

Inclusive growth: Literature review

Liudmyla Saher

*Institute of Economic Research, Slovak Academy of Sciences,
Slovakia*
liudmyla.saher@savba.sk
ORCID 0000-0002-5628-5477

Ladislav Tabák

*Faculty of Economics and Management,
Czech University of Life Sciences Prague, Czech Republic*
tabak@pef.czu.cz
ORCID 0009-0005-2275-9485

Serhiy Lyeonov

*Department of Applied Social Sciences, Silesian University of
Technology, Poland;*
*Economic Cybernetics Department, Sumy State University,
Ukraine*
slyeonov@gmail.com
ORCID 0000-0001-5639-3008

László Vasa

*Széchenyi István University,
Hungary*
vasalaszlo@gmail.com
ORCID 0000-0002-3805-0244

Abstract. The paper presents a comprehensive analysis of scholarly literature within the domain of inclusive growth. It meticulously categorises diverse approaches aimed at delineating the essence of inclusive growth, encompassing the articulation of principal objectives, and identifying challenges that inclusive growth endeavours to address. Furthermore, to enhance the organization of research and attain a nuanced understanding of prevalent, well-explored, and under-researched themes, the study advocates for a supplementary bibliometric analysis of publications on inclusive growth. Utilizing data extracted from the Scopus and Web of Science databases from 1995 to 2022, this research discerns notable scholarly interest in inclusive growth, particularly among academic

Received:
March, 2023
1st Revision:
December, 2023
Accepted:
March, 2024

DOI:
10.14254/2071-
8330.2024/17-1/12

communities in the United States, India, and Great Britain. The findings delineate several focal points within the realm of inclusive growth, including the determinants of developmental trajectories, the constituents and metrics of economic expansion, as well as the evaluation and prognostication of its outcomes. Moreover, the study underscores the significance, characteristics, and potential avenues of inclusive growth, alongside the imperative of financial inclusivity and its role in fostering equitable economic development. Additionally, it identifies key components essential for achieving sustainable development objectives, elucidating how inclusive growth initiatives are intricately linked to the mitigation of pervasive societal challenges such as poverty, inequality, and unemployment. By identifying prominent clusters of scholarly discourse, this research facilitates a nuanced comprehension of the most salient themes and issues animating the discourse on inclusive growth, thus providing a valuable foundation for future scholars and policymakers in this crucial area.

Keywords: inclusive growth, inequality, unemployment, poverty, literature review, bibliometric analysis.

JEL Classification: D50, O10, O40

1. INTRODUCTION

Inclusive growth was born as a challenge to the general concept of economic growth, which increases inequality and does not cause positive changes in countries with a low level of development. Among the arguments given in favour of developing the concept of inclusive growth, it is worth highlighting the following (Lundstrom, 2009):

- 1) economic growth (global and per capita) is no longer used as an indicator of the wealth of states and nations,
- 2) economic growth cannot stop the increasing income inequality and does not guarantee universal access to economic benefits, poverty reduction, and improvement of the life of the entire society,
- 3) the results of economic growth are unable to reach and benefit the majority of people, who are the driving force of economic growth,
- 4) sustainable development cannot be achieved only by economic growth, and
- 5) high growth rates do not reduce poverty unless accompanied by increased inequality.

These arguments underscore the imperative of embracing inclusive growth paradigms to foster equitable and sustainable development, transcending the limitations inherent in traditional notions of economic growth. Nations can aspire to create more resilient, prosperous, and socially cohesive societies through a concerted focus on inclusivity.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

A study on the relationship between economic growth and poverty (Lee, 2016) shows no dependence between production growth and poverty reduction in the analyzed period. Growth is associated with rising wages at the top of the distribution but not increasing wages below the median. There is also a lack of connection between economic growth and low employment. Accordingly, the inability of economic growth to ensure equality in the distribution of benefits justifies the desire to transition to inclusive growth.

These and other factors influence the development of a broader concept, which is the concept of inclusive growth.

The growing interest in the inclusive development of the economy is connected to overcoming the challenges posed by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) (Comporek et al., 2022; Gajdosova, 2023; Singh & Pandey, 2023; Tu et al., 2023; Ziky & El-Abdellaoui, 2023). In particular, we are talking about overcoming poverty in all its forms through inclusive, sustainable growth (SDG 8) (The World Bank, 2021). Expectations of increased momentum for expanding economic inclusion recognize persistent poverty and "poverty traps." According to the World Bank (Worldbank, 2021), under a business-as-usual scenario, approximately 479 million people will live in extreme poverty by 2030, with 50 percent of the world's poor living in fragile and conflict-affected countries (Andrews, 2021). The consequences of the coronavirus pandemic (Awojobi et al., 2023; Cristian et al., 2022; Kostenko et al., 2022; Kuzmenko et al., 2023; Letunovska & Boliukh, 2023; Makarenko et al., 2022; Oe, 2022; Pakhnenko et al., 2022; Sinaga, 2022; Siejka & Szajt, 2022; Veselovská, 2023; Mishchuk et al., 2023) and the escalation of the military conflict by Russia (Abramova et al., 2023; Chugaievskaya & Wisła, 2023; Ignatyuk et al., 2023; Kuppenko et al., 2023; Kuzior et al., 2023a; Melnychenko et al., 2022) increase the likelihood of pushing tens/hundreds of millions of people into extreme poverty. A concerted effort will be needed to mitigate an economic or sectoral downturn and ultimately promote livelihoods and community recovery by implementing the concept of "inclusive growth". The existing experience reflects the problem of vulnerability and efforts for inclusiveness increase regarding certain groups (Samoliuk et al., 2023; Yurchyk et al., 2023); however, the actions to mitigate the risks of poverty and social isolation are in focus of numerous researches now due to the increased political and social instability.

However, one must understand a difference between "pro-poor growth" and inclusive growth. The former focuses on people below the poverty line, while inclusive growth is broader. The essence of this approach is that all economic classes benefit from growth: the poor, near-poor, middle- and high-income people (Klasen, 2010). Accordingly, "pro-poor growth" can be achieved by favoring one or more groups, while inclusiveness aims to benefit all while reducing the problems of the most disadvantaged (Ranieri, 2013).

Among other problems that the concept of inclusive growth aims to solve, the Organization for Economic Development and Cooperation (OECD, 2012) and the SDG Fund (SDG Fund, 2023) also highlight inequality (Awojobi, 2022; Bhowmik, 2023; Fertő et al., Guedjali, 2023; Haller, 2023; Kot & Paradowski, 2022; Lyeonov et al., 2021; Tung, 2022; Tung & Bentzen, 2022; Valdez & García-Fernández, 2022; Vasylieva et al., 2022) and unemployment (Alwrekiat et al., 2023; Kramarova, 2022; Koibichuk et al., 2022; Radu et al., 2023; Remeikienė & Gasparėnienė, 2022; Salisu, 2022; Tega, 2023; Tjahjanto et al., 2023).

Growing inequality significantly impacts overall well-being and poverty (measurements of the impact of income growth on poverty reduction show a substantially more significant positive impact in countries with greater equality – 4.3% reduction in poverty for a 1% increase in income versus 0.6%, respectively, in countries with higher and lower equality) (World Bank. However, it increases instability, slowing growth, social unrest, and political instability.

Moreover, another distinctive feature of inclusive growth is that there is no limitation here, only in income inequality. Although it is worth noting, it is quite significant. For example, the wealthiest 10% of people account for 60% of income, while the poorest 50% account for only about 10% of global revenue (Koob, 2019). Many scientists analyze how growth occurs. An important aspect is understanding the need not only to distribute the results of growth but also to involve a wide range of people in the actual process of growth itself, including through expanding opportunities for participation.

Inclusive growth is believed to create an equal opportunity environment for all (World Bank, 2009) by addressing job creation, market, consumption, production, and access of the poor to good living conditions by creating appropriate platforms and policies. The basis of inclusive growth is equality of opportunities and participation of all in growth (Palanivel, 2013).

The Inclusive Growth Commission includes in the inclusive growth concept equality of opportunity for a wide range of people and places to both achieve and benefit from economic success. Its goal is to "achieve greater prosperity together with greater equality of opportunity and outcomes" (Inclusive growth commission, 2017). The main principles of inclusive growth include the following: creating a shared, binding mission; measuring the human experience of growth, not just its rate; seeing growth as a social system, not just a machine; being an agile investor at scale; entrepreneurial whole-place leadership.

The Rockefeller Foundation has a similar interpretation of the concept of inclusive growth (Benner, n.d.). An inclusive economy is defined as one that creates a broader range of opportunities for shared prosperity, especially for those people and organizations who face the most significant obstacles to improving their well-being. The foundation argues that an inclusive economy has five broad characteristics: equity, inclusion, growth, resilience, and stability.

Inclusive growth is also about creating opportunities for the workforce (Ianchovachina, 2009; Ali, 2007) in the long term. A focus on accelerating growth rates, increasing productivity and the size of the economy while simultaneously improving the investment climate and maintaining productive employment opportunities characterizes inclusive growth while reducing unemployment. The creation of equal employment promotes the occupation of the unemployed, which leads to an increase in GDP, demand for work, and household income, thus reducing poverty (Palenik et al., 2015).

The dimensions of inclusive growth cover other sizes besides reducing poverty (Makole et al., 2022; Basumatary, 2022) and discrimination (economic, social, political, etc.). Inclusive growth requires systemic solutions where many factors are connected. A significant number of these factors are non-economic. Considering this, (Lundstorm, 2009) proposes a growth model following sustainable development provisions based on heterogeneous factors.

Given the need to streamline scientific views on inclusive growth, the authors (Hay et al., 2020) analyze the scientific literature and identify two main approaches to defining the essence of inclusive growth:

- 1) focused on results (analysis of the impact on people's lives, measures of fairness in the distribution of dividends from growth);
- 2) focused on processes (the opportunities people have to participate in economic growth).

We have built a table to systematize the existing approaches to defining the essence of inclusive growth (Table 1). There, based on the above analysis, we divide the approaches according to the main problem, the solution of which the course is aimed (poverty, inequality, unemployment), the main ideas and goals, which can be result-oriented, i.e., studying the impact of inclusive growth on indicators of economic and social development, or process-oriented, i.e., developing approaches and mechanisms that contribute to the progress of inclusive growth.

It can be stated that most scientists are aimed at solving the problems of inequality and poverty while analyzing both the impact of growth results on the economic and other dimensions of the well-being of a wide range of the population, as well as the existing and potential opportunities for population participation in the growth process. Some concepts are generalized and not quantifiable, while others are more specific but don't capture the concept essence.

At the same time, many scientists research individual elements of inclusive growth (financial inclusion (Kiwanuka et al., 2022; Kuznyetsova et al., 2022; Shapoval et al., 2022), economic growth (Privara, 2022; Zhuchenko et al., 2023; Kireyeva et al., 2022; Tkacova et al., 2023; Vasylieva et al. 2023), technologies (Kuzior et al., 2023b), etc.), its features, approaches to evaluation, etc. The issue is multifaceted and is considered in different directions.

Table 1

Systematization of approaches to determining the essence of inclusive growth

Author	Main idea	Aim	Keywords	The main problem for solving	Process/ result orientation
World Bank, 2009	The growth that promotes productive employment	Equality of opportunity, reduction of poverty	Growth rates, growth patterns, equal opportunities, poverty reduction	Inequality, employment, poverty	Process
OECD	Economic growth that is fairly distributed across society and creates opportunities for all	Increased welfare through fair distribution between rich and poor	Economic development, equality, opportunities, equitable distribution	Inequality	Result
United Nations Development Programme	Growth with equal participation and fair distribution	Reducing inequality, increasing opportunities	Process, outcome, growth, equality, distribution	Inequality	Process/ result
The African Development Bank	Economic growth that takes place in a fair environment and the result of which is the creation of sustainable socio-economic opportunities for the majority of people, regions, countries	The welfare of the population in an atmosphere of justice, pluralism, equality	Growth, access, opportunities, equity, pluralism	Inequality	Process/ result
IPPR Scotland, 2022	reducing inequality through the process of economic growth	Elimination of economic inequality	economic growth, opportunities, justice, political pluralism	Inequality, poverty	Process/ result
Grömling, M., Klös, H.-P., 2019	Economic growth that is fairly distributed in society and creates opportunities for all (following the definitions proposed by the OECD)	Deriving policy recommendations based on selected indicators so that the maximum number of socio-economic groups can benefit from the country's economic progress	political recommendations, distribution, economic progress	Inequality	Result
Ianchovichina, E.; Lundstrom Gable, S.	Formation of opportunities for the labor force not only for the poor part of the population in the long term	Increasing growth rates and the size of the economy while leveling the playing field for investment and preserving opportunities for productive employment	growth rates, economic growth, equality, investment, productive employment	Unemployment	Process/ result
Koob, S. 2019	A development scenario that reduces income inequality and poverty	Reducing inequality, reducing poverty	Growth Incidence Curves, income, inequality, poverty	Inequality, poverty	Process/ result
Basely et al., 2007	The growth that has a high poverty reduction elasticity	Poverty reduction	growth, poverty reduction	Poverty	Result
Ravallion M., Chen S., 2003	Any period of growth during which poverty is reduced	Poverty reduction	Growth, poverty	Poverty	
Kakwani N., Pernia E., 2020	Exceeding the rate of growth of the incomes of the poor over the rate of growth of the incomes of the rich	Reducing inequality	Incomes, growth rates, social groups	Inequality	Process
Mishra S., 2013	Pro-poor growth (if poor people benefit in absolute terms); concerns both the rate and the distribution of growth	Reduction of poverty, reduction of inequality	income inequality, distribution, growth	Inequality	Process
Dua, A. Julien, JP. Kerlin, M., Law, J., Noel, N., Stewart S. III, 2021	Economic growth, which is accompanied by a simultaneous improvement in the standard of living of a wide range of people	Reducing inequality	Growth, access, opportunity, well-being, inequality	Inequality	Process/ result
Dooley M., Kharas H., 2019	The growth that determines the increase in household consumption and the wide distribution of income from consumption	The growth of well-being and the participation of the majority in the distribution of economic benefits	Distribution, access, consumption, growth, GDP	Inequality, poverty	Process
Statham R., Gunson R. 2019	The growth prioritizes strengthening the economy in a way that tackles economic inequality and takes into account the distribution of welfare in society before government intervention in the form of taxes and transfers	Reducing inequality	Means, growth, policy approaches,	Inequality	Result
Albagoury S.H., 2021	economic growth aimed at sustainably increasing well-being, reducing inequality, and access to the growth process	Increasing well-being and equal access to economic and social benefits	process	Inequality	Result

Author	Main idea	Aim	Keywords	The main problem for solving	Process/ result orientation
Ali I., Zhuang J., 2007	The growth that promotes equal opportunity and allows all members of society to participate and contribute equally to economic growth	Equal access to opportunities	Growth, well-being,	Inequality unemployment	Process/ result
Chatterjee S., 2005	Growth in per capita income due to economic growth and greater access to other (non-economic) aspects of well-being	Growth of income per capita	Income, growth, access, welfare, state	Inequality, poverty	Process/ result
Ali I., Son H.H., 2007	Development that creates new equal economic opportunities and provides access to them for all social groups	Ensuring equal access to opportunities, pro-poor improvements	Social sphere, improvement of conditions, opportunities	Inequality, poverty	Process/ result
Viliam Páleník a kolektív, 2015	Development that aims to reduce poverty and minimize unemployment	Reduction of poverty, minimization of unemployment	Production, unemployment, poverty, distribution, social guarantees	Poverty, unemployment	Result
Domonkos et al., 2015	Intensive economic growth that does not threaten future development and/or well-being, which involves the participation of a significant part of the population in the creation and receipt of benefits	Reduction of inequality, involvement in distribution	Growth, benefits, benefit sharing, engagement in growth/distribution	Inequality	Result
Klasen S., 2010	Growth with equal access to the process and the absence of regional, ethnic, gender, and other discrimination /growth that reduces the disadvantages of the most disadvantaged, benefiting all (not just the poor)	Reducing inequality and increasing non-economic aspects of well-being	Growth, discrimination, social aspects of well-being	Inequality	Process/ result
Rauniyar, G., Kanbur R., 2010	Growth with decreasing income inequality	Reducing inequality	Inequality, growth, incomes	Inequality	Result

Source: developed by the authors

Accordingly, to systematize research to understand the problematic range, researched, and little-researched issues, it is proposed to additionally conduct a bibliometric analysis of publications in the field of inclusive growth.

With this in mind, we identified several key research questions:

RQ 1: Is there growing scholarly interest in inclusive growth?

RQ 2: What are the essential findings and trends emerging from research on inclusive growth?

RQ 3: Has there been a change in the research direction of inclusive growth towards a detailed study of individual factors that influence it?

RQ 4: How does inclusive growth relate to other aspects of sustainable development, such as environmental protection, social justice, and economic stability?

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Data collection

Scopus and Web of Science were selected as the bibliographic databases for conducting bibliometric research based on several key considerations. These databases are widely recognized as premier resources within the academic community due to their extensive coverage of scholarly literature across diverse disciplines. Their vast repositories of abstracts and citations make them invaluable tools for tracking and analyzing trends in academic research. Scopus and Web of Science boast comprehensive coverage spanning many scientific disciplines, ensuring that the search for relevant literature on inclusive growth is thorough. This breadth of coverage enhances the robustness and comprehensiveness of the bibliometric analysis, allowing for a more nuanced understanding of the landscape of scholarly discourse on inclusive growth.

The search parameters employed in the research encompassed titles, abstracts, and author keywords, reflecting a meticulous approach to information retrieval. By leveraging these key elements of academic publications, the search strategy aimed to capture a wide array of relevant literature while minimizing the risk of overlooking pertinent contributions to the field.

To solve research problems, we chose the following search strategy: "inclusive growth".

3.2. Data screening

Since the research topic is quite popular and multidisciplinary, restrictions were introduced regarding the selection of relevant materials for bibliometric analysis:

- restrictions on the type of publications: only articles and materials from conferences were selected.
- the selection of documents written in English, considering the specificity of bibliographic analysis tools and the relatively small number of publications in other languages of international circulation.
- restrictions on the field of research (the focus is on publications containing an economic component).
- limitation of the time horizon - from the beginning of the article's publication on the subject in journals referenced by the databases to 2022.

Considering the limitations 956 publications from Scopus databases and 984 from Web of Science databases were selected for further consideration.

3.3. Bibliometric analysis

A suite of advanced software tools was employed to comprehensively examine the bibliometric landscape of scientific publications on inclusive growth. These included VOSviewer 1.6.16, CiteSpace 6.1.3, the Bibliometrix R package, and the Biblioshiny App. Each tool offers unique capabilities for visualizing and analyzing bibliometric networks, enabling a multifaceted exploration of scholarly literature in the field.

The methodology of this study is summarized on Table 2.

Table 2

Stages of the literature search and selection process

Stage	Filters	Result	
		Scopus Database	Web of Science Database
Stage 1 Data Collection			
Choice of suitable information sources	Scopus Database, Web of Science Database		
Identification of search field in the database	Title, abstract, keywords		
Identification of search keywords	"Inclusive growth"	1 578 publications	1 492 publications
Stage 2 Data screening			
Identification of publication type	Journal articles and conference papers only; books and chapters of books excluded	1 105 publications	1 358 publications
Choice of the language	English	1 076 publications	1 315 publications
Choice of the field of publication	Social Sciences; Business, Management, and Accounting; Economics, Econometrics, and Finance; Environmental Science; Decision Sciences; Energy; Multidisciplinary	956 publications	984 publications
Identification of the publication's time limits	since the beginning of the start of the article's publication on the subject in journals referenced by the databases	956 publications	984 publications
Stage 3 Bibliometric analysis			
Tools	VOSviewer 1.6.16, Microsoft Excel, CiteSpace 6.1.3, Bibliometrix and Biblioshiny App	Visualization maps, charts, tables	

Source: developed by the authors

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

According to the proposed systematic approach to selecting scientific publications (Table 2), a list of publications from the date of publication on request in journals indexed by Scopus and WoS databases up to now (November 2022) was selected for analysis. However, given the irregularity and the small number of publications on inclusive growth research from 1995 to 2006, 2007 was chosen as the starting point for the analysis. Since 2007, scientists have published research on the topic in journals indexed by these databases yearly. Figure 1 shows the dynamics of the number of publications in the field of an inclusive economy and their citations. There is a positive increase in the number of publications in both analyzed databases, with slight declines in 2009, 2015, 2018, and 2021 (Scopus database), in 2010, 2017, and 2021 (WoS database). The highest citation rate was observed in Scopus and Web of Science databases in 2021 and 2022, and the highest number of citations per publication was achieved in Scopus and WoS in 2022 (22 citations/ 27 citations per 1 publication in accordance).

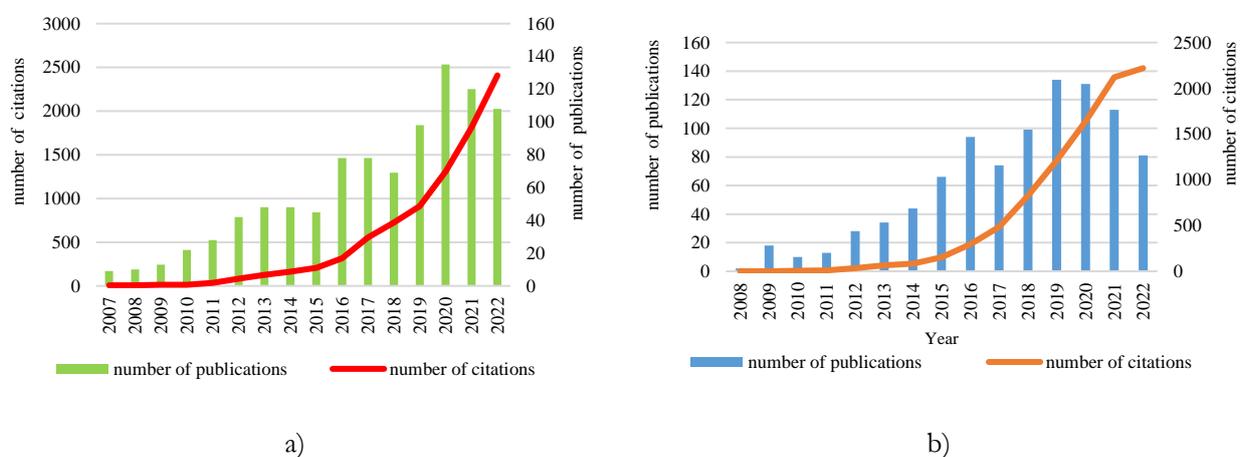


Figure 1. The dynamic of scientific publications on inclusive growth, indexed by a) the Scopus database for 2007-2022; b) the Web of Science database for 2008-2022

Source: developed by the authors

A comparison of subject areas in the study of inclusive economics is shown in Figure 2. The results indicate the predominance of social, management, and economic sciences. There is also a significant share of publications on ecology, which confirms the interdisciplinary nature of the research topic and indicates the coverage of the most inclusive indicators of the economy.

The 25 most-cited publications in inclusive growth research in the Scopus and Web of Science databases are listed in Table 3. All articles are cited more than 100 times. It indicates that the world scientific community highly values these publications. There is a scientific discussion that emphasizes the relevance of the research topic.

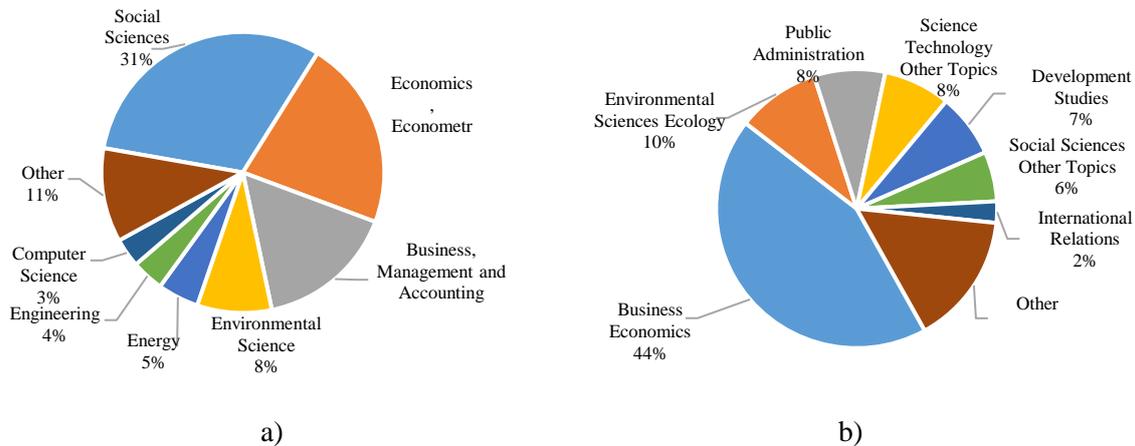


Figure 2. Publications on inclusive growth, selected by research areas (based on a) Web of Science and b) Scopus databases), %

Source: developed by the authors

Table 3

Top 14 leading publications in inclusive growth research (based on Scopus and Web of Science databases)

Rank	Authors	Article title	Total citations		Journal/Year of publication	Research Areas
1	George G., Mcgahan A.M., Prabhu J.	Innovation for Inclusive Growth: Towards a Theoretical Framework and a Research Agenda	457	357	Journal of Management Studies, 2012	Business; Management
2	Saebi T., Foss N.J., Linder S.	Social Entrepreneurship Research: Past Achievements and Future Promises	298	265	Journal of Management, 2019	Business; Psychology, Management
3	Mazzucato M.	From market fixing to market-creating: a new framework for innovation policy	243	206	Industry and Innovation, 2016	Economics; Management
4	Hall J., Matos S., Sheehan L., Silvestre B.	Entrepreneurship and innovation at the base of the Pyramid: A recipe for inclusive growth or social exclusion?	230	195	Journal of Management Studies, 2012	Business & Economics
5	Carayannis E.G., Rakhmatullin R.	The Quadruple/Quintuple Innovation Helixes and Smart Specialisation Strategies for Sustainable and Inclusive Growth in Europe and Beyond	219	181	Journal of the Knowledge Economy, 2014	Economics
6	Gupta J., Pouw N.R.M., Ros-Tonen M.A.F.	Towards an Elaborated Theory of Inclusive Development	171	153	European Journal of Development Research, 2015	Development Studies
7	Balkyte A., Tvaronavičienė M.	Perception of competitiveness in the context of sustainable development: Facets of "sustainable competitiveness"	146	121	Journal of Business Economics & Management, 2010	Business; Economics
8	Christiaensen L., Todo Y.	Poverty reduction during the rural-urban transformation - The role of the missing middle	114	99	World Development, 2014	Development Studies Business & Economics
9	Fankhauser S., McDermott T.K.J.	Understanding the adaptation deficit: Why are poor countries more vulnerable to climate events than rich countries?	106	94	Global Environmental Change, 2014	Environmental Sciences & Ecology, Geography
10	Ali I., Son H.H.	Measuring inclusive growth	106	-	Asian Development Review, 2007	Economics
11	Sheth J.N.	Impact of Emerging Markets on Marketing: Rethinking Existing Perspectives and Practices	625	554	Journal of Marketing, 2011	Business
12	Barrett M; Davidson E; Prabhu J; Vargo S.L.	Service innovation in the digital age: key contributions and future directions	565	403	Mis Quarterly, 2015	Computer Science, Inform. Systems; Information Science & Library Science; Management
13	Zahra SA; Wright M.	Understanding the Social Role of Entrepreneurship	181	149	Journal of Management Studies, 2016	Business; Management
14	Neffke F., Hartog M., Boschma R., Henning M.	Agents of Structural Change: The Role of Firms and Entrepreneurs in Regional Diversification	141	122	Economic Geography, 2018	Economics; Geography

Source: developed by the authors

Research on inclusive growth through the development debate (Gupta, J2015) explains the possibility of developing inclusively not only through the prism of socio-ecological impact on future generations and economic results but to a greater extent due to the transformation of management into an interactive one and due to the development of various social communities. The modern practice of the development of social communities in general and economic development, in particular, is accompanied by inequality, the issue of overcoming which, according to the approaches of many scientists, is the basis of inclusive growth. Thus, the analysis of the relationship between income and adaptation to climate phenomena is included in the research Fankhauser, S., & McDermott, T. K. J. (2014). The authors determined that there is inequality in the productivity of adaptation between poor and rich countries. Poor countries have an adaptive productivity deficit. Accordingly, the need to eliminate the shortage of transformation, which should become an essential component of international policy, is included in the renewal of inclusive growth policy.

The study of inclusive innovation also points to the presence of inequality that occurs during the development, commercialization, and formation of the value of innovations (George, 2012; Carayannis, 2014) and the need to determine the prerequisites for the synthesis of marketing and entrepreneurial strategies for the formation of equal opportunities in the creation of values and distribution of innovation implementation results.

The marketing component is quite rare, but it is considered in the issue of the implementation of the policy of inclusive growth. Thus, Sheth, J. N. (2011) examines the key characteristics of emerging markets and indicates that there is a need to rethink many marketing mechanisms (market orientation, market segmentation, differentiation) to eliminate/reduce the disparity between emerging markets and industrialized capitalist society. Barrett, M., Davidson, E., Prabhu, J., & Vargo, S. L. (2015) identify the need to analyze the use of marketing tools and information systems to advance theorizing about service innovation in the digital age.

Highlighting key issues, including deciding on development goals, the nature of organizations that are interested in change, the evaluation of market policies, and how to distribute risks and rewards (Mazzucato, 2016), lead to the formation of a road map that includes the list and allocation of tools and measures aimed at on the reduction or leveling of the negative impact of the risks of the transition to an inclusive economy by interested parties. One of the prerequisites of such a process is also the determination of the role of interested parties (in particular, entrepreneurs) in implementing structural changes in regional economies (Neffke, 2018). An important aspect is understanding the social role of entrepreneurship (Zahra, 2016), based on the hypothesis that the orientation of entrepreneurship exclusively on economic results, especially in poor communities, has destructive effects (Hall, 2012). Combining entrepreneurial activity with efforts aimed at improving the quality of life of the population and determining the mechanisms for reducing the negative impact of entrepreneurial activity on stakeholders with a simultaneous focus on balancing economic, social, and environmental effects is a complex and, at the same time important aspect in solving the problem of inequality at the international, national, regional levels. The theoretical analysis of social entrepreneurship as one of the components of inclusive growth (Saebi, 2019) allows us to find gaps in research at the individual, organizational, and institutional levels.

Among the problems of overcoming inequality at the international, national and regional levels, the question of urbanization and its impact on the inclusive growth model is essential. In particular, the authors (Christiaensen & Todo, 2014) determined that migration from agriculture to the missing middle (rural non-agricultural economy and secondary cities) gives more inclusive growth models and reduces poverty faster than agglomeration in megacities. Accordingly, emphasis is placed on urbanization's significant role/importance when policies aim to reduce poverty.

At the same time, in work (Balkyte, 2010), the study of research directions of the theory of competitiveness and its relationship with sustainable development is carried out as a basis for building the

concept of sustainable competitiveness in the context of globalization. Considering that current competitiveness involves achieving an increase in competitiveness today without compromising future competitiveness by exploiting one's competitive advantages and improving weaknesses, achieving well-being through raising the standard of living and developing human potential (International Institute for Management Development, 2016), oriented towards achieving not only economic well-being but also social and ecological, it can be considered one of the components of inclusive growth.

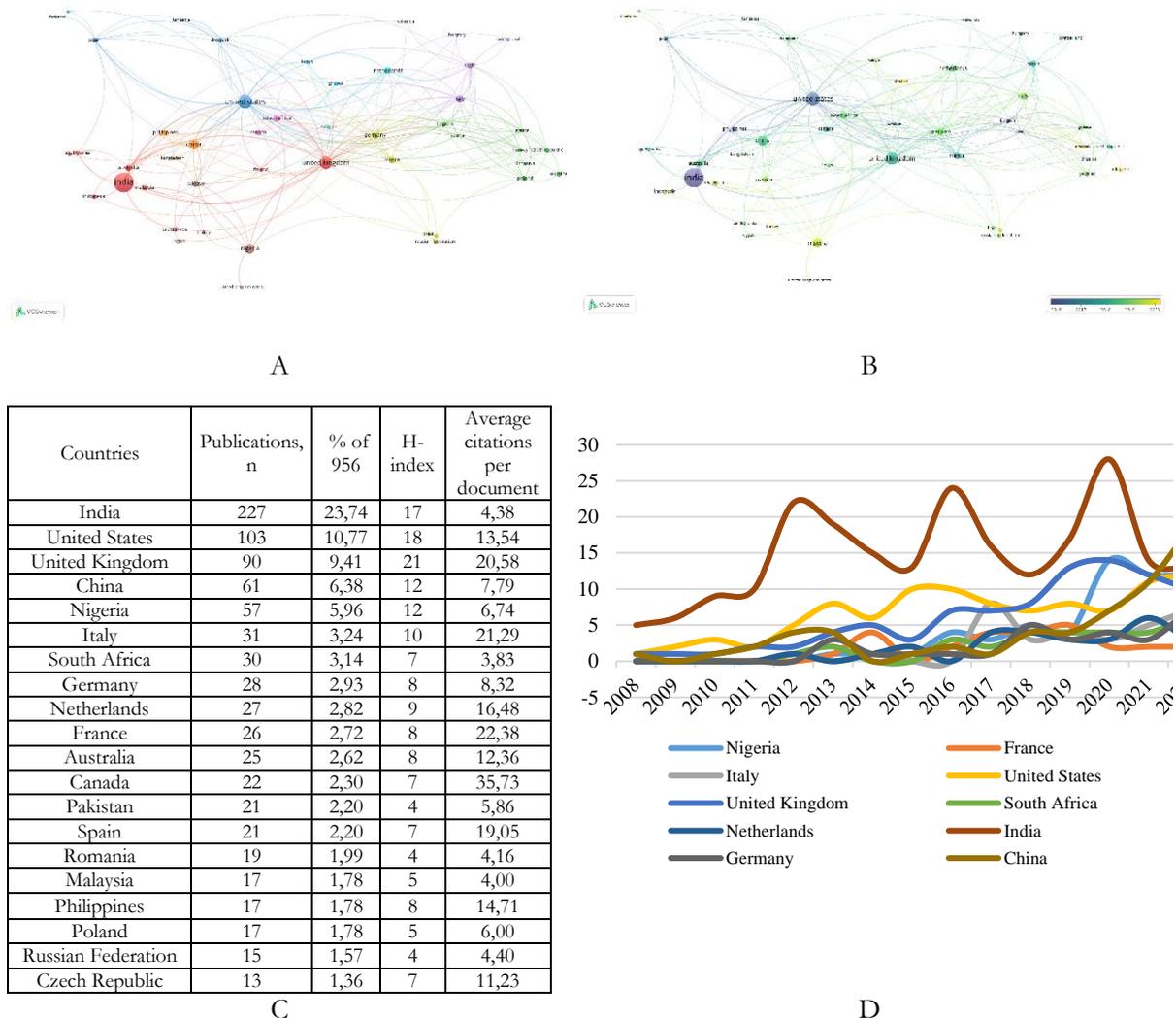


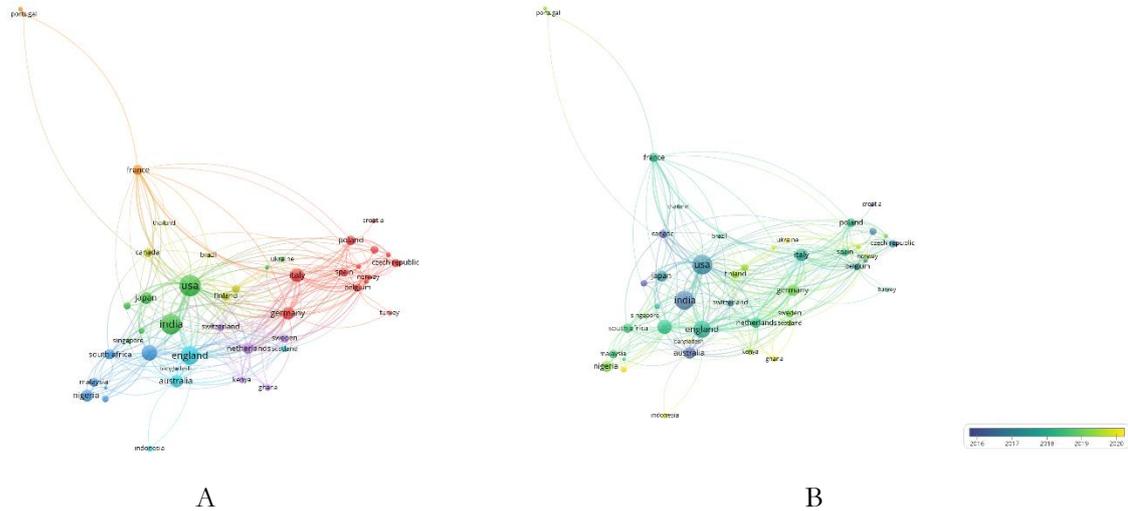
Figure 3. A. Visualization map of co-authored scientists according to the country specified in the affiliation; B. Visualization map of co-authored scientists according to the average publication time; C. Top 20 most productive countries related to inclusive economy research; D. The annual number of publications in the top 10 prolific countries from 2008 to 2022

Source: developed by the authors (based on the Scopus database using VOSviewer and Microsoft Excel)

An important aspect of the study of economic processes and economic policies is its evaluation. Thus, Abor, J. Y., Amidu, M., & Issahaku, H. (2018) propose an approach to measuring inclusive growth based on a social capability function. Thus, according to the authors, growth is considered inclusive if it increases the role of social opportunities, which, in turn, depends on two factors: the average opportunities for the population and the distribution of these opportunities. All these issues are, to some extent, elements of the

concept of inclusive growth. Still, they require further research precisely in the context/through the prism of developing the theory of inclusive growth.

Particular attention should be paid to analyzing the geographical affiliation of the scientists in this area (Figure 3).



Countries/Regions	Record Count	% of 984	Times Cited	Average per item	H-Index
USA	137	13,92	2854	21,95	25
India	126	12,80	456	3,75	12
England	106	10,77	2 462	24,8	25
China	70	7,11	595	9,13	14
Italy	56	5,69	804	14,48	14
Australia	48	4,88	360	7,77	9
Germany	48	4,88	609	12,92	13
Japan	43	4,37	226	5,7	7
Nigeria	43	4,37	243	6,67	9
Netherlands	40	4,07	809	20,55	13
South Africa	33	3,35	267	8,09	9
France	31	3,15	584	18,97	10
Romania	28	2,85	106	3,79	6
Poland	27	2,74	136	5,04	7
Canada	25	2,54	568	22,72	6
Malaysia	24	2,44	67	2,79	5
Spain	23	2,34	368	16	9
Czech Republic	21	2,13	170	8,1	6
Finland	21	2,13	158	7,52	7
Sweden	21	2,13	294	14	5

Figure 4. A. Visualization map of co-authored scientists according to the country specified in the affiliation; B. Visualization map of co-authored scientists according to the average publication time; C. Top 20 most productive countries related to inclusive economy research.

Source: developed by the authors (based on the Web of Science database using VOSviewer and Microsoft Excel)

Thus, according to the results, the leading positions in the publishing activity of scientists in the field of inclusive growth are occupied by the following countries: India (227 publications), the USA (103 publications), Great Britain (90 publications), China (61 publications), Nigeria (57 publications), Italy (31

publications), South Africa (30 publications), Germany (28 publications), Netherlands (27 publications), France (26 publications). Most of these countries are in the Top-15 countries in terms of GDP (World Bank, 2022). Accordingly, it can be assumed that the issue of inclusive growth is more interesting for countries with a high level of economic development. Although the path of inclusive growth can be one of the main goals at the stage of economic development, states and their governments (and other stakeholders) care not only about economic indicators and their growth but also consider the interests of society as a whole.

The dynamics of publications on inclusive growth in most countries fluctuate but have an upward trend. The highest growth rates and the number of publications are in China (63% in 2022 compared to 2021) and Germany (more than twice). The average growth rates for the analyzed period (2008-2022) are highest in Nigeria, Germany, and China. The leaders in the number of publications on inclusive growth in journals referenced in the Web of Science database are also the USA, India, and Great Britain. In the evolutionary dimension, scientists from Australia and Canada were the first to investigate the issue of inclusive growth. Since 2017, this topic has become more popular in Europe.

A visualization map was formed for a more detailed analysis of the research direction using VOSviewer 1.6.16 software. This map shows the frequency of terms used (the size of the circle), the tightness of the links between them, and the different combinations of words both within clusters and between them. Each node in the figure represents a specific keyword. Nodes and font size represent the number of keyword encounters. Keywords with close correlation will be assigned to one cluster of the same color.

Thus, 247 unique keywords were included in the preliminary analysis. After checking their relevance and setting the "frequency of occurrence more than the five times" limit, 159 words were selected. Based on the selected data, VOSviewer software divided all keywords into eight research clusters (Figure 5), which unite concepts on the principle of essential proximity.

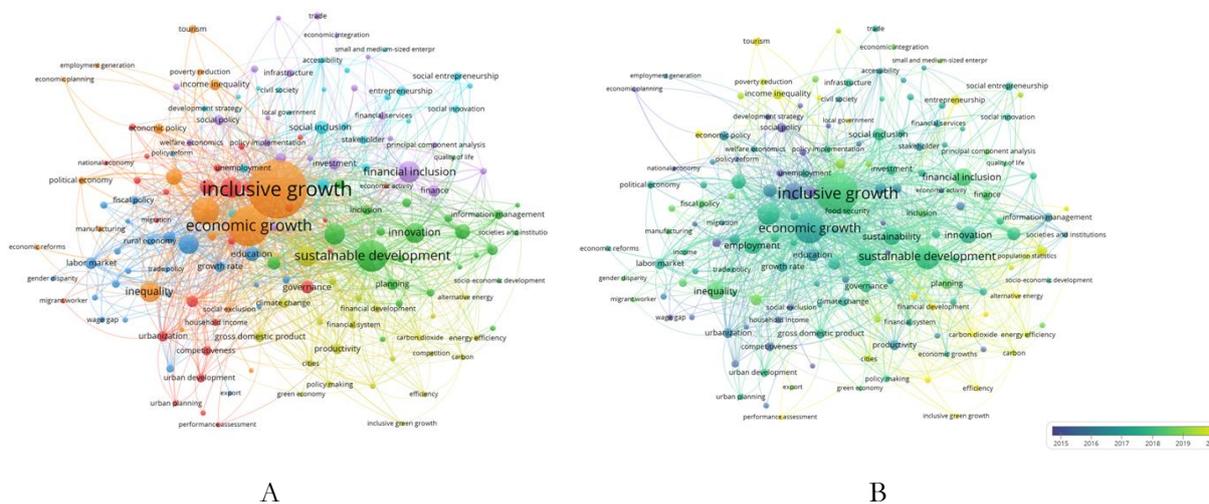


Figure 5 A. Visualization map of the keyword network in the inclusive growth sphere;
B. Visualization map of the keyword network according to the average publication time
Source: developed by the authors (based on the Scopus database using VOSviewer)

So, based on the bibliometric analysis of scientific publications in the field of inclusive growth reviewed by the Scopus database, 7 clusters were identified.

Thus, the publications grouped in the red cluster contain an analysis of poverty alleviation, one of the critical goals of inclusive growth. Scientists analyze the distribution of crucial resources and access to them

by different social groups; the role of migration and urban processes in achieving a certain socio-economic status of territorial units and households.

The study of the features of achieving sustainable development goals is the basis of the scientific works united in the green cluster. Promoting inclusive development through the achievement of social and economic effects and the equality of distribution of innovative and information technologies reduce inequality and contribute to the prosperity of economies.

The blue cluster contains the concept of employment. In particular, the factors affecting population employment's quantitative and qualitative indicators are studied, including corruption, economic reforms, education, and the government's tax policy. Understanding the key factors and their degree of influence makes it possible to form a competent policy in the distribution of investments and to look for motivating factors to overcome poverty and reduce social tension. The results of these studies are important in the development of government tools for achieving one of the goals of Sustainable Development, aimed at increasing the level of labor productivity, involving technological innovations in the production process, developing small and medium-sized businesses, increasing their efficiency, reducing gender inequality in income and ensuring proper working conditions and equal opportunities regardless of gender, age, nationality, etc.

The concept of inclusive growth undoubtedly contains, at its core, economic growth, which is aimed at additional solutions to issues of poverty, inequality, etc. (depending on the concept). The issue of economic development is the basis of the publications of the yellow cluster. Accordingly, publications within the framework of the yellow cluster contain studies of the essence, components, and approaches to assessing economic development. Which in today's world is closely related to climate and energy factors. Energy-related research occupies a prominent place in the research output of inclusive economy researchers. Using econometric methods makes it possible to identify interdependencies that form the basis of a practical toolkit for solving economic and social problems and improving the population's standard of living due to changes in the key sector of the economy - energy. Following the provisions of inclusive growth and the concept of sustainable development, energy efficiency is no longer evaluated by the number of resources consumed to produce a unit of gross product. The search for an optimal balance between meeting the economy's and society's needs and the long-term impact on the environment is important in socio-economic research on energy issues. Building a green economy and consuming clean energy are priorities in the scientific work of researchers worldwide. The transition from fossil fuels, which cause significant emissions of greenhouse gases and, as a result, global warming, to renewable energy sources is considered not only in the context of the impact on the environment but also in the formation of a safe environment for life. However, this leads to indirect economic benefits that are difficult to measure quantitatively and are recognized by the scientific community. In particular, it is about reducing health care costs due to the removal of morbidity, which is a direct consequence of improving the quality of the living environment. However, research on the transition to renewable energy forms tools for overcoming energy poverty, which creates different economic and social development conditions for countries with access to cheap fossil energy resources and without such advantages. Reducing energy inequality allows some countries to become more competitive and show their strengths without being burdened with the additional costs that must be borne due to the lack of energy resources. In addition, the growth of energy generation from renewable sources available to each country reduces its dependence on importers and reduces the risk of crisis phenomena caused by non-market factors.

Violet, the fifth largest cluster, contains publications formed around "financial inclusion". It is, first of all, about the real accessibility of the country's adult population to essential financial services, about increasing the part of the population "included" in the system of official financial services. By determining the impact of financial inclusion, scientists identify support for increasing the inflow of foreign investments,

increasing tourist flows, ensuring the growth of private entrepreneurship and small and medium-sized businesses, and reducing corruption. At the same time, a positive influence on the dynamics of economic indicators is also determined. In particular, according to the international study by Lund University Research (Lund University, 2022), increasing the level of financial inclusion by 10% contributes to the growth of the country's GDP by an average of 0.3%.

Social inclusion is a key aspect of inclusive growth. According to the concept of management today, two resources deserve special attention. These resources are people and information. Human capital is the most valuable asset that can be relied upon to build the economy and create social institutions, including third-sector organizations that involve more and more people in socially responsible activities. To avoid repeating Pruitt-Igoe's mistakes, scientists and politicians strive to involve as many residents as possible in economic and socially beneficial activities. It explains the considerable amount of research related to the development of social capital and the support of entrepreneurship, providing conditions in which an increasing number of people can join business activities or social work, improving their social status and bringing benefits to the community. Scientific work on finding mechanisms for increasing the population's involvement in economic activity, public administration, and social support organizations are embodied in models of financial aid and lending that allow residents to realize their socially useful aspirations. Research on social inclusion focuses on various aspects, from the state policy of support to organizational forms of public involvement in micro-projects.

The orange cluster contains publications that solve one of the most challenging problems in the inclusive economy. It is about the formation of mechanisms to overcome the social gap due to income inequality, which is often an expression of the inequality of opportunities of different social groups within the country or income inequality between countries in the international arena. A significant part of researchers in this field focuses on the problems of creating opportunities for the population to move to the category with higher incomes. Such studies look for opportunities to overcome poverty, which is not only an economically damaging phenomenon but also harms the formation of civil society and the development of the third sector. People unable to provide for their own basic needs are less inclined to engage in socially valuable activities, and, on average, the usefulness of their social activity is lower. Poverty easily turns from a problem of individuals into a systemic problem of society, which is why researchers pay attention to the study of possible reforms in the economy and social sector to create greater harmony in society. One of the most effective ways to overcome poverty is to create new jobs with decent wages. It explains the close connection between the studies of this cluster and the study of macroeconomic indicators and mechanisms for ensuring long-term economic growth.

The study of the evolution of scientific research (Fig. 5b, 6) shows the tendency of their change in the direction from the analysis of economic development and its components and influencing factors to the concept of sustainable development, including through the study of problems of inequality (economic, gender, unequal distribution of resources between territories and citizens, access to health care, vaccinations, etc.), reduction of waste and emissions, etc.

From the point of view of the ratio of the relevance growth and the subject development degree, Biblioshiny App allowed us to determine that starting from 2000, the most relevant and most developed categories were globalization, political changes, and urban economy, while the slightest attention was paid to the rural economy. From 2005 to 2010, most studies could already be attributed to the category of "basic" (developed and with a high relevance degree); it is during this period that the study of the inclusive growth category, which belongs to the group of "niche themes", intensifies. In the following stages, the study of sustainable development becomes "basic", along with the growth of scientific interest in the study of individual issues aimed at promoting the achievement of CDG and the development of human capital, equality, the role of stakeholders, etc.

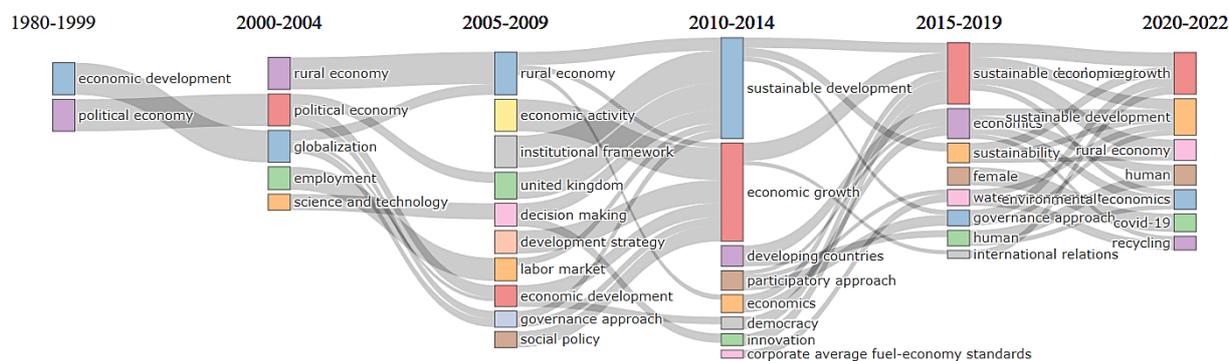


Figure 6. Thematic evolution visualization map in the inclusive growth sphere

Source: developed by the authors (based on the Scopus database using Biblioshiny App)

A visualization map was created using the VOSviewer software product for analyzing the actual content of publications in the field of inclusive growth indexed by the Web of Science database. Nine hundred eighty-four publications were selected for analysis (following the approach described in Table 2).

Publications united in the red cluster are formed around the study of determinants of development. In particular, the analysis of the involvement of human and intellectual capital in creating economic results at the micro- and macro-level is carried out. Thus, at the micro level, intellectual capital contributes to economic outcomes by increasing the efficiency of production and management processes and ensures the growth of added value and income of enterprises at the macro level - economic growth and accumulation of national wealth. The productivity and quality of human labor and its contribution to social and economic development depend on human capital. These are intelligence, health, knowledge, skills, and the quality of a person's life. For the development of the concept of inclusive growth, this question is relevant precisely because of the need to study the opportunities that broad segments of the population have or can have from the point of view of participation in the growth process and the opportunities/skills necessary for participation in distribution and decision-making.

The general vector of research formed into a green cluster is aimed at analyzing the components and indicators of economic growth and evaluating and forecasting its results.

The blue cluster, which is the third largest, is devoted directly to the study of the essence, features, and possibilities of inclusive growth, its role in achieving economic and non-economic results and achieving sustainable development goals. An important aspect here is considering the government's policies at the global and regional levels and the interests of other stakeholders. The results of such studies are important in forming mechanisms and tools for implementing the inclusive growth concept and constructing a comprehensive system for evaluating the effectiveness of implemented measures.

The yellow cluster studies employment as an essential aspect of inclusive growth. The publications are devoted to the analysis of the dynamics of employment indicators, the study of factors affecting the unemployment rate (education, gender aspects, globalization, etc.), the essence, reasons, and types of migration as a factor influencing the labor, market of a particular region, state; study of influencing factors on the behavior of employees.

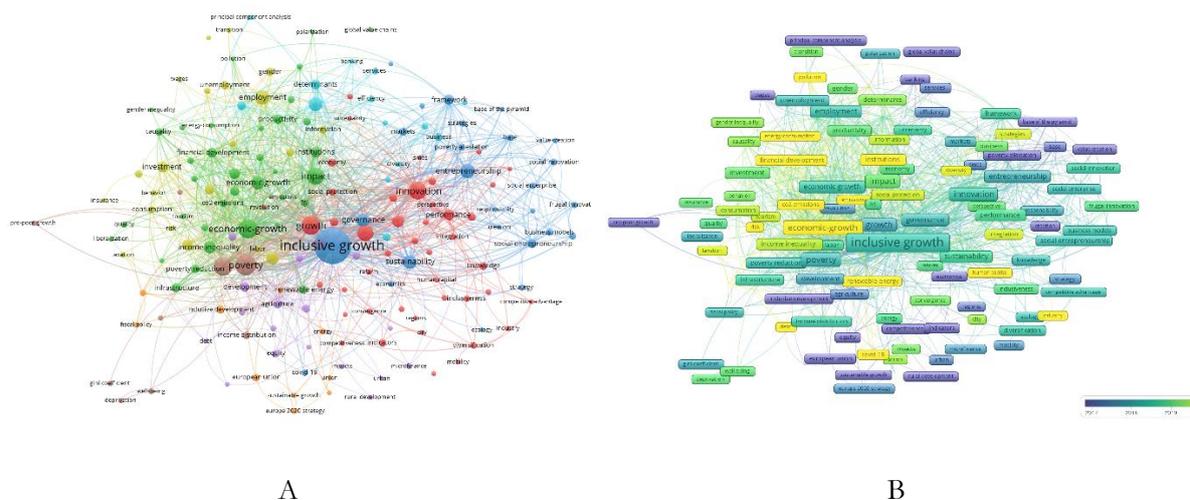


Figure 7 A. Visualization map of the keyword network in the inclusive growth sphere;
B. Visualization map of the keyword network according to the average publication time
Source: developed by the authors (based on the Web of Science database using VOSviewer)

The study of the issues included in the publications within the purple cluster is important for the development of the concept of inclusive growth from the point of view of the study of existing inequality relative to the rural population as a negative consequence of urbanization, income inequality, the level of education, infrastructure development, and the possibility of participation in the process of economic growth.

The blue cluster at its core contains the concept of financial inclusion, which includes the quality and availability of financial services for the vast majority of citizens who need and/or would like to consume them, as well as the competitive development of the new digital economy, inflation (price) stability, stability of the financial system, poverty reduction and long-term economic growth.

The topics of the orange cluster's publications are united around issues, most of which are declared in the "Europe 2020" strategy: sustainable development, smart development, and deployment of cohesion policy. Thus, ensuring social and territorial cohesion aims to expand the circle of people who benefit from economic growth and employment, expanding the opportunities for a decent life for people living in poverty and social isolation conditions. Modernizing labor markets and empowering people through lifelong learning increase occupational activity and adaptability to labor market demand, thus ensuring a reduction in unemployment. The transition to a low-carbon economy, the wider use of renewable energy sources, the modernization of the transport sector, and the improvement of energy efficiency will allow for to reduce of energy dependence and, in the future, direct the financial resources that are currently spent on the fight against energy poverty, to overcome the economic poverty of the population and improve its well-being.

Most of the publications that form the brown cluster demonstrate the approaches of scientists to solving the fundamental problems that inclusive development aims to solve - poverty, inequality, and unemployment. At the same time, the authors try to determine, based on several indicators, the presence of problems and the effectiveness of implemented measures on the path of inclusive development in individual countries and regions.

The evolution of scientific research (Fig. 7B, 8) devoted to the issues of inclusive growth shows a gradual transition from the study of fundamental issues of economic growth to the awareness of the need

for inclusion in economic growth, the struggle with key problems that the traditional approach does not solve, over time, more and more authors, along with the concept of inclusive growth, consider issues of green economy and focus attention on the availability of opportunities, on the development of human capital and the equal distribution of economic benefits.

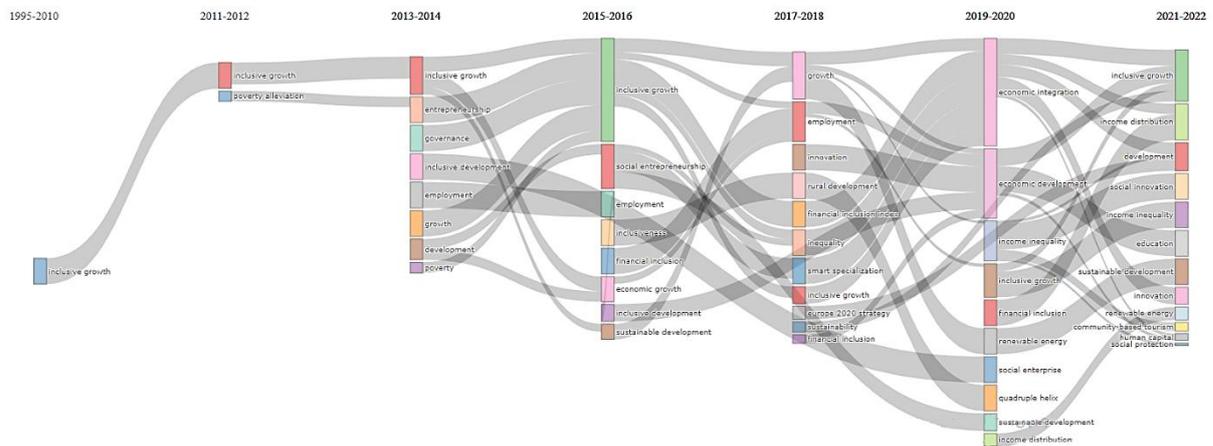


Figure 8. Thematic evolution visualization map in the inclusive growth sphere

Source: developed by the authors (based on the Web of Science database using Biblioshiny App)

Citespace software was used for a more thorough analysis of the scientific literature because no software product is without its shortcomings. In contrast to the results obtained from the application of VOSviewer software, clustering by Citespace focuses more on the applied aspects of inclusive development research. Citespace applies citation analysis to identify related publications and forms clusters based on this. In particular, Citespace software uses Latent Semantic Indexing (LSI), Log-likelihood ratio (LLR), and Mutual information (MI) in the clustering process.

According to the keywords that characterize inclusive growth, the application of this software made it possible to identify 12 clusters, each of which should be considered separately to understand the scientific interests of researchers on this issue more thoroughly. However, only ten are large enough to characterize the set of specific studies in a common direction (Table 4).

The largest cluster is related to developing market research (cluster #0 emerging market). The topic of inclusive growth is highly relevant to developing countries. On the one hand, they have a high potential to implement the provisions of an inclusive economy. On the other hand, they must solve several complex economic and social problems. This cluster (#0) has 60 members and a silhouette value of 0.759. It means that despite the general common theme, the publications of this cluster explore many issues, which sometimes differ significantly. It is due to the differences between emerging markets, each of which has specific characteristics. The analysis of keywords of publications in this sector gives a clear idea of the problems of research, which are mainly aimed at studying the possibilities of innovative development, supporting entrepreneurship, and increasing the economic system's productivity.

Table 4

Semantic clusters of scientific research in inclusive growth

Cluster	Members number	A silhouette value	The most cited members	The major citing article	
0	-	0.759.	-	George G. (2012). Innovation for inclusive growth: towards a theoretical framework and a research agenda	
1	poverty reduction	56	0.737	36 growth 17 employees 14 income	Ofori I.K. (2022). Towards inclusive green growth in Africa: critical energy efficiency synergies and governance thresholds are related to these questions
2	risk credit	55	0.699	50 impacts 38 poverty 31 inequalities	Von Fintel D. (2020). Wealth inequality and financial inclusion: evidence from South African tax and survey records.
3	institutional entrepreneurship governance	50	0.872	200 inclusive growth 9 fiscal policy 4 value creation	George G. (2015). Institutional entrepreneurship, governance, and poverty: insights from emergency medical response services in India.
4	sustainable development	36	0.801	85 economic growth 36 sustainable development 15 institution	Balkyte A. (2010). Perception of competitiveness in the context of sustainable development: facets of "sustainable competitiveness".
5	public housing supply	34	0.728	26 policy 17 determinants 9 governance	Wang W. (2020). Exploring the coordination mechanism for public housing supply with urban growth management: a case study of Chongqing, China.
6	inclusive growth policy	31	0.718	26 income inequality 14 productivity 7 education	Heshmati A. (2019). A survey of inclusive growth policy
7	rural infrastructure	11	0.965	6 inclusive development 3 aid 3 human development index	Kanbur, R (2010). Conceptualizing inclusive development: with applications to rural infrastructure and development assistance
8	adaptation deficit	11	0.948	15 economic development 2 air pollution 2 urban regeneration	Fankhauser S. (2014). Understanding the adaptation deficit: why are poor countries more vulnerable to climate events than rich countries?
9	measuring accessibility	5	0.997	3 rural development 1 indicator 1 equity	Bisht S.S. (2010). Measuring accessibility for inclusive development: a census-based index.

Source: developed by the authors

Cluster #1 *poverty reduction* is the second largest cluster. It has 56 members and a silhouette value of 0.737. The publications of this cluster are united by the theme of reducing inequality and taking measures aimed at inclusive growth and employment of the population. The analysis of keywords of the publications of this cluster shows that the attention of researchers is focused on the issues of combating unemployment,

creating new jobs, and increasing the population's income, especially in weakly urbanized regions. The articles of the cluster also study the problems characteristic of the articles of the #0 emerging market cluster.

Cluster #2 risk credit is the third largest cluster with 55 members and a silhouette value of 0.699. It is one of the most diverse clusters. Despite the clearly defined subject matter, the problem is broad and is studied from different angles. Summarizing the topics of the cluster's publications, it can be stated that the research is aimed at studying financial mechanisms and organizing the activities of financial and credit institutions that should support households and contribute to economic development, including through the creation of new opportunities for parties interested in economic activity. This cluster is labeled as risk credit by LLR, inclusive growth by LSI, and housing subsidies by MI. It corresponds to the topic of the cluster's publications aimed at studying financial instruments and mechanisms of influence on reducing inequality and fighting poverty.

Cluster #3 *institutional entrepreneurship governance* is the 4th largest cluster. It has 50 members and a silhouette value of 0.872. The cluster is labeled as institutional entrepreneurship governance by LLR, inclusive growth by LSI, and managing rural development by MI. The members in this cluster do not allow to formulate a list of questions that are studied by researchers, the results of which are presented in the publications of this cluster. A more detailed analysis of the most cited publications of the cluster shows that the field of research assigned to this cluster is extremely broad, from innovative development to improving the quality and accessibility of medical care. However, it is possible to single out a common feature of the vast majority of the cluster's publications. Research is mainly focused on a specific region where the possibilities of inclusive growth are studied, and the barriers that hold back this process are considered. Thus, the geographical component of research plays an essential role in the scientific results presented in the publications of this cluster.

Cluster #4 *sustainable development*. It is the 5th largest cluster with 36 members and a silhouette value of 0.801. It is labeled as sustainable development by LLR, inclusive growth by LSI, and managing rural development by MI. The publications of this cluster aim to study the issues of consistency between the concepts of sustainable development and inclusive growth, each of which aims to achieve socially beneficial results for most of the population. However, in the short term, there may be conflicts between the goals and methods of achieving inclusive growth outcomes and sustainable development. Reconciliation of these concepts and avoiding contradictions that may become systemic are the subject of research in individual publications in this cluster. The attention of other researchers is focused on approaches to the implementation of the provisions of sustainable development during inclusive growth.

Cluster #5 *public housing supply* is the 6th largest cluster. It has 34 members and a silhouette value of 0.728. It is labeled as public housing supply by LLR, inclusive growth by LSI, and sustainable economic growth by MI.

The problems of this cluster are related to the need to respond to global challenges due to growing urbanization and the need to provide for the needs of the population in the areas of their compact residence. The publications of this cluster examine the management of territorial communities to improve access to services and create new economic opportunities for the population through systemic innovation and management technologies.

Cluster #6 *inclusive growth policy* is the 7th largest cluster having 31 members and a silhouette value of 0.718. It is labeled as an inclusive growth policy by LLR, inclusive growth by LSI, and low-income countries by MI. The publications of this cluster are partly related to the topics of the previous cluster but are not limited to the issues of urbanized technologies but are of a more global nature. Researchers focus on changing national governments' international policies to implement successful inclusive growth practices that have already brought positive results in practice in specific regions or those considered promising. Still, their implementation requires legislative or regulatory changes.

Cluster #7 *rural infrastructure*. It is the 8th largest cluster that has 11 members and a silhouette value of 0.965. It is labeled as rural infrastructure by LLR, development assistance by LSI, and inclusive growth by MI. In contrast to cluster #5, public housing supply, the research of this cluster aims to contribute to solving the problems of rural areas and improving the quality of life of the rural population.

Cluster #8 *adaptation deficit* is the 9th largest cluster. It has 11 members and a silhouette value of 0.948. It is labeled as an adaptation deficit by both LLR and LSI and as inclusive growth by MI. The publications of this cluster study the rise of inequality of opportunities in countries with different levels of economic development and the consequences it leads to on a global scale. The research aims to identify problems, develop approaches, and propose tools to use existing opportunities to reduce inequality effectively.

Cluster #9 *measuring accessibility*. It is a cluster with only five members and a silhouette value of 0.997. It is labeled as measuring accessibility by LLR and inclusive growth by MI.

Approaches to measuring inequality, poverty, economic development, and social potential are critical components of inclusive growth research. The correct approach to assessing economic and social phenomena allows us to avoid data manipulation and ensure optimal approaches to the fair distribution of resources, which is necessary for creating opportunities for inclusive growth. The research of this cluster is focused on the study of this problem.

However, it is worth noting that this cluster contains a small number of publications. For the same reason, Cluster #10 and Cluster #11 cannot be considered significant because they included only a few publications that were not assigned to any of the abovementioned clusters.

Inclusive growth aims to solve the fundamental problems of economic and social sector harmonization, including inequality, poverty, and unemployment. Implementation of the provisions of the concept of inclusive growth is among the priorities of world organizations. Separate provisions on inclusive growth are contained in the U.N. Sustainable Development Goals. Promoting inclusive growth is one of the tasks of the World Bank, the European Commission, the Asian Development Bank, and other influential international institutions. Scientific studies confirm the inability of the "traditional" vision of economic growth to respond to modern economic and social challenges and to solve many significant problems. That is why researchers from all over the world are developing the concept of inclusive growth.

The systematization of definitions of the essence of inclusive growth showed that most scientists invest in solving the problems of inequality and poverty. Accordingly, many scientific publications analyze the impact of economic and social transformations and innovations on the economic and other dimensions of the well-being of a wide range of the population, as well as the existing and potential opportunities for more active participation of the people in economic activity. The complexity and multidimensionality of the research subject cause the fact that some approaches developed by scientists are quite generalized and complex but, at the same time, not amenable to quantitative measurement, and others are more specific but do not cover all aspects of the concept of inclusive growth.

To study the scientific results obtained by scientists in inclusive growth, we carried out a bibliometric analysis of relevant publications indexed by the Scopus and Web of Science databases. As a result of the bibliometric analysis of 956 publications indexed by the Scopus database from 2007 to November 2022, 7 clusters were identified: analysis of poverty alleviation issues, research on the features of achieving the goals of sustainable development, solving unemployment problems, research on the features of economic development, key points of financial and social inclusion, formation of mechanisms for overcoming inequality. The bibliometric analysis of publications indexed by the Web of Science database made it possible to identify 8 clusters of scientific research devoted to the study of determinants of development, analysis of the results of the involvement of human and intellectual capital in achieving economic outcomes at the micro- and macro-level; components and indicators of economic growth, assessment, and forecasting of its results; the essence, features, and possibilities of inclusive growth, its role in achieving economic and non-

economic results, achieving the goals of sustainable development; growth in the level of employment; reducing inequality; ensuring financial inclusion and deploying cohesion policy.

5. CONCLUSION

Inclusive growth aims to solve the fundamental problems of economic and social sector harmonization, including inequality, poverty, and unemployment. Implementation of the provisions of the concept of inclusive growth is among the priorities of world organizations. Separate provisions on inclusive growth are contained in the U.N. Sustainable Development Goals. Promoting inclusive growth is one of the tasks of the World Bank, the European Commission, the Asian Development Bank, and other influential international institutions. Scientific studies confirm the inability of the "traditional" vision of economic growth to respond to modern economic and social challenges and to solve many significant problems. That is why researchers from all over the world are developing the concept of inclusive growth.

The systematization of definitions of the essence of inclusive growth showed that most scientists invest in solving the problems of inequality and poverty. Accordingly, many scientific publications analyze the impact of economic and social transformations and innovations on the economic and other dimensions of the well-being of a wide range of the population, as well as the existing and potential opportunities for more active participation of the people in economic activity. The complexity and multidimensionality of the research subject cause the fact that some approaches developed by scientists are quite generalized and complex but, at the same time, not amenable to quantitative measurement, and others are more specific but do not cover all aspects of the concept of inclusive growth.

To study the scientific results obtained by scientists in inclusive growth, we carried out a bibliometric analysis of relevant publications indexed by the Scopus and Web of Science databases. As a result of the bibliometric analysis of 956 publications indexed by the Scopus database from 2007 to November 2022, 7 clusters were identified: analysis of poverty alleviation issues, research on the features of achieving the goals of sustainable development, solving unemployment problems, research on the features of economic development, key points of financial and social inclusion, formation of mechanisms for overcoming inequality. The bibliometric analysis of publications indexed by the Web of Science database made it possible to identify 8 clusters of scientific research devoted to the study of determinants of development, analysis of the results of the involvement of human and intellectual capital in achieving economic outcomes at the micro- and macro-level; components and indicators of economic growth, assessment, and forecasting of its results; the essence, features, and possibilities of inclusive growth, its role in achieving economic and non-economic results, achieving the goals of sustainable development; growth in the level of employment; reducing inequality; ensuring financial inclusion and deploying cohesion policy.

Citespace software was used for a more thorough analysis of the scientific literature because no software product is without its shortcomings. In contrast to the results obtained from the application of VOSviewer software, clustering by Citespace focuses more on the applied aspects of inclusive development research. The different applied data processing algorithms explain the differences in the clustering results. However, as a result, the clusters of scientific studies on inclusive growth obtained using various software enrich the results of the bibliometric analysis.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Liudmyla Saher is grateful to the EU NextGenerationEU through the Recovery and Resilience Plan for Slovakia (project No. 09I03-03-V01-00023).

REFERENCES

- Abor, J. Y., Amidu, M., & Issahaku, H. (2018). Mobile telephony, financial inclusion and inclusive growth. *Journal of African Business*, 19(3), 430-453. doi:10.1080/15228916.2017.1419332
- Abramova, I., Nedilská, L., Kurovska, N., Kovalchuk, O., & Poplavskyi, P. (2023). Modern state and post-war prospects of financial inclusion in Ukraine considering the eu experience. *Financial and Credit Activity Problems of Theory and Practice*, 6(53), 318–333. <https://doi.org/10.55643/fcaptop.6.53.2023.4222>
- Albagoury, S.H. (2021). African pathway to achieve inclusive growth: COMESA case study. *Journal of Humanities and Applied Social Sciences*, 3 (2), 108-119. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JHASS-03-2020-0045>
- Ali, I., Zhuang, J. (2007). Inclusive Growth toward a Prosperous Asia: Policy Implications. *ERD economics and research department series. Working Paper*, 97.
- Ali, I., & Son, H.H. (2007). Measuring Inclusive Growth. *Asian development review*, 24, 11.
- Alwrekiat, A. Z., Mihi-Ramirez, A., & Melchor-Ferrer, E. (2023). Working Poverty and Quality of Employment: The Great Refugee Crisis in Middle Eastern Host Countries. *Engineering Economics*, 34(3), 351-365. [<https://doi.org/10.5755/j01.ee.34.3.33316>
- Andrews, C., de Montesquiou, A., Arévalo Sánchez, I., Dutta, P. V., Varghese Paul, B., Samaranyake S., Heisey J., Clay T., Chaudhary S. (2021). The State of Economic Inclusion Report 2021. Retrieved from <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/34917/9781464815980.pdf>
- Awojobi, O. N. (2022). Health Inequalities and Social Determinants of Indigenous Peoples' Health in Australia, Canada, and the United States: Causes and Policies Options. *Health Economics and Management Review*, 3(1), 8-18. <https://doi.org/10.21272/hem.2022.1-01>
- Awojobi, O.N., Kwabia, E., Adeniji, O.A. (2023). Social protection programmes in mitigating the socio-economic impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic: a comparative study of Ghana, Kenya, and South Africa. *SocioEconomic Challenges*, 7(3), 21-47. [https://doi.org/10.61093/sec.7\(3\).21-47.2023](https://doi.org/10.61093/sec.7(3).21-47.2023)
- Balkyte, A., & Tvaronavičiene, M. (2010). Perception of competitiveness in the context of sustainable development: Facets of "sustainable competitiveness. *Journal of Business Economics and Management*, 11(2), 341-365. doi:10.3846/jbem.2010.17
- Barrett, M., Davidson, E., Prabhu, J., & Vargo, S. L. (2015). Service innovation in the digital age: Key contributions and future directions. *MIS Quarterly: Management Information Systems*, 39(1), 135-154. doi:10.25300/MISQ/2015/39:1.03
- Basumatary, J. (2022). Out-of-Pocket Health Care Expenditure and Poverty Impact in a Fragile Indian State of Assam. *Health Economics and Management Review*, 3(4), 23-34. <https://doi.org/10.21272/hem.2022.4-03>
- Besley, T., Persson, T. (2009) The origins of state capacity: property rights, taxation and politics. *American economic review*, 99 (4). pp. 1218-1244. ISSN 0002-8282 DOI: 10.1257/aer.99.4.1218
- Bhowmik, D. (2023). Gender Inequality in Higher Education and Research. *Business Ethics and Leadership*, 7(3), 108-119. [https://doi.org/10.61093/bel.7\(3\).108-119.2023](https://doi.org/10.61093/bel.7(3).108-119.2023)
- Carayannis, E. G., & Rakhmatullin, R. (2014). The Quadruple/Quintuple innovation helixes and smart specialisation strategies for sustainable and inclusive growth in Europe and beyond. *Journal of the Knowledge Economy*, 5(2), 212-239. doi:10.1007/s13132-014-0185-8
- Chaikin, O., & Usiuk, T. (2019). The imperatives of inclusive economic growth theory. *Scientific Horizons*, 11, 3-12. doi:10.33249/2663-2144-2019-84-11-3-12
- Chatterjee, S. (2005). Poverty Reduction Strategies – Lessons from the Asian and Pacific region on inclusive development. *Asian Development Review*, 22 (1), 12–44.
- Christiaensen, L., & Todo, Y. (2014). Poverty reduction during the rural-urban transformation - the role of the missing middle. *World Development*, 63, 43-58. doi:10.1016/j.worlddev.2013.10.002
- Chugaievskaya, S., & Wisła, R. (2023). A new wave of migration in Ukraine on the background of Russian invasion: Dynamics, challenges and risks. *Journal of International Studies*, 16(4), 220-244. doi:10.14254/2071-8330.2023/16-4/15
- Comporek, M., Kowalska, M., & Misztal, A. (2022). Macroeconomic stability and transport companies' sustainable development in the Eastern European Union. *Journal of Business Economics and Management*, 23(1), 131–144. <https://doi.org/10.3846/jbem.2021.15913>

- Cristian, M.G., Lazar, M., Sitea, D., Timbalari, C. (2022). Mapping the COVID-19 Economy: An Exploratory Bibliometric Analysis. *European Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies*, 14 (1), 171-187.
- Domonkos, T., & Ostrihoň, F. (2015). Inclusive growth in selected central European countries. *Ekonomický Casopis*, 63(9), 881-905.
- Dooley, M., Kharas, H. (2019). Retrieved from How inclusive is growth? Retrieved from <https://www.brookings.edu/blog/future-development/2019/11/22/how-inclusive-is-growth/>
- Dua, A. Julien, JP. Kerlin, M., Law, J., Noel, N., Stewart S. III (2021). The case for inclusive growth. McKinsey. Retrieved from <https://www.mckinsey.com/industries/public-and-social-sector/our-insights/the-case-for-inclusive-growth>
- European Commission. *Cohesion Policy 2021-2027*. Retrieved from https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/2021_2027/
- European Commission. *EUROPE 2020: A Strategy for Smart, Sustainable and Inclusive Growth*. Retrieved from <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52010DC2020&from=EN>
- Fankhauser, S., & McDermott, T. K. J. (2014). Understanding the adaptation deficit: Why are poor countries more vulnerable to climate events than rich countries? *Global Environmental Change*, 27(1), 9-18. doi:10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2014.04.014
- Fertő, I., Bojnec, Š. and Podruzsik, S. (2022). Do Subsidies Decrease the Farm Income Inequality in Hungary?. *AGRIS on-line Papers in Economics and Informatics*, 14 (2), 49-56
- Gajdosova, K. (2023). Role of GDP in the Sustainable Growth Era. *SocioEconomic Challenges*, 7(3), 94-112. [https://doi.org/10.61093/sec.7\(3\).94-112.2023](https://doi.org/10.61093/sec.7(3).94-112.2023)
- George, G., Mcgahan, A. M., & Prabhu, J. (2012). Innovation for inclusive growth: Towards a theoretical framework and a research agenda. *Journal of Management Studies*, 49(4), 661-683. doi:10.1111/j.1467-6486.2012.01048.x
- Grömling, M., Klös, H.-P. (2019). Inclusive Growth – Institutions Matter! *Intereconomics. Review of European Economic Policy*, 54 (3), 184-192
- Guedjali, A. (2023). Careers of Algerian Women Managers: The Psychological Drivers of Discrimination in Professional Careers. *Business Ethics and Leadership*, 7(2), 1-8. [https://doi.org/10.21272/bel.7\(2\).1-8.2023](https://doi.org/10.21272/bel.7(2).1-8.2023)
- Gupta, J., Pouw, N. R. M., & Ros-Tonen, M. A. F. (2015). Towards an elaborated theory of inclusive development. *European Journal of Development Research*, 27(4), 541-559. doi:10.1057/ejdr.2015.30
- Hall, J., Matos, S., Sheehan, L., & Silvestre, B. (2012). Entrepreneurship and innovation at the base of the pyramid: A recipe for inclusive growth or social exclusion? *Journal of Management Studies*, 49(4), 785-812. doi:10.1111/j.1467-6486.2012.01044.x
- Haller, A. (2023). Reducing Inequalities through Higher Education and Economic Growth. Gender Analysis by Educational Degrees: Bachelor's, Master's and Doctoral Degrees. *Engineering Economics*, 34, 258-274. 10.5755/j01.ee.34.3.29972.
- Hasmath, R. (2015). *Inclusive Growth, Development and Welfare Policy: A Critical Assessment*. New York: Routledge Taylor & Francis Group, 10.4324/9781315732626.
- Hay, C., Hunt, T., McGregor J. A. (2020). Inclusive growth: the challenges of multidimensionality and multilateralism. *Cambridge Review of International Affairs*, 1-27. DOI: 10.1080/09557571.2020.1784849
- Heshmati, A., Kim, J., Wood, J. A. (2019). Survey of Inclusive Growth Policy. *Economies*, 7, 65. <https://doi.org/10.3390/economies7030065>
- Ianchovichina, E., Lundstrom Gable, S. (2009). Inclusive Growth Analytics: Framework and Application. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper*, 4851 Retrieved from <https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/771771468180864543/inclusive-growth-analytics-framework-and-application>
- Ignatyuk, A., Prykaziuk, N., & Sholoiko, A. (2023). Functioning of the social protection system of Ukraine under modern challenges. *Financial and Credit Activity Problems of Theory and Practice*, 6(53), 393-404. <https://doi.org/10.55643/fcaptop.6.53.2023.4226>
- Inclusive growth commission (2017). Retrieved from https://www.thersa.org/globalassets/pdfs/reports/rsa_inclusive-growth-commission-final-report-march-2017.pdf

- Inclusive growth: what does it look like? (2022). Retrieved from <https://www.gov.scot/publications/inclusive-growth-look/>
- Kakwani, N. & Pernia, E. (2000). What is Pro-poor Growth? *Asian Development Review*, 18.
- Kireyeva, A., Nurlanova, N., Nurbatsin, A., Saparbek, N. and Alzhanova, F. (2022). Assessing the differences in the levels and dynamics of economic development of Kazakhstani regions. *Problems and Perspectives in Management*, 20(3), 577-587. doi:10.21511/ppm.20(3).2022.45
- Kiwanuka, A. and Bongani Sibindi, A. (2022). Perceived trust: Do all of its dimensions matter for insurance inclusion? . *Insurance Markets and Companies*, 13(1), 102-114. doi:10.21511/ins.13(1).2022.09
- Klasen S. (2010). Measuring and Monitoring Inclusive Growth: Multiple Definitions, Open Questions, and Some Constructive Proposals. *ADB Sustainable Development Working Paper Series*. Retrieved from <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/28492/adb-wp12-measuring-inclusive-growth.pdf>
- Koibichuk, V., Samoilikova, A., and Habenko, M. (2022). The effectiveness of employment in high-tech and science-intensive business areas as important indicator of socio-economic development: cross-country cluster analysis. *SocioEconomic Challenges*, 6(4), 106-115. [https://doi.org/10.21272/sec.6\(4\).106-115.2022](https://doi.org/10.21272/sec.6(4).106-115.2022)
- Koob, S. (2019). Inclusive Economic Growth: Are We Talking about the Same Thing? OECD. New Societal Contract. Retrieved from <https://www.oecd-forum.org/users/297466-sigrid-koob/posts/52681-inclusive-economic-growth-are-we-talking-about-the-same-thing>
- Kostenko, A., Kozyntseva, T., Opanasiuk, V., Kubatko, O. and Kuppenko, O. (2022). Social resilience management of Ukrainian territorial communities during the Covid-19 pandemic. *Problems and Perspectives in Management*, 20(3), 1-11. doi:10.21511/ppm.20(3).2022.01
- Kot, S. M., & Paradowski, P. R. (2022). The atlas of inequality aversion: theory and empirical evidence on 55 countries from the Luxembourg Income Study database. *Equilibrium. Quarterly Journal of Economics and Economic Policy*, 17(2), 261–316. <https://doi.org/10.24136/eq.2022.010>
- Kramarova, K., Švábová, L., & Gabrikova, B. (2022). Impacts of the Covid-19 crisis on unemployment in Slovakia: a statistically created counterfactual approach using the time series analysis. *Equilibrium. Quarterly Journal of Economics and Economic Policy*, 17(2), 343–389. <https://doi.org/10.24136/eq.2022.012>
- Kuppenko, O., Kostenko, A., Kalchenko, L., Pehota, O. and Kubatko, O. (2023). Resilience and vulnerability of a person in a community in the context of military events. *Problems and Perspectives in Management*, 21(1), 154-168. doi:10.21511/ppm.21(1).2023.14
- Kuzior, A., Kostenko, A., Sotnyk, I., Chortok, Y., Tuliakov, O., & Podmanicka, M. (2023a). Socioeconomic sustainability and the solidarity economy formation under the war conditions in Ukraine. *Financial and Credit Activity Problems of Theory and Practice*, 5(52), 256–267. <https://doi.org/10.55643/fcaptop.5.52.2023.4132>
- Kuzior, A., Postrzednik-Lotko, K., Pradela, J. (2023b). Social Challenges Resulting from the Implementation of Technical Solutions in Smart Cities. *2023 International Conference on Computer and Applications (ICCA)*, Cairo, Egypt, 1-5. doi: 10.1109/ICCA59364.2023.10401824.
- Kuzmenko, O., Lyeonov, S., Letunovska, N., Kashcha, M., Strielkowski, W (2023). Impact of COVID-19 on the national development of countries: Implications for the public health. *PLoS ONE*, 18(3), e0277166. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0277166>
- Kuznyetsova, A., Boiarko, I., Khutorna, M. and Zhezherun, Yu. (2022). Development of financial inclusion from the standpoint of ensuring financial stability. *Public and Municipal Finance*, 11(1), 20-36. doi:10.21511/pmf.11(1).2022.03
- Lee, N, Sissons, P. (2016). Inclusive growth? The relationship between economic growth and poverty in British cities. *Environment and Planning A: Economy and Space*, 48(11), 2317-2339. doi:10.1177/0308518X16656000
- Letunovska, N., & Boliukh, V. (2023). Countries' Vulnerability to COVID-19 Depending on the Health Behaviour Patterns of the Population. *Health Economics and Management Review*, 4(1), 103-112. <https://doi.org/10.21272/hem.2023.1-10>
- Lund University (2022). Retrieved from <https://www.lunduniversity.lu.se/home>
- Lyeonov, S., Vasylieva, T., Tiutiunyk, I., Kobushko, I. (2021). The effect of shadow economy on social inequality: Evidence from transition and emerging countries (Book Chapter). *Inequality – the unbeatable challenge* (1st ed.). River Publishers,135-152. <https://doi.org/10.1201/9781003338543>

- Makarenko, I., Plastun, A., Kozmenko, S., Kozmenko, O. and Rudychenko, A. (2022). Corporate Transparency, Sustainable Development and SDG 2 and 12 in Agriculture: The Case of Ukraine. *AGRIS on-line Papers in Economics and Informatics*, 14(3), 57-70. 10.7160/aol.2022.140305.
- Makole, K.R., Ntshangase, B.A., Maringa, M.S., & Msosa, S.K. (2022). Can a Basic Income Grant Improve the Quality of Life for the Poor in South Africa: An Analytical Review. *Business Ethics and Leadership*, 6(3), 57-67. [https://doi.org/10.21272/bel.6\(3\).57-67.2022](https://doi.org/10.21272/bel.6(3).57-67.2022)
- Mazzucato, M. (2016). From market fixing to market-creating: A new framework for innovation policy. *Industry and Innovation*, 23(2), 140-156. doi:10.1080/13662716.2016.1146124
- McKinley, T. (2010). Inclusive Growth Criteria and Indicators: An Inclusive Growth Index for Diagnosis of Country Progress. *ADB Sustainable Development Working Paper Series*, 14.
- Melnychenko, O., Osadcha, T., Kovalyov, A. & Matskul, V. (2022). Consequences of Russia's military invasion of Ukraine for Polish-Ukrainian trade relations. *Journal of International Studies*, 15(4), 131-149. doi:10.14254/2071-8330.2022/15-4/8
- Mishchuk, H., Czarkowski, J. J., Neverkovets, A., & Lukács, E. (2023). Ensuring Sustainable Development in Light of Pandemic "New Normal" Influence. *Sustainability*, 15(18), 13979.
- Mishra, S. (2013). Inclusive Growth Revisited: Measurement and Evolution. Retrieved from <https://blogs.worldbank.org/developmenttalk/inclusive-growth-revisited-measurement-and-evolution>
- Mitra, A., & Das, D. (2018). Inclusive growth: Economics as if people mattered. *Global Business Review*, 19(3), 756-770. doi:10.1177/0972150917713840
- Neffke, F., Hartog, M., Boschma, R., & Henning, M. (2018). Agents of structural change: The role of firms and entrepreneurs in regional diversification. *Economic Geography*, 94(1), 23-48. doi:10.1080/00130095.2017.1391691
- Oe, H., Yamaoka, Y., & Duda, K. (2022). How to Sustain Businesses in the Post-COVID-19 Era: A Focus on Innovation, Sustainability and Leadership. *Business Ethics and Leadership*, 6(4), 1-9. [https://doi.org/10.21272/bel.6\(4\).1-9.2022](https://doi.org/10.21272/bel.6(4).1-9.2022)
- OECD (2015). *All on Board. Making inclusive growth happen*. OECD Publishing, Paris, France. Retrieved from http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/development/all-on-board_9789264218512-en.
- OECD (2018). *Opportunities for all: A framework for policy action on inclusive growth*, OECD Publishing, Paris, France. Retrieved from <https://www.intereconomics.eu/contents/year/2019/number/3/article/inclusive-growth-institutions-matter.html>
- OECD (2022). *Inclusive growth*. OECD Publishing: Paris, France. Retrieved from <https://www.oecd.org/inclusive-growth/>
- Pakhnenko, O., Brychko, M., and Shalda, A. (2022). Financial Support of Communities During the Covid-19 Pandemic. *Financial Markets, Institutions and Risks*, 6(3), 83-92. [https://doi.org/10.21272/fmir.6\(3\).83-92.2022](https://doi.org/10.21272/fmir.6(3).83-92.2022)
- Palanivel, T., Unal, F. (2013). Inclusive Growth and Policies. *Democracy, Sustainable Development, and Peace*, 248-290.
- Páleník V. a kolektiv (2016). *Inkluzívny Rast v Stratégii Európa 2020– Návšteva Alebo Genialita?* Ekonomický ústav Slovenskej akadémie vied, 341 s.
- Privara, A. (2022). Economic growth and labour market in the European Union: lessons from COVID-19. *Oeconomia Copernicana*, 13(2), 355–377. <https://doi.org/10.24136/oc.2022.011>
- Radu, M.-T., Radulescu, M., Pentescu, A., Marinov, G., Kharlamova, G. (2023). The Effects of Immigration and Unemployment on European Countries: A Comparative Social and Fiscal Perspective. *European Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies*, 15, 210-220. 10.24818/ejis.2023.25.
- Ranieri, R., and Ramos, R.A. (2013). Inclusive Growth: the Building up of a Concept. *IPC-IG Working Paper*, 104. Brasília, International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth. Retrieved from <http://www.ipc-undp.org/pub/IPCWorkingPaper104.pdf>
- Rauniyar, G. & Kanbur, R. (2010). Inclusive growth and inclusive development: A review and synthesis of Asian Development Bank literature. *Journal of The Asia Pacific Economy*, 15, 455-469. 10.1080/13547860.2010.517680.
- Ravallion, M., Chen, S. (2003). Measuring pro-poor growth. *Economics Letters*, 78 (1), 93-99
- Remeikienė, R., Gasparėnienė, L. (2022). Potential for increasing the efficiency of public administration in municipal institutions based on the relationship between the unemployment rate and the shadow economy. *Administrative and Management Public*, 38, 6-30. DOI: 10.24818/amp/2022.38-01

- Saebi, T., Foss, N. J., & Linder, S. (2019). Social entrepreneurship research: Past achievements and future promises. *Journal of Management*, 45(1), 70-95. doi:10.1177/0149206318793196
- Salisu, P.O. (2022). Unemployment, Poverty And Governance Questions In Nigeria: Human Capital Development And Partnership Approach Options. *SocioEconomic Challenges*, 6(2), 127-137. [https://doi.org/10.21272/sec.6\(2\).127-137.2022](https://doi.org/10.21272/sec.6(2).127-137.2022)
- Samoliuk, N., Bilan, Y., & Mishchuk, H. (2023). Managing a veteran business: topicality and opportunities for social adaptation of combatants. *Polish Journal of Management Studies*, 28(1), 295-310. DOI: 10.17512/pjms.2023.28.1.17
- SDGFund (2015). What does Inclusive Economic Growth actually mean in practice? Retrieved from <https://www.sdgfund.org/what-does-inclusive-economic-growth-actually-mean-practice>
- Shapoval, Yu., Shkliar, A., Shpanel-Yukhta, O. and Gruber, K. (2021). The level of financial inclusion in Ukraine: Measuring access, quality, and usage of financial products and services. *Banks and Bank Systems*, 16(2), 59-67. doi:10.21511/bbs.16(2).2021.06
- Sheth, J. N. (2011). Impact of emerging markets on marketing: Rethinking existing perspectives and practices. *Journal of Marketing*, 75(4), 166-182. doi:10.1509/jmkg.75.4.166
- Siejka, S., & Szajt, M. (2022). Impact of Covid -19 pandemic on the hierarchy of motivating factors among sales department employees. *Polish Journal of Management Studies*, 26(2), 310-329. <https://doi.org/10.17512/pjms.2022.26.2.19>
- Sinaga, A.P. Anton. (2022). Inflation, Foreign Exchange, Interest Rate, Trade Balance, Payment Balance on Growth In The Covid-19 Pandemic. *SocioEconomic Challenges*, 6(4), 52-59. [https://doi.org/10.21272/sec.6\(4\).52-59.2022](https://doi.org/10.21272/sec.6(4).52-59.2022)
- Singh, S.N. & Pandey, A. (2023). Accomplishing Sustainable Development Goals in India: A systematic literature review. *Financial Markets, Institutions and Risks*, 7(2), 80-87. [https://doi.org/10.21272/fmir.7\(2\).80-87.2023](https://doi.org/10.21272/fmir.7(2).80-87.2023)
- Statham, R., Gunson, R. (2019). How productivity could deliver inclusive growth in Scotland. Retrieved from <https://www.ippr.org/research/publications/how-productivity-could-deliver-inclusive-growth-in-scotland>
- The Inclusive Growth Commission (2022). Retrieved from <https://www.thersa.org/projects/archive/public-services-communities/inclusive-growth-commission>
- The Sustainable Development Goals Fund. Retrieved from <https://www.sdgfund.org/>
- The World Bank. The State of Economic Inclusion Report 2021: The Potential to Scale. Retrieved from <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/socialprotectionandjobs/publication/the-state-of-economic-inclusion-report-2021-the-potential-to-scale>
- The World Bank: official website. Retrieved from <https://www.worldbank.org/en/home>
- Tjahjanto, H., Tuhana, T., Mafruhah, I., Istiqomah, N., & Ismoyowati, D. (2023). High unemployment, disrupted economic growth and sustainable development goals: Analyzing unemployment reduction. *Economics and Sociology*, 16(1), 106-120. doi:10.14254/2071-789X.2023/16-1/7
- Tkacova, A., Gavurova, B., and Maslisova, M. (2023). The size of government and economic growth in EU countries. *Administratie si Management Public*, 40, 7-22. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.24818/amp/2023.40-01>
- Tu, Y-X, Kubatko, O, Piven, V, Kovalov, B, Kharchenko, M. (2023). Promotion of Sustainable Development in the EU: Social and Economic Drivers. *Sustainability*, 15(9), 7503. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su15097503>
- Tung, L. T., & Bentzen, J. (2022). The relationship between income growth and inequality: Evidence from an Asian emerging economy. *Economics and Sociology*, 15(2), 95-109. doi:10.14254/2071-789X.2022/15-2/6
- Tung, L.T. (2022). Impact of foreign direct investment on inequality in emerging economies: Does the Kuznets curve hypothesis exist? *Montenegrin Journal of Economics*, 18(1), 161-168.
- Valdez, R. I. ., & García-Fernández, F. . (2022). The distribution of wage inequality across municipalities in Mexico: a spatial quantile regression approach. *Equilibrium. Quarterly Journal of Economics and Economic Policy*, 17(3), 669–697. <https://doi.org/10.24136/eq.2022.023>
- van Niekerk, A. J. (2020). Towards inclusive growth in Africa. *Development Southern Africa*, 37(3), 519-533. doi:10.1080/0376835X.2020.1736004
- Vasylieva, T., Vysochyna, A., & Filep, B. (2022). Economic development and income inequality: Role in country resistance to COVID-19. *Economics and Sociology*, 15(4), 286-302. doi:10.14254/2071-789X.2022/15-4/14
- Vasylieva, T., Kasperowicz, R., Tiutiunyk, I., & Lukács, E. (2023). Transparency and trust in the public sector: Targets and benchmarks to ensure macroeconomic stability. *Journal of International Studies*, 16(4), 117-135.

- doi:10.14254/2071-8330.2023/16-4/8
- Veselovská, L. (2023). Sustainability of Corporate Social Responsibility Integration into Business Activities: Changes During the COVID-19 Pandemic. *Montenegrin Journal of Economics*, 19(4), 89-102.
- Williams, T.H., Iriobe, G.O., Ayodele, T. D., Olasupo, S. F. and Aladejebi, M. O. (2023). Do illiteracy and unemployment affect financial inclusion in the rural areas of developing countries? *Investment Management and Financial Innovations*, 20(2), 89-101. doi:10.21511/imfi.20(2).2023.08
- World Economic Forum (2017). *The Inclusive Growth and Development Report 2017*. Retrieved from https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_Forum_IncGrwth_2017.pdf
- Yurchyk, H., Mishchuk, H., & Bilan, Y. (2023). Government assistance programs for internally displaced persons: assessing the impact on economic growth and labour market. *Administratie si Management Public*, 41, 201-218. <https://doi.org/10.24818/amp/2023.41-11>
- Zahra, S. A., & Wright, M. (2016). Understanding the social role of entrepreneurship. *Journal of Management Studies*, 53(4), 610-629. doi:10.1111/joms.12149
- Zhuang, J. (2007). Inclusive growth toward a prosperous Asia: Policy implications, 1-44. Retrieved from <https://www.adb.org/publications/inclusive-growth-toward-prosperous-asia-policy-implications>
- Zhuchenko, S., Kubaščíkova, Z., Samoilkova, A., Vasylieva, T. and D'yakonova, I. (2023). Economic growth and housing spending within social protection: Correlation and causal study. *Public and Municipal Finance*, 12(1), 73-85. doi:10.21511/pmf.12(1).2023.07
- Ziky, M. and El-Abdellaoui, L. (2023). Can sustainable development goals go hand in hand with economic growth? Evidence from Morocco. *Problems and Perspectives in Management*, 21(3), 656-670. doi:10.21511/ppm.21(3).2023.51