



# The Role of Civil Society Organizations in Democratic Consolidation: Evidence from Emerging Economies

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**ABSTRACT:** Civil society organizations (CSOs) play a critical role in consolidating democracy in emerging economies by promoting governance, accountability, and citizen participation. This mini-review synthesizes literature from 2010 to 2025, focusing on the contributions of NGOs, community-based organizations, and grassroots movements to democratic development. Using a systematic review approach guided by the PRISMA framework, relevant peer-reviewed articles were identified from Scopus, Web of Science, Google Scholar, and ScienceDirect. The findings indicate that CSOs strengthen democratic governance by fostering transparency, facilitating dialogue between governments and citizens, and advocating for inclusive policy-making. They enhance government accountability through monitoring public spending, promoting anti-corruption initiatives, and supporting election oversight. Moreover, CSOs encourage civic engagement by mobilizing communities, providing voter education, and enabling participation in social movements addressing human rights, social justice, and equality. In contexts where state capacity is limited, CSOs also deliver essential social services such as education, healthcare, and disaster relief, thereby complementing governmental functions. However, CSOs face challenges including legal and political restrictions, limited financial resources, governmental interference, and the risks of digital misinformation, which can hinder their effectiveness and credibility. The review emphasizes that enabling environments, institutional reforms, and capacity-building initiatives are essential to maximize the impact of civil society in democratic consolidation. Future research should explore comparative analyses across emerging economies, the role of digital activism, and the long-term impact of grassroots movements on democratic stability. Overall, this study underscores the indispensable role of CSOs in fostering resilient, participatory, and accountable democratic systems.

**KEYWORDS:** Civil society organizations; democratic consolidation; emerging economies; governance; citizen participation; grassroots movements; NGOs

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## 1. Introduction

Democracy, as a system of government, emphasizes the participation of citizens in decision-making, the protection of civil liberties, and the rule of law [1, 2]. In emerging economies, democratic consolidation, the process by which democratic institutions, norms, and practices become stable, resilient, and self-sustaining, is a critical milestone for political stability, economic development, and social cohesion. Emerging economies often face unique challenges to consolidation, including political instability, corruption, limited institutional capacity, and social inequalities. In this context, strengthening democratic processes requires the active involvement of multiple stakeholders beyond formal political institutions [3, 4].

CSOs are key actors in this ecosystem. CSOs encompass a diverse range of entities, including non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community-based organizations (CBOs), advocacy groups, professional associations, and grassroots movements. These organizations operate independently of the state and often represent the interests, concerns, and aspirations of marginalized or underrepresented groups. Their activities can include service delivery, advocacy, policy monitoring, community mobilization, and awareness-raising, all of which contribute to shaping public opinion and influencing governance practices [5, 6].

The role of CSOs in emerging economies is particularly significant because they serve as intermediaries between citizens and the state, fostering transparency, accountability, and civic engagement. By monitoring government actions, advocating for policy reforms, and mobilizing communities, CSOs help hold institutions accountable and promote participatory governance. They also provide platforms for marginalized voices to be heard, which strengthens the inclusiveness of democratic processes [7, 8]. Furthermore, CSOs often complement state efforts in areas where institutional capacity is limited, contributing to social service provision, development initiatives, and human rights protection. Their capacity to adapt to local contexts and engage communities at the grassroots level enhances both the legitimacy and responsiveness of democratic institutions [9, 10].

Despite the recognized importance of democracy and CSOs, much of the literature on emerging economies focuses on electoral politics, institutional reforms, or macroeconomic indicators, while fewer studies systematically analyze how CSOs contribute to democratic consolidation [4, 11]. There remains a gap in synthesizing empirical and theoretical evidence on the mechanisms through which CSOs enhance governance, accountability, and social change. The objective of this mini-review is to address this gap by synthesizing existing studies on the role of CSOs in emerging economies. Specifically, it aims to examine how CSOs influence governance structures, promote accountability, and facilitate citizen participation, thereby contributing to the consolidation of democracy. By integrating evidence across different contexts, this review seeks to provide a comprehensive understanding of the multifaceted contributions of civil society to democratic resilience, offering insights for policymakers, practitioners, and scholars interested in strengthening democratic systems in transitional and emerging political landscapes.

## 2. Methodology

### 2.1. Review design.

This study adopts a systematic mini-review approach guided by the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) framework. PRISMA provides a structured and transparent method for identifying, screening, assessing eligibility, and including relevant studies, ensuring reproducibility and methodological rigor. The systematic mini-review approach allows for a focused synthesis of existing literature while maintaining transparency in study selection and evaluation.

### 2.2. Search strategy.

A comprehensive search was conducted across multiple academic databases, including Scopus, Web of Science, Google Scholar, and ScienceDirect, to capture a wide range of studies on civil society organizations (CSOs) and democratic consolidation. Keyword combinations included “civil society organizations” AND “democratic consolidation,” “NGOs” AND “governance” AND “emerging economies,” “grassroots movements” AND “democracy,” and “civil society” AND “political accountability.” The search was designed to be sufficiently broad to encompass various perspectives on CSO contributions while remaining focused on the central themes of governance, accountability, and citizen participation in emerging economies.

### 2.3. Inclusion criteria.

To ensure relevance and quality, the review included only peer-reviewed journal articles published between 2010 and 2025. Eligible studies focused on emerging or transitional economies and explicitly discussed the role of civil society in governance, political accountability, citizen participation, or democratic reforms. Only articles written in English were considered.

### 2.4c Exclusion criteria.

Studies that did not meet the inclusion criteria were excluded. Specifically, non-peer-reviewed publications, articles unrelated to democratic governance, studies focused solely on developed economies, and duplicate records were removed from consideration to maintain the quality and relevance of the review.

### 2.5. PRISMA flow process.

The article selection process followed the four-stage PRISMA framework (Figure 1). In the identification stage, studies were retrieved from the selected databases using the defined keyword combinations. During the screening stage, duplicate articles were removed, and the titles and abstracts were assessed for potential relevance. The eligibility stage involved a full-text review to confirm that studies met the inclusion criteria. Finally, articles that satisfied all eligibility requirements were included in the review synthesis. This structured process ensures methodological transparency and provides a clear rationale for study selection, allowing for replicability and comprehensive coverage of the topic.

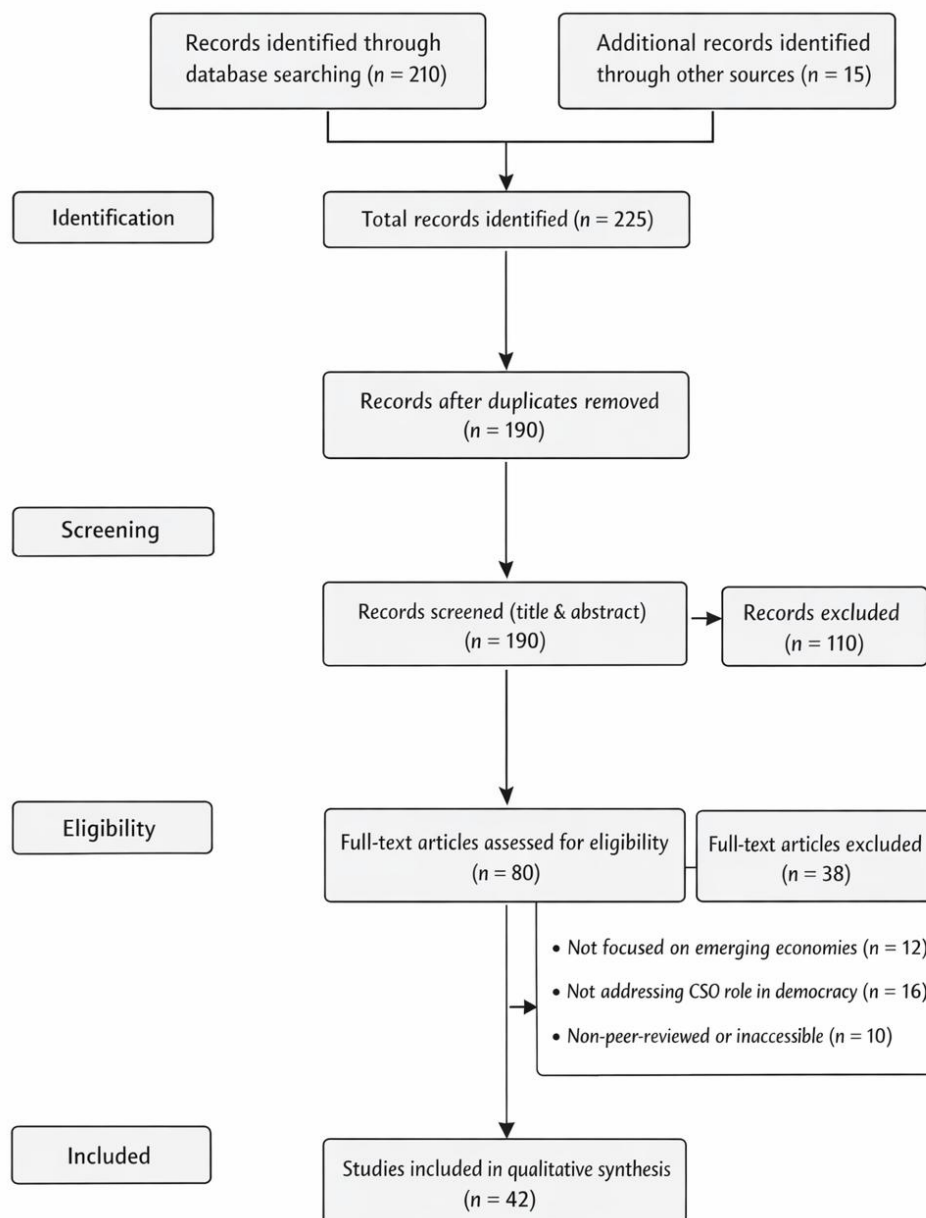


Figure 1. PRISMA 2020 flow diagram for article selection.

### 3. Key Roles of CSO in Democratic Consolidation

CSOs play a multifaceted and indispensable role in promoting democratic consolidation, particularly in emerging and transitional economies. Democratic consolidation refers to the process through which democratic norms, institutions, and practices become deeply embedded and self-sustaining within a society, reducing the likelihood of democratic regression. In contexts where state institutions are often weak, underdeveloped, or perceived as unresponsive, CSOs provide alternative avenues for fostering democratic values, encouraging citizen participation, and holding governing authorities accountable. The contributions of CSOs to democratic consolidation are diverse, encompassing governance facilitation, accountability oversight, citizen mobilization, social advocacy, and service provision [12, 13]. Table 1 shows a key role of CSOs in democratic consolidation.

**Table 1.** Key roles of CSOs in democratic consolidation.

Key Role	Description	Mechanisms / Examples	References
Promoting Democratic Governance	CSOs create platforms for transparency, inclusivity, and citizen participation in policymaking. They bridge gaps between governments and communities, strengthening institutional legitimacy and trust.	Town hall meetings, policy workshops, consultative committees, dialogue platforms, public consultations.	[14–17]
Enhancing Government Accountability	CSOs monitor government actions, expenditures, and policy implementation, reducing corruption and inefficiency. They support credible democratic practices by promoting transparency.	Anti-corruption campaigns, investigative reporting, policy monitoring, election monitoring.	[18, 19]
Strengthening Citizen Participation	CSOs mobilize citizens beyond elections, encouraging grassroots involvement, civic education, and political activism. They empower marginalized groups and youth to participate effectively.	Voter education programs, civic awareness campaigns, skills training for political activism.	[20–22]
Supporting Social Movements and Advocacy	CSOs facilitate movements and advocacy for social justice, human rights, and equality. They amplify marginalized voices and influence public policy and legislation.	Campaigns, protests, lobbying, advocacy programs, shaping legislative agendas.	[23, 24]
Providing Social Services and Community Development	CSOs fill gaps in essential services, improving education, healthcare, disaster relief, and livelihoods. This enhances public trust and reinforces democratic legitimacy.	Direct service provision, community development projects, livelihood programs.	[6, 25, 26]
Overall Impact on Democratic Consolidation	CSOs perform multiple roles—governance facilitation, accountability monitoring, citizen mobilization, advocacy, and service provision—ensuring inclusive, responsive, and participatory democracy.	Combination of all mechanisms above to strengthen institutional trust, citizen engagement, and democratic resilience.	[27, 28]

### 3.1. Promoting democratic governance.

One of the primary roles of CSOs is to promote democratic governance by creating mechanisms that encourage transparency, inclusivity, and citizen participation in policymaking. Through dialogue platforms, public consultations, and community forums, CSOs facilitate communication between governments and citizens, ensuring that policy decisions reflect public needs and priorities [14, 15]. In many emerging economies, CSOs operate as intermediaries, bridging the gap between often distant or bureaucratic governmental structures and local communities. By advocating for participatory policymaking, CSOs help strengthen institutional legitimacy and foster trust in democratic processes. For example, NGOs may organize town hall meetings, policy workshops, or consultative committees where citizens can engage with officials, provide feedback, and hold discussions on local governance issues. This participatory approach not only empowers citizens but also enhances the responsiveness and transparency of political institutions, both of which are critical for the consolidation of democracy [16, 17].

### 3.2. Enhancing government accountability.

In addition to fostering governance, CSOs play a central role in promoting government accountability. By monitoring government actions, public expenditures, and policy implementation, CSOs provide independent oversight that mitigates corruption and inefficiency. Anti-corruption advocacy campaigns, investigative reporting, and policy

monitoring are key mechanisms through which CSOs hold public officials and institutions accountable. Furthermore, CSOs often engage in election monitoring to ensure the integrity and fairness of electoral processes, thereby reducing electoral fraud and promoting credible democratic practices. This oversight function is especially important in transitional societies, where institutional weaknesses and lack of transparency may otherwise permit governance malpractice. By exposing misconduct and providing evidence-based evaluations of government performance, CSOs enhance the capacity of citizens to demand accountability, reinforcing democratic norms and trust in political systems [18, 19].

### *3.3. Strengthening citizen participation.*

CSOs are instrumental in mobilizing citizens for meaningful political engagement. Beyond formal electoral participation, they encourage grassroots involvement in civic initiatives, policy advocacy, and community problem-solving. Programs promoting voter education, civic awareness campaigns, and skills training for political activism empower youth and marginalized groups to participate actively in democratic processes. By providing citizens with knowledge, platforms, and tools for engagement, CSOs cultivate a culture of active participation that is essential for democratic consolidation. This is particularly critical in emerging economies, where systemic barriers such as low political literacy, limited civic education, or social inequalities can hinder meaningful engagement. Through mobilization efforts, CSOs not only increase the quantity of citizen participation but also improve the quality, ensuring that political involvement is informed, organized, and impactful [20-22].

### *3.4. Supporting social movements and advocacy.*

CSOs also contribute to democratic consolidation by facilitating social movements and advocacy initiatives. Grassroots organizations frequently champion causes related to social justice, human rights, environmental protection, and equality, creating channels for citizens to express dissent and demand change. By organizing campaigns, protests, and advocacy programs, CSOs amplify marginalized voices and influence public policy. Their work often extends to lobbying government officials and shaping legislative agendas, thereby translating citizen demands into concrete reforms. In transitional societies where formal political institutions may be resistant to change, the advocacy role of CSOs becomes a vital mechanism for progressive policy development and societal transformation. Moreover, engagement in social movements fosters civic identity and solidarity among citizens, strengthening the social foundations of democracy and reinforcing participatory norms [23, 24].

### *3.5. Providing social services and community development.*

In addition to governance and advocacy, CSOs often fill critical service gaps in emerging economies, providing essential social services such as education, healthcare, disaster relief, and livelihood support. By delivering these services, CSOs not only address immediate community needs but also reinforce public trust in democratic systems, particularly in contexts where government capacity is limited. Service provision enhances the legitimacy of civil society, allowing organizations to gain credibility and establish relationships with local communities. This dual function—combining social development with political engagement—ensures that CSOs contribute to both the material well-being of citizens and the broader consolidation of

democratic values. In many transitional contexts, the ability of CSOs to provide services while simultaneously advocating for democratic reforms exemplifies their unique position at the intersection of social welfare and political empowerment [6, 25, 26].

Overall, CSOs are indispensable actors in consolidating democracy within emerging economies. Their work spans governance facilitation, accountability monitoring, citizen mobilization, advocacy for social justice, and direct service provision. By performing these roles, CSOs create conditions in which democratic norms, participatory practices, and institutional accountability are reinforced, contributing to the long-term sustainability and resilience of democratic systems. As emerging economies continue to navigate the challenges of political transition, CSOs remain critical agents of social change, ensuring that democracy is not only institutionalized but also inclusive, responsive, and participatory [27–28].

#### **4. Challenges Faced by CSOs**

Despite their critical role in fostering democratic consolidation, CSOs in emerging and transitional economies face a range of significant challenges that constrain their effectiveness. One of the foremost obstacles is legal restrictions and political repression. In many countries, governments impose regulatory barriers that limit the registration, operations, or funding of CSOs, particularly those that challenge the political status quo [7, 29]. Restrictions on freedom of assembly, expression, and association can make it difficult for organizations to conduct advocacy, organize public forums, or engage in protests without facing legal repercussions. Political repression may manifest in harassment, surveillance, or even arrests of activists, creating a climate of fear that discourages active participation and limits the capacity of CSOs to hold authorities accountable.

Another major challenge is limited funding and resource constraints. Many CSOs, particularly grassroots and community-based organizations, operate on small budgets and depend on external grants, donations, or international support. Inconsistent or insufficient funding can hinder program continuity, restrict outreach efforts, and prevent organizations from scaling their initiatives. Resource scarcity also affects organizational capacity, limiting the ability to hire skilled personnel, conduct research, or develop technology-based solutions that facilitate citizen engagement and governance monitoring. These constraints often force CSOs to prioritize short-term projects over long-term structural interventions, reducing their potential impact on democratic consolidation [4, 6].

Government interference or co-optation poses an additional challenge. In some contexts, political actors attempt to influence CSO agendas by providing selective funding, directing initiatives toward government priorities, or infiltrating leadership structures. Such co-optation can undermine organizational independence and credibility, turning CSOs into instruments of state policy rather than autonomous agents of social change. When organizations are perceived as aligned with political interests, public trust may decline, reducing citizen participation and engagement in civil society initiatives [30, 31].

Finally, the rise of digital misinformation and declining public trust increasingly complicates the work of CSOs. While digital platforms offer opportunities for mobilization and awareness-raising, they also facilitate the spread of false information, propaganda, and polarizing narratives. Misinformation can distort public perception of CSO activities, discredit advocacy efforts, or create skepticism about the organization's legitimacy. Combined with pre-

existing societal distrust in institutions, these challenges can diminish citizen engagement and undermine the effectiveness of CSOs in promoting democratic governance [13, 32].

These legal, financial, political, and informational challenges underscore the complex environment in which CSOs operate. Overcoming these barriers requires innovative strategies, including strengthening organizational resilience, diversifying funding sources, enhancing transparency, promoting digital literacy, and safeguarding autonomy from political influence. Addressing these challenges is critical to ensuring that CSOs continue to play a meaningful and sustainable role in democratic consolidation in emerging economies [6, 19]. Challenges Faced by CSOs in Democratic Consolidation is summarized in Table 2.

**Table 2.** Challenges faced by CSOs in democratic consolidation.

Challenge	Description	Mechanisms / Examples	References
Legal Restrictions and Political Repression	Regulatory barriers limit registration, operations, or funding of CSOs. Restrictions on assembly, expression, and association hinder advocacy and public engagement. Political repression may include harassment, surveillance, or arrests of activists.	Regulatory compliance, navigating legal frameworks, advocacy under constraints, cautious engagement in public forums.	[7, 29]
Limited Funding and Resource Constraints	Small budgets and dependence on external grants or donations restrict program continuity, outreach, and organizational capacity. Scarcity of resources limits hiring skilled staff, conducting research, or developing technology-based engagement tools.	Grant writing, fundraising campaigns, partnerships with donors, prioritizing projects based on available resources.	[4, 6]
Government Interference or Co-optation	Political actors may attempt to influence CSO agendas through selective funding, agenda steering, or infiltration of leadership. This threatens independence, credibility, and public trust.	Transparent governance, maintaining organizational autonomy, resisting undue political influence, careful donor selection.	[30, 31]
Digital Misinformation and Declining Public Trust	Social media and digital platforms facilitate misinformation, propaganda, and polarizing narratives that can discredit CSO activities and reduce citizen engagement.	Digital literacy programs, proactive communication strategies, fact-checking initiatives, public engagement campaigns.	[13, 32]
Overall Implications for Democratic Consolidation	Combined legal, financial, political, and informational challenges constrain CSOs' ability to foster democratic governance, citizen participation, and accountability.	Strengthening resilience, diversifying funding, enhancing transparency, safeguarding autonomy, promoting digital literacy.	[6, 19]

## 5. Implications for Democratic Development

The active engagement of CSOs in emerging and transitional economies has important implications for democratic development. One key implication is the need to strengthen collaboration between governments and CSOs. Constructive partnerships can foster dialogue, improve policy formulation, and ensure that citizen voices are incorporated into decision-making processes. When governments recognize CSOs as legitimate partners rather than adversaries, it enhances transparency and accountability while creating a more inclusive political environment. Collaborative initiatives, such as joint policy forums, public consultations, and advisory councils, can help bridge the gap between state institutions and citizens, facilitating more effective governance and responsive policymaking [5, 29].

Institutional reforms that protect civic space are equally critical for democratic consolidation. Legal frameworks should guarantee freedoms of assembly, association, and

expression, enabling CSOs to operate independently and advocate for social and political change without fear of repression. Safeguarding civic space not only empowers organizations to monitor government performance but also encourages citizen engagement and activism. By ensuring that regulations are clear, consistent, and supportive of civil society, emerging economies can create an environment where CSOs can contribute meaningfully to governance, public accountability, and democratic resilience [9, 11, 33].

Capacity building and financial sustainability of CSOs are also essential for their long-term impact on democratic development. Investments in organizational skills, leadership training, research capabilities, and technology adoption enhance the effectiveness of advocacy, monitoring, and community engagement initiatives. Financial sustainability, achieved through diversified funding sources, grant management, and revenue-generating activities, enables CSOs to maintain continuity in their programs and respond flexibly to emerging social and political challenges. Strong and independent CSOs are better positioned to mobilize communities, conduct evidence-based advocacy, and foster civic participation, all of which are fundamental to democratic consolidation [6, 8].

Finally, the strategic use of digital tools for civic mobilization has emerged as a transformative mechanism for democratic development. Social media platforms, online campaigns, and digital communication channels allow CSOs to reach wider audiences, facilitate voter education, and coordinate collective action efficiently. Digital tools also enhance transparency by enabling the monitoring of government policies and amplifying marginalized voices. However, leveraging these technologies effectively requires attention to digital literacy, information verification, and equitable access to avoid the risks of misinformation or exclusion [34–36]. Implications of CSOs for Democratic Development is summarized in Table 3.

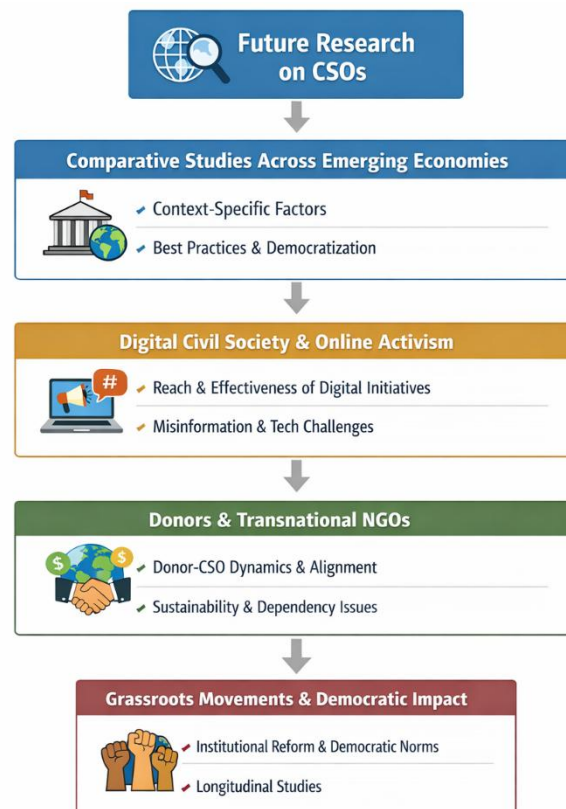
**Table 3.** Implications of CSOs for democratic development.

Implication	Description	Mechanisms / Examples	References
Strengthening Government–CSO Collaboration	Partnerships between governments and CSOs enhance transparency, inclusivity, and responsiveness in policymaking. Recognition of CSOs as legitimate partners fosters dialogue and accountability.	Joint policy forums, public consultations, advisory councils, participatory governance initiatives.	[5, 29]
Institutional Reforms to Protect Civic Space	Legal frameworks that safeguard freedoms of assembly, association, and expression enable independent CSO operations and advocacy. Protecting civic space encourages citizen engagement and oversight of government.	Enacting supportive legislation, ensuring legal clarity, defending CSO autonomy, monitoring government performance.	[9, 11, 33]
Capacity Building and Financial Sustainability	Strengthening organizational skills, leadership, research, and technology adoption enhances CSO effectiveness. Diversified funding ensures continuity and responsiveness to societal challenges.	Leadership training, skills workshops, grant management, revenue-generating activities, research and data collection.	[6, 8]
Strategic Use of Digital Tools for Civic Mobilization	Digital platforms allow wider audience reach, coordination of collective action, voter education, and transparency enhancement. Risks include misinformation and unequal access.	Social media campaigns, online advocacy, digital voter education programs, monitoring tools, fact-checking initiatives.	[34–36]

## 6. Future Research Directions

The future research directions for CSOs in democratic consolidation is summarized in Figure 2. While existing studies highlight the pivotal role of CSOs in democratic consolidation, several

gaps remain that warrant further investigation [37]. One promising avenue is conducting comparative studies across emerging economies to better understand how context-specific factors influence the effectiveness of CSOs. Variations in political structures, cultural norms, legal frameworks, and levels of civic engagement can result in differing strategies, challenges, and outcomes for civil society. Comparative research can identify patterns, best practices, and adaptable approaches that enhance the ability of CSOs to contribute to governance, accountability, and citizen participation across diverse contexts. Such studies can also illuminate how transitional processes and stages of democratization shape civil society's influence, offering nuanced insights for both scholars and policymakers [38, 39].



**Figure 2.** Future research directions for CSOs in democratic consolidation.

The growing prominence of digital civil society and online activism represents another important research frontier. Social media platforms, digital campaigns, and virtual advocacy networks have transformed how youth and citizens engage in political processes, particularly in environments where traditional civic space is constrained. Future research should examine the effectiveness, reach, and sustainability of digital civil society initiatives, as well as the challenges posed by misinformation, digital surveillance, and unequal access to technology. Understanding the mechanisms through which online activism complements or substitutes offline engagement can provide crucial guidance for CSOs seeking to maximize their impact in the digital era [39, 40].

Another area requiring attention is the influence of international donors and transnational NGOs on local civil society development. While external support can provide resources, capacity building, and legitimacy, it may also introduce dependency, shape agendas, or create tensions with domestic priorities. Investigating the dynamics of donor-CSO relationships, including the alignment of goals, accountability mechanisms, and long-term sustainability, can

clarify how international support enhances or constrains, the role of civil society in democratic consolidation [27, 41, 42].

Future research should assess the long-term impact of grassroots movements on democratic stability. While many studies focus on immediate outcomes such as protests, policy advocacy, or voter mobilization, fewer analyze how sustained civic activism contributes to institutional reform, political culture, and durable democratic norms. Longitudinal studies and mixed-method approaches can help capture these effects over time, offering a more comprehensive understanding of how grassroots movements shape democratic resilience. Addressing these research gaps can deepen knowledge of the complex interactions between civil society, state institutions, and citizens, providing evidence-based insights for strengthening democratic consolidation in emerging economies.

## **7. Conclusion**

This mini-review highlights the multifaceted role of CSOs in promoting democratic consolidation in emerging economies. Across the literature, CSOs including non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations, and grassroots movements, emerge as key actors in strengthening democratic governance, enhancing accountability, and facilitating meaningful citizen participation. They play an instrumental role in promoting transparency and public deliberation, monitoring government actions, advocating for anti-corruption measures, and providing oversight during elections. Additionally, CSOs mobilize communities to participate in civic and political processes, educate citizens about their rights and responsibilities, and support grassroots activism addressing social justice, human rights, and policy reforms. In many contexts, they also fill critical service delivery gaps by offering education, healthcare, and disaster relief, thereby complementing state functions and enhancing societal resilience. Despite these contributions, CSOs face considerable challenges that can undermine their effectiveness, including legal restrictions, political repression, limited funding, government interference, and the risks associated with digital misinformation. These barriers highlight the importance of creating enabling environments that protect civic space, ensure financial and operational sustainability, and foster collaboration between CSOs and state institutions. The review underscores that democratic consolidation in emerging economies is not solely dependent on formal institutions or political elites but is strongly influenced by the presence and vibrancy of an engaged civil society. By strengthening governance, accountability, and citizen participation, CSOs contribute to building more resilient and inclusive democratic systems. Future policies and reforms should therefore prioritize supporting civil society capacity, safeguarding freedoms of association and expression, and leveraging digital tools for civic mobilization. Ultimately, empowering CSOs and ensuring enabling conditions for their work is essential for fostering robust, participatory, and sustainable democracies in transitional contexts.

## **Author Contributions**

Muhammad Ali Azhar conceptualized the study, designed the review framework, and led the manuscript writing. Rajesh Kumar Singh<sup>2</sup> contributed to literature search, data extraction, and critical revision of the manuscript. Md. Moksuder Rahman<sup>3</sup> assisted in data synthesis, analysis, and manuscript editing. All authors read and approved the final version of the manuscript.

## Competing Interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

## Data Availability

All data generated or analyzed during this study are included in this published article. Further details can be made available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

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