

Environmental Governance Of Land Expropriation In Urban Development: A Bibliometric Analysis Of Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanisms

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Abstract: Land expropriation for urban development is a complex process with significant environmental, legal, and social consequences. The expansion of urban areas often results in habitat degradation, land-use conflicts, and environmental injustice, especially in developing regions. Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms offer participatory, non-litigious pathways to resolve such conflicts more equitably and sustainably. This study presents a bibliometric and thematic analysis of 306 scholarly articles from 1985 to 2024 using the Biblioshiny and PRISMA methods. It maps the intellectual landscape and evaluates global research trends at the intersection of ADR, land expropriation (LE), and urban development (UD). Key findings reveal a growing interest in environmentally informed governance practices and emphasise the importance of ADR in enhancing transparency, protecting ecological rights, and supporting the principles of sustainable urbanisation. The results inform policymakers, environmental planners, and legal scholars seeking to balance development needs with ecological preservation.

Keywords: Land Expropriation; Urban Environmental Governance; Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR); Environmental Justice; Sustainable Urban Development; Environmental Conflict Resolution; Bibliometric Analysis

1. INTRODUCTION

According to Greek mythology, humans initially lived contentedly in essential harmony; however, this tranquil Golden Age ended. During the Iron Age, humanity allocated land to individuals as private property, leading to ongoing conflicts over ownership (Wehrmann 2008). In its simplest form, appropriation is taken privately owned land by a government body for public purposes. Expropriation is expected during extensive infrastructure projects, like building roads or schools in developed areas (Larsson 1997). Currently, over 50% of people on the planet live in cities. Six billion people will live in cities worldwide by 2045, a 1.5-fold increase from current levels. Reconfiguring urban areas or developing new land might benefit from co-development, often known as land reconfiguration. Together, landowners set aside land for streets and other public areas, construct all or part of the infrastructure, and change existing boundaries to fit the new layout (Admasu et al. 2019). By area or land information value, they separate newly built sites. The parties involved in city management and urban development must concentrate on land expropriation and act swiftly to resolve the difficulties surrounding it because the impact of land control and expropriation is escalating (Davidson and Trevarthen 2001). There are various types of land conflicts; these include disputes over using a specific plot of land, conflicts between siblings over inheritance, and conflicts between single parties (such as border disputes between neighbours). However, the most intricate land disputes involve governmental takeover and dishonest land management (Zhang, Ong, and Kamarudin 2024). Therefore, it is of the utmost importance to comprehend how the government, policymakers, and private sectors legitimise land expropriation from a global perspective and how they employ this viewpoint academically and institutionally. Although urban infrastructure causes land expropriation, it comes at a steep environmental price, including the loss of green spaces, soil erosion, and disruption of ecosystems (Lei, Hamamurad, and Zakaria 2025). Such changes could also heighten social-environmental tensions, primarily where environmental justice and compensation are lacking (Zohmangaihi and Choudhari 2025). Therefore, managing expropriation processes causes prioritizing environmental governance. Here, ADR provides ways to handle human and ecological worries through inclusive discussions, community involvement, and sustainable land use. However, a major gap in current research is the lack of a comprehensive bibliometric study connecting ADR, LE, and environmental issues in urban development. There is no bibliometric analysis about ADR

for LE and UD, while there are a few review articles about land trust, land consolidation, rural revitalisation, landscape, and land dispute. For instance, C. Yang et al., (2022) write a Bibliometric analysis of the implications for China's conservation land trust through their study; according to their studies, Cite space subject clustering map for the land trust study field from 1990 to 2021, there are seven clusters shown: land acquisition, knowledge exchange, wildlife interaction, water quality, land trust, and social capital. Xu et al., in (2022), conducted a bibliometric analysis of land consolidation using the Web of Sciences from 2000 to 2020. The analysis examined the distribution of publications by year, the development of land consolidation studies, and the study of the impacts of land consolidation on soil. On the other side, Rasva & Jürgenson, (2022) present a review, doing keyword research from the SCOPUS database and analysing the results with VOSviewer; they examined documents and publications on large-scale land purchases. According to their research findings, human rights, global governance, international law, and land tenure are closely linked to large-scale land leverage. A bibliometric analysis of rural vitalisation was conducted by (Liu, Cao, and Song 2023). Migration, management, and urbanisation were identified as high-frequency keywords, suggesting that scientists focused on sustainable urban and rural development, policy formulation, and urbanisation. They emphasise the importance of urban vitalisation for field development. In the year 2022, Sheng et al., colleagues published their findings in the Review of Urban Land Management Based on Bibliometrics; the terms "management," "city/cities," and "Land Use" were the three most often used keywords in urban land management. These bibliometric reviews do not have a strong relationship with ADR and LE, and they typically use visualisation and analytic tools that differ from those used in our paper. Review publications, which researchers have released in recent years and are relatively new, are irrelevant to ADR and LE. There is no clear Bibliometric analysis review of ADR, LE and DB. Considering this, the quantitative bibliometric analysis and thematic assessment of core publications included in this study will fill the gap. These articles cover the most recent research on ADR for LE and UD. This work is significant since it informs corporate managers, governments, and academics on the connection between ADR and LE. It is necessary to scrutinise many vital points as the research endeavours to provide answers to the following questions:

RQ1: What are the literature publication research stages specific to LE, ADR and UD?

RQ2: What are the keywords, articles, countries, authors, and institutions most relevant to ADR and LE?

RQ3: What is the intellectual structure between ADR and LE?

RQ4: What are the main factors influencing ADR in LE research?

Comprehending these aspects empowers us to address the diverse land-related disputes academically. We aim to review the existing body of research on the sufficient facets of alternative dispute resolution for land expropriation and shed light on the underlying causes and factors that affect alternative dispute resolution with land ownership by assessing and critically evaluating various scholarly contributions.

The researchers have organised the research into five different sections: Section 2 covers the method, which includes the Bibliometrix's mapping, searching terms, PRISMA, sources of data and data collection. Section 3 covers the Biblioshiny data analysis and results. Contrarily, Section 4 covers the evaluation and discussion of the results and the research question. Finally, in Section 5, the study concludes.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1 Method and Bibliometrix's Mapping

Bibliometrix provides various routines for importing bibliographic data from SCOPUS, and Clarivate Analytics' Web of Science, performing bibliometric analysis and building data matrices for co-citation, coupling, scientific collaboration analysis, and co-word analysis (van Eck and Waltman 2010). The VOSviewer can effectively display the connections among subject topics (Camero and Alba 2019), while Biblioshiny combines the functionality of the bibliometrics package with the ease of use of web apps using the Shiny package environment. This study uses MS-EXCEL, VOSviewer, and Biblioshiny web application to map the knowledge of the land expropriation research literature over the last 39 years, perform bibliometric analysis, and create data matrices for co-citation, coupling, scientific collaboration, and co-word analysis. The bibliometrix workflow supporting our study through the suggested science mapping approach provided is depicted in Figure 1.

Step1: Data Collection: For data gathering, the Bibliometrix is compatible with the subsequent sub-stage: importing and converting data to an R data frame.

Step2: Data Analysis: The three more minor phases of data analysis include normalisation, network building for bibliographic coupling, co-citation, collaboration, co-occurrence analyses, and descriptive analysis of a bibliographic data frame.

Step3: Data Visualisation: Conceptual structure mapping and network mapping are forms of data visualisation.

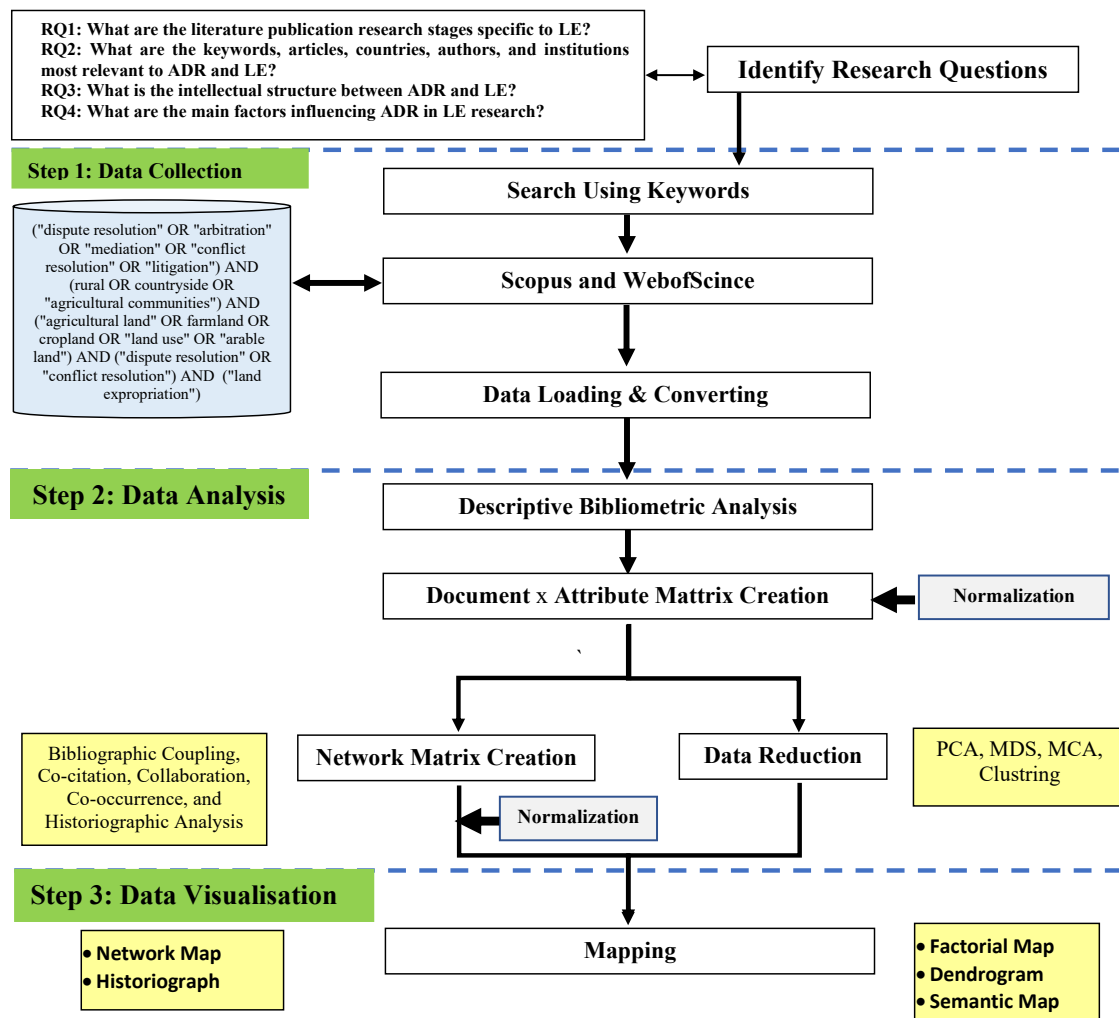


Figure 1 Bibliometrix's science mapping workflow for our study

2.2 Source Data

Scopus and Web of Science are commonly used electronic databases for academic reviews, we chose Scopus and Web of Science for our study because of their capacity to retrieve results from multiple scholarly journals and enable researchers to apply filters for more focused searches. Land expropriation and alternative dispute resolution were among the searches conducted. We searched for articles published until January 2024. Since this work aims to cite the most recent research, 2024 was still selected. The terms "land expropriation," "alternative dispute resolution," "determinants," and "effects" were added as synonyms of the original keywords when further research was required to get more or better results. Papers were selected for relevance through author recommendations and reference lists (Levy and Ellis 2006; Webster and Watson 2002). Table 1 displays the examined databases and queries, including the updated ones. Each row represents the refinement of the search phrase database source, ultimately leading to using the final question of finding relevant articles.

Table 1 The database and keyword searches yielded several articles.

Database Source	Query
Scopus	(Land OR "Land Expropriation") AND ("Alternative Dispute Resolution" OR ADR OR mediation OR conflict resolution OR dispute resolution)
Web of Science	("dispute resolution" OR "arbitration" OR "mediation" OR "conflict resolution" OR "litigation" OR "Petition") AND (rural OR urban countryside OR "agricultural communities") AND ("development" OR "agricultural land" OR farmland OR cropland OR "land use" OR "arable land")

Searches for all two databases and yielded about 2126 studies. The 2126 total, however, is only an approximate estimate because it contains overlaps where most searches brought up duplicate results from earlier queries. After that, we performed a manual analysis of 2126 papers under the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) criteria. These recommendations should enhance research clarity, completeness, reproducibility, and quality under systematic reviews and meta-analyses. Researchers can lessen the possibility of reading too various publications that do not add value to their study by implementing PRISMA (Page et al. 2021; Siddaway, Wood, and Hedges 2019); using PRISMA improves research transparency. The search results used specific filters, including limiting the search to journal articles and conference papers published from 1985 to 2024, written in English, and subjected to peer review. We found 2,126 records from multiple databases and quickly eliminated 753 duplicates. The researchers omitted an additional 274 records for various reasons. After removing 392 records from the remaining 1099 and disregarding 344 articles unrelated to filtering after 707 records, there were 363 reports left to retrieve. Nevertheless, 363 of the researchers' complaints are ambiguous or irrelevant to ADR for land. Following the completion of the eligibility examination, 363 reports remained. The final selection of 306 studies for bibliographic analysis using RStudio. This meticulous procedure followed strict guidelines for systematic research synthesis, guaranteeing that relevant literature was included in the review. Figure 2 displays the research on factors affecting alternative dispute resolution for land expropriation included in the bibliography analysis 306.

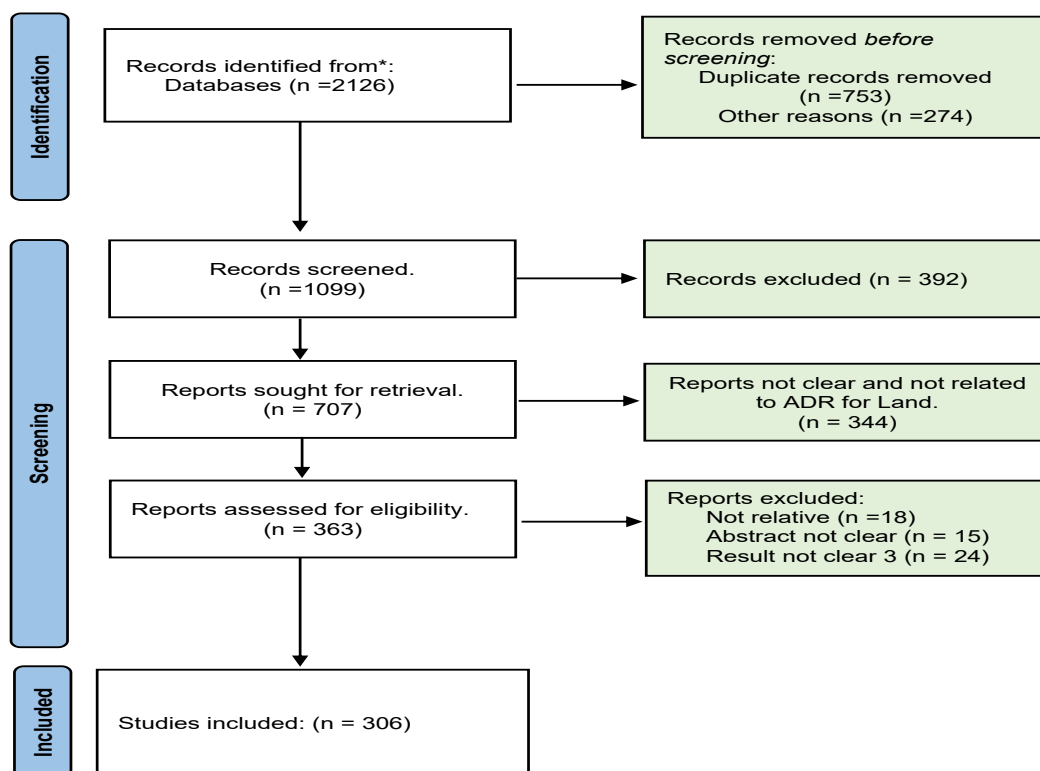


Figure 2 Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses for our study

This study included (306) articles from the Scopus, and Web of Science databases for descriptive analysis, bibliometric analysis, keyword analysis, publication growth, journal outlet citation trend, and co-citation analysis, as well as final included articles for deep reading and meta-analysis, to address the essential subject fields. The articles were released from 1985 to 2024.

3. RESULTS AND FINDING

The analysis of 306 documents revealed publishing patterns on alternative dispute resolution, land expropriation, conflict resolution, litigation, and land. To answer our research questions, we looked at the publication trend by looking at total publications by country, area, year, institution, and journal.

Following a thorough assessment of the literature from articles, as stated in Table 2, the primary data comprises 306 documents drawn from 146 journals, books, and other sources, covering the years 1985 to 2024. The average document age is 6.93 years, with an average of 15.62 citations per document, resulting in an annual growth rate of 2.38 %. There are 14485 references in the papers. There are 1062 Keywords Plus (ID) and 635 Author's Keywords in content (DE). Seventy-nine of the 635 authors of the reviewed papers are single authors. On average, of 2.63 authors collaborating on a single document and an international co-authorship rate of 23.86 %, collaboration is visible in 79 single-authored publications. There are 300 articles, one editorial, and five reviews in terms of document types, which are selected according to specific standards to guarantee the quality and relevance of the literature reviewed. Table 2 represents our research findings, which include 306 articles over 39 years.

Table 2 The secondary data descriptive statistics from Rstudio-Biblioshiny

Description	Results
MAIN INFORMATION ABOUT DATA	
Time span	1985:2024
Sources (Journals, Books, etc)	146
Documents	306
Annual Growth Rate %	2.38
Document Average Age	6.93
Average citations per doc	15.62
References	14485
DOCUMENT CONTENTS	
Keywords Plus (ID)	1062
Author's Keywords (DE)	980
AUTHORS	
Authors	635
Authors of single-authored docs	79
AUTHORS COLLABORATION	
Single-authored docs	86
Co-Authors per Doc	2.63
International co-authorships %	23.86
DOCUMENT TYPES	
article	300
editorial	1
review	5

3.1 Annual and Increased Publication

Analysing the distribution of volumes in the literature over time allows for identifying study trends. Figure 3 shows the number of annual articles and publications about LE. As illustrated, the trend of articles and

citations remained to start from 1985, with only two articles, while in 1989, it was the same, only two articles after slowly increasing, became roughly consistent since 2001, while after 2011 increased and the number of citations and articles increased to the top number in 2022; this shows that the issues and that there has been a periodic trend of rising scholarly interest in this field of LE. The annual publications are displayed in the blue bar, while the red line represents the fitted exponential growth trend.

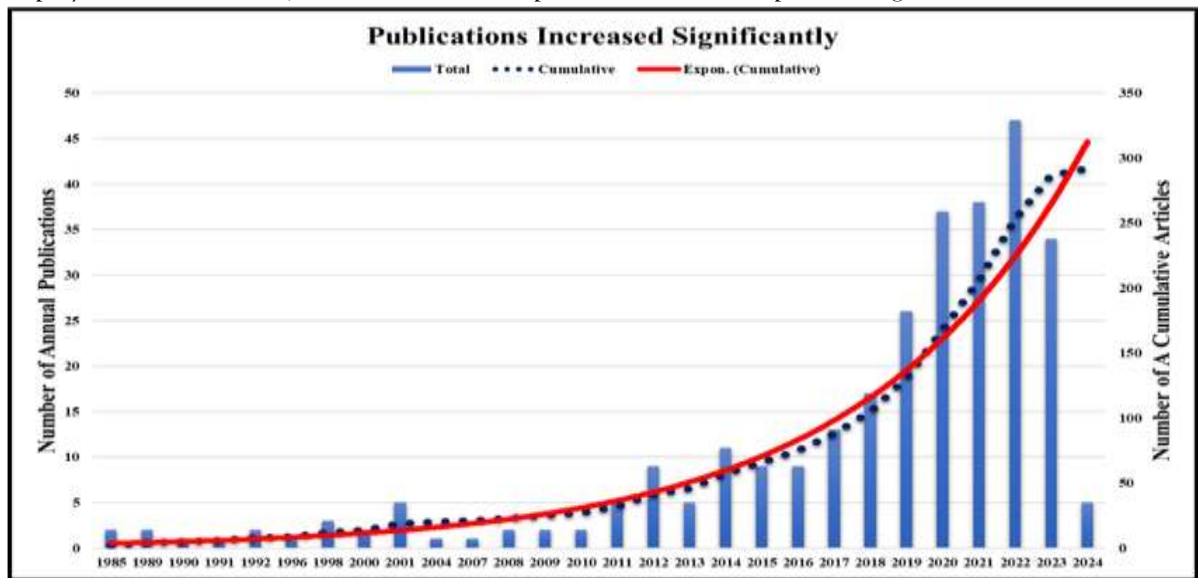


Figure 3 Annual articles published from 1985 to 2024

From 1985 to 2024, 306 articles on LE were published in the Web of Science and Scopus database, as stated in Figure 3. As shown in Figure 4, the thematic evaluation from Biblioshiny about the duration of our studies, there are four classifications from 1985 to 2000: the first is the higher keyword land tuner, the last two keywords become the land tenure in 2001 to 2011, and the economic become to relate to the article, while in 2012 to 2016 they higher keywords are land tenure, land management, village, landownership, and china, because of keyword analysis thematically in 2017 and 2024 the keywords become expropriation and land tenure as a higher keyword.

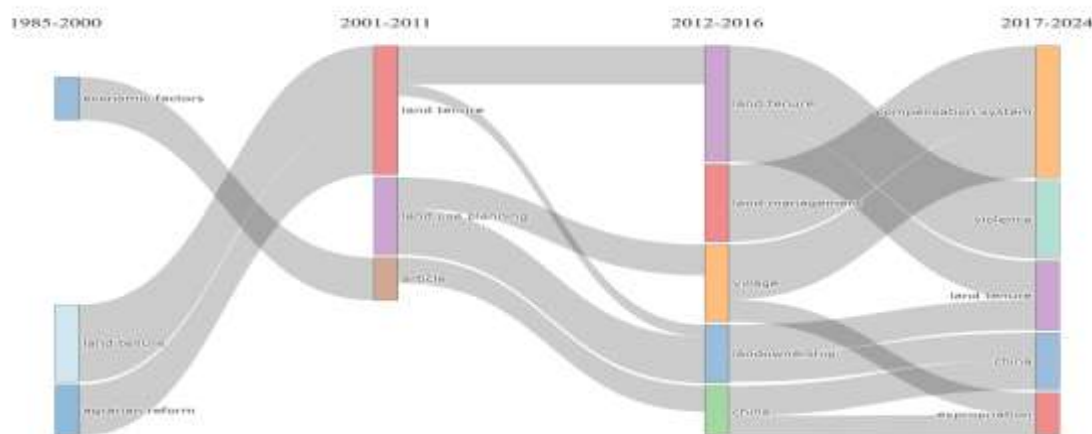


Figure 4 The thematic evaluation keyword classification and duration from Biblioshiny

3.2 Source and Publications of Journals

3.2.1 Top Ten Most Relevant Publisher

As a result, only four publisher agencies will own the most prolific journals in 2022. Table 6 shows the most active journals represented by one of them from the MDPI. Elsevier published two journals, while Springer issued the others. The Journal of "Land," was the most productive, with 71 articles accounting

for (24.3%) of the total 292 articles published, which published much more among the top ten most referenced papers with 539 citations, followed by the "Land Use Policy" (7.19%), with referenced 462 citations, "Journal of Environmental Management" is a publication dedicated to the study of ADR and Land (2, 2.21%). "Journal of Rural Studies" has one article number and covers 1.05% of all publications (see Figure 3).

Table 3 shows the most active journals represented

Source	Year 2022	Publisher	Total	Document in 2022
Land	0.647	MDPI	71	21
Journal of Rural Studies	1.316	Elsevier	1	1
Land Use Policy	1.656	Elsevier	21	5
Journal of Environmental Management	1.678	Springer	2	1
Total			95	28

3.2.2 Top Ten Most Relevant Sources

The bibliographic analysis conducted in RStudio revealed the top ten most relevant sources for our study. Topping the list is "LAND," with a significant presence of 78 articles, showing its prominence in the field. Following closely are "LAND USE POLICY" and the "JOURNAL OF PEASANT STUDIES," with 21 and 9 articles, respectively, suggesting their importance in contributing to the discourse on the subject. Both the "POTCHEFSTROOM ELECTRONIC LAW JOURNAL" and "SUS-TAINABILITY (SWITZERLAND)" contain seven articles, highlighting their importance. Additional significant sources are the "ANNUAL REVIEW OF POPULATION LAW" with six articles, "WORLD DEVELOPMENT" with five articles, "HABITAT INTERNATIONAL," the "INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH AND PUBLIC HEALTH," and the "SOUTH AFRICAN JOURNAL ON HUMAN RIGHTS," each with four pieces. The thorough study offers valuable insights into distributing pertinent material from different sources, enhancing our comprehension of the field and guiding future research, as displayed in Table 7.

Table 4 Top Ten Most Relevant Sources

Sources	Articles
LAND	78
LAND USE POLICY	21
JOURNAL OF PEASANT STUDIES	9
POTCHEFSTROOM ELECTRONIC LAW JOURNAL	7
SUSTAINABILITY (SWITZERLAND)	7
ANNUAL REVIEW OF POPULATION LAW	6
WORLD DEVELOPMENT	5
HABITAT INTERNATIONAL	4
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH AND PUBLIC HEALTH	4
SOUTH AFRICAN JOURNAL ON HUMAN RIGHTS	4

3.3.3 Most Source Documents from 2020 to 2024

As shown in Table 8, the bibliographic analysis conducted in RStudio revealed a notable distribution of source documents and journals related to land-related research over various years. In 2024, the category "LAND" contained the highest source documents, with 78, closely followed by 77 papers in 2023. "LAND USE POLICY" was consistently featured in 21 articles in 2024 and 20 in 2023, showing a continued focus on policy issues related to land use. Journals like "JOURNAL OF PEASANT STUDIES" and the "POTCHEFSTROOM ELECTRONIC LAW JOURNAL" contribute consistently, each maintaining nine documents annually from 2021 to 2024. Similarly, "SUSTAINABILITY (SWITZERLAND)"

demonstrated a steady presence, with seven papers in 2024 and 2023, six in 2022, and five in 2021 and 2020. This analysis underscores the ongoing scholarly interest and publication output in land-related research, spanning various journals and years, reflecting this field's multidisciplinary nature and significance.

Table 5 Distribution of source documents across various years and journals

Year	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
LAND	78	77	59	37	20
LAND USE POLICY	21	20	18	13	12
JOURNAL OF PEASANT STUDIES	9	9	9	9	9
POTCHEFSTROOM ELECTRONIC LAW JOURNAL	7	7	7	7	7
SUSTAINABILITY (SWITZERLAND)	7	7	6	5	5

3.3.4 Analysis of journal impact and quality

There are two ways of evaluating a journal's effect on LE and ADR research. To calculate the primary average citation rate of land publications, divide the total number of citations by the total number of articles (Citation/Article CPA). After that, the Academic Journal Guide ranks the journals (AJG). Citation numbers show a journal's impact, while the number of articles reflects its output. Calculate the significant journals' CPA using the cumulative citations from the database search. Although the Journal of LAND has 78 published articles on the ADR of Land Problem, the Journal of LAND has the greatest CPA in the group, after which comes LAND USE POLICY, see Table 9. However, 21 publications and studies published in the Journal of Land Use Policy and nine articles published by the Journal of Peace Studies with seven documents and 62 citations were among the most referenced papers on the ADR topic.

Table 6 Academic Journal Guide ranks the journals (AJG).

Element	h_index	g_index	m_inde x	TC	NP	PY_start
LAND	13	20	1.625	586	78	2017
LAND USE POLICY	11	21	0.917	462	21	2013
				120		
JOURNAL OF PEASANT STUDIES	7	9	0.412	6	9	2008
SUSTAINABILITY (SWITZERLAND)	5	7	0.625	62	7	2017
WORLD DEVELOPMENT	4	5	0.167	139	5	2001
HABITAT INTERNATIONAL	3	4	0.333	90	4	2016
AFRICAN RENAISSANCE	2	2	0.333	5	3	2019
CHINA PERSPECTIVES	2	2	0.154	21	2	2012
ENVIRONMENT AND PLANNING A	2	2	0.08	33	2	2000
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE AND POLICY	2	2	0.5	25	2	2021

As a result, as with the journal of LAND, a higher number of publications does not always imply a higher number of citations. The evaluation of academic communities and educational sources heavily relies on using journals. Journal rankings represent a journal's position within its area, the comparative difficulty of publishing in that publication, and the notable and favorable correlation with it. People in some countries use them to measure the amount of research they do. Figure 5 illustrates source growth as appeared from 1985 to 2007, stable not increasing, but from 2009 to 2017, the LAND, LAND USE POLICY, JOURNAL OF PEASANT STUDIES, SUSTAINABILITY (SWITZERLAND), and WORLD DEVELOPMENT are increased, while the high growth for LAND from 2017 to 2024.

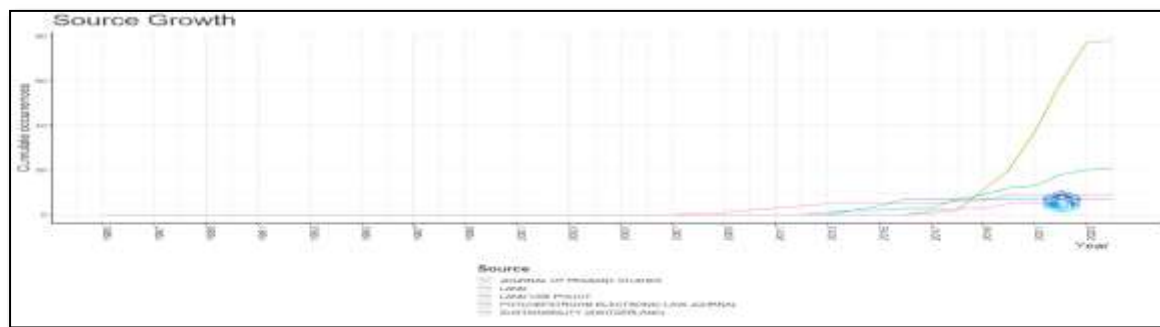


Figure 5 Source Growth from 1985 to January 2024

3.3.5 Clustering sources using Bradford's Law

According to Bradford's Law Academic Journal Guides (AJG) in 2018 were utilised to assess the quality of the listed studies in the journal quality analysis. It rates journals' quality and categorises them into zones, as illustrated in Table 10. Scholars commonly use AJG ratings to advance their Land administration and ADR management science careers. The findings indicate that most LE and ADR research, comprising 78 publications and 586 citations, was published in the Journal of LAND publications. Twenty-one articles in the Journal of LAND USE POLICY have a grade of 0.917, and the Journal of JOURNAL OF PEASANT STUDIES ranked 3 in 2020; this is quite interesting. Researchers were most interested in Zone1 journals in the last four years, with 78, 99, and 108 articles, respectively. The top 10 most authoritative studies, as assessed by AJG, come from the 4% of LE and ADR publications in Zone 1 journals mentioned in Table 10.

Table 7 Journal Rank, Cumulative Frequency, and Zone

SO	Rank	Fre q	cumFre q	Zone
LAND	1	78	78	Zone 1
LAND USE POLICY	2	21	99	Zone 1
JOURNAL OF PEASANT STUDIES	3	9	108	Zone 1
POTCHEFSTROOM ELECTRONIC LAW JOURNAL	4	7	115	Zone 2
SUSTAINABILITY (SWITZERLAND)	5	7	122	Zone 2
ANNUAL REVIEW OF POPULATION LAW	6	6	128	Zone 2
WORLD DEVELOPMENT	7	5	133	Zone 2
HABITAT INTERNATIONAL	8	4	137	Zone 2
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH AND PUBLIC HEALTH	9	4	141	Zone 2
SOUTH AFRICAN JOURNAL ON HUMAN RIGHTS	10	4	145	Zone 2

The significance of regulatory norms and ethical guidelines becomes apparent when looking at the contents of frequently mentioned sources (see Table 11). LAND Journal is the most often-cited publication of all publications. CImago ranked it for journal rankings (SJR) by year, as shown in Figure 6. SJR establishes a consistent starting point for global audit research by outlining management's responsibility for selecting an acceptable journal.

Table 8 SCImago journal rank

SCImago journal rank by year SJR	
Source	Year 2022
Land	0.647
Journal of Rural Studies	1.316
Land Use Policy	1.656
Journal of Environmental Management	1.678

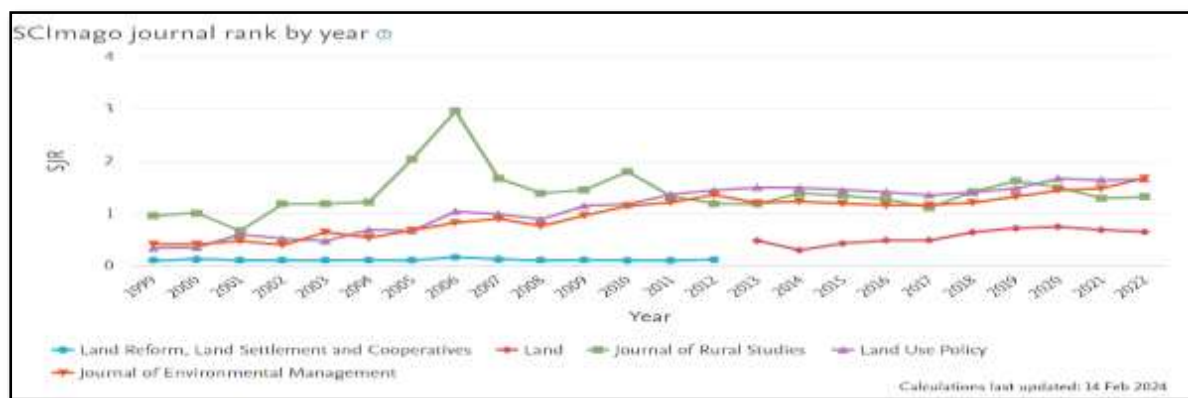


Figure 6 SCImago journal rank from 1999 to 2022

Figure 6 illustrates the SCImago journal ranking from 1999 to 2022 as appears from 1990 to 2000; the higher it is, the Journal of Rural Studies continually grew up still 2006, then went down and up, fluctuated from 2021 to 2022, became stable and during this period the journal of LAND become growth up and higher than all other journals at 2022.

3.3 Most Globally cited documents

The bibliographic analysis conducted in RStudio identified the most globally cited documents in the field, as shown in Table 12. Among the notable findings, "New Frontiers of Land Control: Introduction" by Peluso & Lund, (2011), published in the Journal of Peasant Studies, stands out with a remarkable total citation count of 730, showing a significant scholarly impact. On average, this paper has received 52.14 citations per year and has a normalised score of 4.29. Through their research, they explain that "land control" directs the researcher's attention to how actors can hold on to the land and the institutional and political ramifications of access, claims, and exclusions. Land control carries a historical dimension where new frontiers challenge, transform, or erase existing ones. According to them, establishing land control frontiers involves new actors, primary accumulation, enclosure, privatisation, territorial control, legalisation, and violence. Peters's (2004) work on "Inequality and Social Conflict Over Land in Africa," published in the Journal of Agrarian Change, has garnered 418 citations, reflecting its enduring relevance. The researcher argues that the emphasis on socially strategic uses of negotiability and ambiguity in land relations has undermined economist's assumptions about the insecurity of all non-individually owned property. Despite this, the focus on agency, plurality, and contingency makes it challenging to analyse land inequality, obscuring inequality and social distinction. Despite accepting customary tenure as relevant, the concentration on its transformation into personal ownership or flexibility in response to changing situations disregards social stratification and rivalry. Payne et al.'s (2009) study on urban environmental issues, titled "The Limits of Land Titling and Home Ownership," has garnered 179 citations and a significant TC per year of 11.19. According to their argument, land titles do not adequately protect against eviction and land expropriation in numerous nations. Land titling frequently fails to enhance credit availability, and low-income households who receive titles are often unwilling to take out loans, just as banks are unwilling to lend to them. Titling also does not improve infrastructure and service provision, while many settlements have improved provisions without titles. The effects on administrative, institutional, legal, and political environments of introducing land titling programs will be shaped by the degree of change they bring about in land holdings and people's connections to the land. According to them, the impacts of urban infrastructure and services and the economic effects of titling include effects on housing investment, property values, access to credit, and household incomes. Haregeweyn et al.'s (2012) research on landscape and urban planning has received 156 citations, demonstrating its substantial influence, especially with a normalised TC of 3.80. Sargeson, (2013) and Ho, (2014) also feature prominently in the analysis, with their respective papers in the Journal of Peasant Studies and Land Use Policy accruing significant citation counts and normalised TC scores. Finally, Govasmark et al., (2011) study on waste management and Walker, (2008) research in the Journal of Peasant Studies round off the list, showing diverse areas of scholarly interest within the broader environmental and agricultural studies field. This analysis underscores the enduring significance of these seminal works and their contributions

to advancing knowledge in the respective domains.

Table 9 The top ten globally cited documents

References	DOI	Total Citations	TC Year	perNormalised TC
(Peluso and Lund 2011)	10.1080/03066150.2011.607692	730	52.14	4.29
(Peters 2004)	10.1111/j.1471-0366.2004.00080	418	19.90	1.00
(Payne et al. 2009)	10.1177/0956247809344364	179	11.19	1.71
(Haregeweyn et al. 2012)	10.1016/j.landurbplan.2012.02.016	156	12.00	3.80
(Sargeson 2013)	10.1080/03066150.2013.865603	135	11.25	3.97
(Ho 2014)	10.1016/j.landusepol.2013.09.019	134	12.18	4.55
(Feldman and Geisler 2012)	10.1080/03066150.2012.661719	109	8.38	2.66
(White and Dasgupta 2010)	10.1080/03066150.2010.512449	107	7.13	1.91
(Govasmark et al. 2011)	10.1016/j.wasman.2011.07.025	90	6.43	0.53
(Walker 2008)	10.1080/03066150802681963	86	5.06	2.00

3.4 Leading institutions and their countries

Table 13 displays the top ten nations and institutions for LE and ADR research production, considering documents, citations, and citation impact. The top three nations with the most publications were South Africa (28), the United States (44), and China (102 articles). At the bottom of the list, South Korea produced five publications. The chain's publications received 1111 citations, for a citation impact of 34.93. Despite other publishing volumes, American publications accounted for 44 publications referenced in 1993, with an effect of 15.07 citations. Of the top 10 countries, Malaysia has the lowest overall citation impact (1.71), with 15 articles and 27 citations. The most productive institution is "Sichuan Agricultural University," as shown in Table 13. China is among the top ten most active academic institutions and countries in the ADR field, with 102 documents published. It is also ADR's most productive institution. United States (44), South Africa (28), United Kingdom (25), and Ethiopia appeared to have less than two-thirds of the overall link strength (18) among the ten countries. Our result suggests that the countries are working closely together. The country with the fewest ADR was South Korea (5), with roughly ten documents belonging to different countries out of one. Furthermore, the investigation revealed a lack of research in South Korea and Malaysia.

Table 10 Higher Document Citations from Countries and Institutions

Top Country	Articles	Citations	Total link strength	Single Country Percentage	Top Organisation	Articles
China	102	1111	39	34.93	College of economics, Sichuan agricultural university, Chengdu, 611130, china	4
United states	44	1993	15	15.07	College of public administration, Hua Zhong university of science and technology, Wuhan, 430074, china	3
South Africa	28	55	2	9.59	Cornell university, united states	2
United kingdom	25	576	15	8.56	Department of international development, London school of economics, houghton street, London, wc2a 2ae, united kingdom	2

Top Country	Articles	Citations	Total link strength	Single Country Percentage	Top Organisation	Articles
Ethiopia	18	262	7	6.16	Faculty of law, university of groningen, p.o. box 72, groningen, 9700 ab, netherlands	3
Netherlands	15	392	9	5.14	Institute of agricultural resources and regional planning, Chinese academy of agricultural sciences, Beijing, 100081, china	2
Canada	11	53	5	3.77	Institute of ecological civilisation, Jiangxi university of finance and economics, Nanchang, 330013, china	2
Germany	10	201	4	3.42	Institute of geographic sciences and natural resources research, Chinese academy of sciences, Beijing, 100101, china	2
Australia	8	78	5	2.74	Institute of land administration, debre markos university, debre markos, 269, ethiopia	3
Hong kong	8	117	8	2.74	National institute of social development, Chinese academy of social sciences, Beijing, china	2
Belgium	7	44	7	2.40	Reader in transnational law, dickson poon school of law, king's college London, somerset house east wing, strand, London, wc2r 2ls, united kingdom	2
Turkey	6	39	0	2.05	School of business, central south university, Changsha, 410083, china	3
Malaysia	5	27	5	1.71	School of economics, central south university of forestry and	2

Top Country	Articles	Citations	Total link strength	Single Country Percentage	Top Organisation	Articles
					technology, Changsha, 410083, china	
South Korea	5	59	3	1.71	School of economics, Hebei university, Baoding, 071000, china	3

We used VOSViewer to create a graph showing the worldwide distribution of LE and ADR research to get more country-specific data. The study network has 62 connection strengths, with 13 items, 12 clusters, and 29 links, as seen in Figure 7. The links show the relationships between each country represented by a cluster. Each node and cluster has a size corresponding to the volume of publications, and the connecting lines between them show their collaboration. The "countries denote the research institutes or associations of the writers." The node's green outer circle, which has a betweenness centrality above, shows a key country. As shown in Table 14, with 102 publications published, China topped the list, followed by the US and South Africa 44 and 28 serially. Together, these nations make up a preeminent land trust research group. It is common knowledge that trusts, which have roots in Hong Kong, the UK, and the Netherlands, have grown in maturity in China and have drawn the attention of various academics studying land expropriation theory and application. Thus, wealthier nations dominated the field of land trust study. China, the US, South Africa, the UK, Ethiopia, the Netherlands, Canada, Germany, Australia, and Hong Kong were the top 10 countries with centrality values above 0.1. As mentioned, conservation LE started in China and spread to other developed countries, inspiring various experts and scholars to study this area. China is the only developing country in Figure 5, which is notable, but the country may still be in the early phases of LE protection because there are no line connections with other countries. Because of this, researchers from China and other countries frequently collaborate on conservation easement studies.

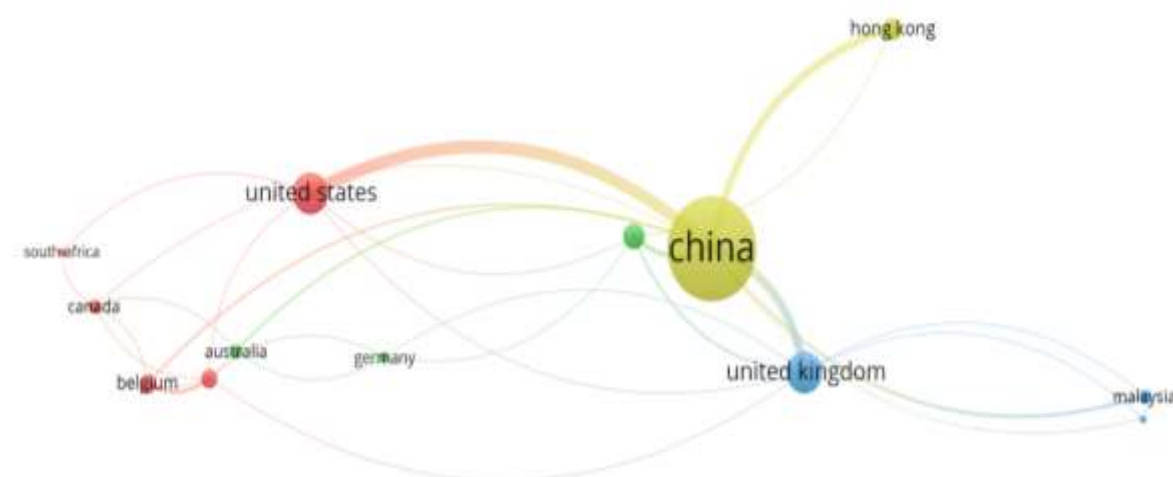


Figure 7 Worldwide distribution of LE and ADR research

Table 11 Top ten country's documents and citations with link strength

id	country	documents	citations	total link strength
1	china	102	1111	39
2	united states	44	1993	15
3	south africa	28	55	2
4	united kingdom	25	576	15
5	ethiopia	18	262	7
6	netherlands	15	392	9

7	canada	11	53	5
8	germany	10	201	4
9	australia	8	78	5
10	hong kong	8	117	8
14	south korea	5	59	3

3.5 Top Authors and Corresponding Author's Country

According to our data, ten of the most prolific authors in ADR are associated with seven nations, as shown in Table 15. These authors have accumulated 57 records in total. This means that they work closely together. The most productive author is LI C. from China; the number of papers [NP] equals eight papers published since 2019, 68 citations, and a five h-index. WANG H. from the Chain had the 7 number of publications as ADR (16) but only 61 TC total citations at the end of 2017. BAO H. from CHINA and PENG Y. from JAPAN are the third and fourth-best authors, respectively, with six articles. Surprisingly, HO P is the least productive of the top 10 authors, with only NP 4, while total citations are TC 204, and PY_start is 2014.

Table 12 Top Ten Most Prolific Authors Based on Number of Published Articles

Element	h_index	g_index	m_index	TC	NP	PY_start
(Li and Xi 2019)	5	8	0.833	68	8	2019
(Wang et al. 2017)	4	7	0.5	61	7	2017
(Bao and Peng 2016)	5	6	0.556	121	6	2016
(Bao and Peng 2016)	5	6	0.556	124	6	2016
(Che and Zhang 2017)	4	6	0.5	73	6	2017
(Bao et al. 2019)	3	4	0.5	24	6	2019
(Agegnehu et al. 2016)	5	5	0.556	52	5	2016
(Agegnehu et al. 2016)	5	5	0.556	52	5	2016
(Huang et al. 2020)	4	4	0.8	59	4	2020
(Ho 2014)	4	4	0.364	204	4	2014

TC: Times Cited. NP: Top Ten Most Prolific Authors Based on Number of Published Articles
PY_start: Year start

In Beblioshyni, another analysis called "Corresponding Author's Country" associates each article with a single country based on the corresponding author's affiliation. China is at the forefront of global collaboration, with 96, 23, 17, 12, 10, 9, 8, 6, and 5 points ahead of the US, South Africa, Ethiopia, the UK, the Netherlands, Canada, Australia, and Germany. Approximately 28.1% of all Chinese articles, or 96 publications, exist. Canada and the Netherlands comprised 25% and 22% of China's cooperating nations. China partnered with the USA, Canada, and the Netherlands using frequencies of 96, 23, 9, and 8, respectively. Germany released six publications on land, primarily in collaboration with China and the Netherlands, at frequencies of two and one, respectively, as shown in Table 7. The aforementioned suggests that there should be more international collaboration in land consolidation.

Table 13 Corresponding Author's Country

Country	Articles	SCP	MCP	Freq	MCP_Ratio
CHINA	96	69	27	0.314	0.281
USA	23	18	5	0.075	0.217
SOUTH AFRICA	17	16	1	0.056	0.059
ETHIOPIA	12	6	6	0.039	0.5
UNITED KINGDOM	10	7	3	0.033	0.3
NETHERLANDS	9	7	2	0.029	0.222
CANADA	8	6	2	0.026	0.25
AUSTRALIA	6	5	1	0.02	0.167

GERMANY	6	3	3	0.02	0.5
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SCP refers to Single Country Publications, while MCP stands for Multiple Country Publications.^{3.6}

Keyword analysis

3.6.1 Co-occurrence Keywords

The keywords summarise the research paper's content. A high-frequency keyword analysis is one efficient method of directly reflecting the LE and ADR revitalisation research hotspots. Publication keywords are often employed in bibliometric studies to illustrate the hierarchical knowledge structure within a field. Plotting the map of the top 83 keywords in the field and analysing the high-frequency keywords were done using the program VOSViewer (Figure 8). The most frequently mentioned terms, accounting for 39.39% of all keywords, included expropriation, land expropriation, China, land tenure, compensation, urbanisation, land reform, land rights, land ownership, and dispute resolution

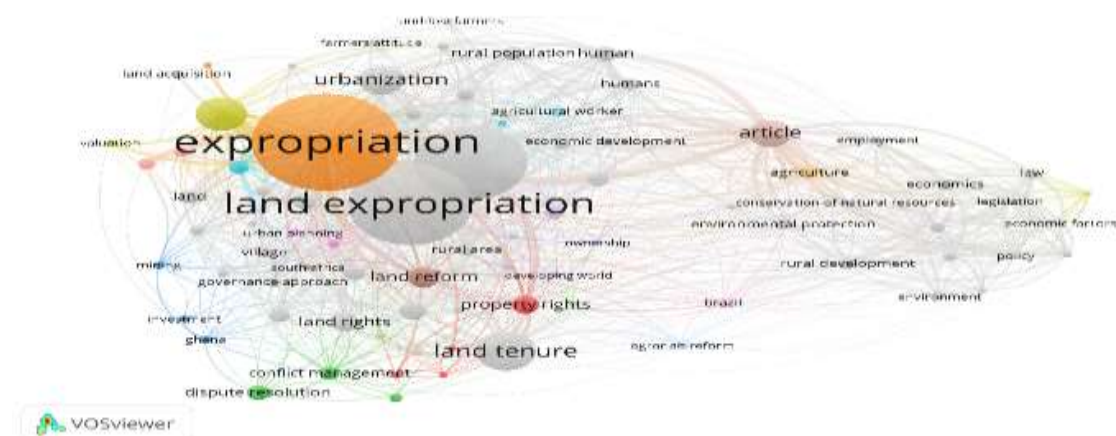


Figure 8 High-frequency keywords using the program VOSViewer

Their relative frequencies were 97, 81, 73, 38, 32, 28, 19, 18, 18, 17, and 14. Words like expropriation, land expropriation, land tenure, compensation, urbanisation, land reform, and conflict resolution frequently appeared in the word map, suggesting a close linkage between expropriation, land tenure, and land rights. To some extent, the word map's inclusion of phrases like urban development, rural economics, and policy suggested that these elements are significant in LE revitalisation studies. Conflict management, urbanisation, dispute resolution, and rural development were also widely employed.

The terms most often used in ADR and LE literature are presented in Table 17, filtered manually using VOSviewer and Biblioshiny tools. The displayed terms were only highly relevant but were not frequently used, excluding "China" because of limited significance to ADR and LE. Besides the subject of LE and ADR terms alternative dispute resolution, land tenure, and urbanisation, the most often occurring terms in the keyword plus list are compensation, expropriation, land expropriation, urbanisation, and land tenure, which appear 34 times on average. "Urbanisation" is the second most frequently used term, with 29 mentions, followed by "expropriation" and other terms. Expropriation is the term that the writers use the most often, followed by land expropriation, compensation, etc. These terms all have something to do with LE and ADR and show how these two factors are related.

Table 14 The terms most often used in ADR and LE literature

id	keyword	occurrences	total link strength	Terms	Frequency
1	expropriation	97	306	china	72
2	land expropriation	81	276	land tenure	34
3	china	73	327	urbanisation	29
4	land tenure	38	142	article	26
5	compensation	32	125	expropriation	21
6	urbanisation	28	158	rural population	20
7	land reform	19	74	land rights	17

id	keyword	occurrences	total link strength	Terms	Frequency
8	land rights	18	74	landownership	17
9	landownership	17	82	Economics	16
10	dispute resolution	14	21	rural development	16

3.6.2 Words Cloud

The researchers created the word cloud based on frequently used keywords, with more prominent words showing higher usage frequency, as shown in Figure 9 and supported by prior research (Rha 2020). Keyword Plus is a distinct algorithm that enhances cited reference searches and broadens search results. Land tenure, expansion, and rural development are the topics most commonly shown in Figure 6 because land use planning, which aims to promote sustainable development through improved environmental performance, is the area LE regulates. Scholars have also paid particular attention to the terms dispute resolution, conflict management, land use conflict, and conflict resolution, compensation system, land management, and land tenure. These studies investigate dispute resolution and land tenure in China, which is higher than other countries, the largest developing nation. Some literature also examined innovation, environmental laws, agricultural land, economic factors, and emission control. This research concentrated on improving ADR issues through innovation and related LE policy legislation while emphasising emission reduction and environmental performance. To sum up, researchers have examined every keyword in Figure 9 in LE and ADR so they can utilise this information as a guide in the future to choose the research niches that interest them.



Figure 9 Word Cloud

Table 9 illustrates the change in keyword-plus instances over time in relevant publications. The graphic shows that the top 10 keywords that took shape from 1985 to 2024 are land tenure, economics, and rural development; however, in 2024, these terms will see highly rapid growth, along with land tenure, urbanisation expropriation, rural population, land rights, landownership, economics, and rural development, is most popular keywords among authors 34, 29, 21, 20, 17, 17, 16, 16 continuously. These keywords have the most significant momentum and are rising quickly, as shown in Table 18.

Table 15 Word Dynamics last ten years

Yea r	Land tenure	Urbanisat ion	Expropriat ion	Rural population	Land rights	Landowners hip	Econom ics	Rural develo pment
20 24	34	29	21	20	17	17	16	16

2023	34	29	20	17	17	17	16	16
2022	32	25	19	15	15	17	16	16
2021	31	19	14	11	10	15	16	16
2020	28	19	11	10	9	14	16	16
2019	24	14	9	8	7	12	16	14
2018	23	9	3	4	7	11	16	14
2017	18	8	3	4	5	6	16	14
2016	15	3	2	1	3	6	16	14
2015	14	3	2	1	3	5	15	14

3.6.3 High-frequency Keyword cluster analysis and multiple correspondence analysis

Using statistical techniques, clustering analytics in literature measurement fails the complex keyword mesh interaction into multiple manageable classes based on how frequently various keywords appear together. It aims to find the natural split (based on similarity) between network groupings (clusters) and minimise their similarity. A dendrogram is a visual representation of the elements' hierarchical connections. Usually, it is generated as a hierarchical clustering outcome. The primary purpose of dendrograms is to identify the best method for organising objects into clusters. This study used a clustering hierarchy to treat each clustered term as a category, merge it among the clusters with the highest similarity, and then put all the individuals into one category to show how similar the keywords were in land expropriation research. This study employed a bibliometrics hierarchy of clustering to divide keywords into several small class groups according to mesh relationships. Organized based on similarity, the highest-level clusters of these academic units were formed by merging 4 clusters. Figure 10 illustrates how closely related or dissociated the phrases are and explores the relationship between the keywords.

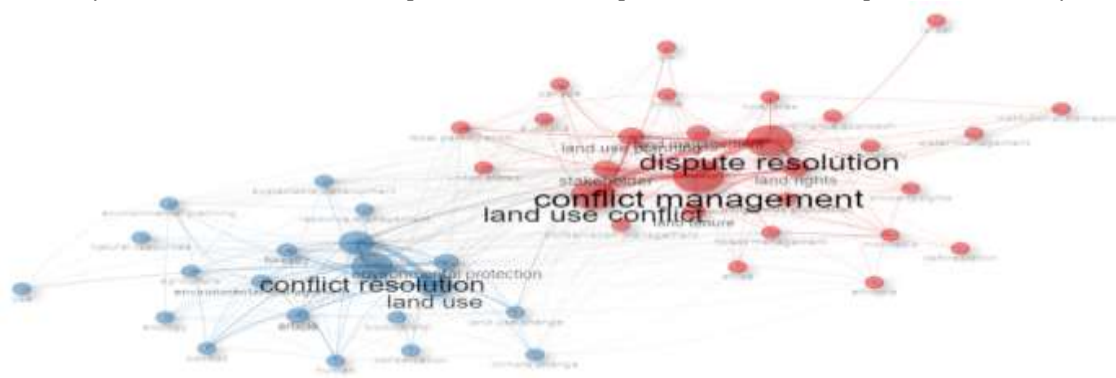


Figure 10 High-frequency cluster and relationship between the keyword

4. DISCUSSION

The current study differs from other investigations. First, a uniform and consistent conclusion has not been drawn from earlier research on the connection between LE and ADR. Second, a previous review article on LE and ADR only included works through 2024 and employed a qualitative analysis technique. Last, prior research has used the quantitative method of bibliometric evaluation, which typically has weak thematic relevance, focuses on a single area of either ADR or LE and cannot connect the two. Based on this, to close the knowledge gaps in the relevant domains, this work employs bibliometric and thematic

analysis to review regards LE and ADR from 1985 to 2024 quantitatively and qualitatively. The primary goal of this study is to identify trends in research by conducting a bibliometric analysis on a selection of articles using biblioshiny-Rstudio for thematic evaluation. This will allow us to understand the current state of the literature, research collaboration, popular subjects, information structure, and future possibilities in LE and ADR. To accomplish this, we conducted a comprehensive literature review using various tools, such as Microsoft Excel, Biblioshiny, and VOSviewer. We retrieved 306 articles from the Scopus database and web of scien. We will address the four suggested RQs from the introductory section and summarise the results in this part.

RQ1: What are the literature publication research stages specific to LE, ADR and UD?

The research distribution of Biblioshiny during the thematic evaluation from 1985 to 2024, as shown in figure 4, can be divided into four stages using the natural breaks approach:

1-The appearance stage spanned from 1985 to 2000: Because of the discovery of only two articles in 1985, as shown in Figure 3, the graph omitted any articles between 1985 and 1989, and there were two other published articles in 1989. The graph did not display the years 1993, 1994, 1995, 1997, and 1999, as there was nothing to compare them to. Figure 3 shows that the first two papers were published in 1985, followed by the same number of articles, with only two published in 2000. Overall, the increase in research papers is mainly because of the explosive growth of land expropriation. In 1998 and 2000, land expropriations became popular, and the use of conservation easements has exploded. The number of published papers from 1985 to 2000 was only 14 articles. As shown in Table 3, in the older study Cisse S., in (1985), Land tenure practice and UD problems in Mali, about the Niger Delta, certain groups dominate the Delta's zones with different modes of production, farming, herding, and fishing. Political organisation and economic practices determined the pattern of historical settlement. The government uses the Malian Legislation 1951 to resolve a land expropriation issue by possibly appropriating customary tenure rights and returning the land to the public domain. Despite limited usage, it created many significant development projects, resulting in a chaotic and disorganised expansion of economic activities in the region. In the same year, Cullingworth JB (1985) examined legislative provisions at the federal and provincial levels, documenting changes. The survey shows policy differences between Canada, the United States, and Britain. It suggests that unless pressure for a constitutional change builds up, a continuation of incremental change in land expropriation policies seems likely.

Table 16 Earliest articles about Land Expropriation

Authors	Title	Year
Cisse S., (1985)	Land tenure practice and development problems in Mali: the case of the Niger Delta.	1985
Cullingworth (1985)	JB, Expropriation, eminent domain, and compulsory acquisition of land: a note on Canadian complacence.	1985

The last duration of the first stage was in 2000, with only two articles, as shown in Table 4. Bailliet, (2000) explained that reducing violence in land expropriation due to increased use of dialogue may impede eviction actions and serve as a first step towards constructing a participatory civic culture. It is essential to highlight that conciliation and alternative dispute resolutions do not replace the judicial system but complement it. The paper briefly compares the Land Claims Court of South Africa, the Mexican Office for Conciliation and Arbitration of Land Conflicts, and the Property Commission in Bosnia. They aim to examine the possibility of incorporating a blend of traditional conciliation and modern ADR norms to address the internal displacement issue caused by a breakdown or absence of effective conflict resolution procedures. In the same year, Pearce & Stubbs, in (2000), are examined the use of mediation in land development disputes involving local planning authorities, private developers, and community groups. They investigated whether mediation may help resolve disagreements and looked at tailoring the forum to the details of planning issues. They contend that mediation can benefit both parties and society, especially when there are several straightforward disputes.

Table 17 Top Articles Published in 2000 about LE and Mediation

Authors	Title	Year Source title
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Bailliet, (2000)	Preventing internal displacement: Conciliating2000Refugee Survey Quarterly land conflicts in Guatemala
Pearce & Stubbs, (2000)	The role of mediation in the settlement of planning2000Environment and disputes at appeal: The debate and research agenda Planning A

2-Stage towards increase (2001-2011): Researchers have rapidly developed land exploration research from 2001 to 2012, as shown in Table 18. As the United States' protected area of land expropriations continues to grow, land expropriations are drawing more and more attention from the public and academic researchers. The number of pertinent research papers has increased, with five publications in 2001 rising to 9 in 2012. The focus of the study was the development and enhancement of the land alternative dispute settlement system for land expropriation. According to the authors (Davis, in (2001), the opposing parties hindered the process and did not consider mediators necessary. ADR depends on voluntary engagement from all parties and cannot always resolve a conflict. They argue ADR works only when all stakeholders value negotiation. ADR is reactive and fragmented, making regional natural area protection ineffective. In the same year, there are other academic researchers (Davidson and Trevarthen 2001), (Blatner et al. 2001), and (Rose and Suffling 2001) supported ADR and argued that regardless of a person's stance on policy, mediation, and other ADR techniques can enhance communication and result in a timely and economic evaluation of growth management options. The major topics of their report at the 2001 first subcommittee report are the government and corporate initiatives to promote agreements in land-use planning, zoning, facility siting, and conservation problems. It includes contemporary studies, mediated land-use settlement case studies, and appellate cases from New Jersey, California, Georgia, and Washington. There is also a discussion of recent developments about land-use ADR in the Connecticut, Maine, and Colorado legislatures. The researchers view mediation as a reasonable opportunity to achieve community development.

Table 18 Top article from 2001 to 2012 about Land use mediation and Alternative Dispute resolution

Authors	Title	Yesr	Sources
(Davis 2001)	The credibility of a threat to nationalise	2001	Journal of Environmental Economics and Management
(Gray and Kevane 2001)	Evolving tenure rights and agricultural intensification in Southwestern Burkina Faso	2001	World Development
(Blatner et al. 2001)	Evaluating the application of collaborative learning to the wenatchee fire recovery planning effort	2001	Environmental Impact Assessment Review
(Rose and Suffling 2001)	Alternative dispute resolution and the protection of natural areas in Ontario, Canada	2001	Landscape and Urban Planning
(Davidson and Trevarthen 2001)	Land use mediation: Another smart growth alternative	2001	Urban Lawyer

3-A period of ups and downs led to a rapid rise phase (2012-2016): During this time, which began in 2012 and continued until 2016, the total number of publications made during these five years was 75 articles, and the illustration clearly shows this. The chart shows that there will be nine papers to begin within 2012, and in the last stage, nine other publications published in 2016 explicitly detailed ADR's role in resolving the occupied people's land issues. ADR thoroughly beat the writers of these publications. The number of articles published in 2013, 2014, and 2015 is 5, 11, and 9 sequentially, referred to as the period of difficulties leading to a rapid rise. In this stage, according to academics, ADR has appeared in various fields during this period. In particular, they articulated the impact of land conflict on land expropriations, making ADR a solution. Academics have noted that it is essential to study displacement and its relationship to land grabbing as a large-scale, long-term phenomenon rather than a catastrophic

event. The different arguments associated with land grabs are historically specific to do so. As an illustration by Feldman & Geisler, (2012), they believe that the phenomenon they describe happens tragically and is ubiquitous in Bangladesh. It suffers from illegibility, although the experience of its victims is harsh and widespread and anchored in a political ecology that is only subject to interpretation. In the last stage, land expropriation is up, and academics suggest some factors affect land expropriation and dispute resolution; for example, Bao & Peng, in (2016) argue that Entrepreneurial action (EA), Entrepreneurial intention, Perception of desirability (PD), Perception of feasibility (PF), Land expropriation, Land location (LL), amount of compensation (AC), Entrepreneurship policy (EP) are the main factors that effect of land expropriation on land-lost farmers' entrepreneurial action in china context.

4A stable and rapid growth occurred between 2017 and 2024: Until 2016, the annual total of papers published was only 75. Initially, a few other authors became interested in Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) in 2017, but only during this year, there were 17 articles, which continually increased in 2018, 2019, and 2020 (13, 17, 26, and 37). Awareness grows year after year. Figure 3 illustrates that after 2021, 2022, and 2023, there will be the highest number of publications, 38, 47, and 34, about land expropriation and explaining the role of ADR. A growing number of academics and legal professionals worldwide are focusing on using ADR for LE because of the inherent flaws present in the statute court system. Recent research has concentrated on ADR processes and the effectiveness of these processes compared to the traditional court system. Several studies have investigated land litigants' reasons and difficulties with ADR in a fragmented land ownership system (Soboka 2023; Su, Hu, and Wu 2023; Wang and Sun 2023; Zhao et al. 2023). For instance, (Ibrahim et al. 2022) shows how the role of ADR has expanded in the Upper West Region of Ghana. Recently, significant research has explored the connection between land expropriations and ADR. Cooperative behaviors have been studied through social network analysis to understand the impact of social relations. According to the results of the regression-based assignment process, there is a positive correlation between the second land choice and political and residential relationships, and dynamic changes in formal political interactions foster cooperative behaviour among rural dwellers. For instance, according to (Wang and Sun 2023) in China, (Ibrahim et al. 2022) in Ghana, and (Wang and Sun 2023) in Pakistan, creating various social connections between rural communities and local governments can foster cooperation, provide insight into rural cooperative practices, and support sustainable development ADR in LE.

RQ2: What are the keywords, articles, countries, authors, and institutions most relevant to ADR and LE?

Most papers were published in South Africa (28), the US (44), and China (102), with China being higher than all other countries. The chain's 1111 publications have 34.93 citations. Despite other volumes, 44 American works were recognised in 1993, totaling 15.07. Malaysia has 15 publications and 27 citations, the lowest in the top 10, with a 1.71 citation impact. "Sichuan Agricultural University" from China is the most productive. China ranks in the top ten academic institutions and nations with 102 ADR documents. ADR's most productive institution. ADR was lowest in South Korea (5), with ten foreign papers. South Korea and Malaysia have few studies, the inquiry revealed. The study network has 62 connection strengths, 13 items, 12 clusters, and 29 connections. China issued 102 papers, the US 44, and South Africa 28. These nations lead land trust research. It is commonly known that Hong Kong, UK, and Dutch trusts have matured in China and attracted land expropriation scholars. Thus, wealthy nations dominated land trust studies. Centrality values over 0.1 were highest in China, the US, South Africa, the UK, Ethiopia, the Netherlands, Canada, Germany, Australia, and Hong Kong. Conservation LE started in China and spread to other developed nations, causing scientists to study it. China is the only developing country, but it may still be in the early phases of LE protection because it lacks line connections. Chinese researchers and researchers from other countries commonly collaborate when studying conservation easements.

The Beblioshiny "Corresponding Author's Country" analysis places articles in countries depending on their authors. China tops global collaboration with 96, 23, 17, 12, 10, 9, 8, 6, and 5 points over the US, South Africa, Ethiopia, the UK, the Netherlands, Canada, Australia, and Germany. 28.1% of Chinese articles, 96 were published. Canada and the Netherlands were China's 25% and 22% partners. China worked with the US, Canada, and the Netherlands on 96, 23, 9, and 8 frequencies. Germany issued six

land articles, largely with China and the Netherlands, at two and one frequency, respectively. Additional international land consolidation cooperation is shown. High-frequency keyword analysis can show LE and ADR revitalisation study hotspots. In bibliometric research, the hierarchy of field knowledge is revealed through publication keywords, including the top 83 field and high-frequency keywords. The top 39.39% keywords were expropriation, land expropriation, China, land tenure, compensation, urbanisation, land reform, land rights, ownership, and dispute resolution.

RQ3: What is the intellectual structure between ADR, LE and UD?

Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) for property expropriation provides a different method for resolving problems between landowners and expropriating authorities without using traditional court action. ADR methods provide flexibility and autonomy to the parties involved, allowing them to tailor solutions that address their specific needs and concerns. However, several factors can affect the effectiveness of ADR for land expropriation. The results of our study answer the research questions: What is the intellectual structure between LE, ADR and UB, and what are the main factors that affect ADR for LE in UB? Our study analysis found multiple vital variables that impact ADR for land expropriation from the literature review thematic analysis; findings undergo a thorough matrix analysis, resulting in meticulous extraction and documentation, as depicted in Figure 9. The thematic analysis explores the intellectual structure that connects LE, ADR and UD: Engaging Stakeholders: A strategy for engaging stakeholders that aims to promote more continuing, informed, and inclusive civic discourse in areas lacking a track record of successful planning projects is called the Community Voice Method. According to the authors, the Community Voices Method should encourage inclusive civic discourse, give meeting attendees easily accessible and reliable information, and support the continuous development of community capacity to deal with regional land use challenges (Cumming and Norwood 2012; Hong et al. 2021; Udessa, Adugna, and Workalemahu 2023). Mediation/Conciliation, Negotiation, And Arbitration: Alternative dispute resolution methods (ADRM)s are non-formal techniques for resolving land tenure issues, but official measures, including court cases and administrative rulings, are also used. According to the authors, conciliation, arbitration, and negotiation are the most used ADRMs. Specifically, symmetrical land tenure issues in rural and peri-urban areas are primarily resolved through mediation (Agegnehu et al. 2021; Brooker 1997). Cultural considerations and local context: Traditional institutions remain robust and favored venues for resolving land disputes; Asaaga, (2021) (Asaaga 2021) found that local tensions are fueled by the settlement of land disputes, given the sociocultural, political, and economic diversity. The tenurial and ethnic diversity of the investigated communities allowed researchers to examine how socio-cultural dynamics (re-)shape tenurial outcomes and land rights (Asaaga 2021; Chaisse, Choukroune, and Jusoh 2021; Talema and Nigusie 2023). Traditional strategies: The disputants preferred the conventional dispute resolution strategy because of factors such as time, enforcement of verdicts, and cost. Almeida & Jacobs, (2022); Bao et al., (2018); Oluleye et al., (2020); and Y. Wang et al., (2023), highlight that traditional strategies lead to increased productivity in Alternative Dispute Resolution for land expropriations. Social Network: Regression research examines the impact of social networks, determined by Network Scale "NS," Mutual Trust "MT," and Network Intensity "NI," on Human Capital "HC." Settlement Mode "SM" and Land Location "LL" are used to assess the moderating effects of "ME" of land expropriation. Hierarchical regression is used to analyse these effects. NS, NI, and MT had a more positive influence on human capital when they served as moderators (Bao et al. 2018; Li and Xi 2019; Wang et al. 2023; Zhan 2019). Lack of transparency and Expropriation Law: According to research, residents of affected informal settlements expressed their displeasure with the Expropriation Law's deviations, claiming that compensation decisions are made in secret and that there is a lack of transparencies about property value and compensation amounts, which they believe to be unfair. Among the effects of these concerns are strong emotions of injustice, marginalisation, isolation, mistrust, and elevated views of the hazards of destitution, all of which encourage attitudes of contestation and resistance among the impacted landowners (Bao et al. 2018; Benevides-Guimarães, Pedlowski, and Terra 2019; Nikuze, Sliuzas, and Flacke 2020; Wang et al. 2023). Legal Framework and Enforcement: The findings disprove the notion that traditional institutions are outmoded and unsuited for their intended use; instead, they show that, despite shifting socio-economic and tenancy conditions, formal institutions are still powerful and a favoured venue for resolving land disputes. However, these forums' ramifications vary

according to the actors within the customary spheres that use them (Admasu et al. 2019; Asaaga 2021; Benevides-Guimarães et al. 2019). Alternative Resolution: Research has shown that a broad legal aid program successfully reached the most marginalised members of society and boosted the number of local court visits. Even though more people were using the courts, the program had little effect on the legal pluralism scenario since people seeking justice continued to use other methods of resolving disputes. Nor did legal aid inevitably boost public confidence in the legal system. These results imply that legal help has minimal effect on fostering the citizen-state relationship, which is essential to stability in post-conflict settings. However, our research shows a minor improvement in the public's impression of the courts when legal aid was provided in an environment with improved procedural justice (Almeida and Jacobs 2022; Bao et al. 2019; Chaara, Falisse, and Moriceau 2022; Tagliarino et al. 2018).

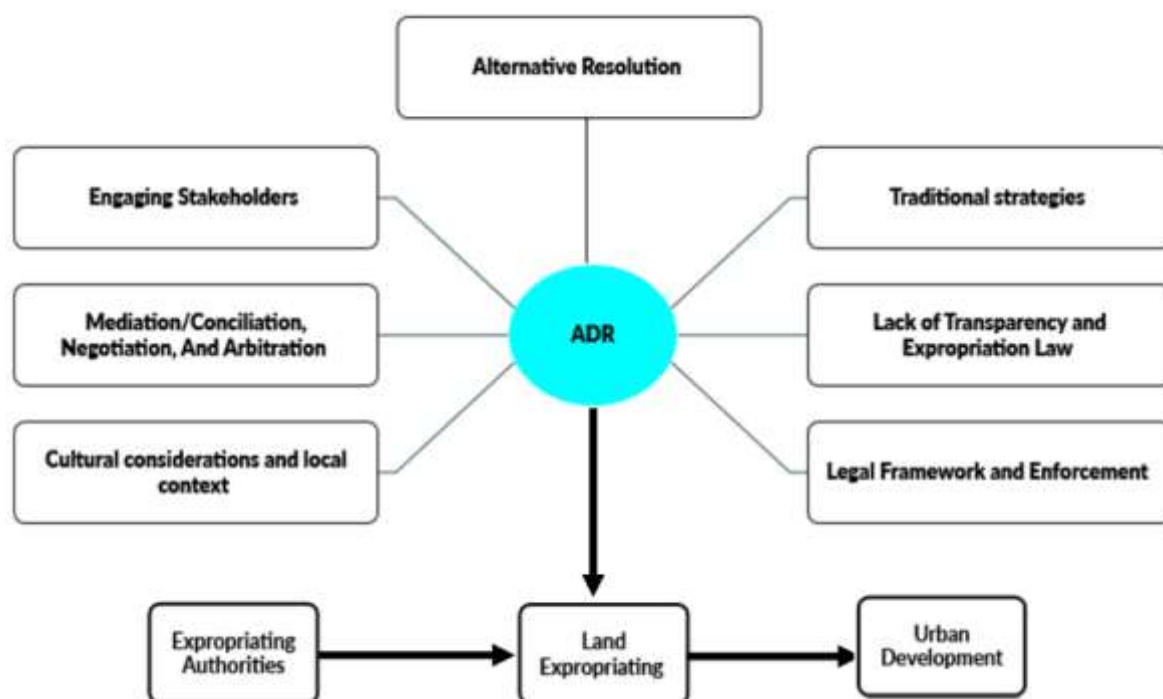


Figure 11 Intellectual structure between ADR, LE and UD

RQ4: What are the main factors influencing ADR in LE and UD research?

Table 10 lists several variables that affect Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) procedures. These elements are essential to comprehending the difficulties involved in using extrajudicial methods to settle conflicts resulting from land expropriation: Involving the Parties: Stakeholder involvement is essential to successful alternative dispute resolution (ADR) in land expropriation proceedings. According to Cumming & Norwood, (2012) and Udessa et al., (2023), reliable information is crucial for stakeholders, particularly communities affected by expropriation, to generate well-founded judgments. Hong et al. (2021) stated that community gatherings provide a discussion platform, enhancing participants' openness and confidence. Non-Formal procedures: Informal procedures, such as conciliation, arbitration, mediation, and negotiation, are crucial for dispute resolution. Agegnehu et al., (2021) and Asaaga, (2021) offer flexible strategies tailored to the specific needs of the involved parties. Cultural aspects and regional settings influence the perspectives and resolutions of conflicts regarding land expropriation due to societal, cultural, political, and economic variations. Traditional methods emphasise the need to consider regional traditions and practices in conflict resolution processes, as Oluleye et al., (2020) showed. Social Network: Key factors affecting social networks in resolving land expropriation disputes include human capital, confidence, network size, magnitude, land location, settlement style, and family-friendly practices. As outlined in the research of Bao et al., (2019) and Zhan, (2019). These components facilitate stakeholders in communicating, collaborating, and reaching consensus. Legal regulations, such as rules on deviations, fair compensation, and transparent decision-making, have an impact on the effectiveness of

ADR procedures in expropriation cases. Nikuze et al., (2020) stated that a lack of openness might lead to the exclusion of affected parties, strong perceptions of unfairness, and distrust. Law Enforcement and Its Framework: Socio-economic factors affect law enforcement and the application of expropriation laws, including individuals involved in traditional domains and lease agreements. Equity and impartiality in land expropriation rely on a robust legal structure and effective enforcement processes, as Asaaga (2021) highlighted. Absence of Transparency: Lack of openness is crucial in acquiring the confidence and trust of parties during the expropriation process. Insufficient transparency can lead to marginalisation, strong emotions of injustice, disputes over property valuation, and a lack of confidence, as found by Nikuze et al., (2020). Alternative Resolution: Encouraging alternative dispute settlement methods involves oversight by the judiciary, relationships between citizens and the state, provision of legal help, and enhancing the conduct of legal participants. Chaara et al., (2022) state that these activities promote accountability, justice, and the effective resolution of problems outside the formal judicial system.

Table 19 Factors Influencing Alternative dispute resolution in Cases of Land Expropriation for Urban development

Main Factors	Sub Factors	References
Engaging Stakeholders	Reliable Information Community meeting attendees	(Cumming and Norwood 2012; Hong et al. 2021; Udessa et al. 2023)
Non-Formal Technique	Negotiation, Mediation Arbitration Conciliation	(Agegnehu et al. 2021; Almeida and Jacobs 2022)
Cultural considerations and local context	Socio-cultural Political Economic diversity	(Asaaga 2021; Talema and Nigusie 2023)
Traditional Strategies	Time involved Verdict enforcement Cost of obtaining	(Almeida and Jacobs 2022; Oluleye et al. 2020)
Social Network	Human capital Mutual trust (MT) Network scale (NS) Network intensity (NI), Land location (LL) Settlement mode (SM) Family Friendly (FF)	(Bao et al. 2018; Hui, Bao, and Zhang 2013; Wang and Sun 2023; Zhan 2019)
Expropriation Law	Legal's deviations Compensation amounts are unfair Compensation decisions are secret	(Asaaga 2021; Bennett et al. 2012; Cai et al. 2020; Chuang 2014; Nikuze et al. 2020; Patil, Ghosh, and Kathuria 2017; Peng 2015; Qian et al. 2020; Radebe and Chiumbu 2022)
Lack of Transparencies	Marginalisation Strong emotions of injustice Property value Isolation Mistrust Destitution	
Legal Framework and Enforcement	Socio-economic Tenancy conditions Actors within the customary spheres	(Asaaga 2021; Feldman and Geisler 2012; Owen, Howard, and Waldron 2000)

Alternative Resolution	Legal assistance	(Asaaga 2021; Brooker 1997; Chaara et al. 2022; Chaisse et al. 2021; Gamage 2023; Ibrahim et al. 2022; Manring 2014; Patoari et al. 2020; Sullivan and Solomou 2011)
	Fostering	
	Citizen-state relationship	
	Court's watchdog	
	Enhancing the conduct of legal actors	
	Justice procedural	

5. CONCLUSION

Our comprehensive literature search, aimed at understanding ADR implementation in Land Expropriation for Urban Development, involved Scopus and Web of Science databases. However, it highlights the complex dynamics of Alternative Dispute Resolution for land expropriation. Significant discoveries have arisen from surveying stakeholder involvement, cultural factors, legal structures, and social connections affecting the effectiveness of ADR. Initial engagement with stakeholders is crucial for the efficacy of ADR processes, particularly in affected communities: trust and mutually accepted solutions cause transparency, information-sharing, and inclusive discourse. The cultural context is essential. 2nd, comprehending local conventions and norms is crucial for resolving disputes through traditional institutions and practices. Third, non-formal ADR methods like negotiation, mediation, and arbitration allow conflicting parties to change their approaches. These methods simplify operations and preserve relationships. The study's result illustrated the five latent variables (factors) (Communication and trust, Cultural and Socio-economic Factors, Facilitation, and Neutrality of Mediators and Arbitrators, Legal Framework, and Enforcement, Stakeholder Involvement). This information shows the correlation between these factors and ADR in land expropriation for urban development. However, the findings in this research have few urgent implications. This study adds to the first comprehensive evaluation of the literature, a model of the ADR for land expropriation in urban development. Therefore, the findings of this review are helpful to scholars studying the application of Land Expropriation. In conclusion, this study provides a comprehensive synthesis of how ADR mechanisms can serve as vital tools in environmental governance during land expropriation. By mapping global research trends and identifying key influencing factors, it becomes clear that sustainable urban development requires integrating legal, cultural, and environmental considerations. Policymakers and environmental planners are urged to adopt ADR frameworks that not only mitigate legal disputes but also uphold ecological integrity and community resilience. This work contributes to the environmental sciences by proposing an interdisciplinary approach that links dispute resolution with sustainable land management practices, supporting the UN Sustainable Development Goals and advancing environmental justice.

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