

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN INDONESIA: A BIBLIOMETRICS ANALYSIS USING SCOPUS DATABASE

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Abstract

Community development (comdev) studies and practices in Indonesia continue to experience dynamic developments in line with changes in social, economic, and political contexts. This study aims to map research trends on community development in Indonesia with bibliometric analysis techniques using the Scopus database. This study analyzed 163 articles published until August 2024 and then we identified the profiles of the most contributing authors, the number of citations, regions, organizations, publication types, and keyword co-occurrence that could provide new openings in future research. The results show that there has been a significant increase in community development research in Indonesia in the last decade with a focus on empowerment, economic development, and local participation. Referring to the co-occurrence analysis, information was obtained that the keywords "social development", "social capital", "community care", and "village" often appeared together, so it can be concluded that the theme of community empowerment in the village level is the main focus of research. Then a new gap was found for further research related to the themes of sustainable development, tourism development, ecotourism, and sustainability in the framework of Community Development studies in Indonesia.

Keywords: Economic development, empowerment, social capital, sustainability, village.

A. INTRODUCTION

Community development is often interpreted as a dynamic process involving the active participation of community members to improve their welfare. Vincent (2014) emphasizes that the dynamic process includes various aspects related to economic, social, environmental, and cultural well-being. Effective community development practices must consider several key elements, including inclusive participation, empowerment and equality, and collective action. Inclusive participation ensures all citizens are involved in the decision-making process, while empowerment and equity equip communities with the skills and resources necessary to take control of their own lives (Amakye, 2017; Morgan et al., 2024). Through collective action, communities can come together to address common problems and achieve common goals (Sundari & Manoj, 2020; Gearhart, 2023).

Community development today can be described as more dynamic and diverse. The dynamics described by Lachapelle (2014) highlight the theoretical aspects and applications of community development that have combined trans-disciplinary and interdisciplinary approaches. Meanwhile, & Buss (2015) explore the evolving landscape of community development in response to the challenges and opportunities of today's modern world. Three aspects are highlighted, ranging

from patterns of adaptation to reduced resources and changing priorities by being more innovative, efforts to form new partnerships, and seeking alternative sources of funding. In recent years, community development practices have been linked and aligned with efforts to achieve the SDGs, with a focus on sustainability, climate change, and community resilience (Khan et al., 2018; Tiwari, Chauchan, & Varma, 2021; Mousazadeh, 2024).

The practice of community development in Indonesia has grown significantly over the past two decades. This practice has become an integral part of various social development programs to overcome various socio-economic problems, such as poverty, inequality, and access to basic services. The Indonesian government has implemented several community empowerment and development programs aimed at improving the welfare and economic conditions of citizens, especially in rural areas. Some of these programs include PNPM-rural, village funds, community empowerment post, community empowerment trust fund, and village tourism program.

Along with the implementation of these various programs, academic studies on community development are also growing in Indonesia. The scope of research conducted leads to a variety of topics such as empowerment models or approaches (Rahayu, 2023; Pane, Gunawan, & Withaningsih, 2023), community participation in development (Indriani et al., 2023; Damayanti & Syarifuddin, 2020), inter-stakeholder collaboration (Pakpahan et al., 2024; Ruslanjari et al., 2024), and evaluation of program impacts on social welfare (Sulaksana, 2024; Beatty et al., 2024). However, despite the number of studies conducted, bibliometric studies that comprehensively discuss trends and collaborations in community development research are relatively limited.

This study aims to map the development of research on the topic of community development in Indonesia. The use of a bibliometric approach in this study is carried out to describe the development of central themes, patterns of collaboration networks between authors, and the contribution of institutions that contribute to community development research in Indonesia. The results of this study are expected to provide in-depth knowledge about the development of community development research in Indonesia and also be taken into consideration for further research.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

To find out the development of research on the topic of community development in Indonesia, 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 study, first, determining the Scopus database used to explore the research topic. Second, determining the keywords "community development" and "Indonesia" that cover the article title, abstract, and keywords in the Scopus database (accessed on October 16, 2024). In the third stage, data extraction from the search results was carried out for in-depth analysis to determine the development pattern of community development research in Indonesia. The initial data extraction obtained 369 articles from the initial search in Scopus, then filtered on three criteria, namely (1) subject area in social sciences, (2) document type including article, conference paper, book chapter, and book, and (3) English language. From the determination of the three criteria, the query (TITLE-ABS-KEY ("community development") AND TITLE-ABS-KEY ("Indonesia")) AND (LIMIT-TO (DOCTYPE, "ar") OR LIMIT-TO (DOCTYPE, "cp") OR LIMIT-TO (DOCTYPE, "ch") OR LIMIT-TO (DOCTYPE, "bk")) AND (LIMIT-TO (SUBJAREA, "SOCI") AND (LIMIT-TO (LANGUAGE, "English")). The filtering process resulted in 163 documents that were further analyzed to determine the

number of scientific articles, author background profiles, and keyword co-occurrence analysis. We used VosViewer software to visualize patterns and relationships in the data analyzed in this study.

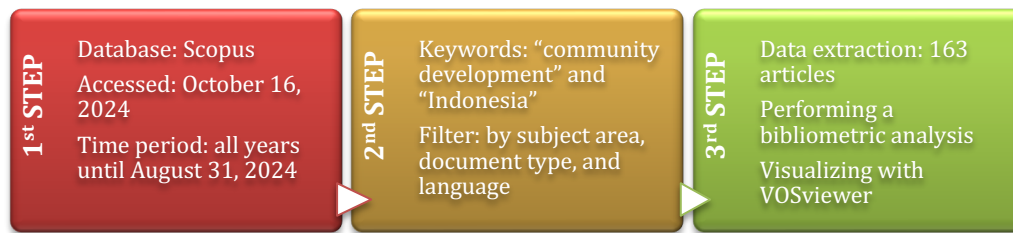


Figure 1. Steps of Bibliometric Analysis
Sources: Author analysis, 2024

C. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Number of scientific articles

Research on community development in Indonesia has undergone significant development in recent decades. A bibliometric analysis of 163 articles shows that the first publication discussing community development in Indonesia was published in October 1975. In detail, the first Scopus-indexed article is entitled "Study Service An Experiment in Higher Education and Community Development in Indonesia by Sarlito Wirawan Sarwono (1975) from the University of Indonesia institution. The type of document is an article published in the Community Development Journal Volume 10, Issue 3. In his article, Sarwono (1975) discussed the Kuliah Kerja Nyata (KKN) program in Indonesia, which aims to integrate higher education with community development in rural areas. The program involves students, particularly from public universities, living and working in villages to assist local development based on community development principles.

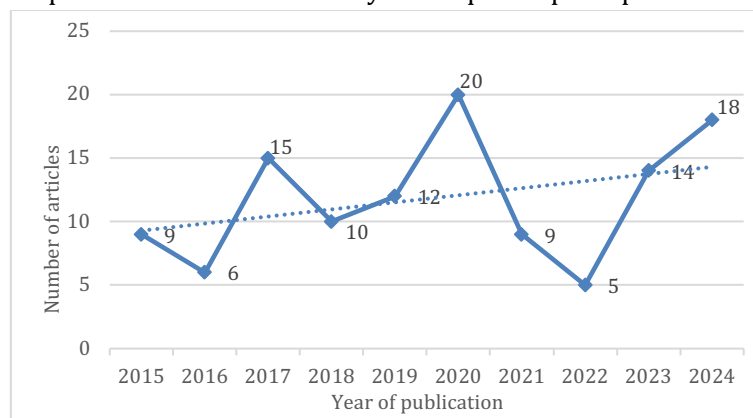


Figure 2. Publication trends in the last decade of research on community development in Indonesia, as indexed in the Scopus.
Sources: Primary data analysis, 2024

The results of bibliometric analysis also show relatively low publication productivity on the topic of community development in Indonesia during the period 1975-2014, with only 54 articles recorded or around 1.13 publications per year. A significant increase began to be seen in the last decade (2015-2024, data until August 2024), recording as many as 118 articles or an average of 11.8 publications per year. Figure 2 shows a fluctuating pattern in the number of article publications per year, with an increasing long-term trend. This indicates an increasing trend of interest in publications on the topic of community development in Indonesia over time.

Figure 3 presents the combination of document type and open access status of community development in Indonesian publications. The majority of documents indexed in Scopus on this topic are articles (148 documents). This indicates that journal articles are considered more effective in disseminating research results so that they can be accessed by the wider academic community. As for open access status, most of the documents are all open access (63 documents). This reaffirms the researchers' strong commitment to providing free information to the public on community development issues in Indonesia.

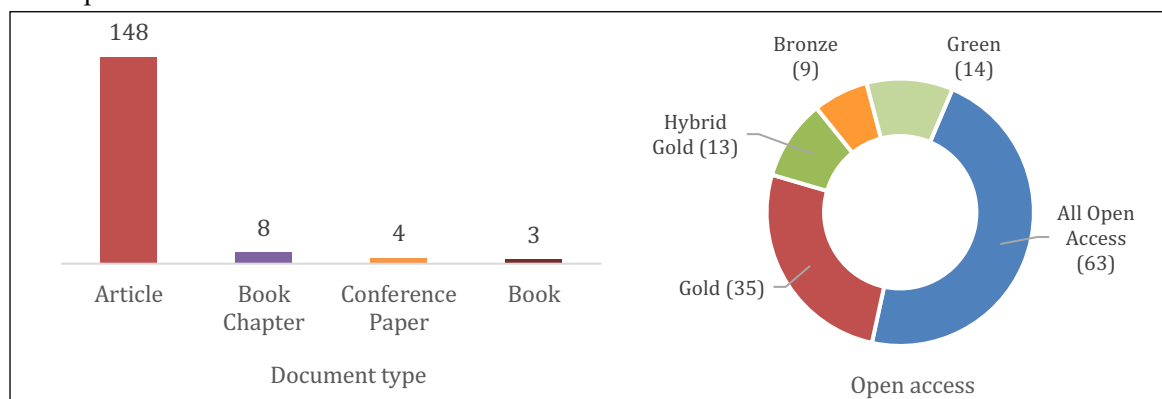


Figure 3. Document types and open access status of publications on community development in Indonesia, as indexed in the Scopus.
Sources: Primary data analysis, 2024

Background profiles of the authors

The study on community development in Indonesia involved authors from 26 countries. This geographical diversity shows that the issues of community development in Indonesia have attracted significant attention from the international community. Figure 4 shows that Indonesia is the country with the most affiliations (95 publications) and this is reasonable considering the topic is directly related to the Indonesian context. Neighboring countries such as Australia and Malaysia, as well as developed countries such as the United States and the United Kingdom, also have substantial contributions in enriching understanding of community development issues in Indonesia. Referring to affiliated institutions, it can be seen that UNSW Sydney and Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM) have the same number of publications, each with 8 publications. UNSW Sydney as an overseas institution indicates international interest and collaboration in community development research in Indonesia.

Figure 5 illustrates the collaborative relationship in community development research between Indonesia and several other countries. Indonesia is the main hub in this network, indicating that most of the research on this topic comes from or involves researchers affiliated with institutions in Indonesia. The lines connecting Indonesia with other countries represent research collaborations. The thicker the line, the stronger the collaboration relationship. The figure shows that Indonesia has strong collaborations with Australia, Malaysia, and the US. Countries such as Hong Kong, New Zealand, Singapore, and the United Kingdom are also involved in community development research collaboration with Indonesia, although the level of collaboration is not as great as with Australia, Malaysia, and the US.

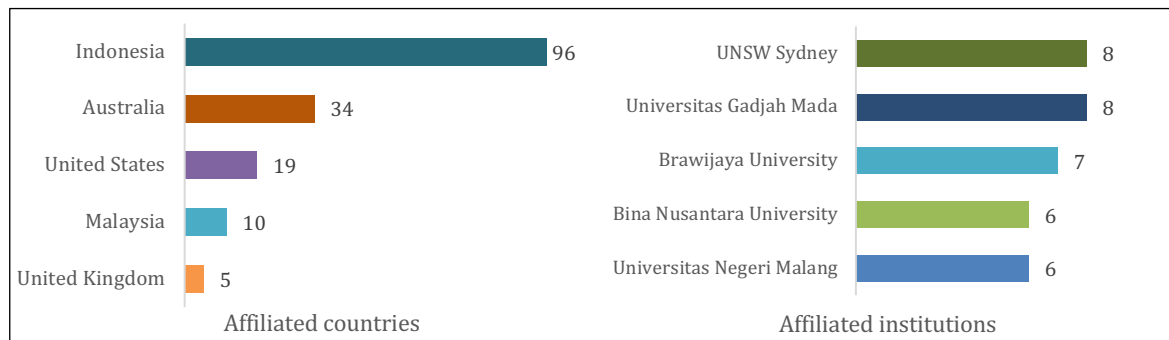


Figure 4. Top five countries and institutions affiliated with publications on community development in Indonesia, as indexed in the Scopus.
Sources: Primary data analysis, 2024

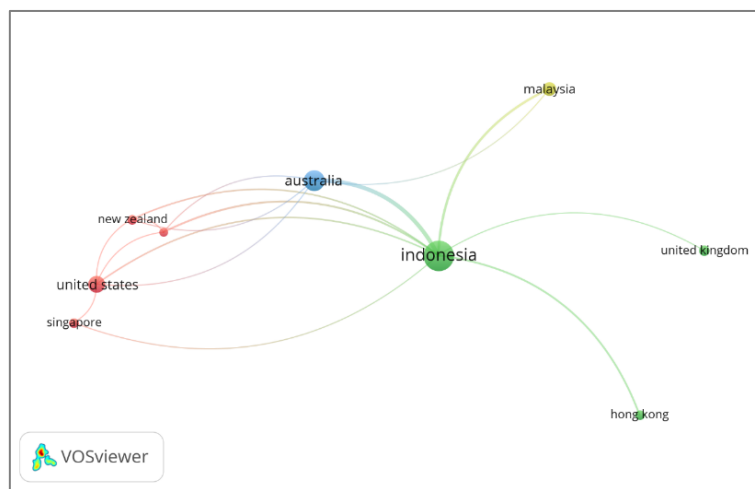


Figure 5. Author network cluster of “comdev in Indonesia” based on state affiliation.
Sources: Primary data analysis, 2024

Table 1 shows the bibliometric analysis of the top five institutions affiliated with authors researching community development in Indonesia. Based on the number of publications, UNSW Sydney and Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM) are the two institutions that have the largest contribution by contributing 8 papers. However, UNSW Sydney has a citation per publication ratio (TC/TP) of 5.50, indicating a high impact despite the relatively small number of authors (4 people).

Table 1. Top five institutions affiliated with authors researching “comdev in Indonesia”

Rank	Institutions	Total Paper (TP)	Total Author (TA)	Total Citation (TC)	TC/TP	TP/TA
1 st	UNSW Sydney	8	4	44	5.50	2.00
2 nd	Universitas Gadjah Mada	8	28	16	2.00	0.29
3 rd	Brawijaya University	7	23	37	5.29	0.30
4 th	Bina Nusantara University	6	21	11	1.83	0.29
5 th	Universitas Negeri Malang	6	25	26	4.33	0.24

Sources: Primary data analysis, 2024.

Based on bibliographic analysis, there are 159 authors who contribute to research related to the topic of community development in Indonesia. Table 2 presents the five most productive authors based on the number of articles published and citations obtained. The analysis shows the dominance of researchers from international institutions, especially Victoria A. Beard who is affiliated with a leading university in the United States. The quality of Beard's publications, characterized by a high number of citations (377 citations), indicates the significant influence of her research in this field.

Table 2. Top five authors researching “comdev in Indonesia” by number of publications.

Rank	Nama Penulis	Institusi	Total Paper	Total Citation	Quality of Paper
1 st	Tanya Jakimow	The Australian National University	8	44	5.50
2 nd	Sue Kenny	Deakin University, Geelong, Australia	5	47	9.40
3 rd	Victoria A. Beard	Cornell University, Ithaca, United States	4	377	94.25
4 th	Ismet Fanany	Deakin University, Geelong, Australia	4	17	4.25
5 th	Mohd Yusof Hj A.	Int. University of Malaya-Wales, Malaysia	2	9	4.50

Sources: Primary data analysis, 2024.

Distribution of widely cited journals and articles

Based on bibliometric analysis, 163 articles on community development in Indonesia were found across 117 journals. Among the top five journals (Table 3), World Development Journal stands out with the highest CiteScore, SJR, and SNIP values, indicating its significant influence and publication quality.

Table 3. The five sources with the highest number of publications on “comdev in Indonesia.

Rank	Source Title	CiteScore (2023)	SJR (2023)	SNIP (2023)	Number of Papers	Number of Citations
1 st	World Development	12.7	2.253	2.412	8	416
2 nd	Sustainability Switzerland	6.8	0.672	1.086	8	76
3 rd	Community Development Journal	3.2	0.471	0.864	6	54
4 th	Asian Social Science	n/a	n/a	n/a	4	14
5 th	Geojournal of Tourism and Geosites	3.9	0.323	0.699	4	58

Sources: Primary data analysis, 2024.

Of the 163 articles on community development in Indonesia published between 1975 and August 2024, 2,032 citations were recorded. Table 4 summarizes the five most influential studies in the field of community development in Indonesia. The study by Dasgupta and Beard (2007), entitled "Community-driven development, collective action and elite capture in Indonesia", dominates with 273 citations or an average of 16.06 citations per year. This shows that this research has a significant influence and is an important reference in the field of community development in Indonesia. In general, the high number of citations indicates the growing academic interest in this topic.

Table 4. Top five articles on “community development in Indonesia” with the most citations

Rank	Title (Authors)	Year	Source Title	Document Type	Total Citations	TC/Y
1 st	Community driven development, collective action and elite capture in Indonesia (Dasgupta & Beard)	2007	Development and Change	Article	273	16.06

Rank	Title (Authors)	Year	Source Title	Document Type	Total Citations	TC/Y
2 nd	Microenterprise development programs in the United States and in the developing world (Schreiner & Woller)	2003	World Development	Article	120	5.71
3 rd	Can the Design of Community-Driven Development Reduce the Risk of Elite Capture? Evidence from Indonesia (Fritzen)	2007	World Development	Article	111	6.53
4 th	Development for whom? Social justice and the business of ecotourism (Schellhorn)	2010	Journal of Sustainable Tourism	Article	92	6.57
5 th	Community Based Tourism (CBT) to Establish Blue Economy and Improve Public Welfare for Fishing Tourism Development in Klatak Beach, Tulungagung, Indonesia (Butler et al.)	2016	Climate Risk Management	Article	79	9.88

Sources: Primary data analysis, 2024.

Keyword co-occurrence & bibliographic coupling analysis

Keyword co-occurrence analysis is often used to identify relationships between keywords in academic documents. The use of this analysis can help identify emerging research topics and trends in an academic field (Bhuyan et al., 2021). From the visualization in Figure 6, it appears that the keyword "community development" is at the center of the network, indicating that this is a central theme in the research. Another keyword closely linked to "community development" is "Indonesia", which indicates that the research focuses on the Indonesian context. The circles connecting the keywords show the strength of the relationship between the concepts. The thicker and longer the connecting line, the stronger the relationship between the two concepts. Keywords such as "empowerment", "social capital", "participation", and "community empowerment" indicate that this research pays close attention to the social aspects of community development. This shows that existing studies emphasize the importance of involving communities in the development process and empowering communities to be actively involved in decision-making.

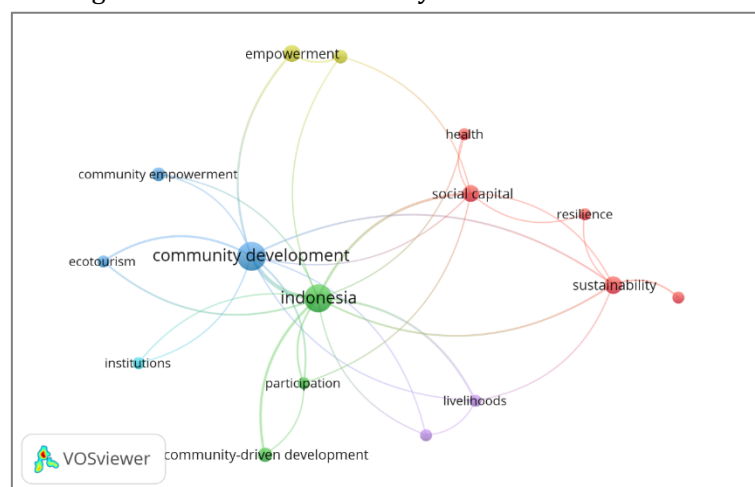


Figure 6. Keyword co-occurrence network visualization of “comdev in Indonesia”.
Sources: Primary data analysis, 2024

Figure 7 visualizes the emerging research trends by looking at the keywords that have been increasingly used in recent years. There is a shift in focus from "community-based tourism" and "community empowerment" in the early 2020s, towards an emphasis on "strategy" and "empowerment" in the last two years. This indicates an intensified effort to design comprehensive empowerment strategies to improve the quality of life of communities. For example, research by Marhaeni et al. (2024) in Klungkung Regency, Bali, shows that the allocation of village funds is effective in empowering the community economy and reducing poverty. These findings support the use of village funds as one of the main strategies in community empowerment efforts. Furthermore, the research conducted by Sambodo et al. (2023) identified various models of Community-Based Development (CBD) in rural development in Indonesia, such as Integrated Agriculture Development (IAD), Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM), and Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM). The scope of community development that emphasizes community-driven innovation and technology has also been widely studied and has had a significant impact on social and economic aspects of life (Prasetyo et al., 2023; Saputra et al., 2023; Muhtar et al., 2023).

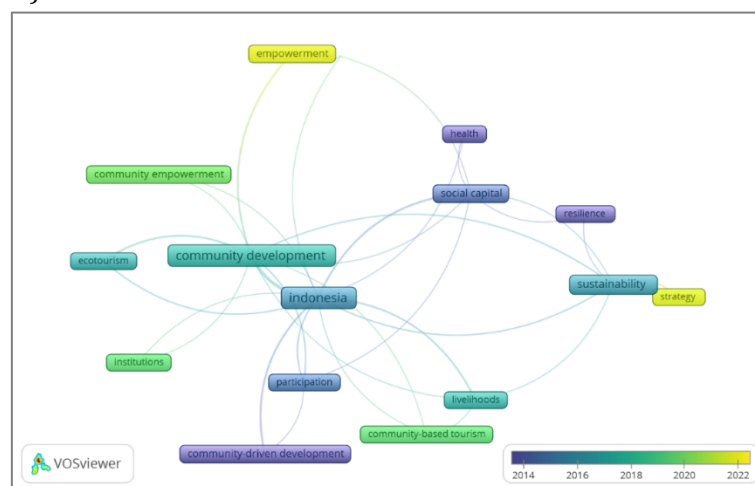


Figure 7. Keyword co-occurrence overlay visualization of “comdev in Indonesia”.
Sources: Primary data analysis, 2024

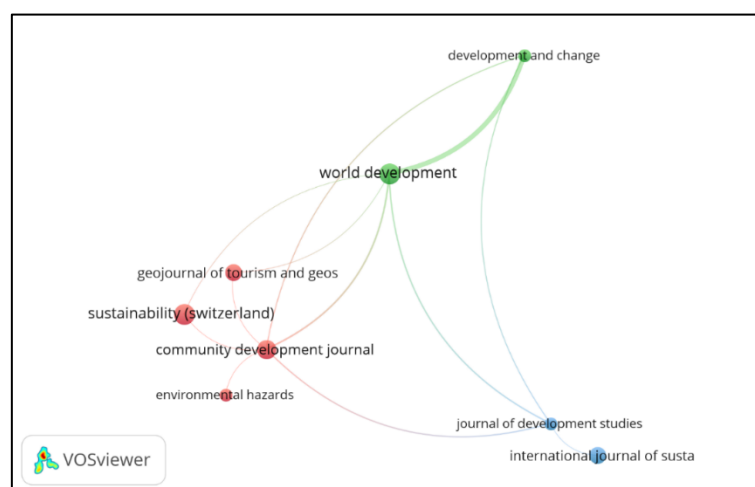


Figure 8. Bibliographic coupling analysis on network of “comdev in Indonesia” by sources.
Sources: Primary data analysis, 2024

Figure 8 visualizes how various scientific journals are interconnected in discussing the topic of community development in Indonesia. Each node on the graph represents a journal, and the line connecting the nodes indicates the degree of interconnectedness between the journals. The journal "World Development" appears to be the center of the network, indicating that it has significant influence and is frequently cited in research on community development in Indonesia. This network forms a kind of research ecosystem where the journals influence each other and contribute to the development of knowledge in the field of community development.

D. CONCLUSION

A bibliometric analysis of 163 articles related to community development in Indonesia provides a dynamic picture of the development of research in this field. The analysis shows that there has been a significant increase in interest in this topic, especially in the last decade. The focus of research has shifted from general studies on community empowerment towards a more strategic and measurable approach with a variety of programs implemented to improve community welfare. International collaborations involving researchers from various countries have enriched the perspectives and methodologies of community development research in Indonesia. The international collaboration network of Indonesian researchers is strongest with neighboring countries such as Australia, Malaysia, the US, and the UK. The findings of this research also indicate that there is a shift in research focus towards the development of comprehensive empowerment strategies, involving various stakeholders. The results of this study have important implications for policy development and further research, particularly on collaborative efforts between academics, government, and communities in designing and implementing effective community empowerment programs.

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