# The eighth bibliometric finding concerning a missing cultural value in soil degradation, erosion, and pollution studies

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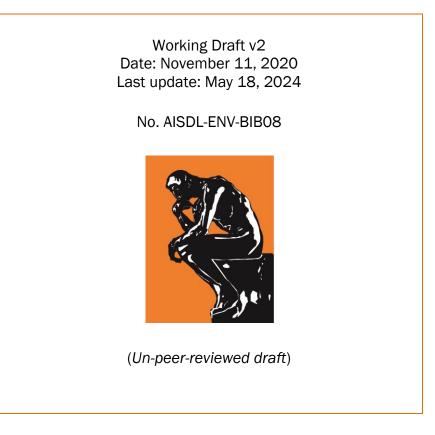
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"[...] her ethereal attire earns her the title of "Dreamy Wings." Her entire being is like an ethereal painting, a playful creation of nature using colors, lines, dots, strokes, and patches. One can only exclaim, "Absolutely enchanting. Is this real or an illusion?"

In "The Philosophy of Awakening"; The Kingfisher Story Collection [1]

## Purpose

This short piece of communication has the sole purpose of identifying some evidence, supporting our view regarding a possible missing environment-nurturing cultural value [2]. Here, we attempt to examine the existence of cultural research within the boundary of soil degradation, erosion, and pollution topic.

## Method

In what follows, we employ the bibliometric approach that has been presented in Nguyen & Vuong [3]. The search queries used are borrowed from the work of Guo [4]. We also integrate several additional keywords for covering the topic regarding soil degradation ("soil degradation" and "land degradation") and land erosion ("land erosion" and "soil erosion").

After completing the search, the number of publications is narrowed down according to the Research Areas structured by the Web of Science (WoS). The second collection consists of the following research areas: History, Mathematical Methods in Social Sciences, Social Sciences other topics, Public Environmental Occupational Health, Urban Studies, International Relations, Anthropology, Geography, Demography, Arts Humanities other topics, Development Studies, Education Educational Research, Business Economics, Health Care Sciences Services, Pediatrics, Area Studies, Sociology, Government Law, Public Administration, and Psychology.

Finally, we select papers categorized in the *Cultural Studies* research area from the second collection. The whole procedure is displayed in Figure 1. The search is conducted on November 11, 2020. It should be noted that we do not limit the search results by language, document type, or publication time, and utilize the 'Topic' search field when seeking the first collection in the WoS database.

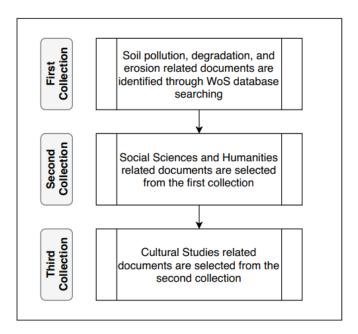


Figure 1: Searching procedure

## Findings

The search yields 73,085 documents about soil contamination, degradation, erosion. However, there remain solely approximately 5%, when we limit the scope to Social Sciences and Humanities research areas (3,605 publications). Finally, We only detect two publications (0.003% of total publications) classified as 'Cultural Studies' research area (see Figure 2).

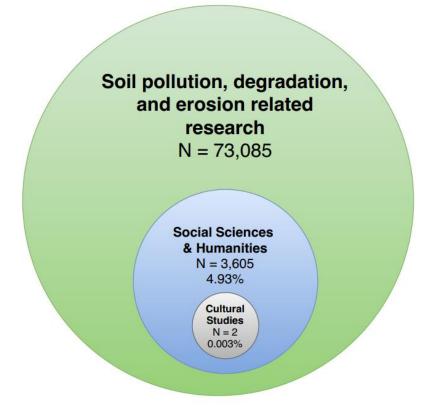


Figure 2: Percentage of Cultural Studies regarding land pollution, degradation, and erosion research

The first study is a proceeding paper presented at the 1st International Conference on Social Sciences Education. The paper's purpose is to evaluate the effectiveness of an educational methodology – Student Teams-Achievement Divisions (STAD) on students' geography learning outcomes in relation to the material of land degradation and its impact on human life [5]. Another study is to propose a strategy that facilitates the transformation of degraded public spaces into social places [6].

### Remarks

Overall, we have found the existence of cultural studies within the boundary of soil contamination, degradation, and erosion research. Still, there are barely two documents which account for less than 0.003% of total publications. Compared to previous findings [7-13], this percentage is relatively small. The main aims of cultural studies in this research field are to assess the strategies that increase human awareness and involve people in restoring land. Both studies mention the dependence of land restoration and protection on actions and interactions of human; nevertheless, no studies explicitly indicate the importance of cultural elements in "healing" the land.

We are aware that this finding is preliminary, and our statement in [2] can potentially be somewhat subversive by nature. Therefore, this communication has no intention of making any conclusion. It rather keeps the finding clean and clear for later use. The effort represents our approach of enabling the mindsponge process to work better and more efficiently in discovering a new paradigm that supports the nurturing of humanistic values for natural protection and a sustainable environment [14,15]. The future research directions will consider possible limitations (data, methods, or analytical framework), in line with [16].

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