



Bibliometric Analysis Of The Social Fabric And Its Relationship With Agronomy

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ARTICLE INFO ABSTRACT

Bibliometric studies, in any branch of science, including agronomy, are a necessary and urgent reality in the era of information and communications, not only as an instrument for evaluating scientific production, but also allowing us to see the interrelations for the benefit of reconstructing the social fabric, such is the case of the canonical search that was carried out, TITLE-ABS-KEY (("social fabric OR social link OR social system OR social body OR social configuration ") AND ("social organization OR social arm ")). It yielded a result of 584 documents related to the social fabric and 30% correspond to agronomy, that is, 175 documents.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, social fabric, agriculture, social organization.

INTRODUCTION

The **relationship between the social fabric and agronomy** is key to understanding how rural communities organize themselves and how agricultural practices impact social cohesion, economic development, and environmental sustainability.

Western scientific knowledge must engage in dialogue with local, indigenous, and peasant knowledge, in order to make small-scale agriculture environmentally friendly and humanly sustainable (Altieri 2004; Altieri and Toledo 2011; Holt-Giménez 2006; Perfecto 2009; Sevilla-Guzmán 2006; Toledo and Bassols 2008). The social fabric is defined as the network of personal, institutional, and structural relationships that shape social reality (Sztompka, 1995). This implies strong links between individuals and between human communities, which when well supported by principles and values, can generate changes that are sustained over time and that produce transcendent collective benefits (Finizola, 2018).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research has been carried out in two stages. The first stage consists of a bibliometric analysis on the subject of social fabric and the second stage is an analytical review of the most relevant literature on the phenomenon. Regarding bibliometrics, it is specified that it is the application of mathematical and statistical foundations to written sources that are found in databases that contain metadata and elements such as authors, title of the publication, type of document, language, abstract and keywords or descriptors (López et al., 2009). This methodology has been used more and more frequently to analyze the state of the art of the phenomena that are investigated, thus allowing to know the categories of analysis in which authors abound, the areas of knowledge interested in the topic, relevant authors, countries, types of publication and institutional affiliations of the authors.

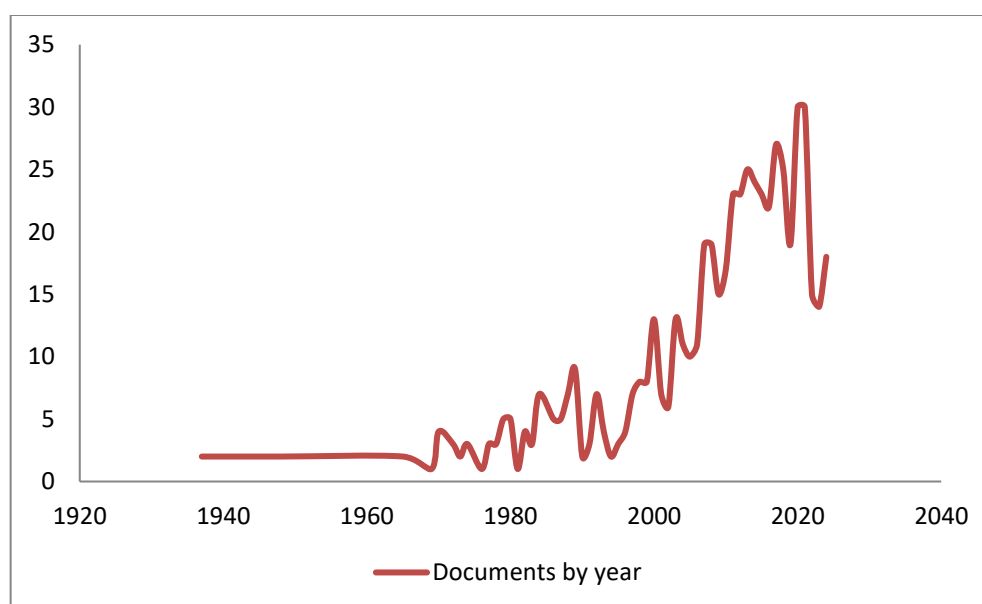
For the bibliographic exploration regarding the topic of the social fabric, he made a search argument in the Scopus database. The search protocol was applied in June 2023 with the following structure: TITLE-ABS-KEY (("social fabric OR social link OR social system OR social body OR social configuration ") AND ("social organization OR social arm ")). A total of 584 records were identified, which were submitted to bibliometric analysis, considering the categories of evolution of publications by year, by authors, areas of knowledge and by country.

The export of the data in a comma-separated format has made it possible to integrate the information into the VOS Viewer program with which the analysis of co-occurrences of the key terms was carried out, as an exploration of the theme associated with the development of the social fabric. For the analytical review of the most relevant data documents, the Vosviewer program has been used, which has allowed the identification of categories such as theoretical approaches to the phenomenon, theoretical models, methodologies, factors that influence the social fabric and their relationship with agronomy.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The methodology described by Santillán-Fernández et al. (2021), Espinosa-Grande et al. (2023) and Santillán-Fernández et al. (2023) was followed. A graph of temporality of scientific production was constructed with the help of the variables year of publication and number of citations.

Where it can be corroborated that the social fabric has greater relevance from the year 2000. Figure 1 Bibliometrics on the social fabric, publications between 1937 and June 2024

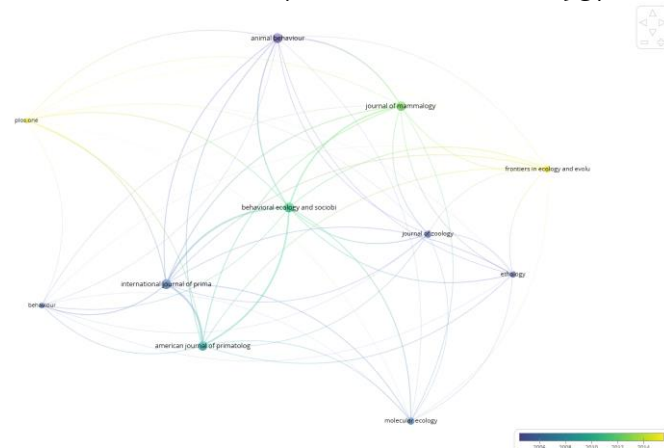


***Note: Source: Source: Scopus Database**

Figure 2 Bibliometrics on the social fabric, citations between 1937 and June 2024

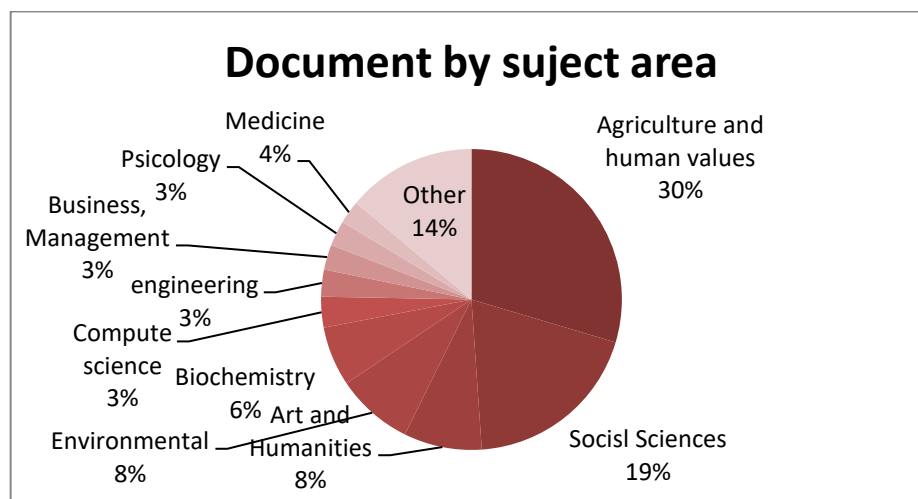
Source	Documents	Citations	Total link strength
behavioral ecology and sociobiology	18	1004	1461
international journal of primatology	17	1458	1328
american journal of primatology	16	441	1181
journal of mammalogy	16	612	811
animal behaviour	17	764	596
ethology	7	322	345
journal of zoology	9	321	336
frontiers in ecology and evolution	8	108	334
molecular ecology	10	552	323
plos one	5	113	311
behaviour	6	280	262

***Note: Source: Source: Scopus Database**

Figure 3 Network on the social fabric, citations between 1937 and June 202

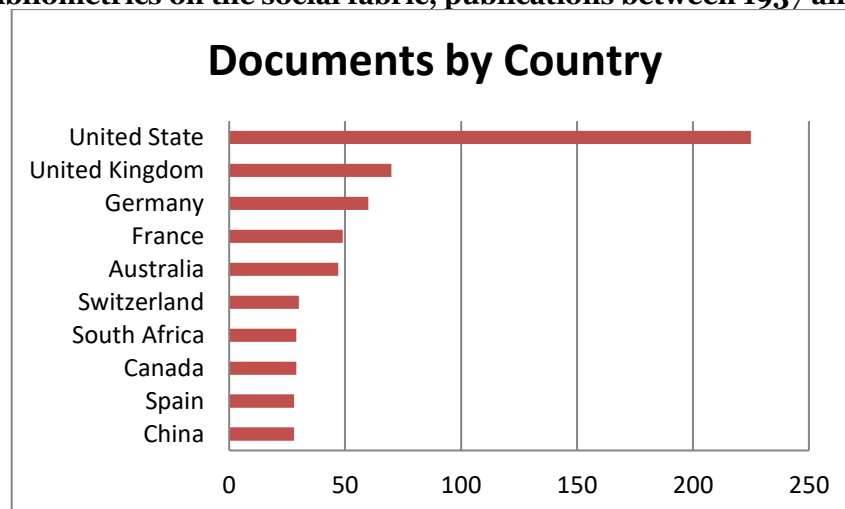
***Note: Source: Source: Scopus Database**

It is in Figure 4 where the authors are curious to analyse why Agriculture and human values occupy 30% of the studies carried out on this research topic.

Figure 4 Bibliometrics on the social fabric, publications between 1937 and July 2024

***Note: Source: Source: Scopus Database**

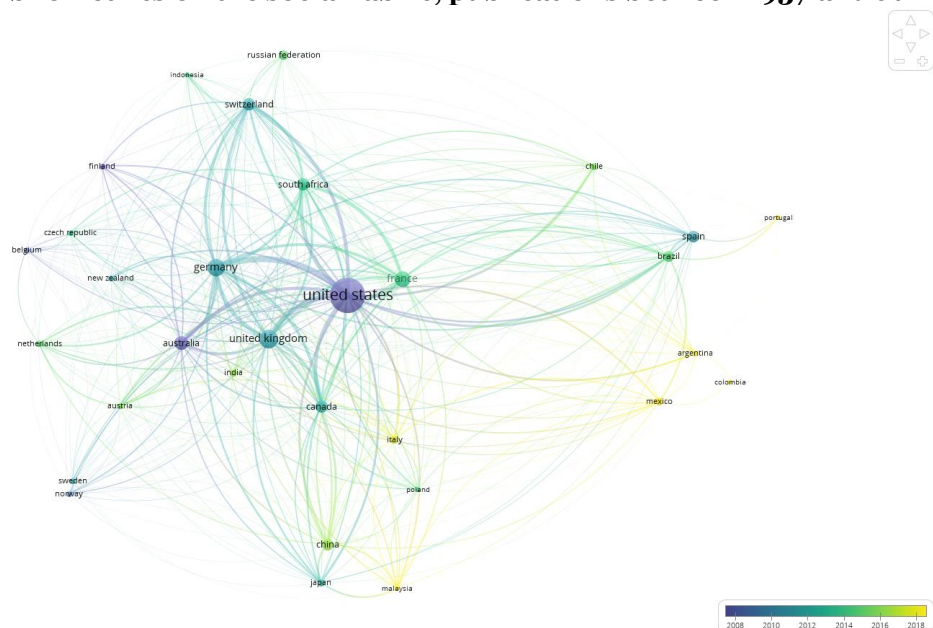
This phenomenon has motivated greater interest in some countries, as can be seen in Figure 5, the United States tops this list, the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Australia, Switzerland, South Africa, Canada, Spain and China. Presenting 7 studies in Mexico, as can be seen in the country, the contributions in terms of social fabric in databases such as scopus are very vast.

Figure 5 Bibliometrics on the social fabric, publications between 1937 and June 2024

***Note: Source: Source: Scopus Database**

Of the 31 countries there are 6 clusters and Mexico is in Clusters 3 made up of 6 items (Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Portugal and Spain).

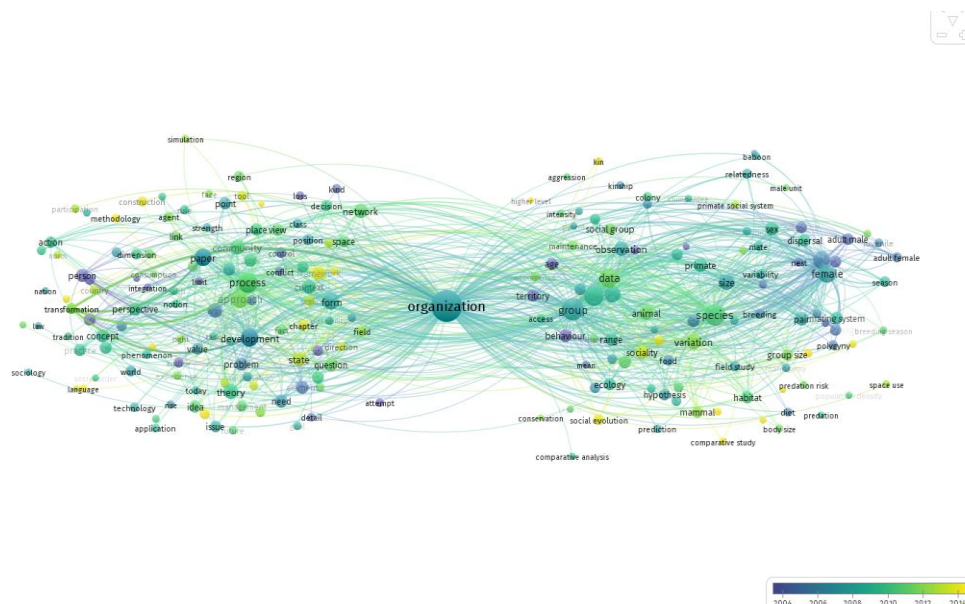
Figure 6 Bibliometrics on the social fabric, publications between 1937 and June 2024



***Note: Source: Source: Scopus Database**

Figure 6 clearly shows the clusters of key terms, the sizes of the spheres indicate the concurrences of the terms and the distances indicate the relationship between them. In panel a) you can see the central presence of the organization, as well as other actors that influence the development of the social fabric (green color), there are social groups, theories, processes, data, and territory observation.

Figure 6 Bibliometrics on the social fabric, publications between 1937 and June 2023



***Note: Source: Source: Scopus Database**

Conclusion

In agrarian communities, the social fabric is strong due to the cooperative relationships that arise to share resources, labor and knowledge. Social capital in these areas allows farmers to support each other in activities such as planting, harvesting, or crop protection. Agricultural cooperatives, producer associations and other forms of community organization are essential to strengthen the social fabric. These organizations allow small farmers to have room to negotiate fair prices, access technology and improve their economic conditions.

Agronomy has a direct impact on the economic well-being of rural communities. A productive and sustainable agricultural system not only improves the incomes of farming families, but also strengthens the social fabric by generating employment and promoting stability. Agricultural production requires a high degree of interdependence between farmers and other actors in the system, such as input suppliers, markets, transporters, and local governments. This interdependence fosters the creation of networks of trust and collaboration.

Agronomists not only have the role of improving agricultural production, but also of facilitating social cohesion within rural communities. By promoting collaborative and sustainable agricultural practices that contribute to strengthening social networks. Family farming is one of the most direct forms of linkage between agronomy and the social fabric. Peasant families have a strong sense of belonging to the land, and their cultural identity is often intertwined with agricultural practice. The preservation of family farming is key to maintaining the social fabric in rural areas.

From constructionism, the social fabric is understood as the relationship of the social world assumed as a set of activities that define the patterns of interaction, as games in which subjects make a place for themselves, as proposed by Cubides & Duvan (2002).

For his part, Pérez (2005) conceives the social fabric as that which constitutes the environment par excellence of human interactions, a way of resisting, of creating meaning and of discovering the face of solidarity of the other, with the permanent possibility of change and resilience in the face of reality.

It is here where it is concluded that the reason for 30% of the 584 documents found in the scopus database, carried out with the canonical search mentioned above, resulted in agronomy, being an integral science that contributes to the social from the social theories of the cometary organization, social system. But all with a single objective: to preserve and rebuild the social fabric.

From the perspective of study analysis, this topic helps us to have lines of research in order to contribute to the reconstruction of the social fabric.

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