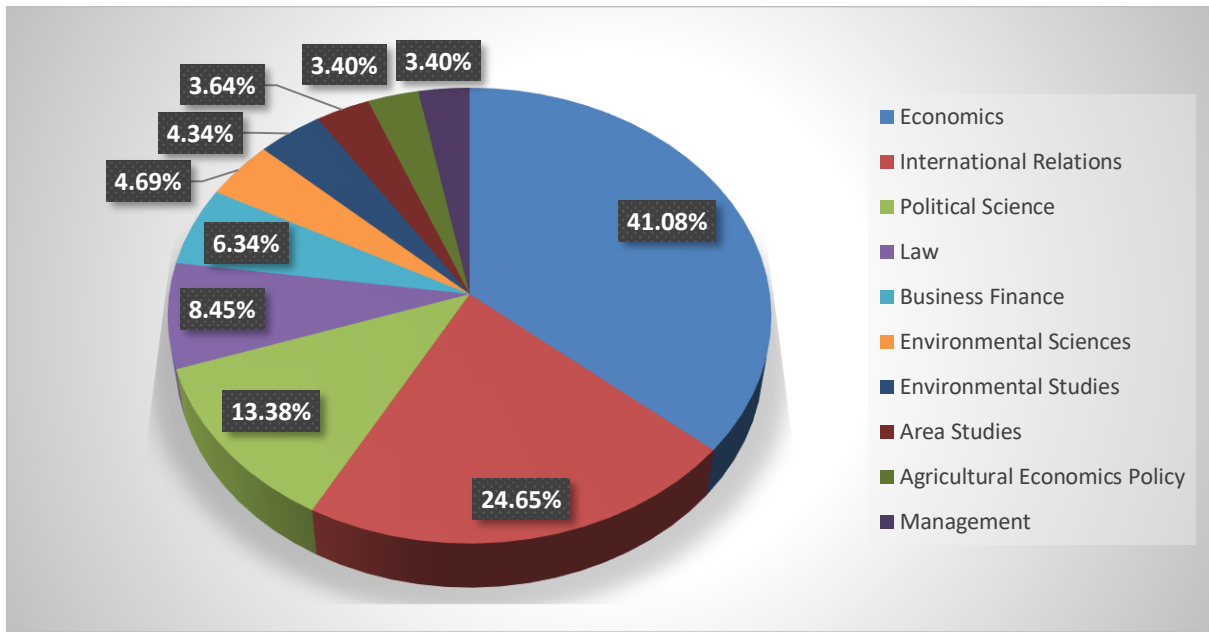


Fig. 8 Pie chart visualization of the top ten WoS categories based on the number of publications.

Source: Author's Estimation

4.8 Investigating clusters of themes in deglobalization and research gaps

Keywords act as fingerprints, concisely capturing the essence of a research topic (Zhang et al., 2016). Researchers can identify the hottest themes and emerging areas within a field by analyzing these keywords. Figure 9 delved into this concept by examining thematic clusters within deglobalization. This analysis reveals crucial connections and commonalities within the field, highlighting the multifaceted nature of deglobalization and its various dimensions (Pitaloka et al., 2024). Out of the total of 3,155 keywords, 150 keywords were retrieved for analysis based on the threshold “minimum number of occurrences of a keyword at least six times”. All 150 keywords were divided into four different clusters. Each cluster shows a group of keywords which were frequently co-occurred in the publications (Lopez-Martinez et al., 2021). Cluster 1 (red) consists of 67 keywords, followed by Cluster 2 (green) consists of 33 keywords, cluster 3 (blue) consists of 33 keywords, and Cluster 4 (yellow) consists of 17 keywords.

3.8.1 Cluster 1: The multidimensional aspect of trade protectionism which encompasses various themes including trade wars, tariffs, import substitution, trade barriers, innovation, investment, trade policies, US-China, governance, and more. This cluster depicts the factors influencing deglobalization. The presence of the term US-China shows the initiation of trade wars between the USA and China and the global impact that led to more deglobalization. Terms like governance and trade policies indicate governments' crucial role and policies for more deglobalization like the *America-First* policy in the Trump government, *Make in India* in the Modi government (Kumar and Manglani, 2023), and many more.

3.8.2 Cluster 2: Highlights the environmental and food security aspects of deglobalization including various themes such as climate change, carbon, pollution, efficiency, future, international trade, COVID-19, uncertainty, USA, Russia, European Union, Ukraine, export control, wheat, and more. This cluster reveals how the Russia-Ukraine conflict led to wheat supply disruption since 2022, and how deglobalized policies (sanctions, export, and import restrictions) on Russia by the USA and its allies impacted global trade. It also highlighted the impact of the COVID-19 period on more deglobalization policies by countries.

3.8.3 Cluster 3: Address the threats and political aspects of deglobalization encompasses themes such as economic sanctions, trade, democratic peace, coercive diplomacy, FDI, threat, interdependence, politics, institutions, and more. This cluster focussed on the crucial roles of politics, policies, and diplomacy in shifting towards deglobalization. Economic sanctions and aggressive diplomacy by some high-income countries made low and middle-income nations think upon self-sufficient policies.

3.8.4 Cluster 4: Focus on the repercussion aspect including themes such as impact, consequences, poverty, public opinion, North Korea, Iran, health, mortality, and more. This cluster talks about the consequences of economic sanctions by developed nations. It can be easily observed the highly disrupted economic and other prosperity in North Korea and Iran as they are in the list of the top 5 most sanctioned countries. It revealed that the health sector was affected the most by these policies.

The study inferred previous studies focused mainly on challenges and negative aspects of the deglobalization policies. Majority of publications focused primarily on the challenges and consequences associated with the various factors driving deglobalization but the possibilities and opportunities of deglobalization were untouched by the researchers. Most of the studies emphasized the impact of deglobalization on the economy, domestic governance, and international relations, ignoring the effect on social

issues, the environment, education, culture, and health. Keywords such as Climate change, Innovation, Employment, COVID-19, Democratic peace, etc among the top 200 keywords got very little co-occurrence count, which shows that these important themes of the 21st century have been given the least priority by the researchers. More specifically, most studies gave minimum attention to the positive perspective of economic, social, cultural, and political deglobalization.

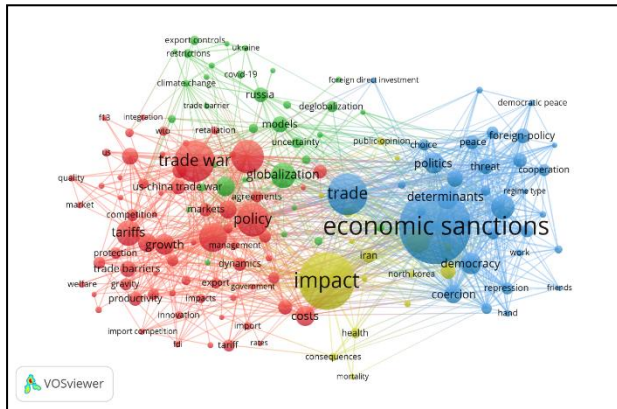


Fig. 9 Network visualization of co-occurrence of keywords.

Source: Author’s Estimation

The size of a node in Figure 9 indicates how often a keyword has occurred; the larger the circle, the more times a keyword has occurred (Yamaguchi et al., 2023). The intensity of the association between two nodes is represented by the line between them; the thicker the line, the stronger the relationship; this is demonstrated by the overall frequency with which they appeared together (Guo, 2022). It shows that the keyword ‘Economic Sanctions’ has co-occurred with 98 (links) other keywords in 359 (link strength) publications (Van Eck and Waltman, 2022), followed by the keyword ‘Impact’ with 113 links and 359 link strength, and the keyword ‘Trade’ with 100 links and 235 link strength displayed in Table 7.

Table 7 Top 10 highly co-occurred keywords based on total link strength.

| Sr. No. | Keywords | Total Link Strength | Links | Occurrences |
|---------|---------------------|---------------------|-------|-------------|
| 1 | Economic Sanctions | 472 | 98 | 120 |
| 2 | Impact | 359 | 113 | 90 |
| 3 | Trade | 235 | 100 | 61 |
| 4 | Policy | 176 | 79 | 48 |
| 5 | Trade War | 176 | 68 | 33 |
| 6 | International Trade | 165 | 77 | 61 |
| 7 | Determinants | 162 | 63 | 40 |
| 8 | China | 160 | 77 | 31 |
| 9 | Coercion | 149 | 57 | 48 |
| 10 | Democracy | 135 | 54 | 24 |

| | | | | |
|----|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 | Economic Sanctions | 472 | 98 | 120 |
| 2 | Impact | 359 | 113 | 90 |
| 3 | Trade | 235 | 100 | 61 |
| 4 | Policy | 176 | 79 | 48 |
| 5 | Trade War | 176 | 68 | 33 |
| 6 | International Trade | 165 | 77 | 61 |
| 7 | Determinants | 162 | 63 | 40 |
| 8 | China | 160 | 77 | 31 |
| 9 | Coercion | 149 | 57 | 48 |
| 10 | Democracy | 135 | 54 | 24 |

Source: Author’s Estimation

Figure 10 supports the analysis of clusters of themes and the focused research areas by researchers utilizing a word cloud of the 50 most frequent author keywords. A total of 2,061 author keywords were retrieved, out of which 50 keywords were taken for the analysis using the software Biblioshiny (R studio). The figure shows the keyword with a higher number of occurrences results in the largest font. Keywords “economic sanctions”, “trade war”, “China”, “international trade”, “tariffs”, and “sanctions” most frequent keywords among the top 50, which indicates the researchers’ focused areas for publications (Patil, 2020).

Fig. 10 Word cloud of the 50 most frequent author keywords.

Source: Author’s Estimation

4.9 Analysis of highly preferred publications

In academia, the most cited articles hold immense weight. They not only illuminate the key research areas within a field but also act as a compass, revealing existing knowledge gaps that demand further exploration. By analyzing these highly influential works, researchers can glean crucial insights to guide future studies and build upon established knowledge (Gaffey, 2015). The number of citations of publications indicates the current impact of research on a particular area, future preferences, and the need for various aspects of deglobalization to be researched. Based on the total count of citations from 2004 (Jan) to 2024 (Jan), the analysis of highly preferred publications offers insights into the primary focus areas on deglobalization. Table 8 lists the top 10 publications that researchers most frequently mentioned/cited.

The article by Jambeck et al., (2018) was the most cited article with a total citation of 462 which investigated the import ban and its impact on global plastic waste trade, followed by an article by Marinov, (2005) with a total citation of 210, which has investigated the impact of economic sanctions on political stability, and article by

Witt, (2019) with a total citation of 208, investigated possible opportunities of deglobalization in future. The analysis's conclusions will aid scholars in their future work. Additionally, it is noted that none of the top 10 most cited publications was from India.

Table 8 Top 10 most preferred publications/articles.

| Authors | Title | Journals | Citations |
|------------------------|--|---|-----------|
| Jambeck et al., (2018) | The Chinese import ban and its impact on global plastic waste trade | Science Advances | 462 |
| Marinov, (2005) | Do economic sanctions destabilize country leaders? | American Journal of Political Science | 210 |
| Witt, (2019) | De-globalization: Theories, predictions, and opportunities for international business research | Journal of International Business Studies | 208 |
| Peksen, (2009) | Better or Worse? The Effect of Economic Sanctions on Human Rights | Journal of Peace Research | 186 |
| Wood, (2008) | "A hand upon the throat of the nation": Economic sanctions and state repression, 1976-2001 | International Studies Quarterly | 170 |
| Bapat et al., (2014) | Threat and imposition of economic sanctions 1945-2005: Updating the TIES dataset | Conflict Management and Peace Science | 166 |
| Niewiadomski, (2020) | COVID-19: from temporary deglobalisation to a re-discovery of tourism? | Tourism Geographies | 158 |
| Wipfli et al., (2010) | Linking Ecosystems, Food | Fisheries | 149 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|--|--------------------------------------|-----|
| | Webs, and Fish Production: Subsidies in Salmonid Watersheds | | |
| Peksen et al., (2010) | Coercive or Corrosive: The Negative Impact of Economic Sanctions on Democracy | International Interactions | 142 |
| Zhao et al., (2020) | Structure of the global plastic waste trade network and the impact of China's import Ban | Resources Conservation and Recycling | 139 |

Source: Author's Estimation

4.10 Analysis of the intellectual structure of knowledge

This section examines the role of highly influential journals and authors. To more accurately analyze the intellectual structure of research themes, the study used co-citation analysis over bibliometric coupling as a more accurate indicator (Surwase et al., 2011). By analyzing co-citations, the evolution and structure of the research field can be comprehended over time (Martins et al., 2022). The term “co-citation” is used when two items (document, author, or journal) are cited simultaneously in a third publication (Small, 1973; Chen, 2006; Andrews, 2003). In this work, co-citation analysis has been done for authors and journals.

Co-citation analysis for authors

The study used VOSviewer to conduct a co-citation analysis for authors and retrieved 20,254 items/authors for the analysis, out of which 1,353 items were selected following the predetermined threshold “minimum number of citations of an author must be 4”. Table 9 provides information about the top 10 highly co-cited authors including clusters, links, and total link strength. The table clearly shows that Dursun Peksen belongs to cluster 4 and has the highest co-citation frequency of 9,394 (link strength) with 580 other authors (links) in the publications, followed by Daniel W. Drezner belongs to cluster 3 with a co-citation frequency of 6,442 with 200 other authors, and Clifton T. Morgan belong to cluster 3 with co-citation frequency 6,262 with 573 different authors. The table shows that 70% of authors attributed to cluster 3 in the top ten list, meaning they share thematic similarities in their research.

Table 9 List of the top 10 co-cited authors.

| Rank | Authors | Link Strength | Total Links | Cluster |
|------|-------------------|---------------|-------------|---------|
| 1 | Dursun Peksen | 9,394 | 580 | 4 |
| 2 | Daniel W. Drezner | 6,442 | 638 | 3 |

| | | | | |
|----|---------------------|-------|-----|---|
| 3 | Clifton T. Morgan | 6,262 | 573 | 3 |
| 4 | David Lektzian | 5,697 | 543 | 3 |
| 5 | Cooper A. Drury | 5,640 | 522 | 3 |
| 6 | Susan Hannah Allen | 4,612 | 525 | 4 |
| 7 | Gary C. Hufbauer | 4,469 | 648 | 3 |
| 8 | William H. Kaempfer | 3,541 | 518 | 3 |
| 9 | Bryan R. Early | 3,461 | 429 | 6 |
| 10 | Robert A. Pape | 3,433 | 557 | 3 |

Source: Author's Estimation

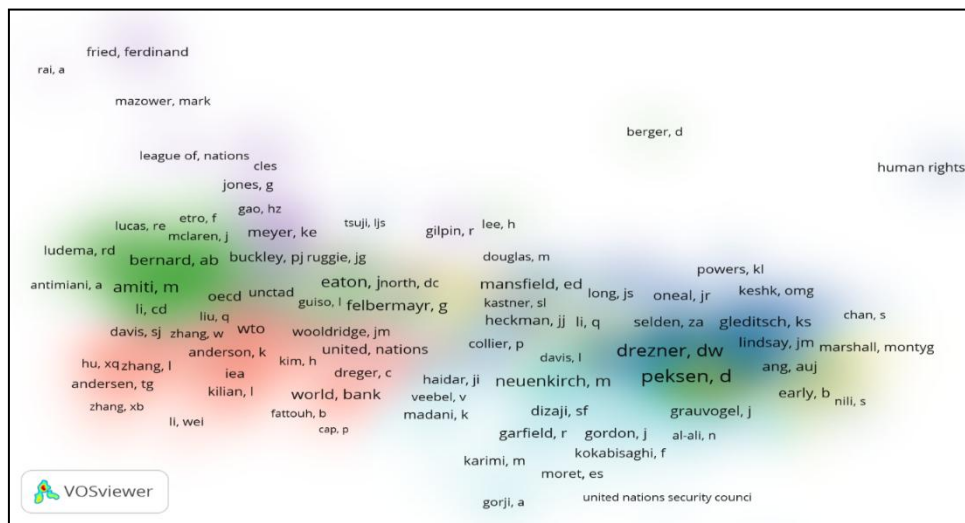


Fig. 11 Density visualization of authors' co-citation.

Source: Author's Estimation

Figure 11 displays a density map visualization of author co-citations, clustering 1,353 items into six groups/clusters. By examining how frequently their works were cited together in other publications, distinct clusters assisted in identifying author groups with similar contributions and areas of intellectual interest (Marshakova, 1973; Small, 1973). The largest cluster in the red density area, embracing 374 authors out of 1,353 authors, shows frequent co-citation among these authors and shared research themes. (Li et al., 2018).

The figure also shows that the sky-blue density region has the smallest size, indicating that the frequency of co-citation of authors was the lowest. The author "Peksan, D" is shown in the largest font in the figure, indicating that Dursun Peksan has been co-cited most frequently (9,394 link strength) with other 580 (links) authors, followed by "Drazner, DW" has a frequency of co-citation with 6,442, total links of 638, and "Morgan, TC" has a co-citation frequency of 6,262 and links with 573. "Morgan, tc" was the third-highest co-cited author overall, although not being displayed in the figure.

Co-citation analysis for sources/journals

Co-citation examination uncovers the research field's structure and dynamics by examining journal co-citation patterns (Marshakova, 1973; Small, 1973; Martins et al.,

2022). A co-citation examination of 16,406 journals was conducted using VOSviewer. To refine the dataset, only journals cited at least 10 times were retained, resulting in a sample of 412 journals. Table 10 provides information about the top 10 co-cited journals/sources based on total link strength. Results showed that "International Studies Quarterly" was the most co-cited (27,079 link strength) journal with other 312 (links) journals, followed by "Journal of Peace Research" with 23,651 link strength and 294 links, and "American Economic Review" with 22,135 link strength and 381 links. The figure shows that 80% of the top ten co-cited journals belong to cluster 3, which investigated mainly the impact of economic sanctions and economic wars, globally.

Figure 12 presents the network mapping of the journal co-citations. Nodes depict the different journals, and the size of nodes indicates the frequency of co-citation with other journals (Martins et al., 2022) based on total link strength. Results showed that the journal 'International Studies Quarterly' has the largest node, which shows the frequency of co-citation (27,079 link strength) was the highest, followed by the Journal of Peace Research with 23,651 link strength, and the American Economic Review with 22,135 link strength.

Table 10 List of the top 10 co-cited sources/journals.

| Rank | Source/Journals | Link Strength | Total Links | Cluster |
|------|---------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------|
| 1 | International Studies Quarterly | 27,079 | 312 | 3 |
| 2 | Journal of Peace Research | 23,651 | 294 | 3 |
| 3 | American Economic Review | 22,135 | 381 | 1 |
| 4 | Journal of Conflict Resolution | 19,989 | 292 | 3 |
| 5 | International Organization | 19,889 | 311 | 3 |
| 6 | International Interactions | 15,707 | 289 | 3 |
| 7 | American Journal of Political Science | 14,401 | 302 | 3 |
| 8 | Journal of International Economics | 14,056 | 360 | 1 |
| 9 | American Political Science Review | 12,315 | 280 | 3 |
| 10 | Conflict Management and Peace Science | 8,834 | 246 | 3 |

Source: Author’s Estimation

A total of 412 journals were categorized into four clusters. **Cluster 1 (red)** consists of 133 journals, which investigated mainly trade wars, import restrictions, and trade barriers, followed by **Cluster 2 (blue)** consists of 103 journals, which investigated mainly deglobalization and its challenges and opportunities, **Cluster 3 (green)** consists of 101 journals, investigated the impact of economic sanctions and economic wars, globally, and **Cluster 4 (yellow)** consists of 75 journals, investigated the impact of trade war, import bans, trade barriers on environment. The figure shows the thickest line between the journals ‘International Studies Quarterly’ and ‘American Economic Review’, with 585 link strength which shows the total frequency/number of co-citations in the publications.

4.11 Thematic analysis during the financial crisis 2008 and the Covid-19 pandemic

Table 11 shows the thematic assessment of the top 10 highly focused research themes/areas during the financial crisis of 2008 and Covid-19 by researchers based on the number of publications. Results showed that the impact of Economic Sanctions on various sectors such as the impact of economic sanctions on democracy, international trade institutions, health system, domestic and international politics, and economic growth got the highest focus from researchers during the financial crisis and COVID-19 period. The environmental aspect was emphasized more during the COVID-19 period as the topic of plastic ban by China received a considerable number of publications. The most focused area was the impact of the US-China trade war on multiple sectors such as politics, economics, alliance, investments, etc, followed by digital trade, the global value chain, the Russian import ban on agricultural products on European unions, and trade restrictions and agriculture. It was also observed that the research related to carbon emission, environment, agriculture, food security, and health system/infrastructure were focused

more during the COVID-19 pandemic along with these top 10 research areas/themes.

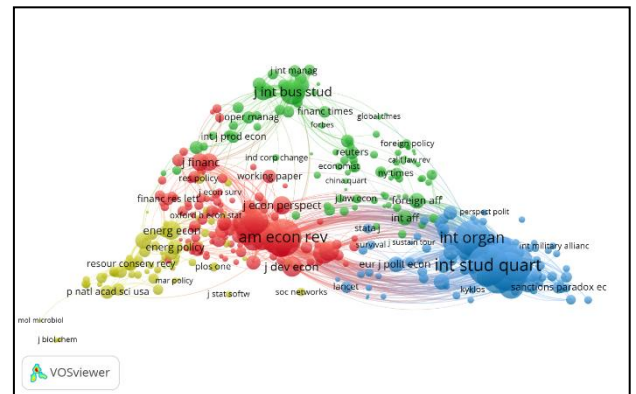


Fig. 12 Network visualization of journals’ co-citation.

Source: Author’s Estimation

Table 11 List of the top 10 themes with high research during crises.

| Sr. No. | Research Areas (2008 – 2010) | Research Areas (2021 – 2023) |
|---------|---|---------------------------------|
| 1 | Economic Sanctions and Democracy | Plastic Ban by China |
| 2 | Import Tariffs | Economic Sanctions and Covid-19 |
| 3 | Economic Sanctions and International trade institutions | US-China Trade War |

| | | |
|----|---|---|
| 4 | Import Substitutions | International Liberal Orders |
| 5 | Economic Sanctions and Media Openness | Economic Sanctions and Govt. Spending Adjustments |
| 6 | Economic sanctions and Political institutions | Global Value Chain |
| 7 | Production Subsidies | Digital Trade barriers |
| 8 | Export Control | Russian Import Ban on Agriculture from the EU |
| 9 | Trade Barriers | Export Control on Covid-19 Vaccines |
| 10 | Import Substitutions | Trade Restrictions and Agriculture |

Source: Author's Estimation

DISCUSSION

5.1 Results and practical implications

The articles were each examined and categorized to see how the publications on deglobalization have been distributed over the years in literature review publications. As a result, the majority of articles were categorized including economics, international relations, political science, law, business finance, environmental science, agricultural economics, and management. The findings of bibliometric analysis show that developed countries (European region, Northern America, Australia, South Korea, Japan, and China as an exception from developing countries) have a greater concentration of deglobalization research and development than do developing and underdeveloped ones. The study showed the difference in research between globalization and deglobalization, as the single title-based keyword 'Globalization' retrieved more than 10,000 publications, whereas only 852 title-based articles were retrieved on deglobalization from the WoS database of the last 20 years.

The study revealed that the maximum of research was done in the field of challenges and impact of deglobalization, but very negligible research was done in the field of opportunity like India has seen the positive cointegration and long-run association between deglobalization and total factor productivity growth due to country's focus on self-reliant, start-ups, innovations and import substitution policies (Kumar and Manglani, 2023). The study showed positive average growth in publications during 2005 - 2011, 2014 - 2015, 2018 - 2021, and 2023. A drastic increase in growth was found in 2019 with 177.42%. The study found that the journals "World Economy", "International Interactions", and "Journal of World Trade" and affiliations "The University of Memphis", "Centre for Economic Policy Research", and "Peking University" have published the highest

number of publications from 2004 (Jan) to 2024 (Jan). The result indicates that Germany, China, Australia, the USA, Canada, South Korea, Japan, Netherlands, and UK have contributed the most to research on deglobalization. Business economics, international relations, government law, environmental science ecology, engineering, agriculture, and energy fuels were some major focused research areas by the researchers given in the WoS database. Themes such as economic sanctions, trade wars (US-China), trade barriers, import tariffs, and import substitutions were highly focused on by the researchers.

The empirics of the study present a comprehensive picture of research trends on deglobalization. After reviewing several publications regarding deglobalization, it is confirmed that most of the studies centered on how deglobalization affects the economy, domestic governance, and international relations, ignoring the impact on social issues, education, culture, and health. Results can assist practitioners, policymakers, and researchers in adding to and utilizing the body of information already in existence. It will help researchers refine deglobalization studies, identify trends, and improve academic impact. Policymakers will also be provided with data-driven insights to shape policies on trade, economy, and international relations. Bibliometric trends can reveal shifts in public discourse on deglobalization (e.g., the rise of protectionism and nationalism), which will help governments and organizations align policies with emerging global challenges.

5.2 Limitations

The present study has some limitations as it is restricted to articles indexed in the Web of Science database only. As a result, the quantity of papers retrieved that were not included in the Web of Science index suffered. Additionally, we acknowledge the limitations of our study in relying on quantitative analyses, as a qualitative approach could provide a different perspective on this interdisciplinary field. The study also acknowledges the language bias inherent in the Web of Science database, which overrepresents English-language publications and underrepresents research published in other languages. Government reports and other grey literature were excluded from the present analysis and limited to peer-reviewed literature.

CONCLUSION

Utilizing the WoS core database, the study examined the bibliometric analysis of deglobalization's trends, development, problems, and prospects from 2004 (Jan) to 2024 (Jan). The findings of this investigation showed an uptrend in publications from 2004 (Jan) to 2024 (Jan) with an average growth of 16.31%. The top five countries (USA, UK, China, South Korea, and Germany) with the highest publications and citations are from high-income countries, whereas the countries with the least contributions are from developing and underdeveloped countries. The top ten productive authors were also found from high-income countries, primarily from the USA, China, and South Korea.

The results showed that research in developing countries mainly focused on agriculture, health, telecommunications, trade wars, informatics, and income inequality, while developed countries focused more on trade economics, international relations, and government law. World Economy, International Interactions, and Journal of World Trade were the most productive, and Journal of Peace Research, International Interactions, and International Studies Quarterly were the most cited/preferred journals worldwide. Prime research areas (themes) including Economic Sanctions, Trade Wars, Trade Policies, Tariffs, International Trade, and Trade Barriers were the most focused sub-themes in research on deglobalization.

Continuous study of publications in the field of deglobalization is necessary to shed light on the lack of research gaps related to deglobalization. The Maximum number of institutions in the top 10 belong to the USA. The USA, UK, and China have collaborated the most with other nations. The study found that Gulf nations, African regions, and Southeast and central Asian countries need more attention in research related to this domain. Due to their interdisciplinary nature and the wide range of topics they cover, studies on deglobalization are highly complex. As a result, further studies should be conducted to bridge the research gap by developing more reliable and accurate approaches to validate research advancement on deglobalization. To accomplish this, it is advised to expand the scope of the bibliometric review by including gray literature and multiple indexing databases, such as reports from government and non-government organizations. There are some future directions to be focused on such as evolving metrics beyond citation

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analysis, bibliometric analysis in open science & preprints, expanding bibliometric applications, and addressing bias & limitations in bibliometric data.

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Hemlata Manglani: Data curation, Conceptualization, Supervision, Formal analysis, Validation.

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