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## Mapping Two Decades of Conflict Resolution Research: A Scopus-Based Bibliometric Study

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# Mapping Two Decades of Conflict Resolution Research: A Scopus-Based Bibliometric Study

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**Abstract:** This study offers a systematic bibliometric analysis of global conflict resolution research published between 2000 and 2025. Its aim is to identify publication trends, leading countries and institutions, influential authors, productive journals, and thematic developments within the field, serving as guidance for studies in guidance and counselling. Using the PRISMA protocol, data were solely retrieved from the Scopus database, limited to peer-reviewed English-language journal articles. The final dataset was analysed using VOSviewer to map co-authorship networks, institutional collaborations, citation patterns, and keyword co-occurrence. The results reveal a steady increase in the number of conflict resolution publications, with the most significant growth occurring from 2020 to 2025. The United States emerged as the most prolific contributor, followed by Germany, the United Kingdom, Canada, China, and Spain. Leading institutions such as the University of California, Utrecht University, Southwest University, Tel Aviv University, and Beijing Normal University demonstrate strong collaborative activity. Thematic mapping indicates a sustained research focus on interpersonal conflict, emotion regulation, communication, and peace education. This study provides a comprehensive overview of the structure and evolution of conflict resolution research and highlights opportunities for future investigation, particularly in education and counselling.

**Key Words:** Conflict resolution; Bibliometric analysis; Guidance and counselling; Research trends; VOSviewer mapping

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## INTRODUCTION

Conflict resolution is a multidisciplinary research area that has evolved within peace and conflict studies, psychology, education, counselling, negotiation science, and mediation studies. As a scientific discipline, it investigates structured processes, strategies, and interventions aimed at managing, transforming, and resolving conflicts constructively at interpersonal, organisational, and societal levels (Oviedo, 2016; Gary T. Furlong, 2020; Ceballos-Vacas & Rodríguez-Ruiz, 2023). Instead of viewing conflict solely as a social reality, contemporary research regards conflict resolution as an evidence-based field rooted in theory, empirical research, and practical intervention models (Väyrynen, 2022; Marchetti & Tocci, 2021).

Over the past twenty years, conflict resolution research has seen significant growth, reflecting increasing scholarly interest and methodological sophistication. Originally rooted in peace and international relations studies, the field has progressively incorporated perspectives from counselling

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psychology, education, emotional regulation, interpersonal communication, and negotiation science (Barash, D. P., & Webel, 2021; Hymel & Darwich, 2018). This intellectual expansion indicates that conflict resolution has matured into a broad yet diverse research area, marked by rising publication volumes and thematic variety across academic disciplines.

Despite this growth, conflict resolution research remains conceptually and thematically fragmented. Studies are often conducted within disciplinary silos such as education, psychology, political science, and counselling, each emphasising distinct theoretical frameworks, research methods, and intervention aims (Folger et al., 2024; Grammatikopoulos, 2022). As a result, the field lacks a cohesive understanding of how knowledge structures, research groups, and dominant themes intersect across disciplines. This fragmentation hampers the development of cumulative theory and obscures the intellectual coherence of conflict resolution as a unified research domain.

Addressing this fragmentation requires a systematic mapping of the field's intellectual structure, research development, and thematic patterns. Bibliometric analysis provides a robust methodological approach for examining large bodies of scientific literature by identifying influential authors, institutions, countries, collaboration networks, citation structures, and thematic clusters (Donthu et al., 2021). Unlike narrative reviews, bibliometric methods offer objective, data-driven insights that clarify how research fields evolve, where scholarly influence is concentrated, and which themes dominate or emerge over time. Previous bibliometric studies have explored related areas such as peace studies, mediation, negotiation, and violence prevention (Angelelli & Baer, 2015; Guilherme, 2017). While these studies contribute valuable insights, most focus on specific subfields, limited timeframes, or narrow disciplinary perspectives. Furthermore, existing mappings tend to emphasise international conflict or peacebuilding, often neglecting interpersonal and psychoeducational dimensions of conflict resolution that are central to counselling and educational practice.

To date, no comprehensive bibliometric synthesis has systematically mapped global conflict resolution research across disciplines over an extended period. Cross-disciplinary publication patterns, major contributing countries and institutions, influential authors, and evolving thematic structures remain inadequately integrated and poorly understood. Notably, bibliometric evidence capturing the evolution of conflict resolution research from 2000 to 2025 is largely lacking, creating a significant gap in understanding the field's intellectual development and future research directions. To address this, the present study employs the Scopus database due to its extensive coverage of peer-reviewed journals, standardised indexing, and compatibility with bibliometric analysis tools. The period from 2000–2025 was chosen to reflect the era of accelerated growth in global research and methodological advancement in conflict-related studies. In line with established bibliometric practice, the analysis concentrates on English-language peer-reviewed journal articles to ensure data reliability, scholarly rigour, and international comparability. Accordingly, this study aims to conduct a systematic bibliometric analysis of global conflict resolution research published between 2000 and 2025, specifically mapping four key dimensions of the field.

## METHOD

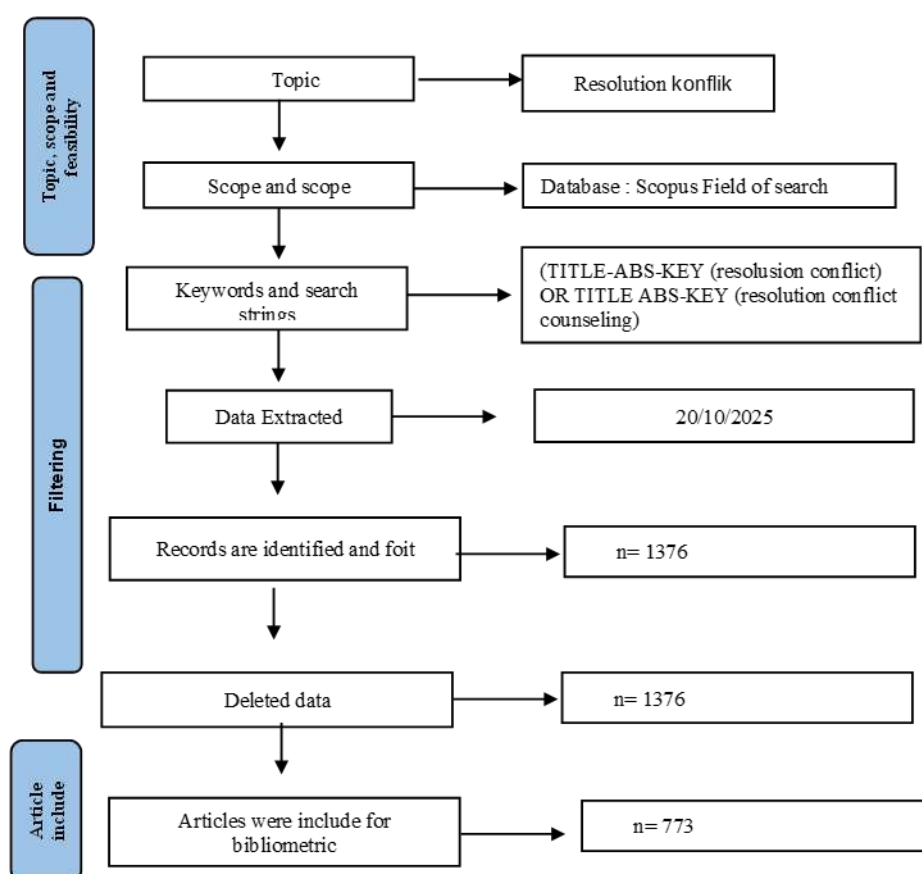
### Research Design

Systematic review, bibliometric analysis, scholarly analysis, and classical literature review are some of the terms used to describe study types that examine published literature on conflict resolution. The use of bibliometric analysis is limited, especially within the field of conflict resolution studies. In this section, we will review several previous studies employing bibliometric analysis to evaluate published literature on workers' mental health. This study adopts bibliometric analysis as its primary research method. Bibliometric analysis is a quantitative science-mapping technique used to explore the structure, development, and intellectual organisation of a research field through statistical analysis of published academic literature (Donthu et al., 2021). Unlike classical literature reviews or narrative scholarly analyses, bibliometric analysis does not aim to interpret individual study findings. Instead, it systematically maps publication trends, citation patterns, co-authorship networks, institutional collaboration, and thematic structures within a large body of literature. Consequently, this study does

not constitute a systematic review or meta-analysis, as it does not synthesise empirical results or evaluate intervention effectiveness. Bibliometric methods are particularly suitable for this study because they enable the identification of key research contributors, influential publications, and emerging thematic clusters in conflict resolution research worldwide. Through quantitative mapping, this approach provides an objective overview of the field's intellectual landscape and research progression from 2000 to 2025.

## Data Sources and Search Strategy

The data for this study were retrieved solely from the Scopus database, chosen for its extensive coverage of high-quality, peer-reviewed international journals, strict indexing standards, and strong compatibility with bibliometric analysis tools such as VOSviewer. Scopus is widely recognised as a reliable source for large-scale bibliometric studies across the social sciences and humanities. A systematic search was conducted on 20 October 2025. The search strategy aimed to identify publications specifically focused on conflict resolution research. The following Boolean search string was used in the title, abstract, and keywords fields: ("conflict resolution" OR "conflict management"). Only journal articles were included to ensure academic rigour and consistency. Conference papers, book chapters, editorials, notes, and reviews were excluded during database filtering. No other databases were consulted to maintain data consistency and prevent duplication.



**Figure 1.** PRISMA diagram on Conflict Resolution

## Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

To ensure methodological clarity and relevance, explicit inclusion and exclusion criteria were applied. Inclusion criteria: (1) The study included publications that met all of the following conditions; (2) peer-reviewed journal articles; (3) published in English; (4) publication period between 2000 and

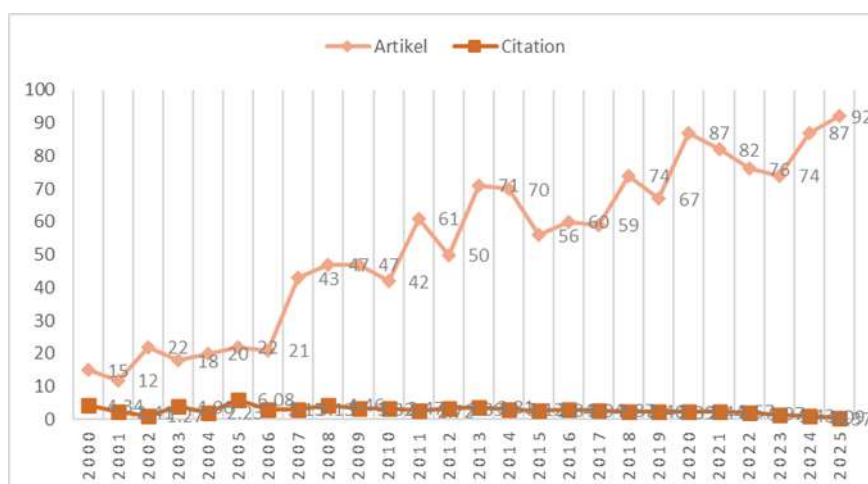
2025; (5) articles explicitly addressing conflict resolution in educational, counselling, psychological, social, or organisational contexts. Exclusion criteria: publications were excluded if they met any of the following conditions: (1) non-journal documents, including editorials, conference proceedings, book chapters, and books; (2) articles not substantively related to conflict resolution despite keyword overlap; (3) biomedical or clinical studies (e.g., randomised controlled trials, clinical interventions) where conflict resolution was not a conceptual or analytical focus. These criteria ensured that the final dataset represented a coherent and relevant body of conflict resolution scholarship suitable for bibliometric mapping.

## Data Analysis

The bibliographic data retrieved from Scopus were exported in compatible formats and analysed using VOSviewer software. Before analysis, data cleaning procedures were undertaken, including removing duplicate records, standardising author and institutional names, and normalising keywords to ensure accuracy. The bibliometric analysis focused on several key aspects: (1) co-authorship networks to examine patterns of scholarly collaboration, (2) institutional and country-level contributions to identify dominant research actors, (3) citation analysis to determine influential authors and publications, and (4) keyword co-occurrence analysis to map thematic structures and research trends. The results were visualised through network and density maps generated by VOSviewer. Consistent with the scope of bibliometric analysis, the findings are interpreted as indicators of research trends, intellectual structures, and thematic evolution, rather than evaluations of intervention effectiveness or empirical outcomes.

## Results

Figure 2 illustrates the yearly distribution of publications and citations related to conflict resolution research from 2000 to 2025. The data reveal a non-linear yet steadily increasing trend in publications, with citation levels remaining relatively low and uneven over the years. During the initial phase (2000–2006), annual publication counts were modest, fluctuating between approximately 12 and 22 articles, indicating the field's early development. Citation numbers were minimal during this period, typically fewer than six citations annually, suggesting limited scholarly visibility and slow academic growth. A significant change occurred in 2007, marked by a sharp increase to over 40 articles published. This milestone signals a publication take-off, as conflict resolution started gaining more academic attention. From 2007 to 2010, publication numbers stabilised at a moderate level (around 42–47 articles annually), reflecting consolidation rather than rapid expansion. Citation levels during this time remained relatively constant, consistent with delayed citation accumulation typical in social science research.

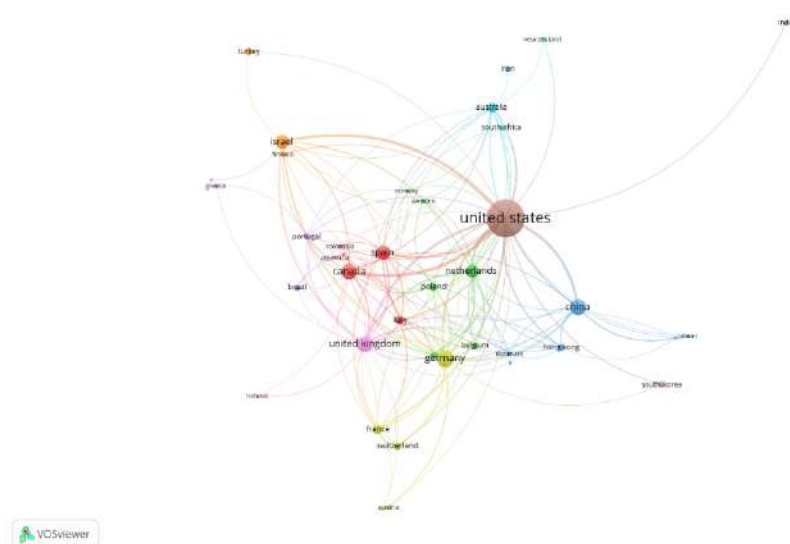


**Figure 2.** Data on articles published from 2000 to 2025

The period 2011–2015 shows increased volatility, with publication output fluctuating between 50 and 71 articles per year. This pattern suggests thematic diversification and expanding research

participation rather than uniform growth. Despite higher output, citation counts did not rise proportionally, indicating that influence was unevenly distributed across publications rather than concentrated in highly cited works. From 2016 onward, the field entered a phase of rapid growth, characterised by consistently higher publication volumes. Annual output exceeded 70 articles after 2018, peaked around 87 articles in 2021, and reached its highest level in 2025 with approximately 92 publications. This sustained increase reflects the maturing of conflict resolution as a research domain with expanding scholarly production.

In contrast, citation trends remained comparatively low and stable throughout the period, with values gradually declining toward the end of the timeframe. This pattern suggests that recent publications, although increasing in quantity, have not yet accumulated substantial citations, likely due to citation lag effects rather than reduced scholarly relevance. Overall, the comparison between pre-2010 and post-2010 dynamics highlights a significant transformation: conflict resolution research evolved from a low-output, formative phase into a high-volume, mature research field after 2010. However, the divergence between publication growth and citation accumulation indicates that the field's expansion has been driven more by productivity and diversification than by immediate citation impact.

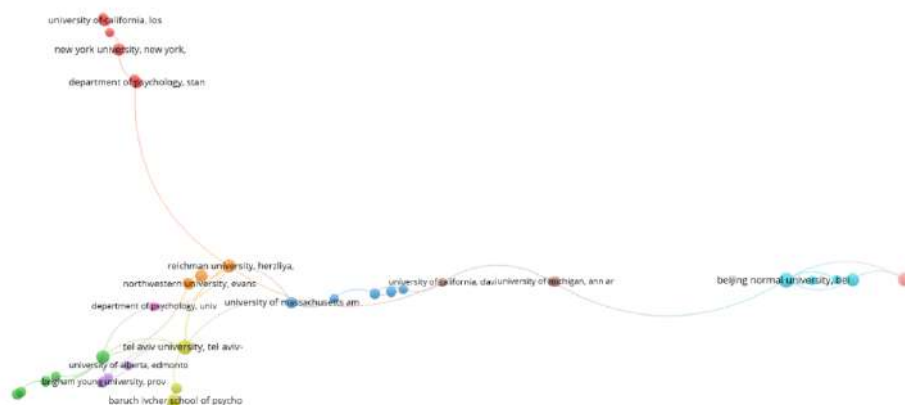


**Figure 3.** Co-authorship network with countries with the highest contributions

Furthermore, the nation with the most significant output of publications is the United States, as evidenced by the figure demonstrating its predominant role in conflict resolution research (see Figure 3). This report encompasses comprehensive studies conducted within the United States and within the sphere of conflict resolution. It also denotes that the United States exerts influence over conflict resolution investigations, with a total of 595 documents, followed by Germany with 118 documents, the United Kingdom with 108 documents, Canada with 108 documents, China with 106 documents, Spain with 86 documents, Israel with 78 documents, the Netherlands with 74 documents, Australia with 44 documents, and France with 41 documents.

Figure 4 illustrates the institutional collaboration network derived from the Scopus dataset. The visualisation underscores several principal institutional nodes, including the University of California system, New York University, Tel Aviv University, and Beijing Normal University, which function as connectors among geographically and disciplinarily diverse research groups. Notably, node size and link strength within this network represent the frequency of affiliations and collaborative relationships, rather than thematic focus. Prominent research universities are characterised by their substantial publication outputs across multiple disciplines, particularly in areas where conflict-related terminology is prevalent. The network structure indicates that conflict resolution concepts intersect with broader

research themes in psychology, social relations, and cognitive science, rather than constituting a closed, self-sufficient institutional community.



**Figure 4.** Co-authorship network of the most contributive organisations

The dispersion of institutional clusters across regions further indicates that conflict resolution research is embedded within global interdisciplinary collaboration patterns, rather than being concentrated in a limited number of specialised centres. This finding emphasises the importance of cautious interpretation of raw document counts and supports using bibliometric mapping mainly as a tool for identifying structural relationships and research connectivity, not absolute expertise.

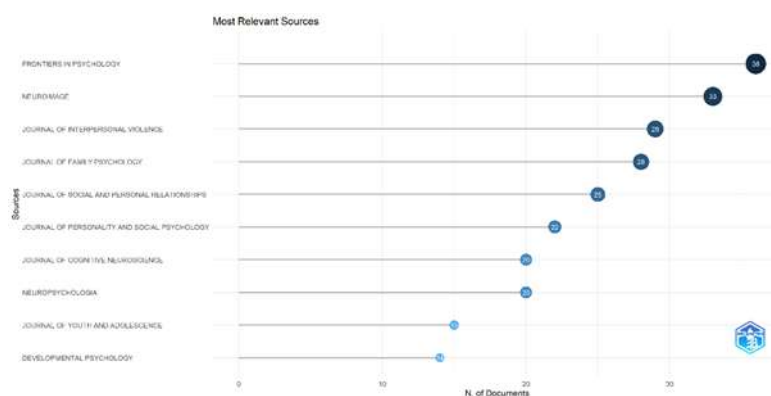
**Table 1.** Ten organisations that contributed most to conflict resolution publications

Organisation	Year	Documents
University Of California	2000-2025	1169
Universiteit Utrecht	2000-2025	839
Southwest University	2000-2025	777
Tel Aviv University	2000-2025	460
University Of Toronto	2000-2025	426
Beijing Normal University	2000-2025	336

Table 1 displays the main institutional affiliations represented in the Scopus-indexed dataset retrieved using conflict resolution–related search terms from 2000 to 2025. The results reflect the presence of institutions within the retrieved literature, rather than exclusive specialisation in conflict resolution as a standalone field. Among the identified institutions, the University of California system has the highest number of affiliated documents ( $n = 1,169$ ), followed by Utrecht University ( $n = 839$ ) and Southwest University ( $n = 777$ ). Other notable contributors include Tel Aviv University ( $n = 460$ ), the University of Toronto ( $n = 426$ ), and Beijing Normal University ( $n = 336$ ).

It is important to note that these figures represent the frequency of institutional affiliations appearing in publications retrieved through conflict resolution–related keywords, rather than publications solely dedicated to conflict resolution research. Large, multidisciplinary institutions such as the University of California and the University of Toronto produce significant amounts of research across various fields, increasing the likelihood of keyword overlap with conflict-related terminology in psychology, social sciences, health sciences, and interdisciplinary studies. Therefore, institutional contributions in this bibliometric context should be viewed as a measure of research visibility and cross-disciplinary engagement with conflict-related themes, rather than as a direct indicator of institutional expertise or dominance in conflict resolution scholarship. This pattern illustrates how conflict resolution concepts intersect with broader research areas, including counselling, education, social psychology, and organisational studies.

Overall, the institutional analysis demonstrates that conflict resolution research is primarily conducted within large, research-oriented universities, especially those with strong interdisciplinary approaches. This underscores the need for careful interpretation when attributing thematic leadership to institutions in extensive bibliometric datasets and highlights the value of additional analyses such as keyword clustering and subject-area filtering to enhance thematic accuracy. Notably, node size and link strength in this network reflect the frequency of affiliation and the extent of collaborative connections, rather than specific thematic expertise. Large research-driven universities stand out because of their substantial publication output across various disciplines where conflict-related terminology appears. The network structure indicates that conflict resolution–related ideas intersect with broader fields such as psychology, social relations, and cognitive science, rather than forming isolated, self-contained institutional communities. The distribution of institutional clusters across regions further suggests that conflict resolution research is part of global interdisciplinary collaboration patterns, rather than being confined to a limited number of specialised centres. This reinforces the importance of cautious interpretation of raw document counts and supports using bibliometric mapping mainly to identify structural relationships and research networks, not to measure absolute expertise.



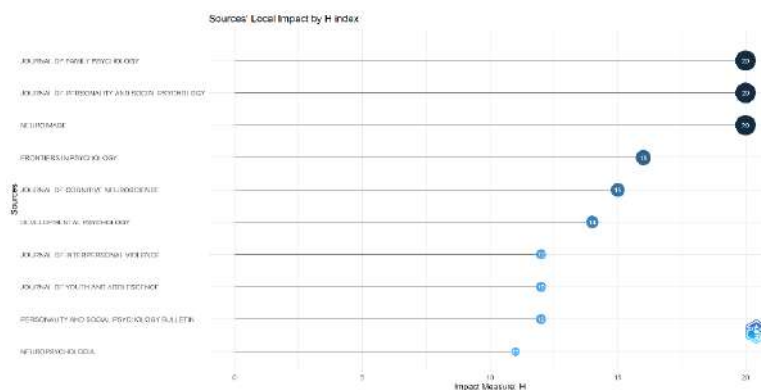
**Figure 5.** Top ten journals documenting the largest contributions to conflict resolution theme publications

Figure 5 displays the most significant journals contributing to the conflict resolution–related literature within the retrieved Scopus dataset. Rather than indicating disciplinary dominance in a narrow sense, the source distribution reflects the interdisciplinary spread of conflict resolution concepts across psychological, social, and cognitive research areas. *Frontiers in Psychology* emerges as the most productive source, contributing 36 documents. This prominence can be attributed to the journal’s broad psychological scope, openness to interdisciplinary themes, and emphasis on applied psychological processes such as emotion regulation, interpersonal dynamics, and social behaviour—core elements often linked to conflict resolution research. Its publication pattern suggests that conflict resolution is most actively explored within general and applied psychology frameworks, rather than as a standalone discipline.

A second cluster of highly productive journals, including *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* (29 documents), *Journal of Family Psychology* (28 documents), and *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships* (25 documents), indicates that conflict resolution research is strongly rooted in interpersonal, relational, and family-oriented contexts. These outlets emphasize empirical studies of conflict processes within close relationships, social systems, and developmental settings, highlighting the field’s applied and psychosocial focus. High-impact social psychology journals, such as the *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology* (22 documents), further strengthen the theoretical foundations of conflict resolution research. Contributions in these journals typically concentrate on cognitive, emotional, and motivational mechanisms underlying conflict behaviour, negotiation, and cooperation, thereby shaping the conceptual core of the field. Notably, the presence of neuroscience-oriented journals such as *NeuroImage* (33 documents), *Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience* (20 documents), and *Neuropsychologia* (20 documents) reveals an important interdisciplinary overlap. Rather than indicating

a primary neuroscientific focus on conflict resolution, this pattern reflects the conceptual transfer of conflict-related constructs (e.g., cognitive control, emotional conflict, social decision-making) into neurocognitive research contexts. These journals help in understanding the neural and cognitive bases of conflict processing, although they often do not explicitly engage with conflict resolution theories as defined in the social or educational sciences. Finally, the inclusion of developmentally oriented journals such as *Journal of Youth and Adolescence* (15 documents) and *Developmental Psychology* (14 documents) underscores the increasing academic attention to conflict resolution across different stages of life. These sources emphasise developmental trajectories, socialisation processes, and educational contexts, reinforcing the importance of conflict resolution research for applied interventions and policy-making.

Overall, the source analysis shows that conflict resolution research is both methodologically and conceptually spread across numerous disciplinary fields, with psychology-based journals being the main publication venues. The variety of sources confirms that conflict resolution functions as a cross-disciplinary research theme, embedded within broader studies of social interaction, emotional regulation, cognition, and development. This interdisciplinary spread further supports the use of bibliometric mapping to clarify the field's intellectual structure and thematic boundaries.

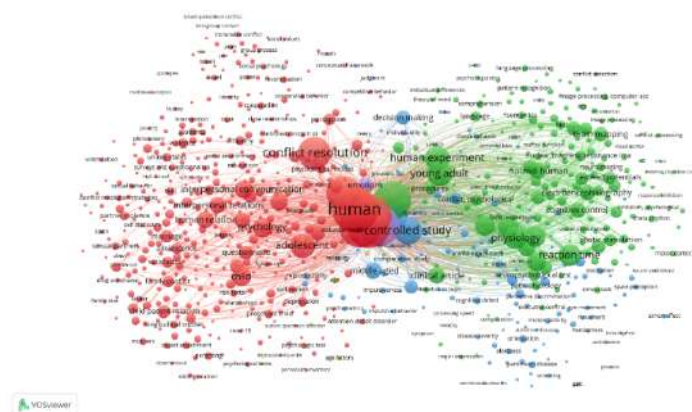


**Figure 6.** Top ten journals' citation contributions to conflict resolution publications

Figure 6 illustrates the local impact of publication sources based on the H-index within the analysed dataset, rather than the total citation counts accumulated over each journal's entire lifespan. It is important to highlight that the H-index values presented here specifically reflect impact confined to the conflict resolution-related corpus retrieved through the defined Scopus search strategy, not the overall citation performance of these journals across all disciplines. Within this limited dataset, the *Journal of Family Psychology*, *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, and *NeuroImage* exhibit the highest local H-index values ( $H = 20$ ). This signifies that, for each of these journals, at least 20 articles in the dataset have received at least 20 citations from publications indexed in the same conflict resolution corpus. Therefore, these figures should be regarded as indicators of the journals' internal influence and citation persistence within the thematic domain, rather than as measures of their absolute or global scientific impact.

Journals such as *Frontiers in Psychology* ( $H = 18$ ) and *Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience* ( $H = 15$ ) demonstrate significant thematic relevance, indicating that conflict resolution research published in these outlets receives consistent scholarly recognition within psychology- and cognition-focused subfields. Meanwhile, journals including *Developmental Psychology*, *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, and *Journal of Youth and Adolescence* show moderate local H-index values, reflecting specialised but ongoing engagement with conflict-related topics, especially in developmental and relational contexts. The relatively modest H-index values across sources are methodological artefacts of the study's intentionally narrow thematic focus, temporal boundaries (2000–2025), and reliance on a single database (Scopus). Unlike global citation metrics, local H-index analysis highlights the structural position of journals within a specific research domain, allowing comparisons of thematic influence rather than disciplinary prestige. Overall, the source-level analysis indicates that conflict resolution research is dispersed across various psychological, relational, and cognitive journals, rather than being concentrated

in a single specialist outlet. This dispersion supports the view that conflict resolution acts as a cross-cutting research theme woven into multiple intellectual domains, rather than as a standalone discipline.



**Figure 7.** Co-occurrence network of study themes based on author keywords

The keyword co-occurrence analysis was performed to identify the thematic structure and intellectual organisation of conflict resolution research within the specified dataset. To ensure analytical relevance and reduce noise, a minimum occurrence threshold was implemented, and keywords were standardised through normalisation procedures (e.g., merging singular and plural forms and removing methodological and biomedical indexing terms). After data cleaning, the resulting keyword network reflects the conceptual landscape of conflict resolution research rather than raw database indexing artefacts. The visualisation generated by VOSviewer reveals three main thematic clusters, indicating that conflict resolution research is organised around interconnected but distinct domains.

### Cluster 1: Interpersonal and Social-Psychological Conflict Processes (Red Cluster)

The largest cluster focuses on keywords such as conflict resolution, interpersonal communication, human relations, emotion, adolescence, family relations, and social psychology. This cluster forms the core intellectual foundation of the field, highlighting conflict as a relational and communicative phenomenon. Research in this area primarily examines interpersonal dynamics, emotional regulation, social interaction, and conflict management across developmental stages, particularly in family, educational, and community settings. The prominence of this cluster indicates that interpersonal conflict remains the leading and most developed research area.

### Cluster 2: Experimental, Behavioural, and Clinical Contexts (Blue Cluster)

The second cluster includes keywords such as controlled study, clinical article, decision making, young adult, and middle-aged. This thematic grouping reflects the methodological and empirical focus of conflict resolution research, where experimental designs and applied behavioural studies are used to explore conflict-related processes. Although these studies add empirical rigour, their position on the edge of the main cluster suggests that experimental and clinical methods mainly act as supporting approaches rather than central theoretical ones in the field.

### Cluster 3: Cognitive, Physiological, and Neuroscientific Perspectives (Green Cluster)

The third cluster encompasses keywords such as physiology, cognitive control, reaction time, language processing, and human experiment. This cluster signifies the rise of cognitive and neuropsychological perspectives in conflict resolution research, emphasising underlying mechanisms



increased connectivity among keywords in this phase reflects a diversification of research orientations, with greater methodological variation and an expanded population focus. Importantly, these themes remain strongly linked to earlier core concepts, indicating thematic extension rather than replacement.

### Later Phase (circa 2017–2020)

In the later period, indicated by light green-to-yellow clusters, newer keywords emerge related to learning-related processes, developmental stages, and applied contexts. These keywords appear at the margins but retain structural links to central nodes such as conflict resolution and interpersonal relations. This pattern indicates a gradual integration of applied and context-specific perspectives within the existing conceptual framework.

### Overall Temporal Pattern

Throughout the entire analysed period, the overlay visualisation does not reveal sudden thematic breaks or isolated temporal clusters. Instead, the network illustrates a cumulative, evolving research structure, in which foundational themes from earlier periods persist as newer topics progressively integrate into the field. The persistent presence of interconnected keywords across different time frames indicates ongoing scholarly engagement and thematic consistency. Overall, the temporal mapping shows that conflict resolution research has developed through gradual thematic expansion, characterised by the addition of new research focuses without the loss of core concepts. This pattern reflects a maturing research domain with increasing conceptual breadth while maintaining intellectual continuity.

## CONCLUSION

This bibliometric study provides an interpretative insight into how conflict resolution research has developed globally from 2000 to 2025. The increasing number of publications, especially after 2010 and continuing to rise through 2025, shows that conflict resolution has shifted from a somewhat fragmented field to a mature, growing interdisciplinary area. This pattern reflects growing academic recognition of conflict resolution as a key issue across various fields rather than a peripheral or isolated topic. Globally, the prominence of countries such as the United States and several European and Asian nations indicates that conflict resolution research is largely driven by research-intensive systems with strong interdisciplinary frameworks. The concentration of institutional prominence within large universities underscores that the field's growth is closely connected to broader academic networks in which the psychological, social, and cognitive sciences intersect. This trend suggests that conflict resolution is progressing not through narrowly focused centres, but via cross-disciplinary integration within major research hubs.

The intellectual framework of conflict resolution research is primarily rooted in psychology and social science-oriented fields, as evidenced by the prominence of journals focused on interpersonal behaviour, social relationships, emotional processes, and cognitive mechanisms. The existence of neuroscience- and cognition-oriented publications further indicates that the field is increasingly guided by explanatory models that address underlying behavioural and cognitive processes. Instead of signifying thematic fragmentation, this spread reflects the broader development of conflict-related concepts into related intellectual areas. Nonetheless, the bibliometric mapping also uncovers several ongoing gaps. The field remains thematically scattered, with limited cross-disciplinary integration and weak consolidation of theoretical models. Furthermore, although the number of publications has grown significantly, the uneven citation distribution suggests that intellectual influence is concentrated within a small number of key works, presenting opportunities for enhanced theoretical integration and the accumulation of knowledge. In addition, the dominance of English-language publications and Scopus-indexed journals underscores structural limitations in capturing conflict resolution research emerging from non-English-speaking regions and alternative publication ecosystems. This imbalance underscores the need for future studies to incorporate broader data sources, more refined search strategies, and subject-area filtering to enhance thematic precision and global representativeness.

Overall, this bibliometric analysis shows that conflict resolution research is progressing towards greater interdisciplinarity and international visibility, but still faces challenges related to conceptual clarity and thematic integration. By mapping the field's intellectual landscape, this study offers a basis for future research aimed at consolidating theoretical approaches, enhancing cross-disciplinary dialogue, and exploring underrepresented themes within conflict resolution scholarship.

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