

Perspectives of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the Global South: A Bibliometric Study

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ABSTRACT

Artificial Intelligence has gained momentum over a period of time. Its rise poses a great threat to society in various regions. The study aims to focus on the current trends, important themes, and the challenges encountered by the researchers. It also underlines the laws and regulations enacted by the government to control deepfakes as they may endanger the safety of society. The present study conducted a bibliometric study comprising 3,285 articles, adopting R Software and VOSViewer for the analysis. The findings of the study revealed that the USA, UK and China are publishing significantly on AI; Pennycook G is the leading author; and 'fake news,' 'social media,' and 'disinformation' are the major keywords in the published literature. The study is significant for researchers to understand the trends and themes dealt with in the published articles. The study also provides an overview of the highly cited articles in the area of artificial intelligence.

Keywords: AI, Artificial intelligence, *Bibliometrics*, Developing Nations Global South, informetric, Technology.

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INTRODUCTION

The dissemination of false information to cause harm and chaos is known as misinformation. It purposefully disseminates false and erroneous information to deceive others into accepting false accounts of certain situations (Madukwe, 2023; Chen *et al.*, 2015) indicated false information as disproved information. Thus, unconfirmed material before being disseminated and without the intention of causing harm might be considered disinformation.

The use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) was first reported in 1955, John McCarthy hosted a workshop at Dartmouth centered around "artificial intelligence," marking the inaugural appearance of the term and its subsequent rise to prominence. Its use has accelerated the speed of things, reduced human intervention, and saved man hours in mundane activities. Lately, it has been observed in peer media coverage that there are downsides to AI as well. Some unscrupulous people use it to harm society. For instance, it has been reported that AI may be misused during the country's elections.

The ever-growing application of AI in the Global South was predicted for many years (Wall *et al.*, 2013; Zheng *et al.*, 2018), with a variety of emerging potentialities for AI and other advanced technologies which should be embraced (Walsham, 2012). The use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the Global South highlights important issues such "ethical considerations in AI research," "potential benefits of AI," and "challenges in technology adoption." In low-income countries, these issues draw attention to the differences in AI integration and the necessity of customized approaches for ensuring fair access and ethical conduct.

The NITI Aayog has been entrusted with the task of developing a national programme for AI with a focus on research and development in the field. INDIA AI (indiaai.gov.in) is the national portal that serves as a one-stop digital platform to provide information related to AI. The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (Meity) has taken up AI as a rubric programme for harnessing the potential of emerging technologies to promote inclusion and innovation for the upliftment of society.

The Indian Parliament has passed the Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act 2023. It is the first cross-sectoral initiative on personal data protection in India. The Act protects individuals' rights while enabling the sharing of their data for lawful purposes. The Global Partnership on AI (GPAI) Summit was hosted by India in December 2023, and 29 countries participated in using AI for the welfare of humanity. The summit emphasized the inclusive, responsible, safe, and trusted use of AI for the betterment of people by formulating acts, rules, regulations, and policies.



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The Information Technology Act 2021 has made digital platforms accountable for any misuse of AI-generated information, such as deepfakes. One of the latest technical advancements in artificial intelligence is deep-fakes, which are artificial but incredibly realistic sounds, videos, and images produced by devices (Mustak *et al.*, 2023).

LITERATURE REVIEW

A great deal of the research on AI currently in publication concentrates on developed economies, overlooking the unique requirements and environments of LICs, which runs counter to global equity principles. More inclusive research that examines AI's function in LICs is being called for, with a focus on the significance of theoretical frameworks that enable AI catch-up tactics (Khan *et al.*, 2024).

The lack of access to advanced AI technologies in developing countries makes already-existing disparities worse. In LICs, a lack of human resources and digital infrastructure makes it difficult to deploy AI technologies successfully, requiring focused assistance and funding (Mannuru *et al.*, 2023). The way AI contributes to economic development is not widely recognized, with the majority of research concentrating on certain aspects such as social governance and intelligent decision-making (Qin *et al.*, 2024). Research shows that in order to evaluate the wider implications of AI in the health and other sectors, thorough assessments that go beyond technical performance criteria like sensitivity and specificity are required (Cleland *et al.*, 2023).

This paper is motivated by the pressing importance of understanding both the capabilities and risks associated with AI in both creating and combating such content. By examining current trends, tools, and mitigation strategies, this study seeks to contribute to the growing body of knowledge aimed at providing a comprehensive overview on AI and major themes covered in the scholarly literature.

The study highlights the Acts, policies, and initiatives of Govt of India to ensure the trustworthy, safe, responsible and inclusive use of AI. It also highlights various instances where AI has been deployed in healthcare, education and governance in India. Furthermore, the study has underscored the various components of acts to address the challenges of using AI. The study has identified highly cited articles on AI, providing a glimpse of the countries significantly contributing to this theme.

Deployment of AI in Healthcare, Education, and Governance in India

In 2018, NITI Aayog, in its report "National Strategy for Artificial Intelligence #AIFORALL," mentioned the deployment of AI in various sectors:

The implementation of AI in healthcare holds promise for mitigating challenges related to limited access to healthcare

facilities, particularly in rural areas with poor connectivity and a scarcity of healthcare professionals. This can be accomplished through the adoption of AI-driven solutions such as diagnostic tools, personalized treatment plans, early detection of potential pandemics, and imaging diagnostics, among other applications. AI techniques hold utility in forecasting epidemic outbreaks.

AI has the potential to revolutionize the education sector by enhancing pedagogy and implementing systems to inform and assist decision-making among stakeholders and across administrative levels.

Intelligent Tutoring Systems provide various advantages to students by offering customized learning materials as per each child's requirement, preferred learning style, and individual pace of learning. This content is based on their performance and identification of knowledge and skill gaps.

Media and Digital Literacy

Strengthening media and digital literacy emerges as a highly effective and powerful approach to nurturing a healthier connection with information and strengthening democratic societies' ability to resist and respond effectively to online disinformation and other related challenges. (Tsao, 2019; Volkivskyi, 2024).

Media literacy programs aim to encourage audiences to cultivate curiosity regarding sources of information, evaluate their credibility, and engage in critical thinking about the presented material (Stamos *et al.*, 2019). A fundamental strategy for improving media literacy skills involves raising awareness of deepfakes by creating and disseminating high-quality deepfake content (Clayton *et al.*, 2020).

The recent developments in AI plays an essential role in modifying the crux of information and media literacy, affecting every aspect of the information retrieval and generation process, encompassing accessing, searching, filtering, evaluating, and creating. Most existing digital literacy frameworks have been sluggish in addressing the potential implications of AI and lack consistency regarding its influence on information and media literacy (Tiernan *et al.*, 2023).

The research on the application of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the Global South reveals significant gaps, particularly in "inclusivity of research", "access to technology and infrastructure", and "understanding of AI's impact on development". The existing gaps indicate a pressing need to conduct more studies that report on the challenges encountered by the developing nations in leveraging AI for development. There is a lack of empirical studies on the effectiveness and accuracy of AI diagnostic tools in real-world rural settings in the Global South, and a limited analysis of student learning outcomes from AI-based tutoring systems across different socio-economic backgrounds. There is a dearth of studies that focus on the successful implementation

of AI in governance and public service delivery in India. There is a requirement for suitable frameworks to ensure transparency, responsibility, and equality in AI-based governance models. The policy feedback mechanisms are required where research outcomes are used for guiding policy modifications or AI-based intervention initiatives.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- RQ1 What is the current status of development and prevailing research trends?
- RQ2 Which countries are making the most significant contributions to this topic?
- RQ3 Who are the leading authors making substantial contributions to the field of AI?
- RQ4 What types of laws and regulations have been enacted by governments worldwide?
- RQ5 What are the predominant themes addressed in the published documents?

METHODOLOGY

Data Source and Search Strategy

The data for the bibliometrics study was extracted from the Web of Science Core Collection (WoSCC), known for its comprehensive and precise data retrieval capabilities. As a reputable and continuously updated digital bibliographic database, the Web of Science (WoS) is widely regarded as a suitable resource for bibliometric analysis. An advanced search was conducted within the WoS database using the field Topic and the Keystrings- “Artificial intelligence in education (Topic) or use of artificial intelligence in libraries (Topic) or Disadvantages of deep fakes (Topic) or fake news (Topic) or post truth (Topic) or false news (Topic) or fake news (Topic) and social media or Internet (Topic) or audio manipulation (Topic) or video manipulation (Topic) and 2023 or 2022 or 2021 or 2020 or 2019 (Publication Years) and Article (Document Types) and English (Languages) and Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI) or Arts and Humanities Citation Index (A and HCI) (Web of Science Index)”.

The database search was conducted on April 24, 2024 which yielded a total of 11,411 documents. During the screening of the results, a few filters were applied such as 2019-2023, only articles, Eng Lang and Social Sciences Citation Index and Arts and Humanities Citation Index, produced 3,285 results. As a result, 3,285 records were selected for further analysis (Figure 1).

Data Analysis and Visualization

This study used Vosviewer 1.6.13 and the R Bibliometrix package for data collection and analysis. The essential information was gathered, including authorship details, institutional affiliations,

geographical locations, publication venues, keywords, and reference lists.

Vosviewer is a bibliometric visualization tool constructed by Leiden University by (Van Eck and Waltman 2010). It represents the publication's network through graphic displays reflecting the bibliometric network data, which has nodes and links, where nodes represent a given parameter. The size of each node would correspond to the frequency of its occurrence, like the number of publications, keyword appearance, or even the number of citations. Nodes are colored to indicate different clusters identified by their construction through co-occurrence analysis.

Bibliometrix is the package developed by (Aria and Cuccurullo 2017) using R programming tools to conduct a bibliometric study. Another vital tool in checking the impact and quality of research outputs by scientists, countries, journals, or institutions is the H-index. Some metrics, such as the co-authorship, co-occurrence, and co-citation rates, are applied to the analysis.

Government Initiatives

According to India's IT Rules, 2021, intermediate platforms must remove any material found to be fraudulent or created using deepfake within 36 hr. Various nations worldwide have enacted laws to prevent the improper use of deepfake technology. In order to aid in the analysis of the origins and production processes of material, the EU has released recommendations for establishing an independent network of fact-checkers. Tech firms like Google, Meta, and X are also required under the EU's rules to take action against deepfakes and fake accounts on their platforms.

The United States sponsored the bipartisan Deepfake Task Force Act to help the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) combat deepfake technology. Laws that make it illegal to broadcast and distribute deepfake films to influence an election's outcome have been approved in Texas and California. The dissemination of deepfake pornography without consent is illegal in Virginia, according to the law.

Legislation was approved in South Korea that prohibits the distribution of deepfakes that might endanger public safety. Violators may face up to five years in prison. In January 2023, China, the Cyberspace Administration of China, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, and the Ministry of Public Security emphasized that to avoid public confusion, the deepfakes must be identified explicitly.

The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) is developing a specific set of policy guidelines for deepfakes. It focuses on four key components: raising awareness, improving reporting systems, preventing deepfakes, and detecting them. “Identity theft is no joke and is a crime under the Information Technology Act, 2000. The new regulations would regulate not only the offender but also the intermediaries (i.e., social

media platforms like Instagram, Facebook, etc.),” said Shashank Agarwal, Advocate of the Delhi High Court.

The Bletchley Declaration-A collective effort in collaborative spirit-India, US, Canada, Australia, China, Germany, and the European Union are among the twenty-nine nations that have thrown their support behind the effort to stop the "catastrophic harm, either deliberate or unintentional" that comes with the growing use of artificial intelligence.

The government has introduced the 'National AI Portal' [<https://indiaai.gov.in>], consolidating Artificial Intelligence (AI) initiatives

nationwide into one centralized platform. Presently, the portal hosts 1024 national and international articles, 655 news items, 200 videos, 90 research reports, 279 startups, and 120 government initiatives.

In 2020, the Government of India convened RAISE (Responsible AI for Social Empowerment), a groundbreaking global gathering focused on Artificial Intelligence. This event aimed to shape India's vision and strategy for social transformation, inclusion, and empowerment through responsible AI. RAISE drew over 79,000 stakeholders from academia, research, industry, and government, representing 147 countries. The event featured 320

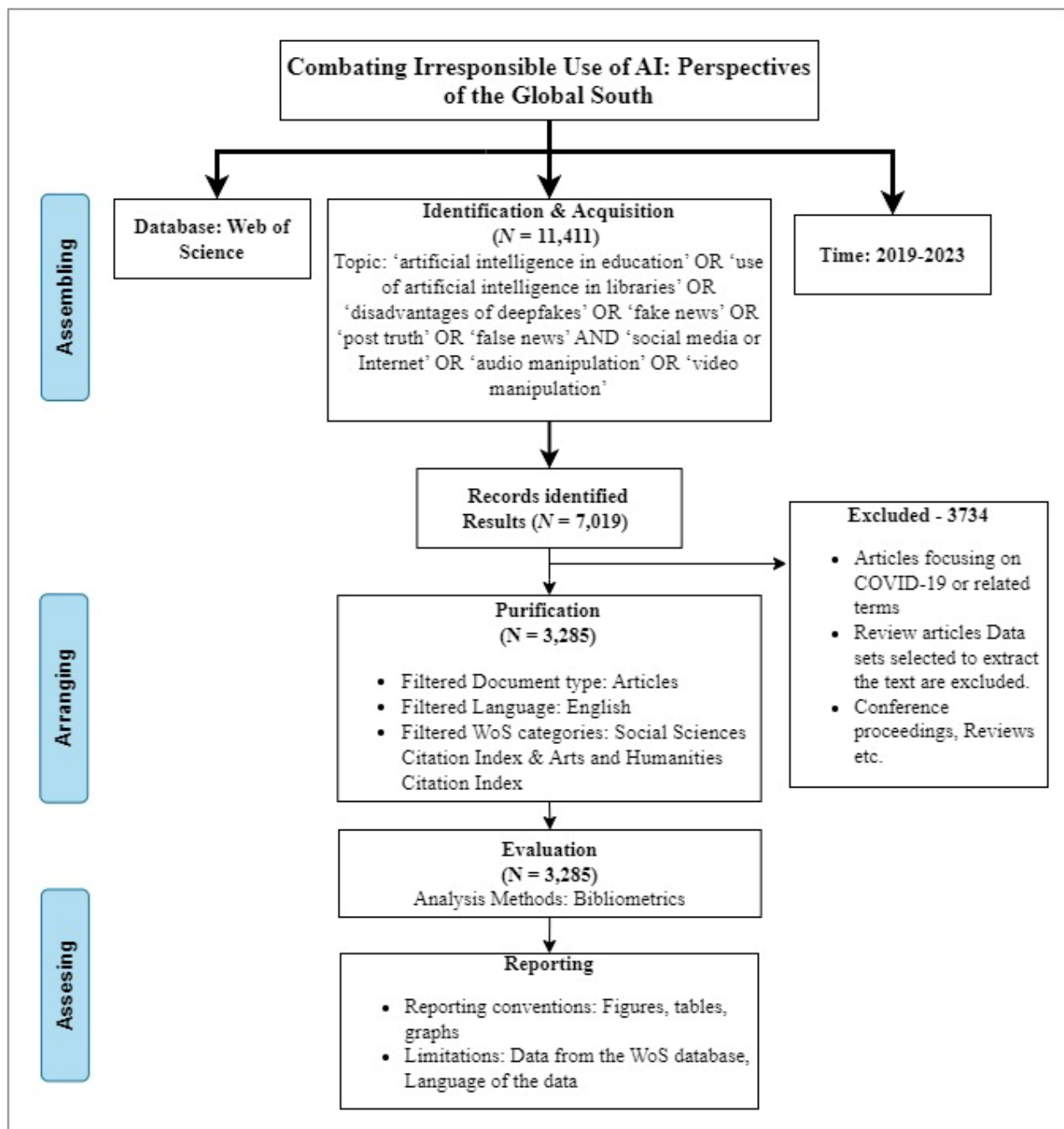


Figure 1: Flowchart.

Table 1: Top 15 Country-Wise Publications and Citations.

Country	Articles	Total Citation	Average Article Citations
USA	865	17787	20.60
United Kingdom	357	5886	16.50
China	250	2336	9.30
Australia	174	1834	10.50
Germany	156	1796	11.50
Spain	151	1650	10.90
Canada	126	3755	29.80
Netherlands	96	1079	11.20
Italy	85	1476	17.40
Brazil	63	350	5.60
France	54	1066	19.70
Korea	52	439	8.40
India	50	620	12.40
Sweden	48	485	10.10
Singapore	47	796	16.90

distinguished speakers from 21 countries (Ministry of Electronics and IT, 2022).

Some Initiatives across the World

On April 29, 2025, Indonesia's Financial Services Authority (OJK) released the most recent Artificial Intelligence (AI) Governance Guidelines, which has encouraged important conversations regarding the prospects and difficulties of using AI in the financial sectors of developing countries. The new guidelines from OJK are a reminder and an invitation to all nations in the Global South to collaborate together to improve their regulatory capabilities for AI (Nugraha, 2025).

Finland sets a commendable example to emulate. As early as 2014, the government initiated an anti-fake news campaign to educate residents, students, journalists, and politicians on effectively countering false information intended to create division. Finland's program also imparts specialized skills and techniques, including methods for discerning trolls or bots by carefully examining their social media profiles (Mackintosh, 2019). (Finnish technology company Reaktor partnered with the University of Helsinki to offer free instruction on various facets of AI to individuals interested in the technology (Elements of AI, 2018).

Social media platforms are also dedicating resources to digital literacy efforts. In 2018, Facebook introduced a Digital Literacy Library in six languages to assist young individuals in critically consuming information and responsibly producing and sharing content (Facebook) In the same year, Twitter collaborated with UNESCO to encourage a more media and information-literate

citizenry in online environments (UNESCO Partners with Twitter on Global Media and Information Literacy Week 2018).

On April 21, 2021, the European Commission unveiled an unprecedented and inaugural comprehensive legal proposal for regulating Artificial Intelligence, known as the Artificial Intelligence Act (AIA) (Ruscheimer, 2023). EU institutions have a significant role in coordinating comparable endeavors, such as launching awareness campaigns throughout Member States to highlight the significance of social media and prudent utilization of emerging technologies. The EU Media Literacy Week, designed to underscore the societal value of media literacy and endorse media literacy initiatives and projects across the EU, represents a positive stride in this direction (European Media Literacy Week, 2019).

DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Annual Distribution of Publications and Citations

A corpus of 3,285 documents was examined in this domain, collectively accumulating 51,046 citations, yielding an average citation frequency of 15.54. The provided data offers a bibliometric insight from 2019 to 2023. It is evident from the Figure 2 that despite a continuous increase in publications, the citations were observed at the peak in 2020, a total of 19,273, followed by 2,192 citations in 2023. Such conflicting lines portray the influence of various factors, potentially including the latency period inherent in citation accrual.

Employing the H-index metric, which denotes the highest rank 'h' wherein the number of citations equals or surpasses the rank,

the overall H-index for the document corpus was determined to be 91. Further, a regression model of the form $y=21417x^{-1.046}$, with an associated coefficient of determination $R^2=0.558$, was employed for fitting to elucidate the temporal evolution of publication volume within this field. This regression analysis indicates a diminishing citation impact for newer publications in contrast to their predecessors

Social Structure Author, Countries (or Regions) and Institutions

Figure 3 underscores tight-knit, collaborative networks that often exist between nations or regions. Illustrated in Figure 3 the web of collaborations on publications related to the significance of libraries and fake news demonstrates robust partnerships across various geographies. Predominantly, scholarly articles in this domain have originated from North America, Asia, and Europe. Leading the charge in both volume of work and international cooperation is the United States, with the United Kingdom not far behind, acting as a secondary hub for scholarly collaboration.

Table 1 showcased that the USA is the research powerhouse, with a high average of 20.6 citations per article, followed by Canada, with an impressive 29.8. Despite the enormous output from China, its average citation count is lower. The high average citation count from France is noteworthy, showcasing impactful research output relative to its article count.

Figure 4 demonstrates the overlay visualization presented appears to depict the relative prominence or frequency of mention of various global university collaborations. The size of the text corresponds to the significance of the institution within the dataset-larger text indicates a greater number of mentions or higher metric scores. Notable institutions like the

University of Cambridge, Nanyang Technological University, and the University of Texas at Austin are prominently displayed at the centre, suggesting their strong influence or high activity in the academic sphere. Surrounding them in the smaller text are other reputable universities from across the globe, signifying a diverse but possibly less prominent representation in the dataset. This visualization assists in assessing the academic landscape, highlighting vital players and their relative positions within the global research network.

Contributions of Authors

VOSViewer was used to perceive the publications, citations, and co-citations of related authors to comprehend the leading scholars in this field and their collaborations. The study identified 25 authors with at least six publications each, with Pennycook G at the forefront with 22 works and 3,676 citations. The top 20 authors, who were co-cited more than 573 times, were included in the author cooperation network diagram Figure 5. When another work simultaneously references two papers or authors, this is known as co-citation. Furthermore, a higher frequency of co-citations typically suggests a stronger relationship and content similarities between the pair of cited works or authors.

Author Productivity over Time

Table 2 illustrates that the most productive authors come from countries such as Canada, the USA, the UK, Netherlands, Ireland, Singapore, Malaysia, and China. Pennycook G has the highest h index (15), which shows his strong productivity in the respective area, followed by Rand Dg and Roozenbeek J at 13. Pennycook G has published 22 articles while Rand Dg has published 13, but the comparable h-index shows that the produced work is highly cited. Pennycook G has the highest citations from the work published

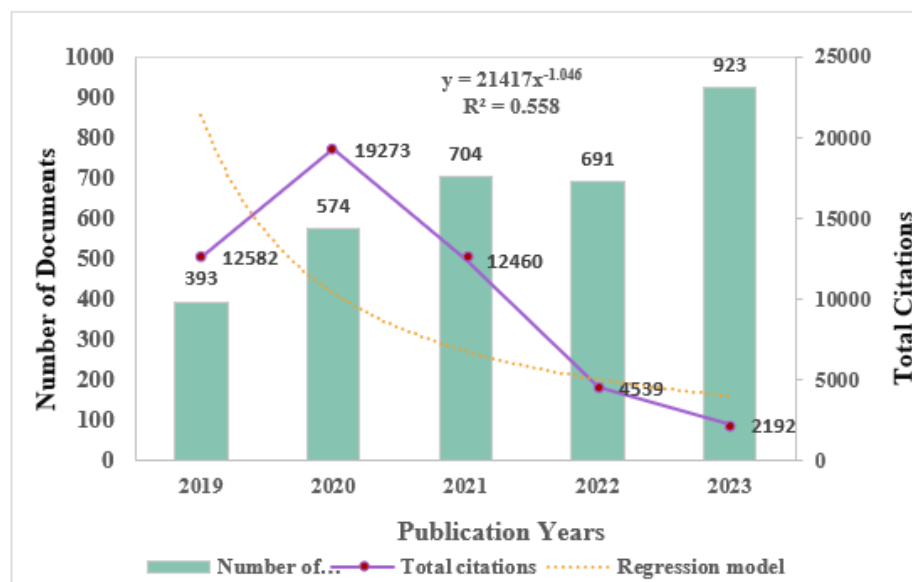


Figure 2: The annual distribution of publications and citations. The regression formula is $y=21417x^{-1.046}$, $R^2=0.558$.

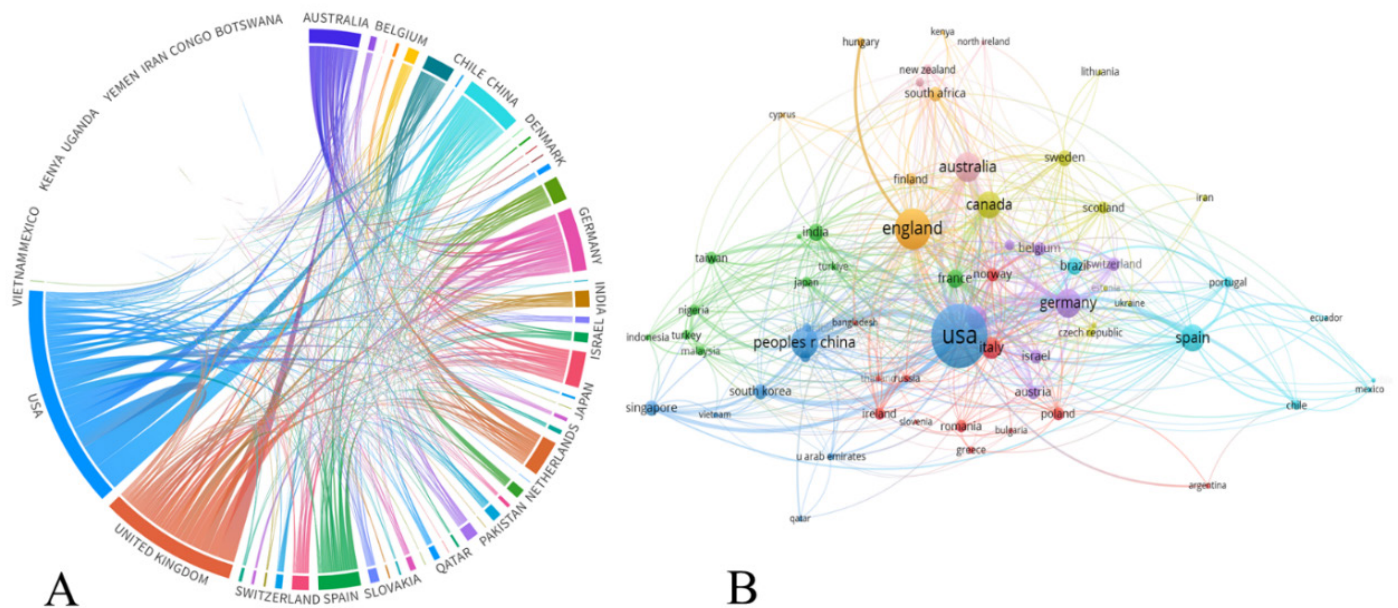


Figure 3: Cooperation chords between countries in fake news encounters through their articles. (A) Chord diagram of cooperation among countries (B) Relationship diagram of countries.

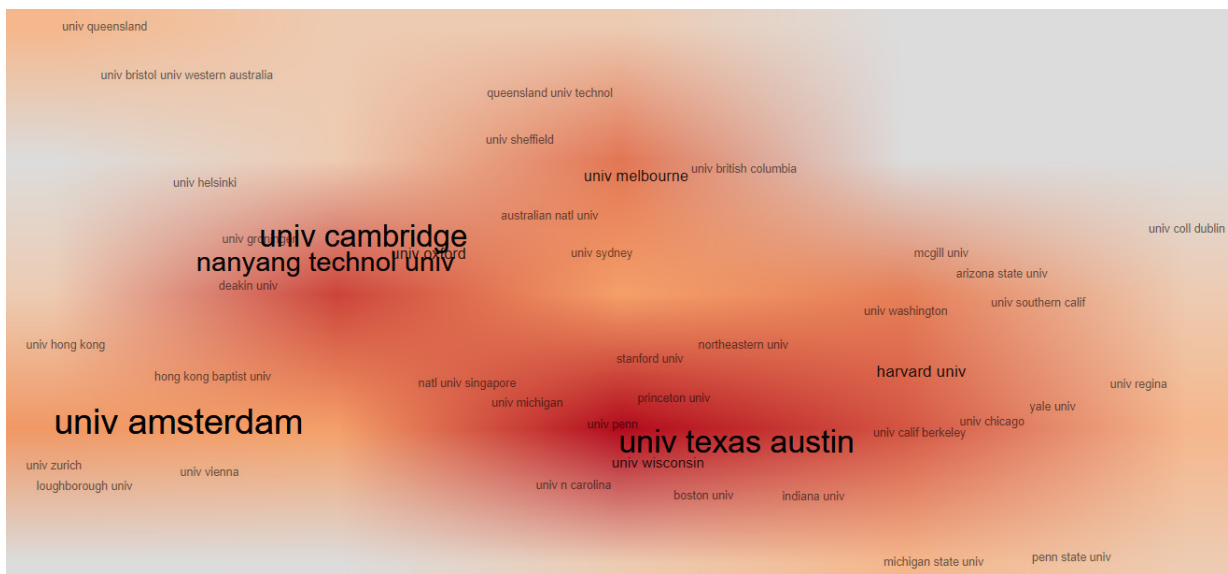


Figure 4: Overlay Graph of Universities.

during 2019-2023, followed by Rand Dg with 3266 citations. This shows that the work is of high quality and is continuously cited by other researchers. Roozenbeek has 1506 citations, though the h-index is 13, which reveals the significant impact of the work.

Van Der Linden S has published 12 articles, has 10 h-index, and has 1564 citations, suggesting highly cited work produced by the author. The top authors are affiliated with Canada, USA and UK with high h-index and citations from the articles published during 2019-2023.

Keyword Co-Occurrences

The overlay graph in Figure 5 displayed predominant themes and emerging trends, highlighting the most frequently discussed

concepts on deepfake news. The analysis revealed 'fake news,' 'social media,' and 'disinformation' as the most impactful keywords, suggesting a strong research focus on the role of social platforms in spreading false information. Conversely, 'emotion,' 'memory,' and 'personality' appeared less frequently, indicating niche but emerging areas of interest. The concept of 'post-truth' politics reflects an acknowledgment of the complex interplay between information, belief systems, and political ideologies.

DISCUSSION

AI tools are akin to double-edged swords. While they can be constructive, they also have the potential to be destructive if used with sinister intentions. Developing nations need to adopt a strategic mechanism for AI involving technological

Table 2: Most Productive Authors over Time.

Author	H-index	Article published		Total Citations		Year	Author Affiliation Country
Pennycook G	15	3	22	1326	3676	2019	Canada
		5		1726		2020	
		7		529		2021	
		3		65		2022	
		4		30		2023	
Rand Dg	13	2	15	1099	3266	2019	USA
		5		1726		2020	
		4		372		2021	
		3		65		2022	
		1		4		2023	
Roozenbeek J	13	1	15	182	1506	2019	UK
		3		933		2020	
		4		279		2021	
		3		68		2022	
		4		44		2023	
Van Der Linden S	10	1	12	182	1564	2019	Netherlands
		3		933		2020	
		4		394		2021	
		2		44		2022	
		2		11		2023	
Murphy G	9	1	11	78	282	2019	Ireland
		2		72		2020	
		4		91		2021	
		3		41		2022	
		1		0		2023	
Tandoc Ec	9	2	13	122	394	2019	Singapore
		1		133		2020	
		4		87		2021	
		4		25		2022	
		2		27		2023	
Hameleers M	8	0	23	0	270	2019	Netherlands
		3		178		2020	
		1		5		2021	
		6		54		2022	
		13		33		2023	
Apuke Od	7	0	15	0	505	2019	Malaysia
		1		43		2020	
		4		418		2021	
		2		10		2022	
		8		34		2023	

Author	H-index	Article published		Total Citations		Year	Author Affiliation Country
Zhang Y	7	1	13	23	1019	2019	China
		3		882		2020	
		2		89		2021	
		1		7		2022	
		4		18		2023	
Wang Y	6	0	19	0	141	2019	China
		2		16		2020	
		2		74		2021	
		8		46		2022	
		7		5		2023	

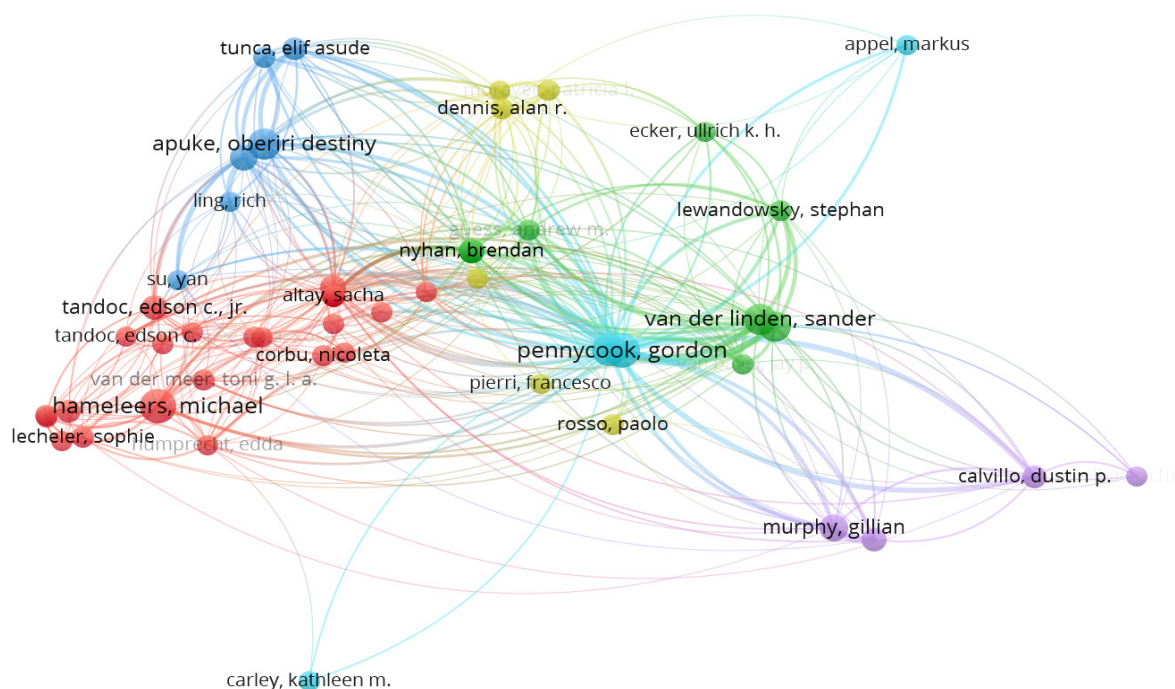


Figure 5: The Network Map of Productive Authors.

innovation while upholding ethical standards. The adoption of AI poses several challenges in the Global South, such as internet penetration, electricity connection, and issues about the severe consequences of using AI.

The present study revealed that the leading authors are associated with countries such as Canada, the USA, the UK, Netherlands, Ireland, Singapore, Malaysia, and China. Pennycook G has published 22 articles, accrued 3676 citations, and has the highest h-index, i.e., 15. USA, UK, and China are the countries highly contributing to artificial intelligence. Academic fraud and inappropriate application of artificial intelligence in research are two ethical problems that the scientific community in developing nations encounters and that compromise the integrity of scientific

pursuits. Figure 6 revealed that 'fake news,' 'social media,' and 'disinformation' are the significant keywords on which most of the research focused upon. Policies that encourage accountability and transparency in AI research are of vital importance in order to preserve credibility and build confidence in scientific findings.

Global engineers and developers are contributing significantly to the competition for reliable AI systems. However, it is crucial to acknowledge the potential for exploitation in the context of the Global South. A few instances of this include the development and implementation of systems that overlook local languages or needs, the use of community data without stakeholder control or consultation, and the exclusion of numerous countries from global governance discussions (Wicker, 2024).

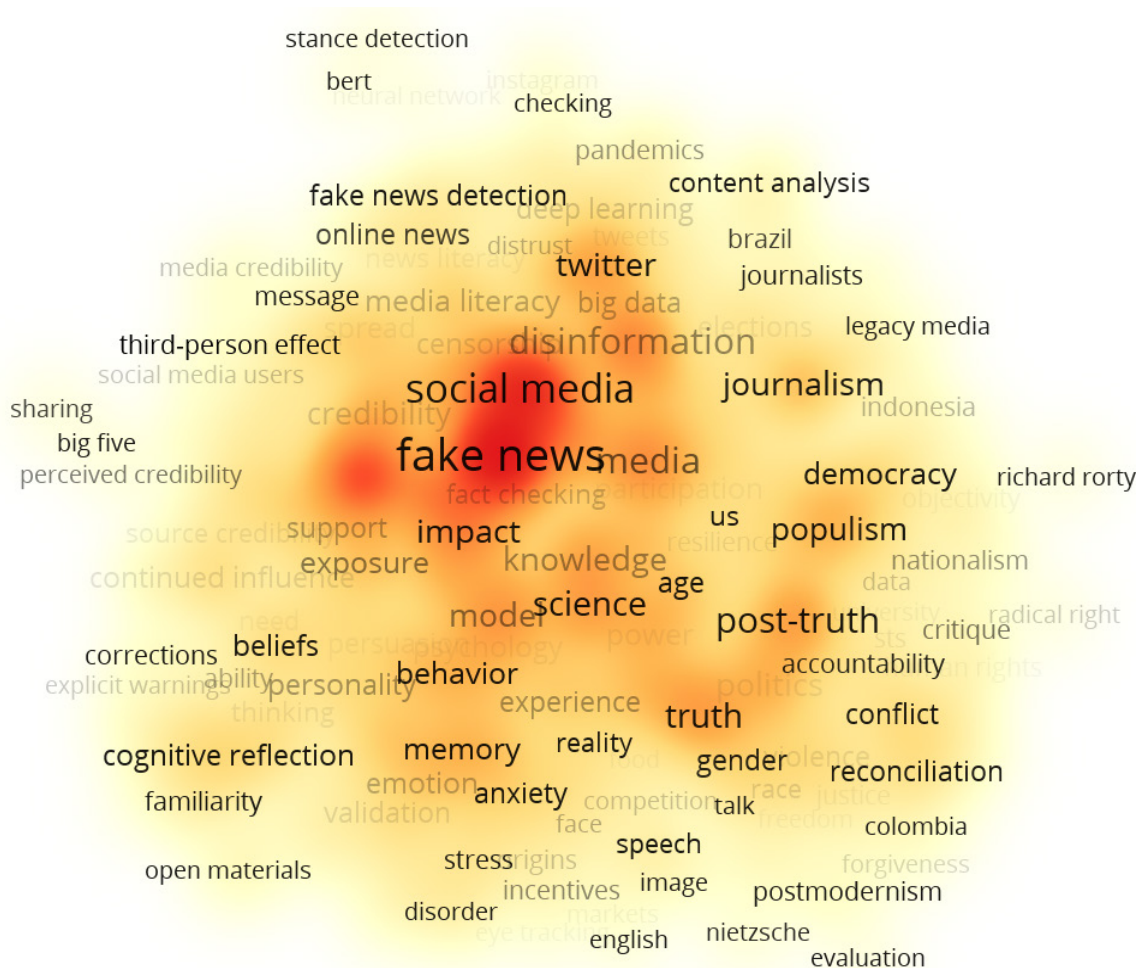


Figure 6: Overlay Map of Keyword Co-Occurrences Based On The Full-Counting Method.

CONCLUSION

The application of AI in the Global South is characterized by challenges in technology adoption, potential benefits across various sectors, and significant ethical considerations in research practices. Addressing these themes is crucial for ensuring that AI contributes to equitable development and does not deepen existing disparities in low-income countries. There are challenges in implementing AI in countries in the Global South. Major obstacles include inadequate legislative frameworks, uneven digital infrastructure, and a shortage of qualified human resources. Furthermore, technological dependence and social hazards like employment displacement-where automation replaces humans in a variety of vocations and occupations-are brought about by the dominance of foreign AI technology. More empirical studies need to focus on the adequacy of AI tools and the results of students' learning from the AI-based system across diverse socio-economic backgrounds. The future studies may elaborate on the challenges and issues LICs are encountering while adopting AI in various sectors.

ABBREVIATIONS

AI: Artificial Intelligence; **DPDP:** Digital Personal Data Protection; **GPAT:** Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence; **LICs:** Low-Income Countries; **RQ1:** Research Question 1 (Current Status of Development and Prevailing Research Trends); **RQ2:** Research Question 2 (Countries Making Significant Contributions); **RQ3:** Research Question 3 (Leading Authors in Artificial Intelligence Research); **RQ4:** Research Question 4 (Laws and Regulations Enacted Worldwide); **RQ5:** Research Question 5 (Predominant Themes in Published Documents); **WoSCC:** Web of Science Core Collection; **WoS:** Web of Science; **SSCI:** Social Sciences Citation Index; **A&HCI:** Arts and Humanities Citation Index; **R:** R Programming Language; **IT:** Information Technology; **EU:** European Union; **DHS:** Department of Homeland Security; **MeitY:** Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology; **RAISE:** Responsible AI for Social Empowerment; **OJK:** Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (Financial Services Authority of Indonesia); **AIA:** Artificial Intelligence Act; **H-index:** Hirsch Index (Research Impact Metric); **USA:** United States of America; **UK:** United Kingdom; **R²:** Coefficient of Determination; **#AIFORALL:** Artificial Intelligence for All; **hr:** Hour(s); **i.e.:** Id Est (That Is).

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

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