



**PENGURUS PUSAT**  
**KELUARGA ALUMNI UNIVERSITAS GADJAH MADA**  
*UNIVERSITAS GADJAH MADA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION*

KEPUTUSAN PENGURUS PUSAT  
KELUARGA ALUMNI UNIVERSITAS GADJAH MADA

NOMOR: 34 /KPTS/PP-KAGAMA/I/2022

TENTANG

SUSUNAN PENGURUS CABANG  
KELUARGA ALUMNI UNIVERSITAS GADJAH MADA  
LHOKSEUMAWE RAYA PROVINSI ACEH  
MASA BAKTI 2022-2027

DENGAN RAHMAT TUHAN YANG MAHA ESA

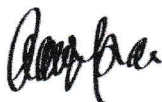
PENGURUS PUSAT KELUARGA ALUMNI UNIVERSITAS GADJAH MADA,

- Menimbang : a. bahwa susunan organisasi Keluarga Alumni Universitas Gadjah Mada (KAGAMA) terdiri atas Pengurus Pusat, pengurus daerah, pengurus cabang, pengurus cabang luar negeri, pengurus alumni fakultas dan pengurus komunitas;
- b. bahwa berdasarkan Laporan Tim Kerja Pembentukan KAGAMA Cabang Lhokseumawe Raya melalui Surat tertanggal 4 Desember 2021, Susunan Pengurus Cabang KAGAMA Lhokseumawe Raya Jepara Provinsi Aceh Masa Bakti 2022-2027 telah terbentuk;
- c. bahwa berdasarkan pertimbangan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam huruf a dan huruf b perlu menetapkan Keputusan Pengurus Pusat KAGAMA tentang Susunan Pengurus Cabang Keluarga Alumni Universitas Gadjah Mada Lhokseumawe Raya Provinsi Aceh Masa Bakti 2022-2027;
- Mengingat : 1. Pasal 6, Pasal 7, Pasal 8, Pasal 17 dan Pasal 18 Anggaran Dasar Keluarga Alumni Universitas Gadjah Mada
2. Pasal 7, Pasal 8, Pasal 25 dan Pasal 32 Anggaran Rumah Tangga Keluarga Alumni Universitas Gadjah Mada;

MEMUTUSKAN:

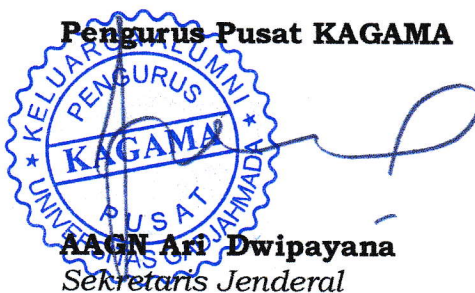
- Menetapkan : KEPUTUSAN PENGURUS PUSAT KELUARGA ALUMNI UNIVERSITAS GADJAH MADA TENTANG SUSUNAN PENGURUS CABANG KELUARGA ALUMNI UNIVERSITAS GADJAH MADA LHOKSEUMAWE RAYA PROVINSI ACEH MASA BAKTI 2022-2027.
- KESATU : Susunan Pengurus Cabang KAGAMA Lhokseumawe Raya Provinsi Aceh Masa Bakti 2022-2027, yang selanjutnya disebut Pengurus KAGAMA Lhokseumawe Raya, sebagaimana tercantum dalam Lampiran dan merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari Keputusan ini.
- KEDUA : Tugas dan wewenang Pengurus Cabang KAGAMA sebagaimana termaktub dalam Anggaran Dasar dan Anggaran Rumah Tangga KAGAMA.
- KETIGA : Untuk melaksanakan tugas dan wewenang sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Diktum Kedua, Pengurus KAGAMA Lhokseumawe Raya dapat menetapkan peraturan Pengurus dan/atau keputusan Pengurus KAGAMA Lhokseumawe Raya.
- KEEMPAT : Keputusan ini berlaku sejak tanggal ditetapkan.

Ditetapkan di Yogyakarta  
Pada tanggal 31 Januari 2022



**Ganjar Pranowo**  
Ketua Umum

**Pengurus Pusat KAGAMA**



**AAGN Ari Dwipayana**  
Sekretaris Jenderal



LAMPIRAN: KEPUTUSAN PENGURUS PUSAT  
KELUARGA ALUMNI UNIVERSITAS GADJAH MADA  
NOMOR 34 /KPTS/PP-KAGAMA/I/2021

SUSUNAN PENGURUS CABANG  
KELUARGA ALUMNI UNIVERSITAS GADJAH MADA LHOKSEUMAWE RAYA  
PROVINSI ACEH MASA BAKTI 2022-2027

**Dewan Penasihat**

Ketua	: Muhammad Ismail
Anggota	: Hendra Raza M. Nazaruddin Bambang Suroso

**Pengurus Harian**

Ketua	: Herman Fithra
Wakil Ketua I	: Arief Mardiyanto
Wakil Ketua II	: Azhar
Wakil Ketua III	: Syahrul
Wakil Ketua IV	: Maidar
Wakil Ketua V	: Muslim
Wakil Ketua VI	: Sabirin

Sekretaris	: Nirzalin
Wakil Sekretaris	: Deassy Siska

Bendahara	: Nizan Mauyah
Wakil Bendahara	: Nova Andriani

**Bidang I Organisasi dan Keanggotaan**

**Departemen Pengelolaan Basis Data Anggota**

Koordinator	: Mahdi
Anggota	: 1. Mutamimul Ula 2. Badriana 3. Reza Putra 4. Budi Haryadi 5. Ikhyanuddin

**Departemen Pemberdayaan Alumni**

Koordinator	: Ramli
Anggota	: 1. Ghazali 2. Asri 3. Natharya Meutia Sari 4. Rayana Iswani 5. Syahabuddin

Bidang II Kerja Sama dan Hubungan Masyarakat  
Departemen Hubungan Almamater

Koordinator : T. Muzaffarsyah  
Anggota : 1. Mulyadi  
2. Ade Ikhsan Kamil  
3. Edy Putra Kelana  
4. Yusri  
5. Rahmat Hidayat

Departemen Kerja Sama dan Hubungan Masyarakat

Koordinator : Faisal  
Anggota : 1. Sayed Taufik  
2. Harinawati  
3. Birul Walidin  
4. Sulaiman  
5. Arman

Bidang III Pengembangan Ilmu Pengetahuan dan Teknologi  
Departemen Pengembangan Ilmu Pengetahuan dan Teknologi

Koordinator : Zulfan Khairil  
Anggota : 1. Rinaldi Misra  
2. Andik Bintoro  
3. Romi Ilham  
4. Musni Syahputra  
5. Raihan Putri

Bidang IV Pengabdian Masyarakat dan Mitigasi Bencana  
Departemen Pengabdian Masyarakat dan Mitigasi Bencana

Koordinator : Ridwan Iriadi  
Anggota : 1. Riza  
2. Husna Gemasih  
3. M. Jamil Fauzi  
4. Elizar  
5. Amiruddin Ketaren

Bidang V Pemberdayaan dan Pengabdian Masyarakat  
Departemen Pemberdayaan dan Pengabdian Masyarakat

Koordinator : Sayuti  
Anggota : 1. Cut Sidrah Nadira  
2. Nilawati  
3. Cut Rosnani  
4. Juniarti  
5. Fakhurrazi  
6. Cut Rizka Al Usrah


Bidang VI Advokasi Kebijakan Daerah  
Departemen Advokasi Kebijakan Daerah

Koordinator

: Nurhafni

Anggota

- : 1. Ibnu Aswar Putra  
2. Harman Tamarlan  
3. Aulia Putra  
4. Cut Sukmawati  
5. Nova Sumaini Prihatin



**Ganjar Pranowo**  
Ketua Umum

**Pengurus Pusat KAGAMA**



**AAGN/ Ari Dwipayana**  
Sekretaris Jenderal



**KEPUTUSAN PENGURUS NASIONAL IKATAN SOSIOLOGI INDONESIA**  
**No. 72/ISI/VIII/2023**

**TENTANG**  
**PENGANGKATAN SUSUNAN PENGURUS CABANG**  
**IKATAN SOSIOLOGI INDONESIA ACEH**  
**PERIODE 2023-2027**

**DENGAN RAHMAT TUHAN YANG MAHA ESA**

Pengurus Nasional Ikatan Sosiologi Indonesia:

Menimbang : 1. Bahwa untuk kelancaran dan peningkatan kualitas pengelolaan jejaring Ikatan Sosiologi Indonesia secara nasional, perlu mengangkat alat kelengkapan Pengurus Cabang Ikatan Sosiologi Indonesia Provinsi Aceh.  
2. Bahwa untuk maksud tersebut pada butir a di atas, perlu ditetapkan dalam surat keputusan Ikatan Sosiologi Indonesia.

Memperhatikan : Hasil musyawarah Anggota Ikatan Sosiologi Indonesia Aceh yang telah dilaksanakan 19 Juli 2023 dan pandangan dari pengurus Nasional Ikatan Sosiologi Indonesia.

Mengingat : 1. Anggaran Dasar dan Anggaran Rumah Tangga ISI  
2. Keputusan Kongres ISI di Makassar pada 26 Oktober 2018  
3. Hasil Rakernas IV Pengurus ISI Nasional Tanggal 17 Juni 2022  
(Via Daring)

**MEMUTUSKAN**

Menetapkan :

Kesatu : Mengangkat Bapak/Ibu/Saudara/Saudari yang namanya tersebut dalam lampiran surat keputusan ini sebagai **Pengurus Cabang Ikatan Sosiologi Indonesia Aceh untuk periode tahun 2023- 2027**, dengan ketentuan dapat diberhentikan sebelum masa jabatannya berakhir apabila diperlukan untuk kepentingan dinas yang lain, atau adanya sebab lain berdasarkan ketentuan dan peraturan yang berlaku.

Kedua : Alat kelengkapan **Pengurus Cabang Ikatan Sosiologi Indonesia Aceh**, sebagaimana dimaksud pada diktum kesatu memiliki tugas dan fungsi sebagai berikut :

1. Melakukan fungsi koordinasi dan pengembangan sesuai dengan bidangnya yang termaktub dalam lampiran suratkeputusan ini.
2. Menyusun agenda kerja sesuai dengan bidang masing- masing yang termaktub dalam lampiran surat keputusan.

- Ketiga : Dalam menjalankan tugasnya, **Pengurus Cabang Ikatan Sosiologi Indonesia Aceh**, berkoordinasi dengan bidang-bidang yang lain sesuai yang termaktub dalam lampiran surat keputusan ini, dan bertanggung jawab kepada Pengurus Nasional Ikatan Sosiologi Indonesia.
- Keempat : Keputusan ini mulai berlaku sejak ditetapkannya dengan ketentuan akan diperbaiki sebagaimana mestinya apabila terdapat kekeliruan dalam surat keputusan ini.

Ditetapkan di : Jogjakarta

Pada Tanggal : 09 Agustus 2023

**Pengurus Nasional ISI**



Prof. Dr. Dwia Aries Tina Pulubuhu, MA  
Ketua Umum



Dr. Arie Sujito  
Sekretaris Jenderal

Lampiran  
SK No. 72/ISI/VIII/2023

**SUSUNAN PENGURUS CABANG  
IKATAN SOSIOLOGI INDONESIA (ISI) PROVINSI ACEH  
PERIODE 2023-2027**

Dewan Pembina :

Prof. Dr. Suardi, M.Si  
Prof. Dr. Human Hamid, M.A  
Prof. Dr. Saifuddin, M.A  
Dr. Otto Syamsuddin Ishak, M.Si  
Dr. Saleh Sjafei, M.Si  
Dr. M. Nazaruddin, M.Si  
Dr. Khairan, M.Si  
Dr. Jauhari, M.Si  
Dr. T. Syarifuddin, M.Si

Dewan Pengurus

**Ketua Umum** : Prof. Dr. Nirzalin, M.Si., CiQaR  
Wakil Ketua 1 : Dr. Mahmuddin, M.Si  
Wakil Ketua 2 : Dr. Afrizal Tjoetra, M.Si  
**Sekretaris Umum** : Dr. Masrizal, S.Sos.I., M.A  
Wakil Sekertaris 1 : Dr. Akmal Saputra, M.A  
Wakil Sekertaris 2 : Dr. Mursyidin, M.A  
**Bendahara** : Suci Fajarni, S.Sos., M.A  
Wakil Bendahara 1 : Lilis Suriyanti, M.Sos  
Wakil Bendahara 2 : Dr. Nulwita Maliati, M.Si

Divisi Penelitian dan Publikasi

Koordinator : Mustaqim S.Sos., M.Si  
Anggota : Cut Lusi Chairun Nisak, M.A  
: Intan Khatijah, M.Sos  
: Cut Riska Al Usrah, M.A  
: Khairul Amin, M.Sos  
: Irma Juraida, M.Si  
: M.Rizal Fazri AR, M.  
: Bustami, S.Sosio., M.Sos

Divisi Pendampingan dan Pengabdian

Koordinator : Dr. Fauzi Ismail, M.Si  
Anggota : Bukhari Yusuf, MHSc  
: Marini Kristina Situmaeng, S.Sos., M.A  
: Iswandi R, S.So  
: Putri Nadya Hutabarat, S.Sos  
: Zakiatuddin, S.Sos., M.Si  
: Yuva Ayuning Anjar, M.A  
: Nurkhalis, M.Sosio  
: M.Nur, S.Sos., M.Sos



#### Divisi Kemitraan Strategis dan Kerjasama Koordinator

Koordinator : Dr. Afriani Maifizar, M.Si  
Anggota : Dr. Afriani Maifizar, M.Si  
: Dr. Muslim Zainuddin, M.Si  
: Ibnu Phonna Nurdin, M.Si  
: Triyono, M.A  
: Fakhrurrazi, M.Si  
: Adha Fatia, M.S  
: Firdaus Mirza Nusuary, M.A  
: Anbiya, S.Hut., M.Sos  
: Khalida Zia, S.Sos

#### Divisi Sekretariat Pengembangan Organisasi dan Profesi

Koordinator : Khairulyadi, MHSc  
Anggota : Alkausar, S.Sos  
: Siti Ikramatoun, M.S  
: Jasiran, S.Sos  
: Nofalliata, M.Sos  
: M.Syawal, S.Sos  
: Zufadli, S.Sos.I.M.A  
: Dara Fatia, M.Sosio  
: Farhan, S.Sosio., M.Sos

**SURAT KEPUTUSAN  
MAJELIS PENGURUS WILAYAH ACEH  
IKATAN CENDEKIAWAN MUSLIM SE-INDONESIA**

**Nomor : 66 - SK / ICMI.01 / MPW / 08 / 2022**

**Tentang  
PENGESAHAN MAJELIS PENGURUS DAERAH LHOKSEUMAWE  
IKATAN CENDEKIAWAN MUSLIM SE-INDONESIA  
PERIODE 2021 – 2026  
(Pergantian Antar waktu)**

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ


- Menimbang** : 1. Bahwa untuk memperlancar pelaksanaan koordinasi dan konsolidasi kelembagaan ICMI, perlu dibentuk susunan Pengurus Organisasi Daerah yang merupakan wadah kegiatan Ikatan Cendekiawan Muslim se-Indonesia Organisasi Daerah di Kota Lhokseumawe
2. Bahwa untuk membantu pelaksanaan tugas-tugas Majelis Pengurus Wilayah Ikatan Cendekiawan Muslim se-Indonesia Orwil Aceh, perlu ditetapkan komposisi Personalia Majelis Pengurus Daerah Lhokseumawe Ikatan Cendekiawan Muslim se-Indonesia periode 2021 - 2026
3. Bahwa untuk keperluan tersebut diatas, perlu ditetapkan dan diterbitkan Surat Keputusan Majelis Pengurus Wilayah Aceh Ikatan Cendekiawan Muslim se-Indonesia (ICMI Orwil Aceh).
- Mengingat** : 1. Ketetapan Mukhtamar VII Ikatan Cendekiawan Muslim se-Indonesia Tahun 2021 di Bandung, Provinsi Jawa Barat tentang Pengesahan Penyempurnaan AD/ART Ikatan Cendekiawan Muslim se-Indonesia periode 2021 - 2026
2. Anggaran Dasar Ikatan Cendekiawan Muslim se-Indonesia Bab V pasal 10 tentang Struktur Organisasi, Pasal 11 tentang Fungsi Organisasi dan Bab VII pasal 15 jenjang Kepengurusan, pasal 16 Pimpinan Jenjang Kepengurusan
3. Anggaran Rumah Tangga Ikatan Cendekiawan Muslim se-Indonesia Bab II Pasal 5, tentang Organisasi Daerah, Bab IV Pasal 14 tentang Majelis Pengurus Daerah dan Bab VI Pasal 23 tentang Musyawarah Daerah.
- Memperhatikan** : Surat ICMI Orwil Aceh No. : 57 -A/ICMI-01/MPW/08/2022 tanggal 07 Muharram 1444 H / 05 Agustus 2022 M, tentang : Proses Lanjutan Pergantian Antar Waktu Ketua ICMI Orda Lhokseumawe dan rapat terbatas Sekretaris ICMI Orwil Aceh dengan Pengurus ICMI Orda Lhokseumawe pada 7 Agustus 2022 di Station Caffe, Lhokseumawe.

## MEMUTUSKAN

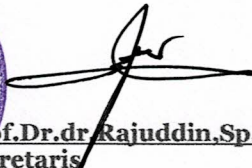
- Menetapkan : Keputusan Majelis Pengurus Wilayah Aceh Ikatan Cendekiawan Muslim se-Indonesia tentang Penetapan Susunan Majelis Pengurus Daerah Lhokseumawe Ikatan Cendekiawan Muslim se-Indonesia periode 2021-2026 sebagaimana terlampir.
- Pertama : Dengan dikeluarkannya Keputusan ini, maka semua Keputusan yang bertentangan dengan Keputusan ini dinyatakan batal dan tidak berlaku lagi.
- Kedua : Keputusan ini mulai berlaku sejak tanggal ditetapkan, dengan ketentuan apabila dikemudian hari ternyata terdapat kekeliruan dalam penetapan ini akan diadakan perbaikan dan penyempurnaan sebagaimana mestinya.
- Ketiga : Keputusan ini disampaikan kepada Majelis Pengurus Daerah Lhokseumawe Ikatan Cendekiawan Muslim se-Indonesia (ICMI Orda Lhokseumawe) untuk dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Ditetapkan : di Banda Aceh  
Pada tanggal : 28 Muharram 1444 H  
26 Agustus 2022 M

MAJELIS PENGURUS WILAYAH ACEH  
IKATAN CENDEKIAWAN MUSLIM se-INDONESIA

  
Prof. Dr. Ir. Samsul Rizal, M.Eng., D.C., ASEAN Eng  
Ketua



  
Prof. Dr. dr. Rajuddin, Sp. OG(K), FER  
Sekretaris



Tentang  
**PENGESAHAN SUSUNAN MAJELIS PENGURUS DAERAH LHOKSEUMAWE**  
**IKATAN CENDEKIAWAN MUSLIM SE-INDONESIA**  
**Periode 2021 – 2026**  
**(Pergantian Antar Waktu)**

**A. BADAN PENASEHAT :**

Ketua : Imran, Dr, Drs, MA, M.Si  
Wakil Ketua : Azwardi Abdullah, AP, M.Si  
Sekretaris : Muzakkir, SH., MH  
Anggota : 1. T Adnan, SE  
2. A. Murtala, Dr, M.Si  
3. Dayan Albar, S.Sos, M.AP  
4. Abu Bakar Ismail, Tgk  
5. Asnawi Abdullah, Tgk, MA  
6. Husaini Setiawan, SE, MBA

**B. BADAN PAKAR :**

Ketua : Danial, Dr., S.Ag, MA.  
Wakil Ketua : Muhammad Sayuti, Prof.Dr., Ir., M.Sc. IPM  
Sekretaris : Saifuddin Zuhri, Dr., Lc., MA.  
Anggota : 1. Jamaluddin, Prof.Dr., SH., M.Hum.  
2. Iskandar Ibrahim, Dr, M.Si  
3. Muhammad Syahril Razali Ibrahim, Lc., MA., Ph.D  
4. Rahmawati, Dr., dr., S.Pd.  
5. Hanirwansyah, ST, MT  
6. Mohd Heikal, Dr, SE, MM  
7. Sulaiman, Dr, SH, M.Hum  
8. A. Hadi Arifin, Prof., Drs., M.Si  
9. Shaifuddin Fuady, S.Ag, M.Si  
10. H. Fathani, Ir  
11. Rizal Syahyadi, Ir., ST., M.Eng.Sc  
12. Aiyub, SE, M.Ec, Ph.D  
13. T. Nazaruddin, Dr, SH, MH  
14. Ridwan, Dr, MT

**C. PENGURUS HARIAN :**

Ketua : Yulius Dharma, Dr., S.Ag., M.Si.  
Wakil Ketua I : Anwar Puteh, Dr., SE., ME  
Wakil Ketua II : Darmadi, Dr, S.Ag, M.Ag  
Wakil Ketua III : Hendra Reza, Dr., SE., M.Si.Ak.  
  
Sekretaris : Muhammad Hatta, Ir, S.ST, MT  
Wakil Sekretaris I : Muhammad Rifyalsyah, S.STP, M.AP  
Wakil Sekretaris II : Elidar Sari, Dr., SH., MH  
  
Bendahara : Tajuddin Nur, ST  
Wakil Bendahara I : Muhammad Arrivai, SE, M.Acc  
Wakil Bendahara II : Murhaban, Dr, SE. MSi, Ak



**D. DIVISI KELEMBAGAAN & ORGANISASI :**

**Ketua : Marbawi, Dr., SE.,MM**

**I. Seksi Pengembangan Cendekiawan Muda & Personil**

**Ketua : Muhammad Authar, SP.,MP.**

**Anggota :**  
1. Reza Rizki, S.Kom.I  
2. Rizka Revsenky, B.Sc, MA  
3. Munawar Rizki Jailani, Lc.

**II. Seksi Satuan & Mekanisme Kerja Organisasi & Keanggotaan**

**Ketua : T. Alfiadi, S.Sos, M.Si**

**Anggota :**  
1. Safwan, M.Si,  
2. Rahmi Zulmaulida, Dr., M.Pd  
3. Dicky Saputra, SPd

**III. Seksi Pengembangan Kerja Antar Lembaga**

**Ketua : Nursan Junita, B.HSc., MA. Psikologi MA.**

**Anggota :**  
1. Joelman Subaidi, SH., MH  
2. Muhammad Taufieq, SE., M.Si  
3. Taufiq Mahmud, SH.I

**E. DIVISI PENGEMBANGAN SUMBER DAYA INSANI & KADERISASI :**

**Ketua : Nirzalin, Dr.,S.Ag, M.Si**

**I. Seksi Pengembangan Pendidikan & Pelatihan**

**Ketua : Iskandar Albin, dr.,SpOG.**

**Anggota :**  
1. Aulia Rahmat, MA  
2. Zulfikar Alibuto, Dr., MA  
3. Said Mahdar, SE, M.SM

**II. Seksi Pengembangan Beasiswa & Karya Sumber Daya Insani**

**Ketua : Yuziani, dr., M.Si**

**Anggota :**  
1. Fadhlurraman, M.Apling  
2. Harjoni, Dr.,S.Sos.I.,M.Si  
3. Adnan Berdan, Dr, SE, M.Si

**III. Seksi Pengembangan Kaderisasi**

**Ketua : Usamah Dr,Drs, MA**

**Anggota :**  
1. Anissullah, S.Sos  
2. Ella Suzannan, S.Psi, M.HSc  
3. Asra Rizal, SH

**F. DIVISI PENGEMBANGAN KEWIRAUSAHAAN & EKONOMI :**

**Ketua : Muammar Khaddafi, Dr, SE.MSi, Ak CA**

**I. Seksi Pengembangan Ekonomi Ummat & Kewirausahaan, Koperasi**

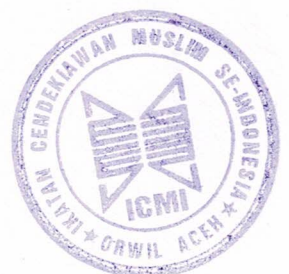
**Ketua : Mukhtasar, Dr., MA**

**Anggota :**  
1. Adirizka, dr., Sp.B(K).Onk.  
2. Nurfaliza, Dr.,SE.,M.Si  
3. Mustafa Sulaiman, Drs, M.Pd

**II. Seksi Lembaga Keuangan , Permodalan & Kemitraan**

**Ketua : Muhammad Lutfi Al-Fahmi, M.SM**

**Anggota :**  
1. Naz'aina, Dr., SE.,M.Si.Ak.CA.  
2. Angga Syahputra, SE.I, ME.I.  
3. Muhammad Taufiq, SE, MSE





**III. Seksi Pengembangan Agrobisnis & Agroindustri**

Ketua : Hijri Juliansyah Sp, M.EC  
Anggota : 1. Nur'aini, S.Pd  
2. Khaidir, S.Si., M.Si  
3. Karimuddin,, S.Sos

**G. DIVISI PENGEMBANGAN IMTAQ & IPTEK :**

Ketua : Damanhur, Dr, Lc., MA

**I. Seksi Pengkajian & Penerapan IMTAQ & IPTEK**

Ketua : Yoesrizal M.Yoesoef, Lc.,M.Sh  
Anggota : 1. Ismail Al-Falaki, Dr., MA.  
2. Iffani Fani Rizal, dr., Sp.B.  
3. Akhyar Ibrahim, Ir., MT

**II. Seksi Pengembangan Jaringan Kelembagaan IMTAQ, IPTEK & Lingkungan Hidup.**

Ketua : Halim Akbar, Dr., SP.,MP.  
Anggota : 1. Taufiq, SHi, MH  
2. Muhammad Nasir, Dr, SE, M.Si  
3. Jamaluddin, Tgk, SE

**III. Seksi Penelitian & Pengembangan IMTAQ & IPTEK**

Ketua : Nurul Fadillah, Dr., M.Hum.  
Anggota : 1. Almira Keumala Ulfa, M.Si.Ak., CA  
2. Trie Nadilla, SE.,M.Si.Ak., Ca, CAFF  
3. Sulhatun Dr, ST, MT

**H. DIVISI PENGEMBANGAN KEBUDAYAAN, HUKUM & HAM :**

Ketua : Faisal, Dr, S.Ag., M.Hum.

**I. Seksi Penyuluhan Hukum, HAM & Advokasi**

Ketua : Malahayati, Dr., SH., LLM  
Anggota : 1. Bukhari, Dr., MH.  
2. Armia, SH., MH  
3. Isnaini, SH

**II. Seksi Pengkajian & Pengembangan Kebudayaan Islam**

Ketua : Husni, Dr., MA  
Anggota : 1. Nursari Dewi, MH  
2. Arif Rahman, SH., MH  
3. Riza Musni, S.Kp. M.Kes

**III. Seksi Pengembangan Apresiasi & Dialog Kebudayaan**

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Anggota : 1. Rasyidin, Dr., S.Sos., MA  
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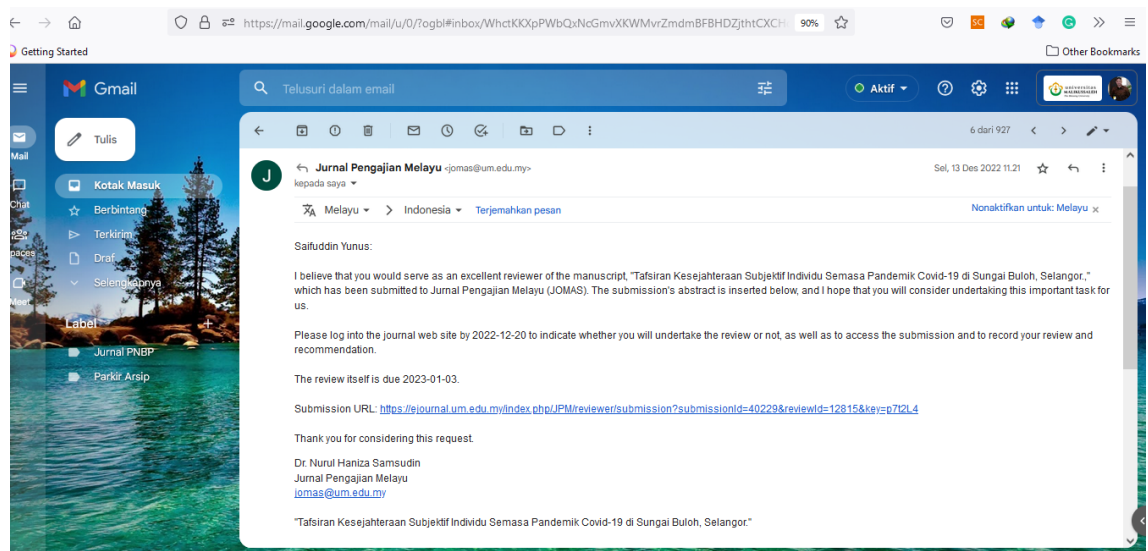
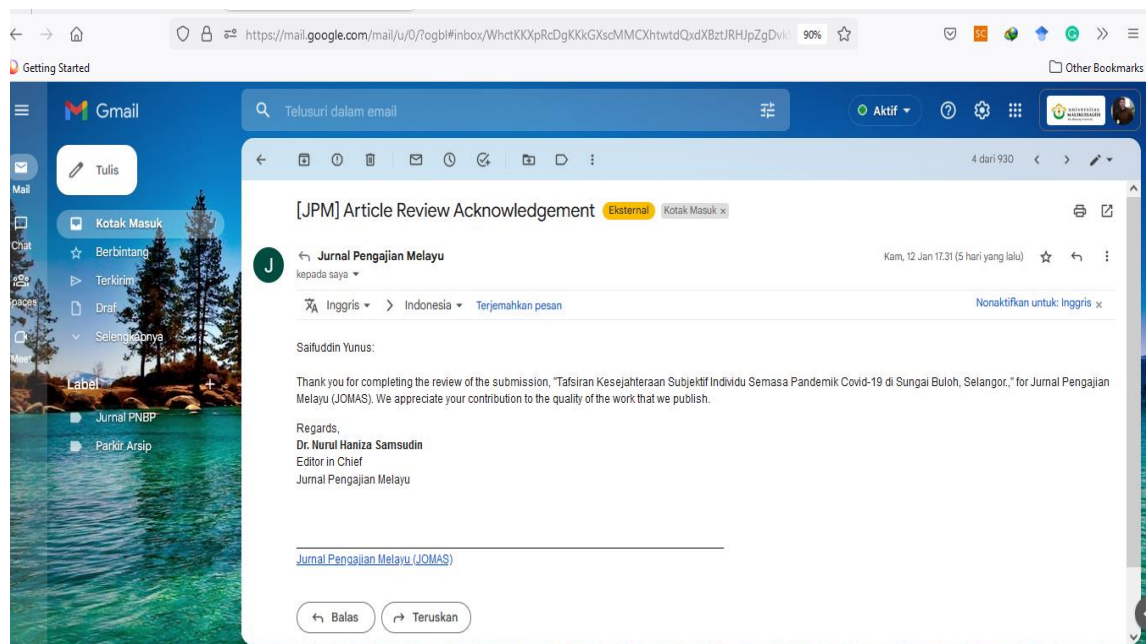
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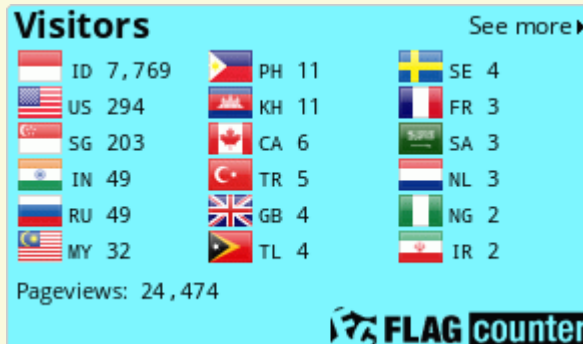


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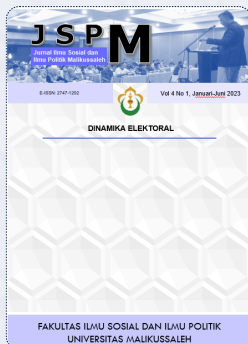
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Date: 10 August 2022

**Assoc. Prof. Dr. Zainal Suadi**

Universitas Malikussaleh

Lhokseumawe

24351

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Dear Assoc. Prof. Dr. Zainal,

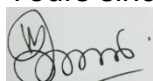
### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FOR REVIEWING MANUSCRIPT ID. JSSH-8500-2021**

I thank you very much for your time and effort in reviewing the paper entitled "**Agricultural Land Redistribution towards Long-Term Peacebuilding in Aceh Province, Indonesia.**"

Blind review is a thankless task and yet of such importance to the standing and quality of an academic journal. To acknowledge your valued contribution, we will be publishing the names of our reviewers in every issue of the journal.

I really appreciate your assistance and support of *Pertanika*.

Yours sincerely,



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Dear Editor,

Thank you very much for trusting me with the valuable work

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**Suadi Zainal Suadi, Zainal** <suadi@unimal.ac.id>

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Dear Editor,

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15 Februari 2021

Prof. Madya Dr. Saifuddin Yunus  
Lektor Kepala  
Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik  
Universitas Malikussaleh  
Acheh, Indonesia

Tuan,

**PELANTIKAN SEBAGAI PENILAI MAKALAH**

Dengan segala hormatnya merujuk kepada perkara di atas.

Sukacita dimaklumkan bahawa Akademi Pengajian Melayu telah melantik tuan sebagai penilai makalah bertajuk "**Pengaruh Turki Terhadap Sosio-budaya Dunia Melayu**", bagi penerbitan Jurnal Pengajian Melayu.

Bersama-sama ini dikemukakan makalah tersebut berserta borang UM.J/09/376/002 dan UM.J/09/376/003. Mohon lengkapkan kedua-dua borang dan kembalikan ke Bahagian Penyelidikan dan Pembangunan, Akademi Pengajian Melayu, setelah penilaian selesai dijalankan dalam masa 15 hari.

Kerjasama tuan amatlah diharapkan dan didahului dengan ucapan ribuan terima kasih.

Sekian.

Yang benar,

**(DR. MARZUDI MD. YUNUS)**

Timbalan Pengarah (Penyelidikan dan Pembangunan)  
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UM.J/376

18 Februari 2021

Prof. Madya Dr. Saifuddin Yunus  
Lektor Kepala  
Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik  
Universitas Malikussaleh  
Acheh, Indonesia

Tuan,

**UCAPAN PENGHARGAAN – PENILAI MAKALAH JURNAL AKADEMI PENGAJIAN MELAYU (JOMAS)**

Dengan segala hormatnya merujuk kepada perkara di atas.

Pihak Editorial Jurnal Pengajian Melayu, Akademi Pengajian Melayu ingin mengucapkan setinggi-tinggi penghargaan dan terima kasih atas kesudian tuan menilai makalah bertajuk, **“Pengaruh Turki Terhadap Sosio-budaya Dunia Melayu”**. Diharapkan kerjasama ini dapat diteruskan lagi pada masa akan datang.

Yang benar,

**(DR. MARZUDI MD. YUNUS).**

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Jatinangor, 4 November 2021

Kepada Yth  
Bapak **Dr. Saifuddin Yunus, MA**  
Staf Pengajar dan Peneliti di Program Studi Sosiologi  
Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik  
Universitas Malikussaleh

Dengan hormat,

Dengan surat ini, kami memperkenalkan jurnal kami dan mengajukan permohonan pada Bapak untuk menjadi mitra bestari.

UMBARA Indonesian Journal of Anthropology adalah peer-reviewed jurnal yang menerbitkan artikel ilmiah dengan perspektif Antropologi dan sosial budaya. Seluruh artikel di terbitkan kami melalui proses penelaahan oleh mitra bestari yang kompeten di bidangnya guna menjamin kualitas keilmiahannya. Sehubungan dengan hal tersebut, dengan ini kami mengajukan permohonan pada Bapak untuk menjadi mitra bestari dan melakukan penelaahan artikel yang masuk pada redaksi kami dengan judul:

**Wilayah Kelola Rakyat: Studi Pada Masyarakat Pengungsi Aceh Di Dalam Kawasan Taman Nasional Gunung Leuser**

Review artikel mohon dapat dilakukan pada periode **4 sampai 14 November 2021**.  
Proses penelaahan artikel dapat dilakukan melalui Online Journal System (OJS) kami yang dapat diakses melalui: **<http://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/umbara>**

Demikian surat permohonan ini kami sampaikan. Atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Hormat kami,



Erna Herawati

Ketua Dewan Editor UMBARA Indonesian Journal of Anthropology  
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adalah mitra bestari di jurnal kami dan telah melakukan penelaahan artikel yang masuk pada jurnal kami dengan judul:

**Wilayah Kelola Rakyat: Studi Pada Masyarakat Pengungsi Aceh Di Dalam Kawasan Taman Nasional Gunung Leuser**

Review artikel telah dilakukan pada periode 4 sampai 14 November 2021.

Hasil review artikel telah kami terima dengan baik pada 10 November 2021.

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Erna Herawati

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**Erna Herawati**



26 November 2022

To Whom It Concerns:

I am writing to confirm the invaluable service of **Suadi Zainal** as a reviewer for *International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy*. Their input in evaluating the following manuscript has been invaluable, namely "Bringing welfare society back in: Social policy response to digital economy". This ensured that the journal met strict guidelines regarding factual accuracy and discovery of new and compelling information. With their help, we were able to continue to provide highly informative articles that adhere to our rigorous standards.

Respectfully,

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Office of West Aceh Regency struktur

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perspektif klasik, human, integrasi,

kontemporer



**KEPUTUSAN KETUA UMUM**  
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| Menimbang | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Bahwa Kongres IV Asosiasi Program Studi Sosiologi Indonesia telah menetapkan terpilihnya Ketua Umum Asosiasi Program Studi Sosiologi Indonesia untuk Periode 2022-2026.</li><li>b. Bahwa dalam rangka menindaklanjuti hasil Kongres IV Asosiasi Program Studi Sosiologi Indonesia diperlukan perangkat organisasi untuk menjalankan kepengurusan dalam periode 2022-2026.</li><li>c. Bahwa nama-nama yang diusulkan dipandang mampu dan telah memenuhi syarat untuk diangkat dan disahkan menjadi pengurus Asosiasi Program Studi Sosiologi Indonesia Periode 2022-2026.</li></ul> |
| Mengingat | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Anggaran Dasar Asosiasi Program Studi Sosiologi Indonesia.</li><li>b. Anggaran Rumah Tangga Asosiasi Program Studi Sosiologi Indonesia.</li></ul>  |

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| Kedua      | Mengangkat nama-nama tersebut dalam lampiran Keputusan ini sebagai Pengurus Asosiasi Program Studi Sosiologi Indonesia Periode 2022-2026.   |

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- Kelima : Keputusan ini mulai berlaku pada tanggal ditetapkan

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Hari/Tanggal : Senin, 11 Juli 2022

**Ketua Umum**



**Dr. Harmona Daulay, S.Sos. M.Si**

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**APSSI**  
Asosiasi Program Studi Sosiologi Indonesia

**Novri Susan S.Sos. M.A. Ph.D.**

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Wakil Ketua 2	Dr. Erna Ermawati Chotim, M.Si. (Universitas Nasional)
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Sekretaris	: Luluk Dwi Kumalasari, S.Sos., M.Si. (Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang)
Anggota	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Dr. Nadia Yovani, M.Si. (Universitas Indonesia)</li><li>2. Desintha Dwi Asriani, Ph.D. (Universitas Gadjah Mada)</li><li>3. Dr. Elis Puspitasari, M.Si. (Universitas Jenderal Soedirman)</li><li>4. Baiq Lily Handayani, S.Sos., M.Sosio (Universitas Negeri Jember)</li><li>5. Funco Tanipi, M.A. (Universitas Negeri Gorontalo)</li></ol>

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Ketua	: Fina Itriati, M.A., Ph.D. ( Universitas Gadjah Mada)
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Sekretaris : Dr. Nirzalin, M.Si. (Universitas Malikussaleh)

Anggota

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**KEPUTUSAN CAMAT MUARA DUA**  
**NOMOR 041 TAHUN 2021**

**TENTANG**

**PERUBAHAN PERTAMA SURAT KEPUTUSAN CAMAT MUARA DUA NOMOR 002  
TAHUN 2020 TENTANG PEMBERHENTIAN DAN PENGANGKATAN SUSUNAN  
PENGURUS TUHA PEUT GAMPONG UTEUNKOT KECAMATAN MUARA DUA  
KOTA LHOKSEUMAWE**

**CAMAT MUARA DUA,**

**MENIMBANG** : a. bahwa untuk memenuhi surat Keuchik Gampong Uteunkot Kecamatan Muara Dua Nomor : 400/285/II/2021 tanggal 01 Februari 2021 Perihal Permohonan pergantian anggota Tuha Peut Gampong Uteunkot Kecamatan Muara Dua Kota Lhokseumawe, maka dipandang perlu memberhentikan dengan hormat Susunan Pengurus Tuha Peut Gampong Uteunkot Kecamatan Muara Dua;

b. bahwa dalam rangka peningkatan pelaksanaan Administrasi Pemerintahan Gampong dan untuk mencapai daya guna yang lebih baik disegala bidang dipandang perlu mengangkat Susunan Pengurus Tuha Peut Gampong Uteunkot Kecamatan Muara Dua;

c. bahwa berdasarkan pertimbangan sebagaimana dimaksud pada huruf a dan huruf b diatas perlu ditetapkan dalam suatu keputusan;

**MENGINGAT** : 1. Undang-Undang Nomor 2 Tahun 2001 tentang Pembentukan Kota Lhokseumawe;

2. Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2004 tentang Pemerintah Daerah;

3. Undang-Undang Nomor 33 Tahun 2004 tentang Perimbangan Keuangan antara Pemerintah Pusat dan Daerah;

4. Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2006 tentang Pemerintahan Aceh;

5. Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 06 Tahun 2014 tentang Desa;

6. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 72 Tahun 2005 tentang Pemerintahan Desa;

7. Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 19 Tahun 2008 tentang Kecamatan;

8. Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 30 Tahun 2006 tentang Tatacara Penyerahan Urusan Pemerintahan Kabupaten/Kota Kepada Desa;

9. Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 32 Tahun 2006 tentang Pedoman Administrasi Desa;

10. Keputusan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 50 Tahun 2000 tentang Pedoman Organisasi Perangkat Daerah;

11. Qanun Nomor 5 Tahun 2003 tentang Pemerintahan Gampong dalam Propinsi Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam;

12. Qanun Kota Lhokseumawe Nomor 13 Tahun 2007 tentang Susunan Organisasi dan Tata Kerja Dinas, Lembaga Teknis dan Kecamatan Kota Lhokseumawe;
13. Qanun Kota Lhokseumawe Nomor 7 Tahun 2009 tentang Penghapusan Kelurahan dan Pembentukan Gampong Dalam Wilayah Pemerintah Kota Lhokseumawe;
14. Keputusan Walikota Lhokseumawe Nomor : 141/37/SK/2007 Tanggal 22 Maret 2007 tentang Pelimpahan Wewenang Penandatanganan Surat Keputusan Tuha Peut dan Tuha Lapan Dalam Wilayah Kota Lhokseumawe;
15. Dasar Surat Sekretariat Daerah Kota Lhokseumawe Nomor: 100/099/2014 tanggal 04 Februari 2014 perihal Penandatanganan Surat Keputusan Tuha Peut.

#### MEMUTUSKAN

##### MENETAPKAN :

- KESATU** : Memberhentikan dengan Hormat Saudara yang namanya tersebut dalam lajur 2 (dua) dari jabatan sebagaimana tercantum dalam lajur 4 (empat) lampiran I keputusan ini.
- KEDUA** : Mengangkat yang namanya tersebut dalam lajur 2 (dua) dalam jabatan sebagaimana tercantum dalam lajur 4 (empat) lampiran II keputusan ini.
- KETIGA** : Tuha Peut Gampong mempunyai tugas, fungsi, hak dan kewajiban serta larangan seperti tersebut dalam lampiran III keputusan ini.
- KEEMPAT** : Keputusan ini mulai berlaku sejak tanggal ditetapkan dan berdaya laku surut terhitung sejak tanggal 04 Januari 2021 sampai dengan tanggal 16 Januari 2026 dengan ketentuan apabila terdapat kekeliruan dalam penetapan keputusan ini akan diperbaiki kembali sebagaimana mestinya.

Ditetapkan di Cunda  
Pada Tanggal 02 Februari 2021

An. WALIKOTA LHOKEUMAWE  
CAMAT MUARA DUA



HERI MAULANA, S.I.P, M.S.M  
NIP. 19870924 200701 1 002

##### Tembusan :

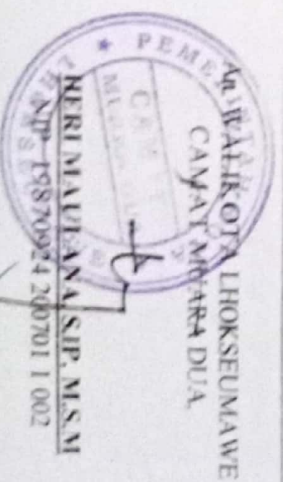
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C/q. Kabag. Pemerintahan Setdako Lhokseumawe;
2. Ketua DPRK Lhokseumawe di Lhokseumawe;
3. Inspektur Kota Lhokseumawe di Lhokseumawe;
4. Imum Mukim Cunda;
5. Keuchik Gampong Uteunkot.



Lampiran I:

Perubahan Pertama Surat Keputusan Camat Muara D  
Nomor 002 Tahun 2020 Tentang Pemberhentian Susun  
Pengurus Tuba Peut Gampong Uteunkot  
Kecamatan Muara Dua  
Nomor : 044 Tahun 2021  
Tanggal : 02 Februari 2021

NO	NAMA	TEMPAT / TGL. LAHIR	DIBERHENTIKAN DALAM JABATAN	GAMPONG	KEMUKIMAN	KET
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Drs. Tgk. H. Asnawi Abdullah, MA	Peureulak, 20 Juni 1958	Ketua	Uteunkot	Cunda	
2	Dr. Nirzalin, M. Si	Cadek, 14 Mei 1977	Wakil Ketua	Uteunkot	Cunda	
3	Tgk. Kafrawi Ismail, S.Ag, MA	Uteunkot, 18 Agustus 1972	Sekretaris	Uteunkot	Cunda	
4	Rohani	Matang Anoe, 12 Maret 1973	Anggota	Uteunkot	Cunda	
5	Musferi	Lhokseumawe, 22 Mei 1961	Anggota	Uteunkot	Cunda	
6	Zoel Bahri AB, SE	Aceh Utara, 25 Desember 1961	Anggota	Uteunkot	Cunda	
7	Zubir Arsyad	Lhokseumawe, 25 Februari 1963	Anggota	Uteunkot	Cunda	
8	Ikhwan	Cunda, 25 Desember 1970	Anggota	Uteunkot	Cunda	
9	Abdul Fatah	Langsa, 17 Mei 1972	Anggota	Uteunkot	Cunda	



Lampiran II: Persebaran Pertanian Sertu Kabupaten Candi Mawar ID  
 Nomor 002 Tahun 2020 Tentang Penyelenggaraan Sistem  
 Pengawasan Tumbuhan Pohon Campung Kabupaten  
 Kecamatan Mawar Dua  
 Nomor : 0044 Tahun 2021  
 Tanggal : 01 Februari 2021.

NO	NAMA	TEMPAT / TGL. LAHIR	DETIJENK / DIANGKAT DALAM JABATAN	CAMPUNG	KEMUDIMAN	KET
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Zoel Bahri Ali, SE	Acch Uluwa, 29 Desember 1961	Kerna	Uluwatu	Candi	
2	De Nuzalia, M. Si	Candi, 14 Mei 1977	Wakil Kerna	Uluwatu	Candi	
3	Kafrawi, S Ag. MA	Uluwatu, 18 Agustus 1972	Sekernu	Uluwatu	Candi	
4	Robani	Mawang Auce, 12 Maret 1973	Anggosa	Uluwatu	Candi	
5	Musi Feni	Uluwatu, 22 Mei 1968	Anggosa	Uluwatu	Candi	
6	Fakurrizki, A.Md	Uluwatu, 24 Februari 1989	Anggosa	Uluwatu	Candi	
7	Zubur Ayyad	Uluwatu, 28 Februari 1963	Anggosa	Uluwatu	Candi	
8	Ithwan	Candi, 25 Desember 1970	Anggosa	Uluwatu	Candi	
9	Abdul Fatah	Langsa, 17 Mei 1972	Anggosa	Uluwatu	Candi	

Dr. WATROF A. HONKSEMAWE  
 CAKUPAN AREA DUA  
 DR. MARIANA S.P. M.S.M  
 NIP. 19870904 200304 1 002



**KEPUTUSAN KETUA UMUM  
ASOSIASI PENDIDIKAN TINGGI ILMU KOMUNIKASI  
NOMOR: 11/ASPIKOM-K/V/2021**

**TENTANG**

**PENGURUS KOORDINATOR WILAYAH ACEH  
ASOSIASI PENDIDIKAN TINGGI ILMU KOMUNIKASI (ASPIKOM)  
PERIODE 2021 -2024**

**DENGAN RAHMAT TUHAN YANG MAHA ESA**

- Menimbang :
- a. Bahwa amanat Rapat Terbatas Pengurus Pusat dan Seluruh Koordinator Wilayah Asosiasi Pendidikan Tinggi Ilmu Komunikasi (ASPIKOM) melalui aplikasi Zoom, tanggal 26 September 2020
  - b. Bahwa untuk kelangsungan Organisasi Asosiasi Pendidikan Tinggi Ilmu Komunikasi (ASPIKOM), perlu segera dibentuk Pengurus Koordinator wilayah ASPIKOM Periode 2021-2024;
  - c. Bahwa berdasarkan pertimbangan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam huruf a dan huruf b, dipandang perlu menetapkan Keputusan Ketua Umum ASPIKOM tentang Susunan Pengurus Koordinator Wilayah Periode 2021-2024.
- Mengingat :
1. Undang-undang Nomor 12/Tahun 2012 tentang Pendidikan Tinggi (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia/Tahun 2012 Nomor 5336)
  2. Undang-Undang Nomor 20/Tahun 2003 tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia/Tahun 2003 Nomor 78, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 4301);
  3. Undang-Undang Nomor 60/Tahun 1999 tentang Pendidikan Tinggi (Lembaran Negara Tahun 1999 Nomor 115, Tambahan lembaran Negara Nomor 3859);
  4. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 17/Tahun 2010 tentang Pengelolaan dan Penyelenggaraan Pendidikan (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2010 Nomor 23);
  5. Notulensi Pertemuan terbatas pengurus pusat dan koordinator Wilayah Asosiasi Pendidikan Tinggi Ilmu Komunikasi tanggal 26 September 2020



## MEMUTUSKAN

- Menetapkan :
- Pertama : Mengangkat nama - nama tersebut dengan jabatan sebagaimana tercantum dalam lampiran surat keputusan ini.
- Kedua : Segala sesuatu yang belum diatur dalam surat keputusan ini akan diatur dalam ketentuan tersendiri.
- Ketiga : Surat Keputusan ini berlaku sejak tanggal ditetapkan dan berlaku sampai dengan tanggal 31 Mei 2024.
- Keempat : Apabila di kemudian hari ternyata terdapat kekeliruan dalam keputusan ini, maka segala sesuatunya akan diubah dan diperbaiki sebagaimana mestinya.

Salinan Surat Keputusan ini diberikan kepada Pengurus ASPIKOM Wilayah Aceh Periode 2021 - 2024 untuk dapat dilaksanakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Ditetapkan di : Aceh  
Pada tanggal : 31 Mei 2021

Ketua Umum



Dr. Muhamad Sulhan, M.Si

Salinan Surat Keputusan ini disampaikan kepada:

1. Wakil Ketua Umum ASPIKOM Periode 2019-2022;
2. Sekjen dan Wakil Sekjen ASPIKOM Periode 2019-2022;
3. Bendahara dan Wakil Bendahara ASPIKOM Periode 2019-2022;
4. Para Ketua Bidang ASPIKOM Periode 2019-2022;
5. Pengurus AspiKOM Wilayah Aceh Periode 2021-2024; dan
6. Arsip----

---

**DAFTAR LAMPIRAN : KEPUTUSAN KETUA UMUM ASOSIASI PENDIDIKAN TINGGI ILMU KOMUNIKASI (ASPIKOM)**  
**NOMOR : 11/ASPIKOM-K/V/2021**

**PENGURUS KOORDINATOR WILAYAH ACEH  
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Periode 2021-2024**

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Drs. Muzakir, MA (Universitas Teuku Umar)

**Disahkan di Aceh , 24 Mei 2021**

**Ketua ASPIKOM Korwil Aceh**



**Kamaruddin Hasan, S. Sos., M.Si**

**Ketua Umum**



**Dr. Muhamad Sulhan, M.Si**



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**NOMOR : 001/KETUM-APSSI/VII/2022**

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- Menimbang : a. Bahwa Kongres IV Asosiasi Program Studi Sosiologi Indonesia telah menetapkan terpilihnya Ketua Umum Asosiasi Program Studi Sosiologi Indonesia untuk Periode 2022-2026.
- b. Bahwa dalam rangka menindaklanjuti hasil Kongres IV Asosiasi Program Studi Sosiologi Indonesia diperlukan perangkat organisasi untuk menjalankan kepengurusan dalam periode 2022-2026.
- c. Bahwa nama-nama yang diusulkan dipandang mampu dan telah memenuhi syarat untuk diangkat dan disahkan menjadi pengurus Asosiasi Program Studi Sosiologi Indonesia Periode 2022-2026.
- Mengingat : a. Anggaran Dasar Asosiasi Program Studi Sosiologi Indonesia.
- b. Anggaran Rumah Tangga Asosiasi Program Studi Sosiologi Indonesia.

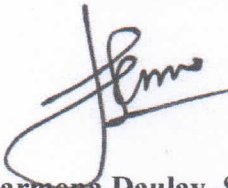
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- Menetapkan : PEMBENTUKAN SUSUNAN PENGURUS ASOSIASI PROGRAM STUDI SOSIOLOGI INDONESIA.
- Kesatu : Menyatakan Keputusan Pengurus Asosiasi Program Studi Sosiologi Indonesia Nomor: 01/Peng/III/2018 Tentang Susunan Pengurus Asosiasi Program Studi Sosiologi Indonesia Periode 2018-2022 tidak berlaku.
- Kedua : Mengangkat nama-nama tersebut dalam lampiran Keputusan ini sebagai Pengurus Asosiasi Program Studi Sosiologi Indonesia Periode 2022-2026.

- Ketiga : Menyampaikan keputusan ini kepada yang bersangkutan untuk dilaksanakan sebagaimana mestinya dengan ketentuan apabila dikemudian hari diketahui terdapat kekeliruan atau kekurangan di dalamnya, akan diperbaiki atau disempurnakan.
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**Ketua Umum**



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Dear Reviewer,

Thank you for your review of IJSSP-11-2022-0281 entitled Research Output on Social Capital: A Bibliometric and V Analysis for International Journal of Sociology and Social

This paper has received a Minor Revision decision.

Thank you for offering your expertise and on-going support appreciated.

Kind regards and best wishes,

Professor Colin C Williams

Editor-in-Chief

International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy

Reviewers' comments:

Reviewer: 1

Recommendation: Minor Revision

Comments:

This article is acceptable with minor improvements

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1. Originality: Does the paper contain new and significant adequate to justify publication?: Yes

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**Academic Research Output on Social Capital: A Bibliometric and Visualization Analysis**

Journal:	<i>International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy</i>
Manuscript ID	IJSSP-11-2022-0281
Manuscript Type:	Original Article
Keywords:	Social Capital, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Mapping, Web of Science Database, VOSviewer, Bibliometric Visualization

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# Academic Research Output on Social Capital: A Bibliometric and Visualization Analysis

## Abstract

**Purpose** – This study describes and analyzes the output of academic research on the topic of social capital. The concept of social capital has attracted the interest of scholars from a range of academic disciplines, and it has been applied to explain a variety of phenomena.

**Design/methodology/approach** – Using the bibliographic approach, I analyzed aggregate data obtained from the Web of Science database. The analyses were carried out using VOSviewer software.

**Findings** – The results show social capital to be a topic of interest in multiple fields of academic research. The findings highlight the important role that journals, including those from disciplines other than the social sciences, have played in divulging this concept, and show that some countries and institutions are more productive and engage in more collaborative research efforts than others.

**Originality/value** – This paper furthers previous research by exclusively focusing on the concept of social capital. It analyzes the international trend in publications up until the end of 2021, thus expanding the publication period considered in previous studies. The results of this study highlight the relevance of bibliometric tools for assessing research performance.

**Research limitations/implications** – This study analyzes the academic output on social capital present in the Web of Science database. Future research should include other sources and different kinds of publications.

**Keywords:** Social Capital, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Mapping, Web of Science Database, VOSviewer, Bibliometric Visualization.

## 1. Introduction

The concept of social capital is studied by researchers from different academic disciplines and has attracted the attention of numerous international organizations (e.g., World Bank, OECD, and ILO). Social capital has been used to explain phenomena in many different research areas, including economics and business, social and political sciences, and environmental and health sciences.

The aim of this study was to analyze the trends in academic research on social capital using a bibliographic approach. Bibliometrics is a cross-discipline science that studies bibliographic data using mathematical and statistical tools. This discipline has been facilitated thanks to the increased availability of free software in recent years for computing and visualizing the results of such analyses. Furthermore, this method has been applied in different research areas and for many different topics such as tourism (Leong *et al.*, 2021; Suban, 2022), differences in energy concepts (Hammad *et al.*, 2021), COVID-19 (Viana-Lora and Nel-lo-Andreu, 2022; Soytaş, 2021, Ho *et al.*, 2021), organizational citizenship behavior (Guiling *et al.*, 2022), and social innovation (Martins *et al.*, 2022).

The present analyses focus on the citation structure of documents, and in particular on the examination of those from leading journals. A co-occurrence analysis of author keywords was performed, and the co-citation of references, journals, and authors examined. Finally, co-authorship networks between different institutions and countries were assessed.

## 2. The concept of social capital

The first academic works to develop and discuss the concept of social capital were Hanifan (1916), Jacobs (1961), and Loury (1977), but it was mainly thanks to the publications by Bourdieu (1986), Coleman (1988), and Putnam (1993) that it started to attract academic interest. The results of these works led to the opening up of different research paths and stimulated animated discussions concerning its definition and measurement.

According to Bourdieu, social capital is “the aggregate of the actual potential resources which are linked to possession of a durable network of more or less institutionalized relationships of mutual acquaintance or recognition” (1986, p. 248); while Coleman considered social capital as “defined by its function. It is not a single entity, but a variety of different entities having two characteristics in common: They all consist of some aspect of social structure, and they facilitate certain actions of individuals who are within the structure” (1990, p. 302). Putnam, on the other hand, chiefly focused on the macro level, since social capital



“refers to features of social organization, such as trust, norms, and networks, that can improve the efficiency of society by facilitating coordinated actions” (1993, p. 167). In a subsequent study, considering the USA context, Putnam reformulated his first definition as: “whereas physical capital refers to physical objects and human capital refers to the properties of individuals, social capital refers to connections among individuals – social networks and the norms of reciprocity and trustworthiness that arise from them. In that sense social capital is closely related to what some have called ‘civic virtue’. The difference is that ‘social capital’ calls attention to the fact that civic virtue is most powerful when embedded in a sense network of reciprocal social relations. A society of many virtuous but isolated individuals is not necessarily rich in social capital” (2000, p. 19).

The concept also “refers to friends, colleagues, and more general contacts through whom you receive opportunities to use your financial and human capital” (Burt, 1992, p. 9), as well as “resources embedded in a social structure that are accessed and/or mobilized in purposive actions” (Lin, 2001, p. 40), and these definitions fit well in a network perspective for the study of social capital.

Despite the wide variety of explanations, we can uphold the assumption that social capital regards the social benefits arising from social networks. The Cambridge Dictionary of Sociology summarizes the meaning well and states that social capital “arises from relationships between individuals, families, groups, or communities that provide access to valuable benefits and/or resources” (Manza, 2006, p. 557).

Although social capital produces some benefits, as do economic and cultural capital, the concept still has some dark sides. Fukuyama (1995), Portes and Sensenbrenner (1993), and Portes (1998) consider some of the first studies to underline that social capital can also generate negative outputs. For instance, Fukuyama (1995) highlights that the benefits associated with Chinese communities based on kinship, characterized by high levels of trust and solidarity, are not recognized by other Chinese communities, and this may impact economic outcome. In other words, those who do not belong to certain group (e.g., an ethnic or religious community) may perceive to be excluded from the benefits resulting from such membership, and this is one of the criticisms of social capital put forward in Portes (1998). In these cases, the distinction between bonding and bridging forms of social capital plays an important role. The strong enforcement of local norms, such as in a small town or village where all neighbors know each other and perform favors for each other in a reciprocal manner, can reduce personal freedom due to the high level of social control (Portes, 1998). Thus, considering social capital as a form of social control within a group or community may be seen as an advantage for the individual

members but not necessarily for the collective. Portes (1998) proposes many such examples, such as mafia families in Italy, organized prostitution, and youth gangs.

The multidimensional and interdisciplinary nature of social capital has also triggered a debate about its measurement (Paxton, 1999; Narayan and Cassidy, 2001; Grootaert *et al.*, 2004). For example, in relation to the indicator “trust”, should it be considered a measure of social capital, or is trust a product of social capital? Fukuyama (1995) equates trust with social capital, Putnam (1993) considers trust as a source of social capital, Coleman (1988) considers it as a form of social capital, and Lin (1999a; 1999b) sees trust as a collective asset resulting from social capital construed as a relational asset. Other matters of debate include the proxy indicators used, the level at which it is measured, and the absence of a consensus on how to measure social capital.

Despite the lack of clarity on issues pertaining to social capital, which itself might be considered a weakness in the concept, numerous scholars have demonstrated its relevance, and the citation rate of the key papers on social capital is high, further corroborating its relevance and the persisting academic interest in it. Furthermore, the theoretical and empirical applications of social capital have continued to grow over the years. For example, Shen (2016) performed a bibliometric analysis of 118 articles on social capital published by Chinese sociologists between 2000 and 2011 and examined how and why this concept was used. The results show that the use of social capital has contributed to moving the focus of social research from the individual-level (i.e., a network-based resources paradigm) to a community level (i.e., trust and civic participation paradigm). Garrigos-Simon *et al.* (2018), on the other hand, considered the trends in the literature with regards to different forms of capital-related sustainability. The authors carried out bibliometric and visualization analyses on 635 documents published up until the end of 2017 and demonstrated the crucial effect that social capital has on the promotion of sustainable policies in combination with other forms of capital (e.g., cultural capital).

Despite these efforts to investigate the generation and use of scholarly content on social capital concept, these studies only focused on some specific issues; for instance, on publications from a precise geographic area (Shen, 2016) or co-authorship network analyses (Akçomak, 2011), or they focused on social capital in a general way and included other forms of capital (Garrigos-Simon *et al.*, 2018). This paper aims to further the previous research by focusing exclusively on social capital and considering the international trend in publications up until the end of the year 2021, thus extending the period compared with previous studies. The following research questions (RQs) are addressed in this study:

RQ1. From the time the concept of social capital was first introduced into the literature up until 2021, what have been the trends in literature output and citation rate, and what impact have these studies had?

RQ2. Which literature documents are the most cited and which journals have impacted research into social capital the most?

RQ3. What semantic network is generated by the author keywords?

RQ4. How are the resources, authors, and co-citation references configured?

RQ5. What structure best describes the patterns of scientific collaboration between nations institutions?

3. Materials and methods

This research constitutes a quantitative analysis of the global research trends in social capital based on published academic journals or articles (Boon, 2017), also known as the bibliographic approach (Sooryamoorthy, 2020).

The data used for this analysis come from the WoS Core Collection database (<https://clarivate.com/>), a platform that includes other “sub-databases”, namely: Science Citation Index Expanded (since 1985), Social Sciences Citation Index (since 1985), Arts & Humanities Citation Index (since 1985), Conference Proceedings Citation Index–Science (since 1990), Conference Proceedings Citation Index–Social Science & Humanities (since 1990), Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI, since 2015). WoS is an internationally recognized database, which includes the most prestigious journals (Garrigos-Simon *et al.*, 2018; Merigó and Yang, 2017).

In order to identify the documents specifically focused on social capital, only those including the words “social capital” in the title, abstract, author keywords, and “KeyWords Plus” terms were selected. As stated on the Clarivate website, *KeyWords Plus* are index terms automatically generated from the titles of cited articles. KeyWords Plus and author keywords were only included in the database from 1991 onward. The year 2022 was excluded from the query string.

The query string brought up a total of 23,029 documents, which included a wide range of document types, including review articles, early access articles, and other associated data. Data collection took place on January 5, 2022. The final sample was limited to peer reviewed articles since this type of publication is subject to a revision process. The final sample analyzed consisted of 720 peer reviewed articles.

The following bibliometric indicators were used to analyze and represent the final dataset: the total number of publications, used to assess productivity; the total number of citations, to provide insight into the relevance of an author, institution, or country in that research field (Merigó and Yang, 2017; Merigó *et al.*, 2015); and the h-index, a measure of the impact and productivity of a researcher based on how frequently his/her publications have been cited (Jacsó, 2009).

The number of documents with a citation rate above a certain threshold was used as an indicator of its level of influence; the ratio of citations/documents was used to quantify the impact of each document; and the impact factor of each journal as stated on the WoS (Cancino *et al.*, 2017) was used to measure its dissemination power (Blanco-Mesa *et al.*, 2017).

This research used VOSviewer software, version 1.6.18 (<https://www.vosviewer.com/>), to create and visualize maps of the bibliographic data. VOSviewer is widely used in bibliometric research (e.g., van Eck and Waltman, 2010 and 2014) and it provides a visual representation of the structure and networks of authors, journals, universities, and countries. In this study, VOSviewer was specifically used to examine the co-occurrence of author keywords (i.e., those appearing below the abstract), co-authorships, the number of co-authors among the most productive sources, and co-citations, namely when two articles received a citation from the same third document, source, author, and reference. In addition, it was used to investigate the co-authorship networks of institutions and countries.

#### **4. Status and evolution of the social capital academic publications**

##### *4.1 The state of the art*

The first publications appearing in WoS addressing social capital occurred in 1996, however, one of the first works on the application of social concept was published back in 1916 (Hanifan, 1916). Since 1996 research on social capital increased exponentially. Figure 1 shows the annual number of peer reviewed articles published and the correlated citation levels. While the trend in the publication rate in the first decade of the twenty-first century was irregular (for example, the publication rates for the years 2004, 2006, and 2009 were lower compared with the respective previous years), from 2011 onward the trend in social capital research was one of constant growth, with the exception of 2015. This positive trend is most notable from 2016. This finding shows that, over this time period, social capital has continued to attract increasing numbers of researchers.

**Figure 1.** Number of peer reviewed articles on social capital published per year (according to WoS) and the respective annual citation rates

Figure 1. HERE

Note: Own elaboration based on data from WoS.

Table 1 shows the trend in citation frequency for research papers on social capital according to the WoS database. Of the most frequently cited papers, two were cited more than 3000 times (0.28%), 12 were cited between 1000 and 3000 times (1.67%), 17 were cited between 500 and 1000 times (2.36), and 27 between 250 and 500 times (3.75%). Papers cited less than 10 times made up 40.28% of the sample. The h-index of the overall sample is 120, which means that 120 documents are cited more than 120 times. This offers an overview of the general trend in social capital research since 1996.

Table 1. HERE

The concept of social capital is applied in many fields of sociological research. Figure 2 indicates the top ten subject areas of social capital research according to the WoS classification. Approximately 27% of the papers address issues pertaining to Business Economics, whereas 13.75% were related to Public Environmental Occupational, 11.25% were in the field of Environmental Sciences Ecology, 8.75% were in Sociology, and 7.78% were published within the sphere of Psychology.

The WoS database offers additional information on publication trends, such as the number of papers published by an author. It reports Kawachi I. to be the author with the highest number of publications on social capital (six papers), followed by Hitt M.A. and Welch V., both with four papers each.

According to WoS, the academic institutions most involved in social capital research are the Universities of London (5.28% of the 720 papers published), followed by Harvard University (2.78%) and the University of California System (2.63%).

Almost all the articles are published in English (96.66%). The other languages used are Spanish (6 papers), German, Russian and Turkish (3 papers each), and Chinese, Czech, and Portuguese (2 papers each). The language was unspecified in 3 papers.

**Figure 2.** Distribution of articles on social capital according to research areas

Figure 2. HERE



Source: Own elaboration based on WoS.

Over a third of articles published (36.38%) came from authors based in the USA, 20% were from England, and 10.55% came from Australia. A total of 4.16% papers had authors based in China, whereas both Germany and Spain contributed to 3.61% of publications, and Italy produced 3.19%.

The most productive publisher was Elsevier, which accounted for 17.91% of all papers. The second and third in the ranking were Wiley (14.28%) and Sage (13.61%), closely followed by Taylor & Francis (10.69%) and Springer Nature (8.61%).

#### 4.2 The most influential papers in social capital research

Table 2 presents the most cited peer reviewed articles (those with more than 800 citations). The number of times a paper is cited indicates not only the quality of a publication but also its attractiveness and influence within a research field (Garrigos-Simon *et al.*, 2018).

Table 2. HERE

The most cited research article on social capital is Nahapiet J. and Ghoshal S. (1998) published in *Academy of Management Review*. At the time of the present analysis the above paper had been cited 7,833 times, with an average citation rate of 326.38 citations per year. The paper shows how intellectual capital is embedded in social relations and in the structure of these relations; for example, how social capital can reduce transaction costs by economizing on information and coordination costs. According to the authors, social capital plays a relevant role since the differences in performance between firms is based on their ability to create and exploit social capital (Nahapiet and Ghoshal 1998).

The other most cited documents are: Adler P.S. and Kwon S.W. (2002), with 4,397 citations; Folke C. *et al.* (2005) with 2,706 citations; Putnam R.D. (2007) with 2,352 citations; and Gold A.H. *et al.* (2001) with 2089 citations. However, if we consider the annual citation rate – calculated by dividing the total number of citations by the number of years the journal has been published – the ranking presented in table 2 changes. For example, the paper by Norris F.H. *et al.*, published in 2008 and seventh in the ranking according to total citations, has a higher annual citations rate than the paper ranked fifth overall by Gold A.H. *et al.* (2001): 139.21

citation per year vs 99.48, respectively. This metric is also very useful for assessing the yearly impact of a journal. The documents present in table 2 all have more than 30 citations per year, although they vary greatly with regard to authorship and content.

Finally, considering the names of the journals publishing the most cited papers on topics involving social capital, we can notice that many different research areas are involved, including information systems, health care development, children and youths from racial minorities, and employment practices. However, we must bear in mind that this list only considers scientific journals.

4.3 The leading journals in social capital research

The 720 identified articles on social capital were published in 481 different journals. The three main categories of publications are: management (132 articles, 18.33%), public environmental occupational health (99 articles, 13.75%), and business (92 articles, 12.78%), followed by sociology (63 articles, 8.75%), environmental sciences (56 articles, 7.78%), and environmental studies (49 articles, 6.80%). The other categories make up less than 5% of publications.

The 20 most influential journals are presented in table 3. The journals are ranked according to the number of articles they have published on the topic of social capital.

Up until the year 2021, only two journals had published more than 15 articles on social capital, sixteen had published five or more, and the remainder (463) had published just one document. Specifically, the top four sources of social capital publications were: *Social Science Medicine* and *Sustainability*, each accounting for 2.36% of all articles (n=720) published on social capital, followed by *BMC Public Health* and *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*. Each accounting for 1.11% of articles. Thus, these four journals published 6.94% (n = 50) of all research documents pertaining to the topic of social capital. On the other hand, considering the top ten journals ranked according to number of publications on social capital, they accounted for 12.08% (n = 87) of all research documents on this topic.

Table 3. HERE

The journal *Social Science Medicine*, in addition to being one of the two journals with the greatest number of papers published in this field (the other being *Sustainability*), is the most influential journal with an h-index (H-SC) of 16.

Regarding the top 20 journals, those with the highest proportion of articles dedicated to the topic of social capital (column %AP-SC, table 4) are *International Journal of Management Reviews*, with just 1.61% of its articles dedicated to social capital, followed by *Annual Review of Environment and Resources* (1.16%), *Journal of Intellectual Capital* (1.10%), and *International Small Business Journal Researching Entrepreneurship* (1.02%). For the remaining 16 journals, less than 1.0% of their published articles were on the topic. The top five journals listed in table 4 dedicated less than 0.05% of their publications to social capital, revealing the current scarcity of research on the topic and the potential scope for more research to be directed into this field.

The journals publishing the most cited articles on social capital (column PC-SC of table 4) are: *Academy of Management Review* (3,244.20), *Annual Review of Environment and Resources* (1,060.00), *Annual Review of Sociology* (510.33), *Journal of Management* (419.43). The results are significantly affected by the five documents published on the *Academy of Management Review* which boast the highest number of citations, although this journal has dedicated less than 0.5% of its articles to social capital (up until 2021). Only two of the top five journals have published documents with more than 500 citations.

## 5. The analysis of author keywords

This section presents the results of the author keywords analysis. Only the keywords indicated by the authors and specified below the abstract were considered. This analysis permits us to identify the topics considered to be the most important by authors of research into social capital.

The keywords analysis was developed using the co-occurrence tool offered by the software VOSviewer, which assesses pairs of keywords appearing together in the same article. The tool counts the number of documents in which two keywords appear together (a method used for binary counting). No weight was applied.

A total of 2,018 keywords were identified in the 720 documents. When a threshold of five co-occurrences was applied, only 69 keywords met the threshold (fractional counting method), meaning that only 69 keywords appeared five or more times; for each of these the total strength of the co-occurrence links with other keywords was calculated.

Table 4 reports the keywords that occurred in at least seven of the 720 documents related to social capital, the total link strength (the number of publications in which two of the 2,018 keywords identified occurred together; i.e., the keyword listed plus one other), and the cluster

number, which is provided by default by the VOSviewer software based on closely related nodes.

Table 4. HERE

Figure 3 presents of representation of the most frequent keywords that co-occur. The larger the node (filled circle) and keyword font size, the stronger the link; in other words, the greater the number of documents in which the keywords co-occur. Thus, the more frequent that keywords co-occur, the closer they are in the visualization, and the thicker the lines between the two terms, the more frequent the co-occurrence. The most frequent keywords are: social capital, systematic review, and social network.

Figure 3. Co-occurrence network of author keywords related to social capital

Figure 3. HERE

Source: own elaboration based on data from WoS.

The lines connecting the “social capital” node are thickest toward those for the keywords “social network” (15.78), “systematic review” (12.92), and “trust” (11.08). Each of these nodes has a link strength greater than 10.

The 69 keywords generated 9 clusters, indicated by different colors. Keywords in the same color suggest a similar topic being addressed by the publications in which these keywords are used. Appropriate labels for the nine clusters could be allocated by analyzing the keywords involved in each cluster.

The red cluster (cluster 1, 11 items) is led – according to occurrence frequency (i.e., number of publications) – by the words “health” and “public health”. These words describe the medical dimension of social capital. The word COVID-19 is also included in this cluster. The green cluster (cluster 2, 10 items) is led by the keywords “climate change”, “resilience”, and “sustainability”, and depicts the interest that social capital has in relation to environmental issues. The blue cluster (cluster 3, 10 items) is led by the term that occurs in the highest number of documents, that is, “review”, followed by “mental health”. The first recalls the methodological aspect of the documents involved, i.e., literature reviews, whereas the second refers to a dimension of the study population. The keyword “depression” also occurs in this cluster and is related to this latter feature. The yellow cluster (cluster 4, 9 items) is led by the keyword “social capital”. The purple cluster (cluster 5, 8 items) describes the “systematic

review” approach, and it includes other specific terms used to describe social capital such as “social support”, “social network”, “bonding social capital”, and “bridging social capital”. The cluster in light blue (cluster 6, 7 items) is led by keywords “gender” and “literature review” and describes the interest that social capital has with the gender dimension. The orange cluster (cluster 7, 7 items) focuses on the community dimension, being led by the word “community”. The second to last cluster, shown in brown, (cluster 8; 5 items) considers the social network aspects of social capital, while the last group, in pink (cluster 9; 2 items), focuses on the dimension “trust”.

By plotting the co-occurrences of keywords appearing alongside “social capital” according to the average number of documents published per year we can notice how the predominant study themes changed over the years. This is evident in figure 4, where it is possible to notice a new topic that involved social capital, such as, for example, the word COVID-19 located on the right side of the social capital word.

**Figure 4.** Co-occurrence network for keywords related to “social capital” according to the average annual publication number

Figure 4. HERE

Source: own elaboration based on data from WoS.

## 6. Analysis of journal, author and reference co-citations

This section focuses on the analysis of journal, author, and reference co-citations. This kind of analysis observes the simultaneous citation of two items (such as journals, authors, or articles) by a third document; in other words, cases in which two items appear together in the reference list of the same document (van Eck and Waltman, 2014; Small 1973). As in the previous analyses, this technique divides the bibliometric documents into groups. The tool identifies and maps the relationships between the characteristics and the development of the concept of social capital. The fractional counting method was applied.

### 6.1 Journal co-citation network

The results of the journal co-citation analysis are visualized in figure 5. This analysis involved the 295 journals most frequently cited (from the total of 22,550 sources) by the 720 papers



addressing the topic of social capital. The minimal citation threshold applied was 30. The size of the node reflects the number of citations a journal has received. Journals that are located close to each other in the figure tend to be more strongly linked in terms of co-citations than journals located far away from each other (van Eck and Waltman, 2014).

**Figure 5.** Journal co-citation network on social capital

Figure 5. HERE

Source: own elaboration based on data from WoS.

VOSviewer identified six clusters of journals – four broad groups of journals plus two smaller clusters, each distinguished by a different color and each with a different academic focus. Of the four large clusters, the one shown in yellow (comprising 62 journals) consists mainly of journals publishing sociological research; it is led by *American Journal of Sociology (AJS)* (843 citations, 294 links, and 775.53 total link strength), followed by *American Sociological Review* (542 citations, 282 links, and 493.23 strength of link), and *Annual Review of Sociology* (354 citations, 289 links, and 344.65 total link strength). The blue cluster (65 journals), concerning social medical research, is led by *Social Science & Medicine* (858 citations, 262 links, and 694.66 total link strength). Another leading review in this group is *American Journal of Public Health* (350 citations, 233 links, and 325.73 total link strength). The green cluster (72 journals) concerns management research. The most cited journal is *Strategic Management Journal* (898 citations, 215 links, and 771.01 total link strength). Other cited journals in this group are *Academy of Management Journal (AMJ)* (875 citations, 242 links, and 789.76 total link strength), *Academy of Management Review* (861 citations, 263 links, and 793.00 total link strength), and *Administrative Science Quarterly (ASQ)* (656 citations, 255 links, and 599.14 total link strength). One of the two smaller clusters is located just outside this green cluster. It is shown in purple and consists of four journals still related to the of topic management but focused on Asia. The lead journal is *Asia Pacific Journal of Management* (68 citations, 103 links, and 58.69 total link strength). The most populated cluster shown in red (90 journals) is led by *World Development* (297 citations, 246 links, and 249.94 total link strength); this cluster covers the broadest range of topics since it includes journals publishing on development, environmental and ecological issues, as well as sustainability, economics, and urban topics.

## 6.2 Authors co-citation network

Figure 6 presents the results of the main analysis on the co-citation of authors. The analysis included the top 181 most cited authors from the overall total of 38,830. The threshold applied was 20 citations.

**Figure 6.** Network of co-cited authors publishing on the topic of social capital

Figure 6. HERE

Source: own elaboration based on data from WoS.

The most cited authors, represented by the larger nodes in the figure, are Putnam, Burt, Portes, and Coleman. They are clustered into five different groups. An additional, smaller cluster is also present, shown in purple cluster, containing only five authors.

The most populated cluster, represented in red, contains a total of 67 authors. The most cited authors in this cluster are Burt (283 citations, 173 links, and 260.94 total link strength), Granovetter (115 citations, 164 links, and 111.98 total link strength), and Nahapiet (112 citations, 154 links, and 110.17 total link strength). The second most populated cluster is that shown in green (46 authors), led by Putnam (343 citations, 180 links, and 318.16 total link strength) followed by Woolcock (121 citations, 171 links, and 117.11 total link strength), Fukuyama (107 citations, 167 links, and 102.53 total link strength), and Ostrom (99 citations, 142 links, and 86.18 total link strength). The blue cluster (38 items) is most influenced by Portes (279 citations, 178 links, and 249.10 total link strength), Kawachi (150 citations, 109 links, and 127.32 total link strength), and Sampson (116 citations, 105 links, and 90.36 total link strength). The yellow cluster (25 items) is led by Coleman (226 citations, 179 links, and 219.19 total link strength), Lin (176 citations, 176 links, and 164.36 total link strength), and Bourdieu (142 citations, 176 links, and 136.39 total link strength).

This analysis suffers from the occurrence of double-barrelled names because in some cases the authors were reported with both names, whereas in others only the first was used.

## 6.3 Reference co-citation network

The co-citation of references identifies the main research themes concerning social capital. In the analysis, a threshold of 10 citations was established as the minimum number of citations of a cited reference. Only 189 references of the 57,626 cited references met this threshold, and

they are represented in figure 7. In this figure the size of the node is proportional to how frequently a document was cited, and the distance between two sources is proportional to the co-citation frequency (i.e., when two citations appear together in the reference list of the same documents).

**Figure 7.** Co-citation of cited references on social capital

Figure 7. HERE

Source: own elaboration based on data from WoS.

The paper “Social Capital in the Creation of Human Capital” by Coleman (1988) is the most cited document (183 times; 184 links) and it has the highest values for strength of links. The second and third most cited documents are the book by Putnam (2000) *Bowling Alone* and the paper entitled “Social Capital: Its Origins and Applications in Modern Sociology” by Portes (1998), cited 125 and 124 times, respectively (176 links and 121.00 total strength of links vs 175 links and 120 total strength of links, respectively). The fourth most cited document is another book by Putnam *Making democracy work* (1993), cited 122 times (163 links and 116 total strength of links). This is followed by Nahapiet’s paper “*Social Capital, Intellectual Capital, and the Organizational Advantage*” (1998), cited 103 times (161 links and 102.00 total strength of links), and the book by Coleman (1990) *Foundation of Social Theory*, cited 101 times (183 links and 100 total strength of links).

These documents are clustered in four groups according to how closely the nodes are related to each other. The red cluster contains includes 88 documents and is led by Nahapiet’s (1998) study, followed by Adler and Kwon (2002) and Burt (1992). The green cluster, in green, contains 46 items and is led by the studies by Coleman (1990) and Putnam (1993, 2000) as well as those by Woolcock (1998). The blue cluster is led by Portes (1998) and Bourdieu (1986). Finally, the yellow cluster, with 13 documents, is led by Coleman (1988) and contains the first study ever published on social capital, authored by Granovetter (1973).

**7. Co-authorship networks among institutions and countries**

This section presents the results of the bibliometric networks based on co-authorships involving different research institutions and countries that are linked to each other based on the number of publications they have jointly authored. This allows us to identify the behavior of research teams and their research networks, as well as the structure of scientific collaboration patterns

among nations (Reyes-Gonzalez *et al.*, 2016). In this analysis, the size of the nodes in figures 8 and 9 symbolizes the level of influence of the institutions and countries, respectively, while the thickness of the lines and the distance between nodes represent the degree of collaboration (Garrigos-Simon *et al.*, 2018). Since the analysis for co-authors did not produce any statistically significant results, the data are not presented.

### 7.1 Results from the analysis of the co-authorships networks of institutions

Figure 8 shows the 44 most influential institutions considering the 929 that met the minimal threshold of five documents published on social capital. At the top of the ranking, the three leading universities are Harvard University (14 documents, 4429 citations), the University of Wisconsin (11 documents, 704 citations), and the University of Toronto (11 documents, 230 citations). These are followed by three organizations that all have ten co-authored documents, they are: University College London (294 citations), King's College London (577 citations) and the University of Cambridge (604 citations).

**Figure 8.** Co-authorship network of research institutes publishing documents on social capital research

Figure8. HERE

Source: own elaboration based on data from WoS.

VOSviewer revealed seven clusters, each represented by a different color. Only three of these clusters includes more than five organizations. The others are composed of few than five organizations. The red cluster on the left-hand side of the visualization is led by Harvard University, while the blue cluster in the middle upper of the image is led by the University of Toronto, and the green cluster on the right-hand side is led by the London Business School.

### 7.2 Results from the analysis of the co-authorship networks of countries

With regard to research collaborations between countries, the USA and England were found to be the two most productive countries in terms of co-authored publications involving social capital (260 and 142 documents, respectively), as similarly revealed in previous studies (Garrigos-Simon *et al.*, 2018; Zurina and Ong Choon, 2020). These two nations are in the center of figure 8, in which the 38 countries that meet the threshold of five co-authored

documents are shown (out of the total of 77 countries which have published on the topic of social capital). The next most influential countries were found to be Australia, Canada, and the People's Republic of China, and only after these nations do the first European countries appear, starting with Germany, Spain, and then Italy. The nations characterized by close collaborative ties can be grouped into ten clusters, each represented in a different color in figure 9. Once again, the clusters involving five or more countries are few (only three).

**Figure 9.** Co-authorship network according to country of origin for documents on social capital research

Figure 9. HERE

Source: own elaboration based on data from WoS.

Considering the citation trend, the most cited countries are again the two most productive: the USA and England. These are followed by Canada, Sweden, Singapore, and Finland.

**8. Implications and discussion**

The aim of this study was to provide a detailed description of the output of academic research on social capital from its introduction into the literature up until the end of 2021.

Although the concept was first introduced in 1916 by Hanifan, it only came into common use in the 1990s, from when it then increased hand-in-hand with the number of publications on social capital, confirming the growing interest in the concept.

Publications addressing social capital have been produced in different areas of academic research. According to data sourced from WoS, the largest number of papers on social capital relate to the realm of business and economics, whereas the field of sociology – the field in which the concept was first developed – is only the fourth most prolific in terms of the number of documents published. The most productive scholars are Kawachi I., who published six papers on social capital, followed by Hitt M.A. and Welch V., both with four papers each. The most productive institutions are the Universities of London, followed by Harvard University and the University of California System. Thus, the most productive geographic regions in terms of the paper output are the USA followed by the UK, and the dominant language is English, confirming previous findings (Garrigos-Simon *et al.*, 2018). The publisher which has allocated most space to peer reviewed papers on social capital is Elsevier.



Approximately 2% of the papers encompassing the issue of social capital had 1000 or more citations at the time of this study. However, the majority of the papers examined (approximately 60%) had been cited at least 10 times.

The most influential publications (all of them research papers), according to the number of citations, are: “Social capital, intellectual capital, and the organizational advantage” by Nahapiet and Ghoshal (1998), and “Social capital: Prospects for a new concept” by Adler and Kwon (2002), both published in the *Academy of Management Review*; “Adaptive governance of social-ecological systems” by Folke *et al.* (2005), published in the *Annual review of Environment and Resources*; “E pluribus unum: Diversity and community in the twenty-first century – the 2006 Johan Skytte Prize Lecture” by Putnam (2007), published in *Scandinavian Political Studies*; and “Knowledge management: An organizational capabilities perspective” by Inkpen and Tsang (2005), published in *Journal of Management Information Systems*. The annual citation frequency also provides some information about the popularity of a given topic at any one time.

The range of journals in which the studies were published confirms, once again, that the concept of social capital has not remained within the social sciences, but has impacted different research fields, such as management, business, and environmental studies.

The leading journals on social capital issues according to the number of papers on the topic published are *Social Science Medicine* and *Sustainability*. Other journals dedicating space to social capital include *BMC Public Health* and *Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*. However, if we consider the influence of journals with respect to the total number of the papers they publish on social capital on an annual basis, the most influential are *International Journal of Management Reviews*, *Annual Review of Environment and Resources*, *Journal of Intellectual Capital*, and *International Small Business Journal Researching Entrepreneurship*.

The leading journals according to the number of times their articles dealing with social capital are cited are *Academy of Management Review*, *Annual Review of Environment and Resources*, *Annual Review of Sociology*, and *Journal of Management*.

The semantic network considering author keywords indicated the most frequent keyword to be social capital. Other relevant keywords are: systematic review, social networks, and trust. With the exception of the term “systematic review”, the other two terms concern concepts closely related to social capital, and at times may even be used in the literature as synonymous of social capital – although not in a full correct way. This analysis also stresses the close relationship between social capital and other areas of research, such as health (fifth in the list

of co-occurrences), and the importance of human capital as well as public health and social support. The main words connected to social capital within the same cluster of the co-occurrence network include human capital, innovation, networks and entrepreneurship; these words underscore how tightly the social dimension is connected with human relationships and how it can impact innovative entrepreneurship – a benefit of social capital – as suggested by Portes (1998).

The initial lines of research into social capital concerned community issues and the issue of gender differences in addition to the previously cited human capital topics. However, over time research into social capital has branched into other fields, such as social networks, sustainable development issues, and innovation. The co-occurrence analysis also indicated an increase in the relevance of the relationships between social capital and other recent phenomena such as the COVID-19 pandemic.

The configurations that emerge from the analysis of journal co-citations indicate the presence of six clusters of journals. The *American Journal of Sociology* leads the cluster related to sociology, while *Social Science & Medicine* leads the group concerning topics of social health. The *Strategic Management Journal* leads the cluster focused on management issues. The cluster containing the highest number of journals is led by the journal *World Development* – which published the Garrigos-Simon *et al.* (2018) bibliometric study on social capital. This cluster has a multidisciplinary nature since it concerns journals related to development, the environment, ecology, sustainability, economics, and urban topics.

The co-citation analysis yielded five cluster of authors, in agreement with Garrigos-Simon *et al.* (2018), although the structure of the clusters is slightly different. The biggest cluster is led by Burt and includes authors such as Granovetter and Nahapiet. The second biggest is led by Putnam, the most cited author, and also includes Woolcock, Fukuyama, and Ostrom. The third is led by Portes and includes Kawachi and Sampson, and the last group is represented by Coleman, Lin, and Bourdieu. This co-citation analysis reveals that alongside the authors who contributed the most to the definition of social capital, other scholars, less well-known in the social sciences, have also made important contributions and stimulated the debate on social capital.

The results of the co-citation of references analysis underlines that the paper entitled “Social Capital in the Creation of Human Capital” by Coleman (1988) is the most cited publication, followed by the book by Putnam (2000) *Bowling Alone*, and the paper by Portes (1998) published with title “Social Capital: Its Origins and Applications in Modern Sociology”. The next most cited documents are Putnam’s book *Making democracy work* (1993), the paper

“Social Capital, Intellectual Capital, and the Organizational Advantage” by Nahapiet and Ghoshal (1998), and Coleman’s *Foundation of Social Theory* (1990).

The structure of co-authorship analysis shows the most collaborative institutions to be all based in the USA. High levels of collaboration are also present among some of the UK universities, while the European institutions, for example, appear to be lacking in collaborative efforts addressing social capital. Similarly, the analysis confirms the most collaborative nations to be the USA, as underlined by Garrigos-Simon *et al.* (2018), followed by universities from the UK. Interestingly, the People’s Republic of China was the only country in Asia to feature among the ten most collaborative countries. The most cooperative nations within Europe are Germany, Spain, and Italy.

## 9. Conclusions, limitations, and future scope

This study contributes to the existing relevant literature by including the most recent publications on social capital and it demonstrates how this concept is continuing to attract the interest of scholars from a variety of academic fields. The findings confirm the important role of the scholars who developed the concept and identifies the names of those who continue to make significant contributions to our understanding of social capital. The study also confirms that social capital has become a relevant topic considered in a range of disciplines and research areas besides the social sciences, namely the COVID-19 pandemic, climate change, and sustainability. Accordingly, a wide range of journals from academic fields of research outside that of sociology have started to publish articles addressing the topic of social capital. The research also confirmed that researchers from certain countries collaborate together more than others, and that some individual scholars also participate more so in collaborative work. The results also confirm the validity and usefulness of bibliometric tools for measuring the performance of research addressing the topic of social capital.

This study was limited to the analysis of data sourced from WoS, and in some cases the same keywords were used both in the singular and in the plural form. Furthermore, some papers used both names for authors with double-barrelled names, whereas others used only the first of the two names. These features could be considered limitations of the present study and should be investigated in further research, which could also be developed using different bibliographic software and include data from different databases as well as different kinds of publications and not only peer reviewed papers.

Future research should also focus on publications produced within Asia since the signs that emerged in the present work indicate a growing trend for publications on social capital from the countries and journals located in that geographic area.

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**Table 1.** General citation structure of research published on social capital according to WoS data

Number of citations	Number of articles	Accumulated number of articles	% Articles	% Accumulated articles
> 3000	2	2	0.28	0.28
1000 > 3000	12	14	1.67	1.94
500 > 1000	17	31	2.36	4.31
250 > 500	27	58	3.75	8.06
100 > 250	78	136	10.83	18.89
50 > 100	83	219	11.53	30.42
25 > 50	84	303	11.67	42.08
10 > 25	127	430	17.64	59.72
< 10	290	720	40.28	100.00
Total	720			

Source: Own elaboration based on data from WoS.

**Table 2.** The most cited papers (more than 800 citations) in social capital

R	Title	Author	Journal	Year	TC	C/Y
1	Social capital, intellectual capital, and the organizational advantage	Nahapiet, J; Ghoshal, S	ACADEMY OF MANAGEMENT REVIEW	1998	7,833	326.38
2	Social capital: Prospects for a new concept	Adler, PS; Kwon, SW	ACADEMY OF MANAGEMENT REVIEW	2002	4,397	219.85
3	Adaptive governance of social-ecological systems	Folke, C; Hahn, T; Olsson, P; Norberg, J	ANNUAL REVIEW OF ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCES	2005	2,706	159.18
4	E pluribus unum: Diversity and community in the twenty-first century the 2006 Johan Skytte Prize Lecture	Putnam, Robert D.	SCANDINAVIAN POLITICAL STUDIES	2007	2,352	156.80
5	Knowledge management: An organizational capabilities perspective	Gold, AH; Malhotra, A; Segars, AH	JOURNAL OF MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS	2001	2,089	99.48
6	Social capital, networks, and knowledge transfer	Inkpen, AC; Tsang, EWK	ACADEMY OF MANAGEMENT REVIEW	2005	1,954	114.94
7	Community resilience as a metaphor, theory, set of capacities, and strategy for disaster readiness	Norris, Fran H.; Stevens, Susan P.; Pfefferbaum, Betty; Wyche, Karen F.; Pfefferbaum, Rose L.	AMERICAN JOURNAL OF COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY	2008	1,949	139.21
8	Social capital: Implications for development theory, research, and policy	Woolcock, M; Narayan, D	WORLD BANK RESEARCH OBSERVER	2000	1,626	73.91
9	Trust and distrust in organizations: Emerging perspectives, enduring questions	Kramer, RM	ANNUAL REVIEW OF PSYCHOLOGY	1999	1,538	66.87
10	Social capital, knowledge acquisition, and knowledge exploitation in young technology-based firms	Yli-Renko, H; Autio, E; Sapienza, HJ	STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT JOURNAL	2001	1,455	69.29
11	The network paradigm in organizational research: A review and typology	Borgatti, SP; Foster, PC	JOURNAL OF MANAGEMENT	2003	1,429	75.21
12	Volunteering	Wilson, J	ANNUAL REVIEW OF SOCIOLOGY	2000	1,171	53.23
13	Adaptation to environmental change: Contributions of a resilience framework	Nelson, Donald R.; Adger, W. Neil; Brown, Katrina	ANNUAL REVIEW OF ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCES	2007	1,065	71.00
14	Organizational social capital and employment practices	Leana, CR; Van Buren, HJ	ACADEMY OF MANAGEMENT REVIEW	1999	1,002	43.57
15	Internal capabilities, external networks, and performance: A study on technology-based ventures	Lee, C; Lee, K; Pennings, JM	STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT JOURNAL	2001	988	47.05
16	Place attachment: How far have we come in the last 40 years?	Lewicka, Maria	JOURNAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY	2011	900	81.82
17	Leadership development: A review in context	Day, DV	LEADERSHIP QUARTERLY	2000	874	39.73
18	Social implications of the Internet	DiMaggio, P; Hargittai, E; Neuman, WR; Robinson, JP	ANNUAL REVIEW OF SOCIOLOGY	2001	867	41.29
19	The development of organizational social capital: Attributes of family firms	Arregle, Jean-Luc; Hitt, Michael A.; Sirmon, David G.; Very, Philippe	JOURNAL OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES	2007	819	54.60

Source: own elaboration of data from WoS. R: Ranking; TC: Total Citations; C/Y: Citation per year.



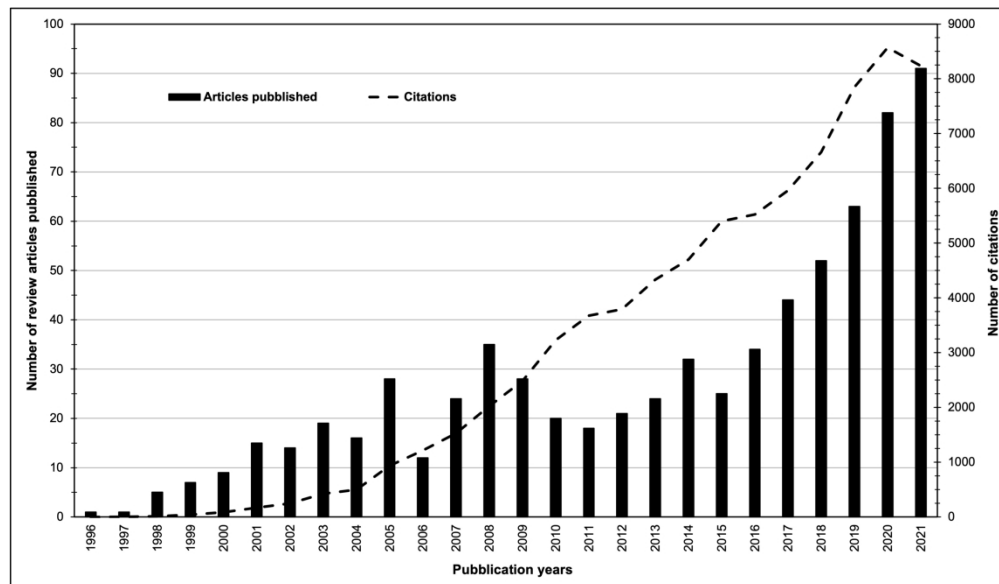
**Table 3.** Journals ranked according to the number of publications on social capital

Rank	Journal	AP-SC	H-SC	TAP	TC-SC	AC-SC	PC-SC	%AP-SC	IF	≥ 500	≥ 200	≥ 100	≥ 50
1	SOCIAL SCIENCE MEDICINE	17	16	15118	2899	2858	170.53	0.11	5.379	2	2	3	5
2	SUSTAINABILITY	17	5	41223	97	98	5.71	0.04	3.251				
3	BMC PUBLIC HEALTH	8	6	18191	473	470	59.13	0.04	3.295		1		2
4	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH AND PUBLIC HEALTH	8	3	35733	177	177	22.13	0.02	4.614			1	
5	JOURNAL OF MANAGEMENT	7	7	1932	2936	2911	419.43	0.36	13.508	2	2	1	
6	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MANAGEMENT REVIEWS	7	6	436	897	855	128.14	1.61	8.958		1	2	3
7	ANNUAL REVIEW OF SOCIOLOGY	6	6	857	3062	3039	510.33	0.70	10.032	2	3	1	
8	ENTREPRENEURSHIP THEORY AND PRACTICE	6	6	899	751	699	125.17	0.67	9.993		1	3	1
9	INTERNATIONAL SMALL BUSINESS JOURNAL RESEARCHING ENTREPRENEURSHIP	6	6	587	267	256	44.50	1.02	6.413				2
10	ACADEMY OF MANAGEMENT REVIEW	5	5	1266	16221	12494	3244.20	0.39	<b>13.865</b>	5			
11	BMJ OPEN	5	4	22774	24	24	4.80	0.02	3.006				
12	CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AN INTERNATIONAL REVIEW	5	4	814	712	677	142.40	0.61	5.660	1			1
13	HEALTH PLACE	5	3	2400	101	101	20.20	0.21	4.931				1
14	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	5	5	2995	76	75	15.20	0.17	<b>5.546</b>				
15	JOURNAL OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES	5	5	1837	1475	1464	295.00	0.27	9.720	1	2		1
16	LEADERSHIP QUARTERLY	5	4	1197	1042	1035	208.40	0.42	9.924	1			1
17	ANNUAL REVIEW OF ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCES	4	4	346	4240	3911	1060.00	1.16	17.909	2	1		
18	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF DISASTER RISK REDUCTION	4	4	2477	87	86	21.75	0.16	4.842				
19	JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION	4	3	27345	68	71	17.00	0.01	11.072				
20	JOURNAL OF INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL	4	4	364	90	88	22.50	1.10	7.198				

Source: own elaboration based on WoS data. AP-SC: number of articles published on social capital; H-SC: journal H-index; TAP: total of articles published by journal; TC-SC: total citations on social capital; AC-SC: number of articles in which social capital is cited; PC-SC: average numbers of citations made by an article on social capital; %AP-SC: percentage of articles published on social capital (AP-SC/TAP); IF: impact factor; ≥500, ≥200, ≥100, and ≥50: number of articles with more than 500, 200, 100, and 50 citations, respectively.

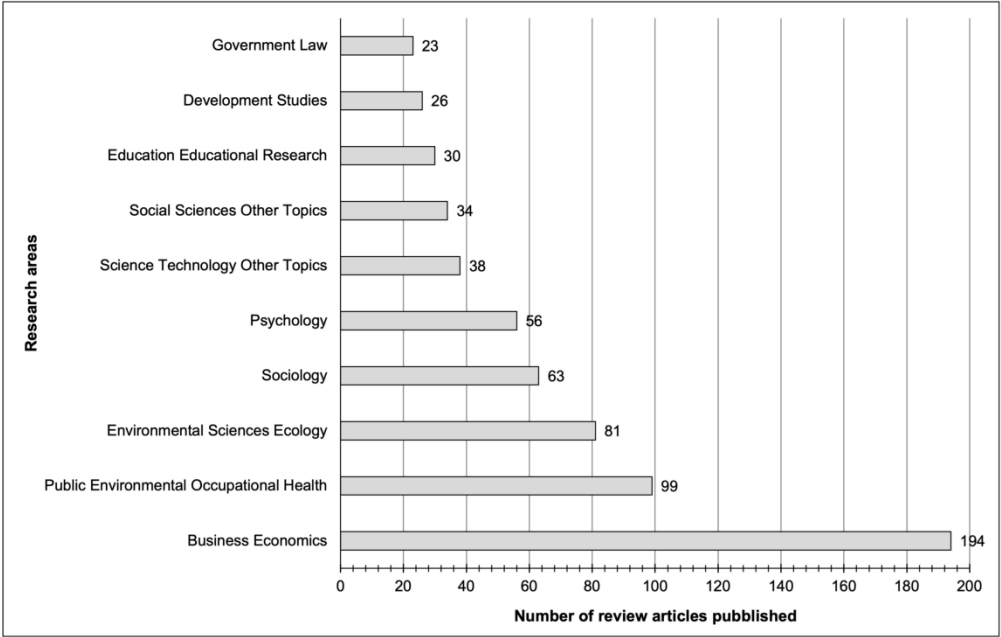
**Table 4.** The top 32 author keywords, the number of documents in which each keyword occurred, the link strengths of keyword co-occurrences and the cluster number

Rank	Keyword	N. documents in which the keyword occurred	Total link strength of co-occurrences	Cluster
1	Social Capital	265	172	4
2	Systematic Review	36	30	5
3	Social Networks	31	26	8
4	Trust	19	18	9
5	Health	18	16	1
6	Human Capital	17	12	4
7	Public Health	15	14	1
8	Social Support	15	12	5
9	Review	14	9	3
10	Community	13	13	7
11	Gender	13	11	6
12	Social Network	13	12	5
13	Literature Review	12	11	6
14	Mental Health	10	8	3
15	Climate Change	9	4	2
16	Innovation	9	8	4
17	Networks	9	5	4
18	Performance	9	8	6
19	Resilience	9	8	2
20	Social Cohesion	9	9	6
21	Social Determinants of Health	9	7	8
22	Sustainability	9	8	2
23	Built Environment	8	7	1
24	Entrepreneurship	8	4	4
25	Equity	8	8	1
26	Social Media	8	7	5
27	Sustainable Development	8	6	2
28	Civil Society	7	6	6
29	COVID-19	7	4	1
30	Meta-Analysis	7	7	5
31	Poverty	7	6	7
32	Socioeconomic Status	7	7	3



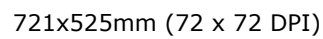
Number of peer reviewed articles on social capital published per year (according to WoS) and the respective annual citation rates

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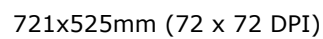


Distribution of articles on social capital according to research areas

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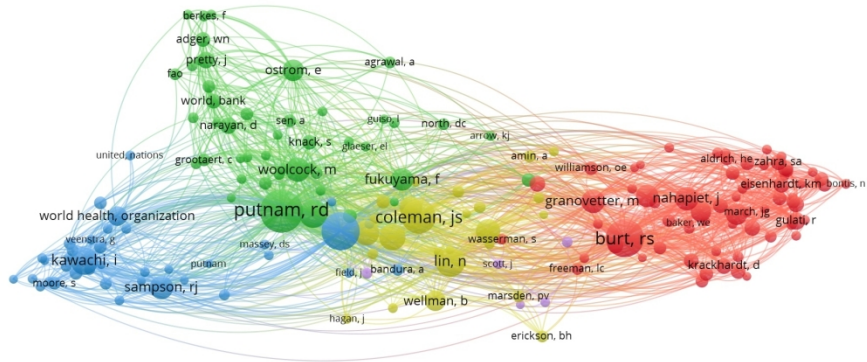








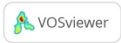
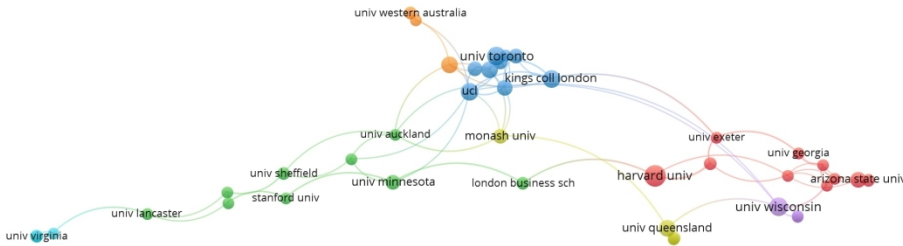
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Network of co-cited authors publishing on the topic of social capital

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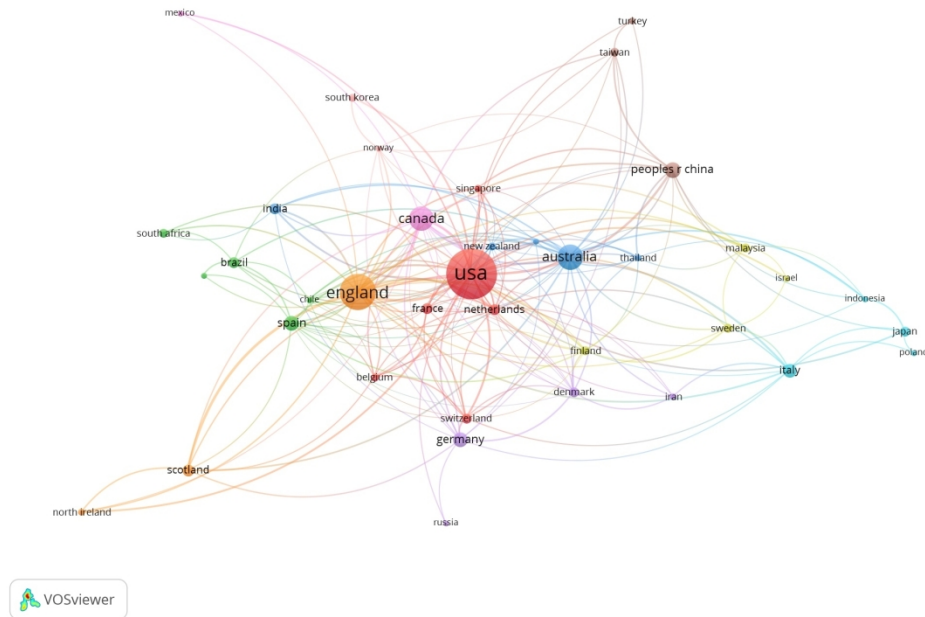




Co-authorship network of research institutes publishing documents on social capital research

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Co-authorship network according to country of origin for documents on social capital research

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Title: Pioneering Communities in Dissemination of Local  
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Abstract: Turkey is the origin country of wheat species ar  
developed during the agricultural revolution, and to prote  
important. Although modern wheat varieties developed s  
yields, they have brought serious ecological, social and l  
varieties must be produced, developed, conserved and c  
article the pioneering farmer/consumer communities in Ç  
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dissemination of local wheat varieties and breads and ot  
It is seen that the leading groups that provide direct mar  
to consumers, organize farmers, work holistically and inc  
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ensuring seed sovereignty.

Bread made from local wheat varieties is currently exper  
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supports may be in participatory plant breeding.

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Thank you very much for your review of manuscript ENVI-D-22-04567, "Pioneering Communities in Disseminating Wheat Varieties and Products in Turkey". We greatly appreciate your assistance.

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# Environment, Development and Sustainability

## Pioneering Communities in Dissemination of Local Wheat Varieties and Products in Turkey

--Manuscript Draft--

<b>Manuscript Number:</b>	ENVI-D-22-04567
<b>Full Title:</b>	Pioneering Communities in Dissemination of Local Wheat Varieties and Products in Turkey
<b>Article Type:</b>	Case study
<b>Keywords:</b>	Local wheat varieties; seed sovereignty; food groups; extension; participatory action research; sourdough bread; Turkey
<b>Abstract:</b>	<p>Turkey is the origin country of wheat species and varieties which were developed during the agricultural revolution, and to protect this genetic material is very important. Although modern wheat varieties developed since 1960s, have increased the yields, they have brought serious ecological, social and health problems. Local wheat varieties must be produced, developed, conserved and disseminated by farmers. In this article the pioneering farmer/consumer communities in Çanakkale, Balıkesir and Kars provinces and some community supported agriculture groups in Izmir province active in dissemination of local wheat varieties and breads and other products are examined.</p> <p>It is seen that the leading groups that provide direct marketing of products from farmers to consumers, organize farmers, work holistically and increase women's participation are more successful in disseminating local wheat varieties on a geographical basis and in ensuring seed sovereignty.</p> <p>Bread made from local wheat varieties is currently expensive. Local governments can also play an important role in the dissemination of local wheat and bread. One of these supports may be in participatory plant breeding.</p>

# Pioneering Communities in Dissemination of Local Wheat Varieties and Products in Turkey

## Abstract

Turkey is the origin country of wheat species and varieties which were developed during the agricultural revolution, and to protect this genetic material is very important. Although modern wheat varieties developed since 1960s, have increased the yields, they have brought serious ecological, social and health problems. Local wheat varieties must be produced, developed, conserved and disseminated by farmers. In this article the pioneering farmer/consumer communities in Çanakkale, Balıkesir and Kars provinces and some community supported agriculture groups in Izmir province active in dissemination of local wheat varieties and breads and other products are examined.

It is seen that the leading groups that provide direct marketing of products from farmers to consumers, organize farmers, work holistically and increase women's participation are more successful in disseminating local wheat varieties on a geographical basis and in ensuring seed sovereignty.

Bread made from local wheat varieties is currently expensive. Local governments can also play an important role in the dissemination of local wheat and bread. One of these supports may be in participatory plant breeding.

**Key words:** Local wheat varieties, seed sovereignty, food groups, extension, participatory action research, sourdough bread, Turkey.

## INTRODUCTION

Wheat, known as the first plant which was domesticated in southwest Asia, 14000 years ago (Kimber and Feldman 1987). The origin of wheat is Southeastern Anatolia (Uhri 2011:37). The great biodiversity of wheat in Anatolia and the presence of local wheat varieties make this genetic resources in Turkey very important for the sustainability of wheat production in the world.

The aids provided by developed countries to developing countries in the Marshall Plan program between 1948 and 1951, created a great transformation. Many changes such as increase in agricultural mechanization and yield, the dominance of chemical fertilizers, synthetic pesticides usage, and monoculture agriculture have been realized. This process led to the so called "green revolution" after a while. One of the most important developments of the green revolution was the breeding works done by Norman Bourlag, using Mexican dwarf and semi-dwarf wheats. (Karakoç 2008).

In the 19th century, Japanese scientists developed the high yielding Norin 10 variety by crossing their local wheat called Daruma, with Red Winter Turkish wheat. (Powell et al. 2013) American scientists crossed the Norin 10 variety with the native American variety Brevor and took these cultivars to Mexico. These plants had been introduced to the breeding programs in Mexico by Norman Borlaug and high yielding varieties were bred. (WWF 2016).

It is stated that the success in the yield increase of these semi-dwarf wheats has been achieved especially using nitrogen fertilizers. (Perkins 1997). However, the full potential of these new seeds can only be realized when proper agricultural practices are followed, such as good soil preparation, the use of large amounts of fertilizer, the correct proportion and planting depth, and proper use of water, weed and pest control. (Karakoç 2008).

While Mexican seeds were grown on an area of 50 decars in 1964, in Turkey, it started to be grown on a land of 14,554,000 decars within 5 years, in 1968. India, Pakistan and Turkey were the countries adopting this production system the most. (Karakoç 2008). Although it is claimed that the green



1 revolution is a great success, in fact, there are intense criticisms that it has increased the foreign  
2 dependency especially of underdeveloped countries, made farmers dependent on agricultural inputs  
3 sellers, led to the loss of seed sovereignty, and started the process of loss of people knowledge. (Smale  
4 1997 and Magdoff et al. 2000)

5 The effect of wheat products on human health is one of the most popular research and discussion topics  
6 in recent years. The negative effects of gluten protein, which is more abundant in the structure of  
7 improved wheat varieties, on human health have been the subject of many scientists. (Dohan 1966;  
8 Davis 2011). The fact that breeding studies are carried out to increase gluten protein and the change of  
9 gluten structure has created a public opinion that the consumption of modern wheats will be harmful to  
10 health. (Davis 2011). These comments also increase the production and consumption of local wheat  
11 varieties and products. The study conducted by Davis (2011) revealed the negative effects of high gluten  
12 content of industrial wheats and the changes in genetic structure on human health. In his study, Davis  
13 shows that industrial wheat is as the chief culprit for factors such as fatigue, immune, digestive, and  
14 nervous system problems, obesity and diabetes. Davis draws attention to the fact that local wheat  
15 varieties do not cause the same problems in his study. Boxstael et al. (2020) and Akçura et al. (2002)  
16 compare wheat landraces and industrial wheats in terms of mineral substances. Although these  
17 researches were actually made for the selection of the local wheat varieties as breeding material, it is  
18 important that the local varieties have been found to be richer in terms of mineral substances. Local  
19 wheat varieties are much richer in mineral substance content (Boxstael 2020; Akçura et al. 2002).

20 Mexican dwarf wheat started to be grown in Turkey in 1967 under the name Sonora-64. The first  
21 experiments were carried out in Adana Province under the leadership of Bahri Dağdaş who was the  
22 Minister of Agriculture (Koçtürk 2009). The Minister of Agriculture of the period declared that Turkey  
23 would reach the potential to export wheat even after. However, the situation did not develop as expected,  
24 and serious problems arose in terms of nutrition. With the breeding studies, wheat varieties in Turkey  
25 were hybridized with higher yielding varieties developed in international research institutes to obtain  
26 new varieties with shorter stature, more productive but less resistant to drought, dependent on pesticides  
27 and chemical fertilizers. As a result of these developments, instead of producing their own seeds, farmers  
28 began to depend first on state institutions and later on seed companies. In Turkey, where a different  
29 variety or type of wheat was grown in almost every village in the 1930s (Gökgöl 1939 and 1954), the  
30 biodiversity of wheat started to shrink. Farmers first lost their seed sovereignty, later gradually lost their  
31 knowledge to produce, develop, improve, and breed their own seed like spike choose (*başak çekme*)  
32 methods. The farmers who started to buy seeds, fertilizers and pesticides from the market, gradually  
33 began to pay higher prices for these industrial inputs. On the other hand, the price received by the farmers  
34 for wheat has been respectively diminished due to the downsizing of State Grain Board (Toprak  
35 Mahsülleri Ofisi) which was doing supportive purchasing before the globalization period, withdrawal  
36 of the state from supporting wheat, and lowering the custom duties in wheat importation.

37 The development of the local wheat acreage can reduce costs by ensuring the seed sovereignty for  
38 farmers, and having farmer control on production, and leaving external inputs. However, it does not  
39 seem possible to expand local wheat varieties acreage, which are rich in terms of nutrition and do not  
40 contain changed gluten structure, unless these are sold at good prices by the farmer.

41 Although the health debates about modern wheats in the country partially popularize the option of not  
42 consuming any wheat, which is supported by some physicians, this trend has remained marginal in  
43 Turkey, where main diet is wheat. Contrary to this trend, there is an attitude that completely rejects and  
44 ignores the debates on health, ecology, and socio-economic issues related to wheat, which is supported  
45 by the industry that produces wheat and its products and the scientific circles that support this industry.  
46 The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is also insensitive to the health problems caused by industrial  
47 wheat in Turkey. Ministry researchers generally consider local wheat varieties and landraces as only  
48 breeding material like the mainstream breeders of the world. For this purpose; local wheat varieties are  
49 collected, preserved ex-situ and even used for breeding to have drought resistant wheat varieties. The  
50

ministry, to some extent has understood the importance of the local wheat varieties for the adaptation to climate crisis. However, the Ministry does not show any interest in the production and development of local seeds in the hands of farmers and participatory plant breeding. The basic approach of the ministry is to preserve the basic structure of modern wheat varieties.

What needs to be done in Turkey, a country that is the origin of wheat, is to try to benefit from local wheat varieties, rather than the extreme behaviors that suggests not to eat any bread on the one hand<sup>1</sup>, and ignores the criticisms about modern wheats on the other. Considering that there is no participative wheat breeding depending on local wheat varieties, and the yield of local varieties is low respectively in Turkey now, at that step, if the price received by farmers for local wheat varieties can be increased, the dissemination of them will be possible. After this dissemination begins, we can talk about entering a process that will end the health problems caused by modern wheat and the dependence of farmers on company seeds and agrochemicals, if participatory breeding studies are carried out based on local wheat varieties, and agroecological practices that will increase yield and reduce costs are adopted. With participatory breeding studies based on local wheat varieties, a large number of varieties or types without copyright will be produced in many regions (locations) instead of the existing system based on company hegemony. Participatory research and participatory breeding provide good examples of what scientists can achieve hand in hand with farmers.

The achievements of participatory plant breeding (PPB) are presented in the work of the Philippines-based Masipag organization called “Food Security and Farmer Empowerment” ([www.masipag.org](http://www.masipag.org)). For example, rice varieties developed by the Masipag organization in the Philippines have been very successful in the participatory breeding (Masipag 2014). There has been no statistically significant difference in terms of yield per hectare between the paddy varieties developed by farmers and scientists, produced with ecological methods and the yields of paddy produced by industrial agriculture methods. However, while the yield regularly increases over the years in the ecological farming group, it decreases in the conventional group. Ecological group does not purchase inputs such as synthetic pesticides, chemical fertilizers, seeds. Then costs are falling. For this reason, net incomes in the ecological group have been 1.5 times higher than those engaged in industrial agriculture. (Masipag 2014).

Evolutionary-plant breeding which is also a PPB method using big populations had been applied in wheat, barley and rice successfully. Crop populations with a high level of genetic diversity are subjected to the forces of natural selection. Those plants favored under prevailing growing conditions are expected to contribute more seed to the next generation than plants with lower fitness. (Döring et al, 2011)

Ceccarelli et al (2022) wrote about the results:

The examples of Iran, Italy and other countries indicate that Evolutionary Populations (EP) can be defined as “smart crops” because they represent a triple “win”. They are good for the planet, as they reduce the use of chemical inputs and allow adaptation to the complexity of climate change; they are good for the consumer as they produce healthy food and they are good for farmers as they generate income. The main hurdle in the diffusion of EPs is seed laws. EPs do not meet the Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability (DUS) requirements for their official registration and marketing, established by the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV).

These achievements are promising for future studies on wheat in Turkey.

Various researches in the world has proved that the organizations that struggle to ensure the seed sovereignty, has accelerated the diffusion of local varieties, and agroecological practices. Research on two grassroots organizations affiliated with the “Colombian Free Seed Network” (RSCL) has shown that the activities of collecting and protecting local seeds have two types of impact on the spread of agroecology:

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<sup>1</sup> For sure for celiac patients this is the best solution.

The first is a horizontal or scaling out effect, given that these activities involving the adoption of agroecological practices which allow for spreading knowledge, principles, and practices among seed custodians, their local communities and organizations, and the networks of these organizations. The second is a deepening effect, given that: 1) seed custodianship reaffirms and/or generates new peasant and indigenous identities and ways of life; 2) seed recovery, conservation, and defense conform a multi-dimensional process that is material, political, and symbolic, which provides cultural and territorial rootedness, and 3) strengthening of the social-organizational fabric through collective actions and strategies by seed custodians in their territories in defense of native and creole seeds. (López et al. 2019)

In an article examining three organizations in India and one organization in the USA, different practices in reappropriation of seeds were analyzed. (Patnaik 2017). These organizations are the in-situ seed banks (LSP and Sambhaya) which are two local non-governmental organizations in Odisha, India; OSSI (Open-Source Seed Initiative) in the USA, which implements the open-source approach, and OSSS (Open-Source Seed System) in India, which is affiliated with the Organic Agriculture Association. Two in situ seed banks in Odisha aim to repair the metabolic rift between nature and society created by capitalist agriculture and by the loss of agricultural biodiversity by providing indigenous farmers to access to seed and reuniting community and resources (seeds) (Patnaik 2017). Organizations using the open-source approach bring seeds back from the realm of confiscation and monopolization through enclosure and restrictive sanctions to the collective sharing area based on open-source principles (ibid.). Both OSSI and OSSS use open-source licenses to prevent monopoly and appropriation. In the same context, LSP protects rice varieties, Sambhav tries to protect different plant varieties, OSSI gives more importance to seed breeders, OSSS works in a different socio-political context in India (ibid.). Despite their different working styles and purposes, these organizations have contributed significantly to the re-sharing of local seeds.

Vernooy et al. (2017) demonstrate that community seed banks are more successful in protecting and developing local seeds and local knowledge, and enhancing the resilience of communities against climate crisis.

Atalan Helicke (2019) based on fieldwork in Turkey, in her article examined the conservation and development outcomes for two traditional wheat varieties, einkorn (*Triticum monococcum*) and a local bread wheat variety zeron/zerun (*Triticum aestivum*). She wrote:

The two cases demonstrate the importance of the existence of a small, but dedicated group of farmers for traditional variety production over the years to sustain the continuity of seed exchange, and sustain traditional knowledge of seed saving and processing. Similarly, without addressing power relations, market mechanisms and collective action may fail. Participation problems may undermine access of farmers to the collective action and markets.

At the current stage in Turkey, the dissemination of local wheat varieties and its products such as bread and bulgur (cracked wheat), etc., is a difficult goal but should be reached. To achieve this difficult dissemination, pioneering activities of dedicated farmer and consumers' groups are needed. There are communities working in this field in Turkey. This paper is examining the activities of these groups and trying to determine the success factors of this dissemination.

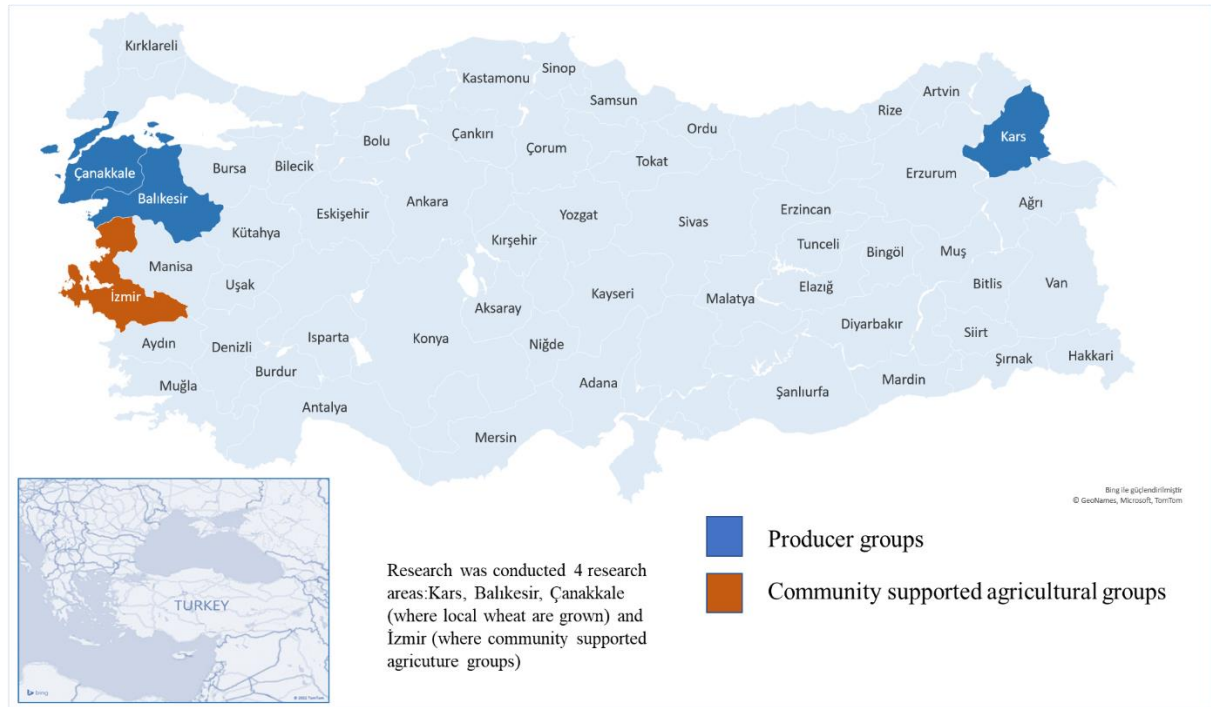
## MATERIAL

The scope of this study is three producer groups in Çanakkale, Balıkesir and Kars provinces and five community supported agricultural groups in İzmir (Figure 1). The main reason why these producer groups were chosen especially from these provinces is that they show different structures in terms of organization, level, and forms of relations with local wheat producing farmers. In the Çanakkale group, in Bayramiç district, local wheat production is carried out by a single group member who moved to the countryside, and flour etc. products are marketed to different food groups and consumers. The Balıkesir

group is located in the city center, but some of its members also engage in agricultural production. The group buys wheat and other agricultural products from 18-20 farmers and makes bread with sourdough. It also works as a food group. The Kars group, on the other hand, disseminates the local wheat varieties to all the farmers in 23 villages by taking the Boğatepe Village as the center. The group carries out its activities in the field with a holistic approach and creates associations and cooperatives.

As the consumer groups discussed in the research, there are five community supported agriculture groups working informally and collaboratively within the Ege University campus. Since the participatory action research methodology was used in the study, the groups were selected, who were the members and coordinators of these researchers. The Nature and Human Friendly Food Group, one of these groups, is the first community supported agriculture group established in İzmir, as it has been instrumental in the establishment of the other four groups on campus and continues to support them. These five groups work collaboratively on product demand, relation with farmers, etc. The founding group has 118 members. In the other groups, the number of members is much less. The members of community supported agriculture groups are academics, officers, and a small number of consumers located near campus. The Nature and Human Friendly Agriculture Group-established in the Department of Agricultural Economics-was the first group. Respectively, the Public Health Group, the Faculty of Economics Group, the Pathology Group and the DOKTAR (members of a techno park company) group were established. The DOKTAR group is now disbanded. All these groups are informal and do not have any relationship with the university administrations. Since the incoming products are shared by the members without waiting anywhere, there is no need for a place such as a warehouse or selling area. These food groups have relations with the producer groups mentioned. The food groups have bought flour and other foodstuffs from them, and actively participated and supported activities such as seed exchange festivals and conferences supported or organized by producer groups in these provinces. These food groups do not have a contractual and prepayment relationship with farmers like the "community supported agriculture" groups in France, Belgium. However, they provide various supports such as finance, marketing and information support to the farmers or bread producers they are affiliated with. In the last few years, these groups, together with other food groups in İzmir, have been working on production planning, finance, etc. with farmers in certain products (potatoes, onions, etc.) and making agreements. Thus, these groups show a progress towards gaining the qualification of advanced community supported agricultural groups.

These food groups examined, are suitable organizations from which information can be obtained, and participatory actions can be organized about the consumption of breads produced with sourdough from local wheat varieties.



**Figure 1.** The research areas

## METHOD

Participatory action research methodology was used in this research. It may be useful to make a brief assessment of the development of these approaches. Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA), which was developed and implemented in the 1980s, quickly developed and became widespread, turning into Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) in the 1990s (Chambers 1994). Afterwards, Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) has evolved into Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) covering a wide range of subject and location. (IIED 2004). The difference between participatory action research and other traditional researches, is that it does not distinguish between observation and action. Participatory action research is cyclical and dynamic. Problems are raised and discussed through participatory meetings with people living in the research area (Wadsworth 1998). Observation and action are cyclically applied together throughout the research. In Participatory Action Research, hypotheses are determined together by the participants during the research process. Contrary in other studies, the participants are not excluded from this stage, then the reality is tried to be changed by intervening in life. Whether the recommendations are realistic or feasible is revealed during the research. In traditional research, action is usually taken after observation and data collection. In traditional research methodologies, it is unclear whether the recommendations will actually work. This may cause the action to fail and require a reboot to fix the problem. However, this will waste a lot of time. In addition, there is no guarantee that the research that will be repeated again will be successful. The same can be true for participatory action research. However, in every case of failure in participatory action research, a new method or theory can be developed. (Wadsworth, 1998). In this research, participant observations were made in farmer/consumer groups and in-depth interviews were conducted with group members. Participatory action research methodology was used in the farmer/consumer groups and food groups in İzmir. The researchers are among the food groups coordinators at Ege University and are in contact with local wheat producer groups. The coordinators have been involved in activities such as buying flour, participating in the seed exchange festivals of the groups and giving support on various issues. They also worked in community supported agriculture groups to increase the consumption of breads made of local wheat varieties flours and sourdough. For this purpose, focus group studies and in-depth interviews with group members were conducted in groups. Flour made from local wheat varieties was purchased from producer

groups, and a woman in İzmir urban area who knew how to make bread and women farmers who supplied food groups were encouraged to make bread. Due to the nature of participatory action research, information from real life experiences was compiled and analyzed of both the production of local wheat varieties and their consumption in food groups. Participation in focus group meetings held in food groups was higher than expected. 50 people attended the food group meeting of the Department of Agricultural Economics, which has 118 members. Almost all of the group members attended the meetings of the group of 30 people within the body of the Faculty of Medicine, Department of Public Health. The majority could not be achieved in the Faculty of Economics group meeting. However, one of the participants, an academician who teaches economic history, ensured that the meeting was held during the postgraduate course. A small number of food group members participated in this meeting. At the meeting, postgraduate students were encouraged to participate in the food group. Full participation was achieved in the DOKTAR group. The focus group could not be realized with the pathology group. In each food group, specific topics related to wheat and bread were also discussed, depending on the academic interest of the group. The information obtained from the producer groups was shared with the consumers in the focus groups, and solutions and suggestions were presented to increase the consumption of local wheat varieties breads and other products.

## RESEARCH FINDINGS

### Producer Communities

The three producer groups in which the studies were carried out, differ among themselves in terms of quality and working styles. The Çanakkale community has urban members and they have ecological values. Except for one member of the group, each member has different jobs in the cities. These members rarely contribute the farm. The group has also created a consumer community around itself. The community tried to establish relations with other peasants/farmers. Group members pioneered the organization of local seed exchange festivals in Çanakkale/Bayramiç. This community made efforts to conserve, test and propagate various local wheat varieties. Volunteers, who were partially paid, worked at the farm from time to time. Although the relations with the villagers were not very deep, they contributed to the appreciation of a local wheat variety (sarı buğday) in Bayramiç district. They also contributed to the resistance against mining and geothermal initiatives that threaten the environment in Çanakkale.

The group founder, who lives in Yeniköy, has an engineering education, and has worked in cities so far. The founder started production in 2011 as part of an eco-project. He started production by adopting local seeds and determined wheat as his main production activity. He initially started production with only local wheat varieties suitable for the region, in the following years, he planted nearly twenty wheat varieties on the farm and put them to trial. The founder also set up a vegetable garden on the farm for his own needs. On the farm; barley, rye, about seven tomato varieties, 64 varieties of peppers, four varieties of potatoes and many other vegetables are grown.

The founder has developed a high biodiversity area by producing local wheat varieties with agroecological methods. This area consists of local wheat varieties seeds of which are difficult to find. Over time, it was seen that the members of the group left for varied reasons and the work was continued by only the founder.

“Balıkesir Life Friendly Product Solidarity, Production and Sharing Group” first started as a consumer movement. The leader of the community made efforts to produce bread made with sourdough based on local wheat varieties, using his own means. Instead of undertaking the production of wheat, the community establishes relations with the farmers in Balıkesir and buys the local wheat they produce at a slightly higher price than the market prices. The efforts of the community have contributed to the continued production of local wheat farmers.



This group contributed to the production and consumption of flour and bread made from local wheat varieties by food groups in other provinces. The Community also contributed to the production and consumption of flour and bread made from local wheat varieties by the food groups in other provinces. One of the aims of the group is to prevent the increasing rural gentrification. The group aims to support the peasants and farmers who have been in production for years instead of people who come to rural areas from cities and deal with agricultural production. In terms of the difficulty and continuity of agricultural production, people who already participate in rural production are considered more important for the group. For this reason, they aim to get organized in consumption rather than production. For this, they try to make the bread produced from local wheat varieties more attractive. The use of different local wheat varieties gives a positive result in terms of the taste of the bread. Half of the bread (50%) consists of Köse wheat for its soft texture. In addition, medium hard (Bezozta and Sarı buğday) and hard wheat (Karakılçık, Kızıl buğday and Akakser) are used. Kara Çavdar (10%) is mixed to enhance its taste. Breads and other products are sold to members and other consumers in a shop belonging to the group in Balıkesir city center.

The Kars community especially supported the disappearing local wheat varieties and prevented their extinction. The community first established a cooperative, then closed it and established an association (Boğatepe Environment and Life Association), then reconstituted by establishing a cooperative next to the association. The pioneers of the community are people who also have financial means. First of all, it is a dedicated community the aim of which is to develop their own village (Boğatepe) and to ensure welfare. The community was interested not only in the local wheat varieties but also in any subject in the villages. These include the evaluation of medicinal plants, the improvement of rural tourism, the establishment of a cheese museum, the production of traditional cheeses in ecological ways, the nutrition education, the development of home gardening, and the publication of books on various subjects. They sent ecological products to almost all community supported agriculture and food groups in Turkey with the marketing system they founded, and it has contributed to the success of these groups. The community has spread its influence in 23 villages, with the Boğatepe Village being the center. A direct affiliation has been established with the farmers. Sociologically, the social status of women in Kars is quite advanced compared to the country. One of the two co-chairmen and spokespersons of the group was a woman, and the women played a key role in the activities of group. The community has succeeded in spreading agroecological techniques in an area of 23 villages. Villagers, who has lost their seed sovereignty to a large extent before, now produce their own seeds in this region, and have learned and re-applied traditional knowledge about seed development from those who know. Similarly, farmers who use pesticides and chemical fertilizers have minimized them, and many farmers do not use them at all. Farmers who sell wheat and other products to intermediaries can sell their products directly to the consumers through the marketing system created by the community. This transformation has given farmers a significant autonomy. The villagers are proud of protecting the local wheat varieties, producing and consuming more delicious and valuable bread, bulgur, etc.

It can be said that the Kars community has been successful in its work. The factors behind this success could be listed as follows: Holistic approach practices, giving importance to women in activities and management, development of local seeds in the hands of farmers, importance they attach to reviving traditional knowledge, especially in seed selection and development, working in intense cooperation with farmers, seed sovereignty and the usage of local ecological agricultural inputs.

## **Community Supported Agriculture Groups**

Efforts were made on the consumption of bread made with sourdough from local wheat varieties in community supported agriculture groups at Ege University and in a newly established neighborhood group, training studies were conducted, and problems were identified with focus group studies.

At first, flour was brought from the Balıkesir community and bread was produced by a woman from the city in domestic conditions. The consumers did not like the first breads due to the hard texture of the breads. This manufacturing defect had not been fixed. Bread consumption decreased rapidly in the groups. As a result, this first bread maker was left. Later, a villager family that provided ecological products to the groups sent bread made of flour of the local wheat varieties they produced. Bread consumed in groups increased nearly twofold, thanks to the fact that bread was brought with other products and the bread could be made softer than the previous ones. Bread was brought to the groups once a week along with other products. However, under these conditions, transportation and bread production costs are that much high, which causes the price of bread nearly three times that of industrial bread. These problems have been overcome because the groups' members were in the middle income group and most of them are highly educated. However, this also has a limit. Although it changes according to the weeks, only about half of the members of the groups demanded these breads. The occasional disruptions in the supply of bread have been also effective in the low rate of this.

The consumption of local wheat varieties bread is generally considered healthy by group members. In addition, the perception that it is rich in minerals and vitamins is one of the factors that support the consumption. It is thought that blood sugar can be kept more evenly by its consumption. This bread is healthy for the digestive system. While, most members stated that the breads were delicious, some people had digestive problems. Consumption of this bread also provided psychological benefits to people in terms of values. The idea that they support the peasants, biodiversity and ecology is widespread among consumers. The fact that the consumption of these breads is not excessive because they are satisfying, is one of the supporting factors. At the same time, the long shelf life of wheat landraces bread prevents waste. Bringing bread to the place where members work also provides convenience in terms of access and preference. However, the price of local wheat varieties bread is approximately three times higher than industrial bread. One of the negative factors is that the bread is produced harder from time to time. As a result, even in the groups discussed, not all members consume bread produced with sourdough from local wheat varieties.

The perceived benefits and problems of sourdough breads produced from local wheat varieties are summarized in table 1.

Table 1. The perceived benefits and problems of sourdough breads produced from local wheat varieties by food groups members

Benefits	Problems
Health <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>No chemical additives and pesticides</li><li>Rich in minerals and vitamins</li><li>Good for the digestive system, satiating</li><li>Healthy blood sugar level</li><li>Psychological</li></ul>	Expensive Price: Local wheat bread: 300 gr, 2,82 TL. Industrial bread: 300 gr, 1 TL.
Delicious	Hardness
Good taste (for the majority of group members)	Unusual taste (for some group members)
Values <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Solidarity with the peasant</li><li>Ecological benefit</li><li>Contribution to biodiversity</li></ul>	
Less waste	
Accessibility	

The problems can be solved to a great extent if widespread production of local wheats and breads is carried out. However, this is undoubtedly a difficult goal to achieve. In this first stage; The support of educated and middle-income people is needed to protect and spread local wheats and to increase the consumption of bread and other products produced from local wheats. This is the first stage we are in. Serious support of central and local government is needed for much more widespread production and consumption. It is also necessary for wheat breeders to start a program based on local wheat varieties by adopting participatory breeding approaches, and the extension of agroecological techniques is required. This issue will be discussed in the next section.

## **The Role of Central and Local Governments**

Central and local governments can greatly influence the dissemination of local wheat varieties and products. Rosset and Altieri state that:

National policies not supportive of agroecological approaches are largely responsible for alternatives remaining in the margins. In most countries there is a continuous policy failure in providing the adequate economic environment needed for the transition to agroecological production systems.” (Rosset and Altieri 2017, 103)

The central government considers local wheat varieties only as breeding material for modern wheats in Turkey. The research work of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is directed towards this goal. In many municipalities, there is a strong will to protect and disseminate the local seed varieties contrary to the central government. Starting from 2010, municipalities with a progressive attitude mainly in Western Anatolia contributed to the organization of seed exchange festivals or organized them by their own. Some municipalities such as Seferihisar/İzmir, Muğla, Nilüfer/Bursa, Çanakkale, İzmir, Edirne have established seed centers and contributed to the protection and propagation of the seeds of many products, including wheat. Seferihisar Municipality strongly supported Topan Karakılçık wheat variety. This local variety is distributed to farmers, and thus, the extinction of the variety has been prevented. The municipality bought the wheat from the farmer and distributed the flour to the villagers who would make bread, thereby ensured the recognition of the bread. (Nizam and Yenal 2020) In Turkey, as in the world, modern wheat varieties and industrial bread production are accepted as a dominant paradigm for both farmers and the majority of consumers. This industrial agriculture system, which causes the global climate crisis, unhealthy nutrition, farmers' loss of seed sovereignty, and their dependence on agricultural input industries and food industries, is seen as indispensable. However, this paradigm can be changed, and central and local governments can play serious roles in this regard. Using the model prepared by the "International Panel of Experts on Sustainable Food Systems", we can list the things that can be done in this regard as follows: (IPES-Food 2016, 7):

**Against path dependency:** The production of modern wheat for years has created a path dependency that makes it difficult for farmers to switch to a different production model. First of all, it has become difficult to find seeds of local wheat varieties. If seeds are provided easily, with high quality and cheaply, this path dependency will begin to be broken. Weeds have increased due to the chemical fertilizers used and the problem has grown due to the inability of short modern wheats to suppress these weeds, and the use of herbicides has become inevitable. The herbicides usage has created another path dependency. Agroecological techniques, such as plowing at different levels, should be expanded for managing weeds.

Similarly, another path dependency has emerged in flour production. Flour machines have been developed in accordance with modern wheat varieties. Existing flour industry machinery is incapable for some local wheat varieties which are hard shelled. Appropriate machines have started to be produced in Turkey. The improvement and supporting of these machines would be beneficial.

**Against the export and mass marketing orientation:** An important part of wheat production and import in Turkey is allocated to flour and pasta exports. Large flour, pasta and bread companies lead to

the exclusion of local wheat varieties by determining the wheat varieties and standards they buy. There is no other option but to use local wheat as animal feed. It is not easy to obtain products such as local wheat flours and sourdough bread etc. While food groups provide these to consumers at reasonable prices, they can also provide better prices for farmers. However, these products are sold at high prices in the markets, yet there are doubts that they are truly ecologically produced. Community supported agricultural groups, consumer cooperatives, ecological peasant markets, farmer cooperatives can be supported to solve these problems. Support of these options by the central government and local governments will contribute to the dissemination of local wheat varieties and agroecological techniques.

**Against the expectation of cheap food:** Ecological products are considered expensive by consumers. On the other hand, as a result of the inadequacy of direct marketing opportunities, those who produce ecological products sometimes cannot sell their products or sell them at the price of industrial agricultural products. Central and local governments can support this production by purchasing ecological and local wheat varieties from farmers at better prices. Nutrition education can also be given to large masses of people in this regard. In these trainings, it can be explained that it is possible to consume less bread because it is satisfying, and that unhealthy bread and bulgur consumption is more expensive with health costs as a result. Undoubtedly, as a result of participatory breeding activities to be carried out based on local wheat varieties, yield will increase and costs will decrease, which will lead to a decrease in the prices of these products in the long run. However, at this stage, flour of some local wheat varieties such as siyez and kavlıca, which have become especially famous, are sold at high prices. High selling prices at this transitional stage have a positive effect on the dissemination of cultivation of these varieties, but gentrification is detrimental in the long run. It is not widely possible for low-income large segments of population to consume bread made from local wheat in Turkey's economic conditions at this stage. In order to reach this stage, the above-mentioned developments must be achieved.

**Against the discourse of feeding the world:** The discourses that the ecological production of local wheat varieties cannot feed the world are very common at all levels. It should be explained that local wheat varieties are more nutritious and satisfying, and it may not decrease the production to use agroecological methods. It should be emphasized that by improving pastures, a significant part of the grain that goes to feed use can be allocated to human nutrition. It is necessary to bring together experts and movements related to agroecology and participatory breeding to work together.

**Against compartmentalized thinking:** Different issues such as consumption, production, health, and the global climate crisis are not approached with in an integrated manner but are discussed in separate sections. The topics of agroecology, participatory plant breeding and holistic food systems; should enter the fields of education and research. It would be beneficial for local governments to contribute to the establishment of organizations like Masipag.

**Against short-term thinking:** Food planning processes and food policies should be developed and integrated at all levels. The prominence of food and seed sovereignty approaches can be supported.

**Changing the criteria for the measure of success:** It can be demonstrated that local wheat varieties may not fail by discussing criteria such as the emphasis on the measurement of nutrients per hectare and the output at the farm level instead of yield per hectare in wheat.

## CONCLUSION

Local wheat varieties still exist in Turkey, where wheat was first cultivated and has rich wild ancestors. Conservation of these varieties is of vital importance for the whole world. The increase in the use of agricultural chemicals in the green revolution and the wheat varieties developed with the breeding programs of international research institutes have led to the decline of local wheat varieties in Turkey, which is in danger of extinction. There are critical researches that these new modern wheats pose serious

1 problems in terms of nutrition. These developments also caused farmers to lose seed sovereignty.  
2 Farmers have become dependent individuals who buy their seeds from companies, spend a considerable  
3 amount of their money on industrial inputs, forget their knowledge of ecological production and as a  
4 result, lose their autonomy.  
5

6 The success factors of the leading farmer/consumer communities and food groups aiming at the  
7 ecological production of local wheat varieties and the consumption of their products such as bread and  
8 bulgur were tried to be revealed with this study.  
9

10 In this research, it has been inferred that the farmer/consumer communities that are more successful in  
11 producing local wheat varieties and especially intensifying them in a certain area have the following  
12 characteristics and these factors lead to success:  
13  
14

- 15 • They establish closer relations with the farmers in their region
- 16 • They assist farmers in providing seeds of local wheat varieties
- 17 • They give women a greater importance in their activities and support them
- 18 • They deal not only with wheat production, but also with other issues of the rural area,  
19 including culture, and carry out a holistic approach
- 20 • They are also interested in the sale of the product, enabling the farmer to obtain higher prices.  
21  
22  
23  
24

25 Farmers producing local wheat varieties have applied agroecological techniques and were happy with  
26 reduced costs and seed sovereignty. In addition, they are very satisfied with consuming their own  
27 products that are high in taste, healthy and easy to digest.  
28  
29  
30

31 Community supported agriculture groups cooperating with these producer groups and with the farmers  
32 in their regions on bread production. However, due to high logistic costs, bread production costs were  
33 higher than industrial breads, and distribution stopped from time to time. It was not possible to ensure  
34 that all members of the food groups benefit from these breads.  
35  
36

37 The reasons why food group members prefer these breads are as follows:  
38  
39

- 40 • not containing toxic substances, being nutritious and satiating, being healthy
- 41 • Less waste
- 42 • Delivery to workplaces, easy access to the product
- 43 • Contributing to ecology, enriching biodiversity, supporting peasants  
44  
45  
46

47 The reasons for those who do not prefer these breads are as follows:  
48  
49

- 50 • More expensive
- 51 • Sometimes hard
- 52 • Unusual taste
- 53 • Not being provided regularly  
54  
55

56 The numbers of pioneer groups, farmers and new peasants which produce local wheat varieties are  
57 increasing in Turkey. Some well-known ancient wheat varieties are sold at very high prices, while other  
58 local varieties can be sold at better prices than modern wheats.  
59  
60  
61  
62  
63  
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65

Progressive municipalities organized or contributed to seed exchange festivals, established seed centers, distributed seed and other seedlings and as a result accelerated the spread of local wheat varieties.

Industrial agriculture has created some path dependencies which is limiting local wheat varieties. The lack of seeds of local wheat varieties, the unsuitability of existing flour production machines, the difficulties in ecological production can be overcome with the support and training activities of municipalities. Participatory wheat breeding studies, in which farmers are appreciated as equal stakeholders, will increase the yield, and will contribute to the solution of some problems. Currently, professional plant breeders stay away from this subject and do not support it, and even a significant part of them is not even informed of it. In this regard, there is a need for pioneering organizations to cooperate with plant breeders. When these studies are carried out, problems such as yield, and high bread cost will be solved significantly.

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No: 109/SK/DPP-HKTI/XI/2022

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