

Social Capital in Social Forestry Programs in Indonesia: A Bibliometric Analysis

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Abstract

Social forestry research is essential to achieve sustainable management of forest resources, support local livelihoods, and strengthen community institutions. In this context, social capital plays a crucial role in facilitating cooperation and programs success. With the increasing implementation of social forestry programs in Indonesia, understanding existing research patterns is an important first step to identify gaps and future research directions. This study uses bibliometric analysis to assess research trends on social capital in social forestry in Indonesia, using data from the Scopus database. A total of 46 relevant documents were identified and analysed to assess publication patterns, affiliations and knowledge structures. The analysis shows a dynamic publication pattern, with journal articles and conference papers as the main document types. There was a significant increase in the number of publications after 2017, with the highest peak occurring in 2021. Research affiliations are dominated by national institutions such as IPB University, the National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN), and Universitas Gadjah Mada, with IPB University as the main contributor. Strong international collaboration networks were also identified, particularly with the Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) and universities in Australia. Analysis of keywords, topic trends, and cooccurrence revealed that the research focused on the central pillars of "social capital," "social forestry," and "Indonesia." Other important topics found were "community forestry," "agroforestry," and "village forest." Co-occurrence network analysis identified several major interrelated thematic clusters, indicating that the research is interdisciplinary, covering economic, social, and institutional issues.

Keywords: *Bibliometric Analysis; Indonesia; Social Capital; Social Forestry.*

INTRODUCTION

Social forestry programs in Indonesia aim to achieve sustainable forest management while improving community welfare. These programs have demonstrated potential benefits in economic, social, and environmental aspects [1]. Social capital, which includes trust, norms, and networks, plays a crucial role in community forest management [2][3][4]. Social capital plays a crucial role in community forest management, fostering trust and cooperation between participants [5]. However, challenges remain, including inadequate financial support, weak institutional management, and insufficient technical assistance [6]. The impact of social forestry on business growth and deforestation remains limited due to factors such as limited land access and low entrepreneurial capacity [7]. Although social forestry has improved community access to forest land, there are concerns about potential habitat fragmentation and biodiversity loss [8]. To

improve the effectiveness of social forestry programs, stakeholders should focus on strengthening social capital, improving technical and market-oriented capacity, and integrating biodiversity conservation objectives [8][9].

The implementation of social forestry programs in Indonesia faces several challenges, including a lack of work programs, inadequate socialisation, and suboptimal functioning of working groups [10]. Key success factors include stakeholder support, community involvement, and appropriate agroforestry systems. Social capital plays a crucial role in economic empowerment programs, with factors such as support from community leaders and gotong royong contributing to sustainability [11][12]. However, social forestry programs are not always successful in reducing poverty [13]. Strengthening institutional capacity, developing sustainable business programs, and improving the quality of facilitators are prioritised strategies [13]. The importance of social capital in poverty reduction efforts is emphasised, especially in rural coastal areas [14]. Collaborative efforts among stakeholders and post-programs direction are essential to accelerate the implementation of social forestry [15][16].

Social capital, as conceptualised by Putnam, plays an important role in various development contexts in Indonesia. The concept encompasses social networks, norms and trust that encourage collaboration for mutual benefit [17]. Social capital manifests in the form of bonding, bridging, and linking, which facilitate cooperation and gotong royong in community empowerment programs [18][19]. Social capital plays a very vital role considering that sustainable development governance is an ideal expectation for every society. Social capital becomes a very effective bridge in connecting sub-systems that grow in society [20]. In the context of social forestry, social capital plays a role in programs implementation, although it still faces challenges such as unclear regulations and limited community capacity [21][22]. Although the conceptual link between social capital and social forestry success has been well established in qualitative and quantitative studies, a comprehensive macro understanding of the research landscape remains under-explored. The fragmented nature of the literature makes it difficult to understand overarching trends, key research themes, influential academics and collaborative networks in this specific domain.

Moreover, there is a lack of bibliometric studies that systematically map the evolution of research on social capital in the context of social forestry programs. This gap hinders the ability of researchers and policymakers to identify emerging areas of interest, potential pathways for future research, and the intellectual structure of the field. Therefore, this study seeks to systematically review and map previous studies on social capital in social forestry programs in Indonesia, focusing on bibliographic trends and key topics that have been researched previously. This study is the first bibliometric analysis that specifically highlights the role and discussion of social capital in the context of social forestry in Indonesia. Mapping previous studies through a bibliometric approach can provide insights into the development of trends, dominant themes and gaps in existing academic studies.

Bibliometric methods enable identification of the most influential publications, patterns of collaboration between researchers and institutions, citation networks, emerging thematic areas, and research topics of interest [23][24]. This information is useful to provide direction for future research, encourage the development of more focused and impactful research, and strengthen the role of social capital in the sustainable management of social forestry programs. Thus, in this study we conducted a bibliometric analysis of scientific literature related to social capital in social

forestry programs in Indonesia. This approach is used due to its ability to systematically evaluate and quantify the impact of publications, identify trends and patterns in the literature, assess the productivity and influence of researchers and institutions, and illustrate key research areas, knowledge gaps, and emerging themes in academic discourse related to social forestry.

METHODS

To determine the development of research on the topic of social capital and social forestry, this study uses bibliometric analysis. Bibliometric analysis uses quantitative methods to explore and understand the literature in depth. This analysis can help identify the latest research trends and emerging areas of study in a field. There are three stages of the process carried out in this research, the first stage determines the Scopus database used to explore research topics. Scopus is a leading global database of scientific literature, which collects more than 87 million academic documents published by more than 7,000 publishers in 105 countries, and records information on more than 17 million author profiles contributing in various disciplines [25]. Second, determining the keywords "social capital" and "social forestry" and "Indonesia" which include article titles, abstracts, and keywords in the Scopus database (accessed on 15 July 2025). In the third stage, data was extracted from the search results for in-depth analysis to determine the development pattern of social capital research in social forestry programs in Indonesia. The data extraction used the query TITLE-ABS-KEY (social AND capital AND social AND forestry AND in AND indonesia). Based on the data search using this query, 46 documents were obtained.

Furthermore, the entire dataset was converted into csv format to facilitate the bibliometric analysis process. The datasets were then imported into the Biblioshiny platform and analysed using the R programming language version 4.3.1. In the analysis process, the Bibliometrix and Biblioshiny software packages were used to enable tracking of publication trends, topic development, and scientific collaboration patterns related to social capital studies in social forestry programs. Through this approach, this research seeks to map the dynamics of scientific literature comprehensively and systematically.

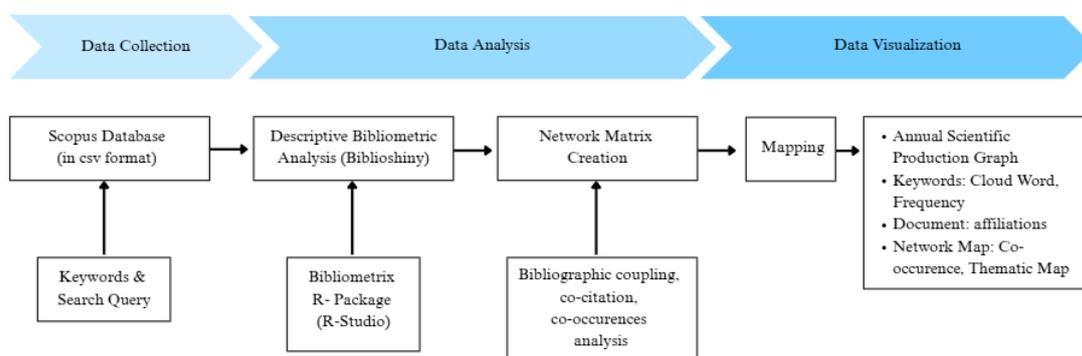


Figure 1. Data Analysis Workflow

(Source: Author's Analysis, 2025)

Figure 1 presents a systematic research workflow. The process begins with Data Collection from the Scopus database using specific keywords and search queries. Next, the data goes into

the Data Analysis stage, which involves Descriptive Bibliometric Analysis using Biblioshiny and RStudio. This stage also includes the creation of a Network Matrix for the analysis of bibliographic coupling, co-citation, and co-occurrences. Finally, in the Data Visualisation stage, the results of the analysis were mapped into various graphs, such as annual scientific production graphs, keyword frequencies, network maps, and thematic maps.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Scientific Bibliography Pattern of Publications on Social Capital in Social Forestry Programs

1. Number of Publications

A search conducted on the Scopus database based on string keywords yielded a total of 46 documents related to social capital in social forestry programs in Indonesia. From 2005 to 2025, a total of 46 documents related to social capital in social forestry programs in Indonesia were published. During the period 2005-2016, the number of publications was still low and fluctuating, with an average of less than two documents per year. An increasing trend began to appear since 2017, with the peak occurring in 2021 with 10 documents. The author interprets the significant spike in research in 2021 to be influenced by several factors, including:

1. Increasingly massive implementation of social forestry policies, encouraging academic attention to various aspects, including social capital.
2. The increasing number of social forestry programs in operation opens up opportunities for researchers to conduct case studies and empirical studies.
3. Increased awareness of the importance of socio-economic dimensions in sustainable natural resource management.

Despite a sharp decline in 2022, a positive trend was again seen in 2023 to 2025 (running data), signalling that this topic remains relevant and attractive to the scientific community.

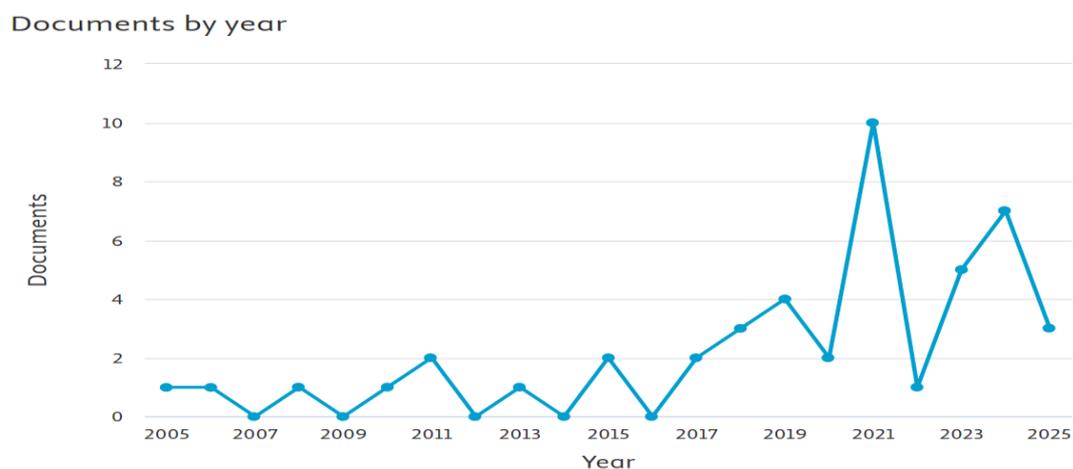


Figure 2. Number of Publications by Year
 (Source: Primary Data Analysis, 2025)

2. Document Type

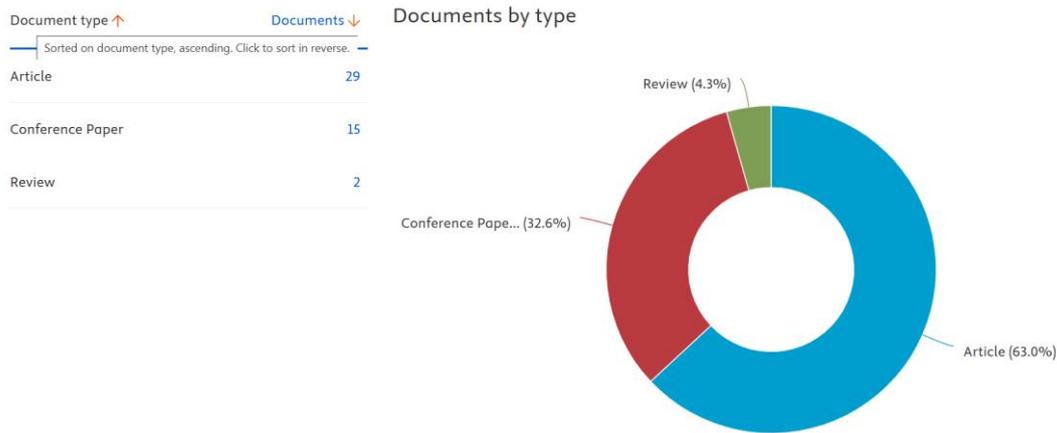


Figure 3. Type of Research Document on Social Capital in Social Forestry Programs in Indonesia

(Source: Primary Data Analysis, 2025)

Based on Figure 3, research on social capital in social forestry is dominated by journal articles (63%), followed by conference papers (32.6%). The high number of journal articles indicates that the topic is mature and the research results are scientifically validated. Meanwhile, the large number of conference papers indicates that the field is very active and conferences are an important means of disseminating the latest findings and establishing collaborations. However, the very small number of review papers (4.3%) indicates that the field is still developing. This lack of systematic reviews provides an opportunity for researchers to summarise important findings and determine future research directions.

3. Affiliations

Documents by affiliation

Compare the document counts for up to 15 affiliations.

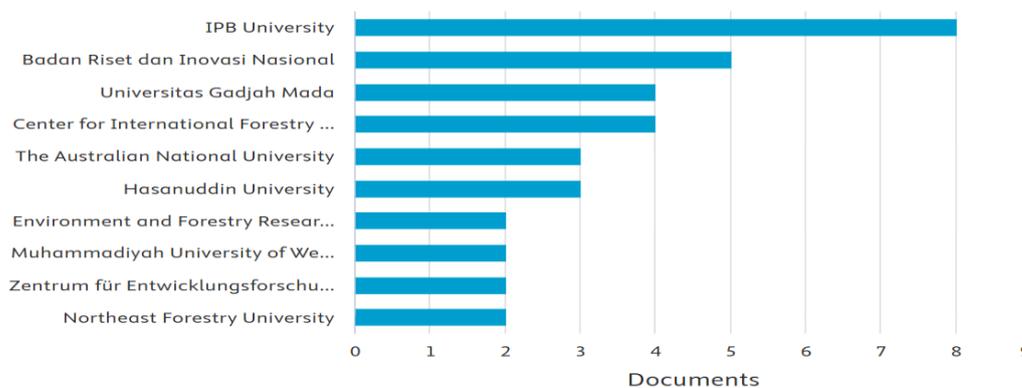


Figure 4. Most relevant affiliations

(Source: Primary Data analysis, 2025)

Based on Figure 4, research on social capital in social forestry is dominated by Indonesian institutions. IPB University leads the way with 8 documents, followed by national research institutions such as the National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN) and other leading universities such as Gadjah Mada University and Hasanuddin University. This dominance shows that this topic is a strategic focus for academics and research institutions in Indonesia, reflecting the relevance of the country's ongoing social forestry policy. In addition, there is significant participation from international institutions such as the Centre for Indonesia Forestry Research (CIFOR), The Australian National University, and Zentrum für Entwicklungsforschung (ZEF). This involvement indicates a strong research collaboration between domestic and international researchers. This pattern shows that social forestry issues in Indonesia are attracting global attention and that the research conducted is of an internationally relevant academic standard.

4. Most Relevant Sources

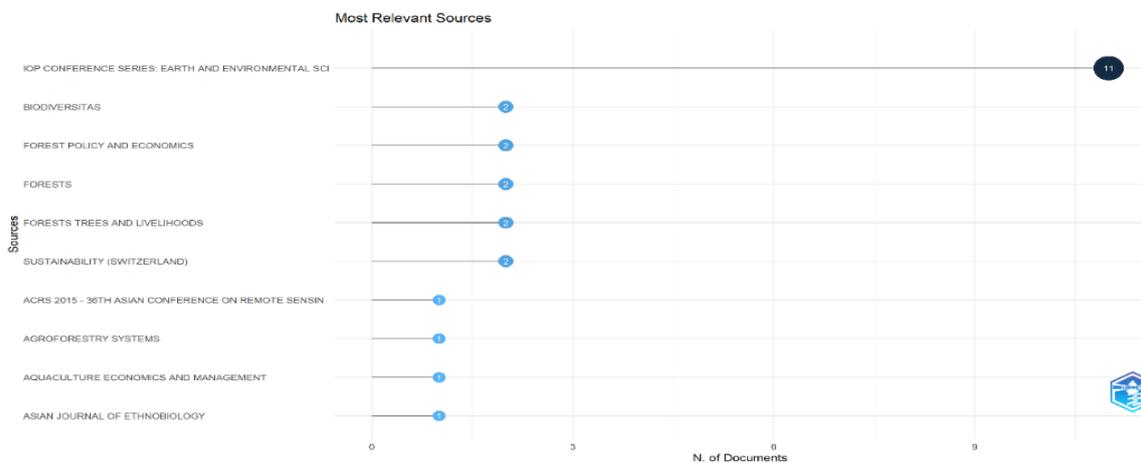


Figure 5. Most Relevan Sources
 (Source: Primary Data Analysis, 2025)

IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science is the most dominant publication source with 11 articles, far exceeding other sources that generally contain only 1–2 articles. This highlights the important role of scientific conferences in disseminating early research findings related to social capital in social forestry. Several journals such as *Biodiversitas*, *Forest Policy and Economics*, *Forests*, *Forests Trees and Livelihoods*, and *Sustainability* each published 2 articles, reflecting the interdisciplinary nature of this topic. Although several journals have contributed, none has yet emerged as a core journal. This pattern indicates that the topic is still developing, and researchers tend to choose journals that align with the focus of their studies, whether in terms of policy, ecology, or socio-economics.

5. Impact of Local Authors

Table 1. Most 5 Impact of Local Authors by Total Citation

Author	H_Index	G_Index	M_Index	TC	NP	PY_start
DJAMHURI TL	1	1	0.056	40	1	2008
RAHIM R	1	1	0.111	39	1	2017
SETIAWAN MI	1	1	0.111	39	1	2017
SUHERMIN S	1	1	0.111	39	1	2017
SUKOCO A	1	1	0.111	39	1	2017
SUYONO J	1	1	0.111	39	1	2017
AKIEFNAWATI R	1	1	0.063	38	1	2010
AYAT A	1	1	0.063	38	1	2010
BUDISETIAWAN I	1	1	0.063	38	1	2010
MULYOUTAMI E	1	1	0.063	38	1	2010

(Source: Primary Data Analysis, 2025)

Based on table 1, all authors have an h-index of 1 and a g-index of 1, indicating that each author has at least one publication that has been cited at least once. These metrics suggest that these authors tend to be part of one or two highly relevant and heavily cited publications, rather than having a broad portfolio of publications. This is reinforced by the NP (Number of Publications) value which averages 1 for all authors, suggesting that they contributed to a single document that had a significant impact. While the h-index and gindex values are similar, there are variations in other metrics. The highest total citations (TC) belong to Djamhuri TL (n=40), followed by author groups such as Rahim R and Suhermin S (n=39), and Akiefnawati R and Mulyoutami E (n=38). An interesting variation was seen in the m-index (h-index divided by the number of years since first publication). Authors with first publication in 2017 (PY_start=2017), such as Rahim R, Suhermin S, and Sukoco A, had an m-index of 0.111. Meanwhile, authors with earlier first publications, such as Djamhuri TL (PY_start=2008) had an m-index of 0.056, and Akiefnawati R (PY_start=2010) had an m-index of 0.063. This variation shows that newer publications (2017) have a higher citation rate per year than older publications. This indicates that the research conducted by the group of authors with PY_start 2017 had a faster and greater impact in a shorter period of time. Overall, these data show that most of the authors listed were part of a single highly influential and heavily cited publication, reflecting the close collaboration in research relevant to this topic.

6. Country Collaboration Network Map

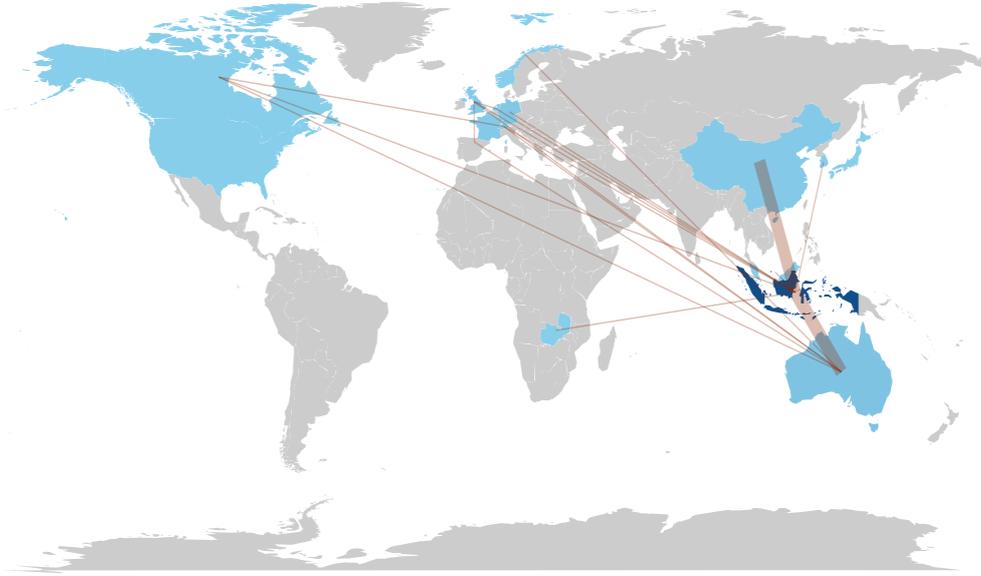


Figure 6. Country Collaboration Network Map
(Source: Primary Data Analysis, 2025)

Based on the collaboration data in Figure 6, Indonesia acts as the main centre in the research network on social capital in social forestry, as seen from the many thick collaboration lines connecting it with various countries. The most intense partnerships are with countries in the Asia Pacific region such as Australia, Malaysia and China, but collaboration also extends to Europe and North America, such as Germany, Switzerland and Canada. This shows that social forestry issues in Indonesia are not only regionally relevant, but also attract global attention. This diverse network of collaborations indicates a significant knowledge exchange, where Indonesian researchers actively forge partnerships to enrich research perspectives and methodologies, ultimately increasing the relevance and impact of research at the international level.

B. Knowledge Structure of Scientific Fields on Social Capital Research in Social Forestry Programs in Indonesia

1. Keyword Frequency

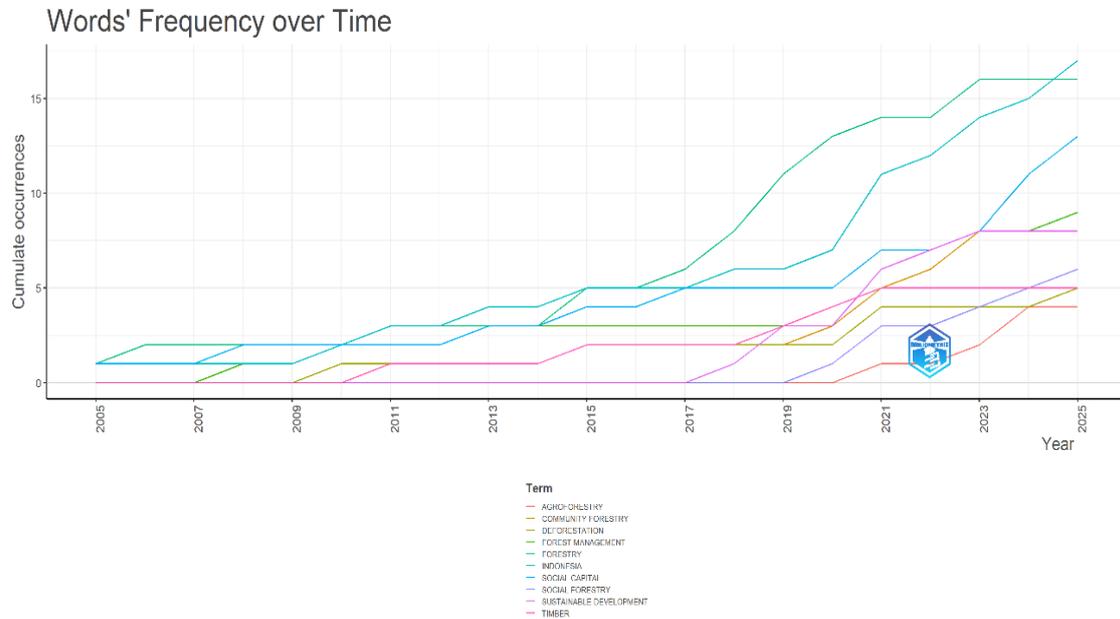


Figure 7. Frequency of Keywords in Scientific Publications
 (Source: Primary Data Analysis, 2025)

Figure 7 shows the cumulative trend of occurrence of ten main keywords in social forestry literature from 2005 to 2025. The two keywords that experienced the most significant increase were "community forestry" and "forest management", each of which showed sharp growth especially since 2015. This reflects that since the wider implementation of social forestry policies in Indonesia, the scientific literature has started to emphasise the importance of community engagement and adaptive forest governance. Consistent occurrences are also seen in the words "sustainable development" and "social capital", indicating the integration of social values and sustainability as key approaches in the planning and evaluation of forestry programs.

Interestingly, the words "agroforestry" and "poverty" have also increased significantly in the last five years, signalling a shift in attention towards the welfare dimension and the integration of forestry with the agricultural sector. This shows how social forestry is not only understood in terms of environmental conservation, but also as a strategy to address poverty through a cross-sectoral approach. Thus, this graph indicates that the scientific discourse on social forestry management is increasingly developing in a more comprehensive direction, where social capital, economic empowerment, and environmental sustainability are closely connected in building a community-based forest management system.

2. Key Word Group



Figure 8. Cloud Word in Scientific Publications
 (Source: Primary Data Analysis, 2025)

The visualisation in Figure 8 shows three main pillars that are closely interrelated. First, the topic centres on the relationship between "social capital" and "social forestry" in the context of "Indonesia." The highest frequency of these three terms confirms that the main focus is to examine how elements of social capital, such as trust and networks, influence the success or failure of social forestry programs in different parts of Indonesia. This research fundamentally seeks to explain the role of social dimensions, beyond economic and technical aspects, in the sustainable management of forest resources. Secondly, this research does not stop at the macro concept, but also delves into operational mechanisms at the community level. This is evident from the emergence of keywords such as "community forestry," "community-based forest management," and "collective action." These terms reflect how researchers unravel the role of social capital in real practice, such as facilitating co-operation between residents, forming local institutions, and agreeing on forest management rules together. The emergence of specific terms such as "village forest" further reinforces that this research is highly relevant to social forestry schemes in Indonesia.

Third, the existing literature has evolved to integrate more complex multidisciplinary issues more complex multidisciplinary issues. Keywords such as "gender," "property rights," and "agroforestry" indicate that the analysis of social capital has expanded to include other crucial aspects. For example, the study of "gender" indicates attention to the different dynamics of power and participation between men and women. Meanwhile, "property rights" highlights the importance of legal certainty in forest management. The adoption of the term "agroforestry" also indicates that research is beginning to examine more integrated land use systems, where social capital is key in bridging the interests between forest conservation and farmers' welfare.

3. Keyword Co – Occurrence

We performed a keyword co-occurrence network analysis on the 100 most frequently used keywords based on keyword plus, using the Spinglass clustering algorithm with normalisation by association. Isolated nodes were excluded, and a minimum of two edges were required for inclusion. We identified 5 major keyword clusters.

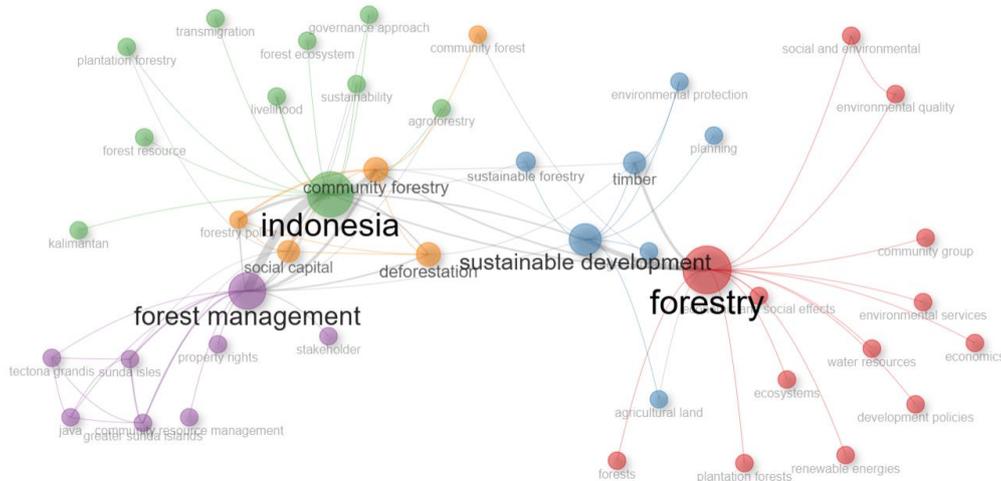


Figure 9. Co-Occurrence of Keywords in Most Relevant Clusters
 (Source: Primary Data Analysis, 2025)

The visualisation of the keyword co-occurrence network in Figure 9 shows five main thematic clusters that represent a multidimensional approach to the study of social forestry in Indonesia. The red cluster highlights the relationship between forestry, sustainable development, and environmental aspects such as ecosystems, environmental quality, and community groups. This indicates that the literature places forestry not only in the context of conservation, but also in a social and economic framework. In the context of social forestry, social capital acts as a bridge between ecological and social objectives, where trust, community solidarity and participation become important factors in supporting sustainable development. The orange cluster includes keywords such as social capital, community forest, agroforestry and deforestation, which directly reflect the main themes of this research. This cluster shows that social capital is a central element in in community based forest management. Social capital enables the formation of networks of trust, mutual aid and collective practices that are effective in reducing deforestation and strengthening the role of communities in agroforestry and community forests. The strength of social capital is the main driving force for the successful implementation of social forestry programs in various parts of Indonesia.

Meanwhile, the green cluster links community forestry issues with local contexts such as transmigration, Kalimantan, and plantation forestry, indicating that the success of social forestry is strongly influenced by socio-spatial conditions. The purple cluster with the theme of forest management, property rights and stakeholders emphasises the importance of governance and access rights in optimising the role of communities. Finally, the blue cluster with keywords such as timber, sustainable forestry, and planning underlines the dimensions of sustainable forest

production and planning. All these clusters show that social capital does not stand alone, but is intertwined with institutional, spatial, economic and ecological aspects in social forestry management in Indonesia.

4. TreeMap of the 50 Most Frequently Used Author Keywords

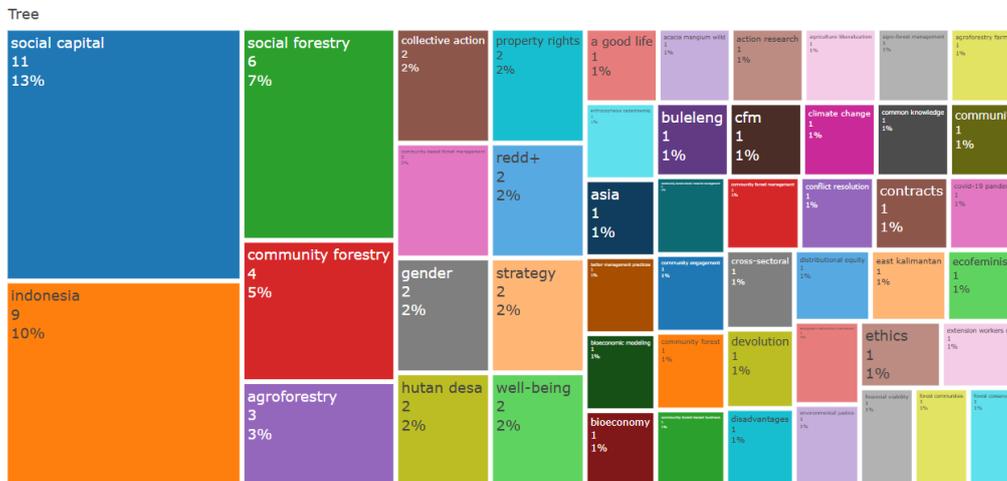


Figure 10. TreeMap of the 50 Most Frequently Used Author Keywords
(Source: Primary Data Analysis, 2025)

The tree map visualisation above shows that "social capital" is the most dominant keyword (13%), followed by "Indonesia" (10%), "social forestry" (7%), "community forestry" (5%), and "agroforestry" (3%). This indicates that the literature on social forestry in Indonesia places social capital as an important foundation in community-based forest management. Trust, social networks, collective participation and shared norms are key elements in supporting the success of various social forestry schemes. The dominance of these keywords also shows that Indonesia's local context is a complex yet rich terrain to study the role of communities in forest resource management. In addition, the emergence of keywords such as "gender", "property rights", "collective action", "REDD+", and "ethics" shows that social capital does not stand alone, but is intertwined with other issues such as access justice, women's participation, tenure rights, and global policies. This shows that social capital plays a strategic role as a link between social, ecological and institutional dimensions in social forestry. Thus, strengthening social capital not only strengthens community capacity in forest management, but also plays an important role in integrating the values of sustainability, inclusiveness, and equitable governance.

CONCLUSION

Based on the bibliometric analysis of 46 documents on social capital in social forestry in Indonesia, it can be concluded that this field of study has shown significant scientific maturity and relevance. Publication trends reflect a rapid increase in academic attention, especially since 2017, with a peak spike in 2021. This pattern indicates that the topic has passed the initial exploration phase and is now an established research subject, along with the massive

implementation of social forestry policies in Indonesia. The research structure in this area is underpinned by strong collaboration between leading national institutions and international partners, cementing Indonesia's position as a major research centre while confirming the global standard of the literature produced. Thematically, research centres on the relationship between "social capital" and "social forestry" in the context of "Indonesia," but has evolved into more specific and multidisciplinary issues. Thematic clusters identify linkages between social capital and the practice of "community-based forest management," "gender," "collective action," and "property right" issues. This differentiation shows that the literature systematically examines the factors that mediate the success of social forestry programs, making it a dynamic field and integrated with the broader sustainable development discourse.

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