

Research Article

Bibliometric Analysis of Bureaucracy Research in Indonesia

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ORCIDTutik Rachmawati: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1497-9980>**Abstract.**

The article aims to examine the current research on bureaucracy in Indonesia and identify the top author using the Google Scholar database. The approach is bibliometric analysis using the software programs Publish or Perish, Mendeley, and VOSviewer. A total of 607 journals were gathered and examined based on the publication year, author names, institution/institution names, publication names, and map visualization. Network visualization, overlay visualization, density visualization, co-authorship visualization, and co-occurrence visualization are the types of map visualization that are employed. The map's depiction reveals that there are six clusters of bureaucratic publications in Indonesia, with the terms "Bureaucracy," "Indonesia," "Public Services," and "Bureaucracy Structure" appearing most frequently.

Keywords: Bureaucracy in Indonesia, Indonesia Bureaucracy, Bureaucracy and Public Service.

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1. Introduction

Bureaucracy is the hierarchy-based power, influence, and authority of government employees who carry out the duties and obligations of the state. For the bureaucracy to deliver expert public services, it must have a vision. The bureaucracy's difficulty is how to function effectively and efficiently in the face of complicated performance perceptions, processes that place too much emphasis on form over content, corruption, collusion, and nepotism behaviors that impede development. Bureaucratic reform is required to address these issues, and bureaucracy management must be founded on good public service and good governance.

Nationally and internationally, published scientific works on bureaucracy have been around for a very long period. From all of these studies, very few academics have examined Indonesia's bureaucracy using bibliometric methods, though. This is seen by the 115 results returned by a search for articles on the Google Scholar website using

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the keyword "Bibliometric Analysis of Bureaucracy." Researchers only found less than 5 (five) publications out of the 115 that were pertinent to the keywords, indicating that the subject is still "under studied." The purpose of this study is to ascertain the current art (current research status) from research on bureaucracy in Indonesia, looking for top authors and mapping research keywords.

For certain academics and administrative researchers, bibliometric analysis is not very well-liked. One technique to spot research patterns from a variety of publications published is through bibliometric analysis. The study of bibliographic analysis of scientific activities known as "bibliometric analysis" is predicated on the idea that each piece of research must be connected to other pieces of research. This is beneficial for advancing and expanding knowledge on specific subjects (Tupan et al., 2018). Research will show the evolution of literature by bibliometric analysis, including the quantity of publications, the article's topic, the research methodology, and the productivity of the writers.

2. Method

Analyzing research development in a certain topic using bibliometric analysis requires several steps. The first step is data collection, which was conducted by searching for journal articles on Google Scholar that are related to the bureaucracy. The result is 607 relevant journal articles. The publication period spans for 20 years from 2002 through 2022. The second step is exporting relevant articles collected using the Mendeley application and Publish or Perish. The last and the third step is visualizing the article with Vos Viewer.

A. Publish or Perish

Public or Perish enable the data collection by giving the option to search research articles in Google Scholar database. We collected academic articles on bureaucracy in Indonesia using the terms "Bureaucracy," "Indonesia Bureaucracy," "Indonesia Bureau-cracy," and "Public Service. ". The data collected would then be stored in Mendeley (ris format).

B. Mendeley

The data collected from Publish or Perish, was then saved in.ris format in Mendeley. Later on, these data will be visually analyzed using VOS Viewer.

C. VOS Viewer

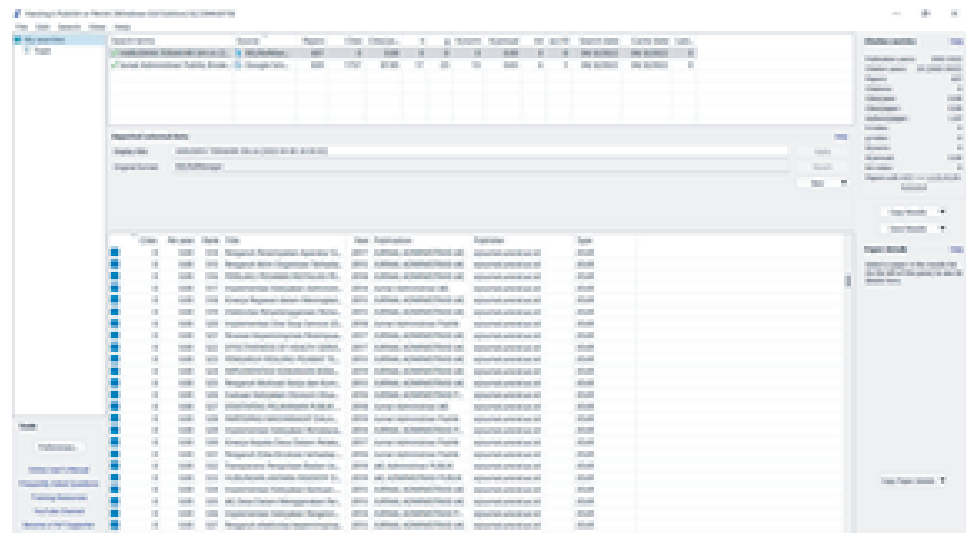


Figure 1: Use of the publish or perish application.

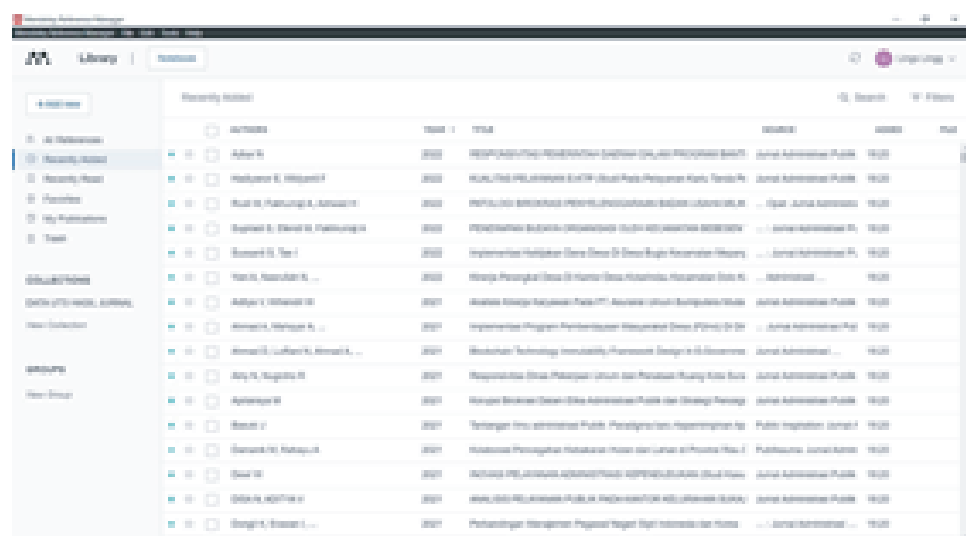


Figure 2: Using the Mendeley application.

Later, VOS Viewer will produce a graphical map based on bibliometrics. Network visualization, overlay visualization, and density visualization are all included in the Vos Viewer. The Results and Analysis section will provide additional details.

3. Result and Analysis

The literature search was conducted using the keywords “Bureaucracy in Indonesia”, “Indonesia Bureaucracy”, “Bureaucracy and Public Service” and “Public Service” in the Google Scholar database. There were 607 publications collected from 2002-2022. The analysis was conducted in three separate software applications: Publish or Perish

for data sorting, Mendeley for data transmission and VOSViewer for constructing co-authorship and co-occurrence visualization maps. In this article three basic types of maps/visualization: network, overlay and density. The graphic below depicts the preceding stages more clearly.

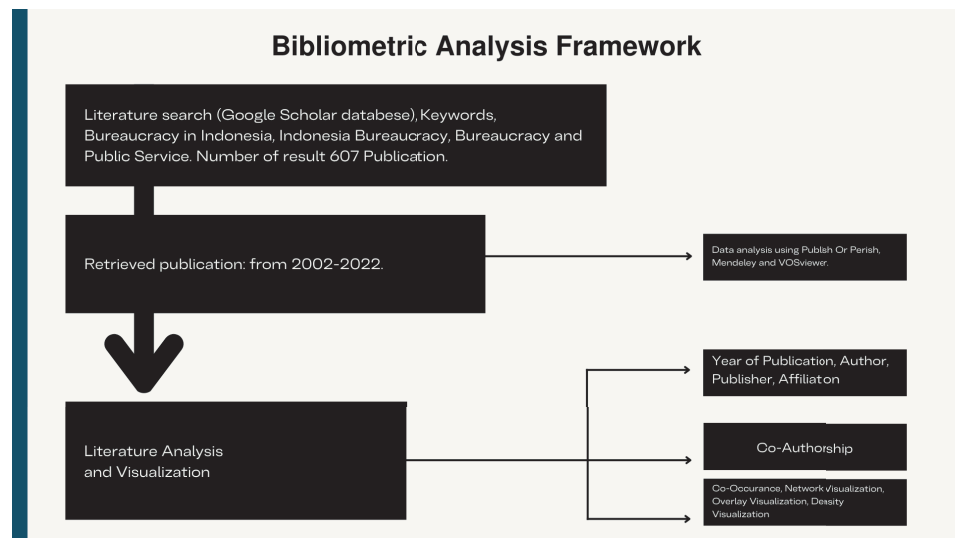


Figure 3: Bibliometric Analysis Framework for the research results of “Bureaucracy in Indonesia”, “Indonesia Bureaucracy”, “Bureaucracy and Public Service” and “Public Service”.

A. Publication Year

The table below shows the number of articles published per year on research about “Bureaucracy in Indonesia.”

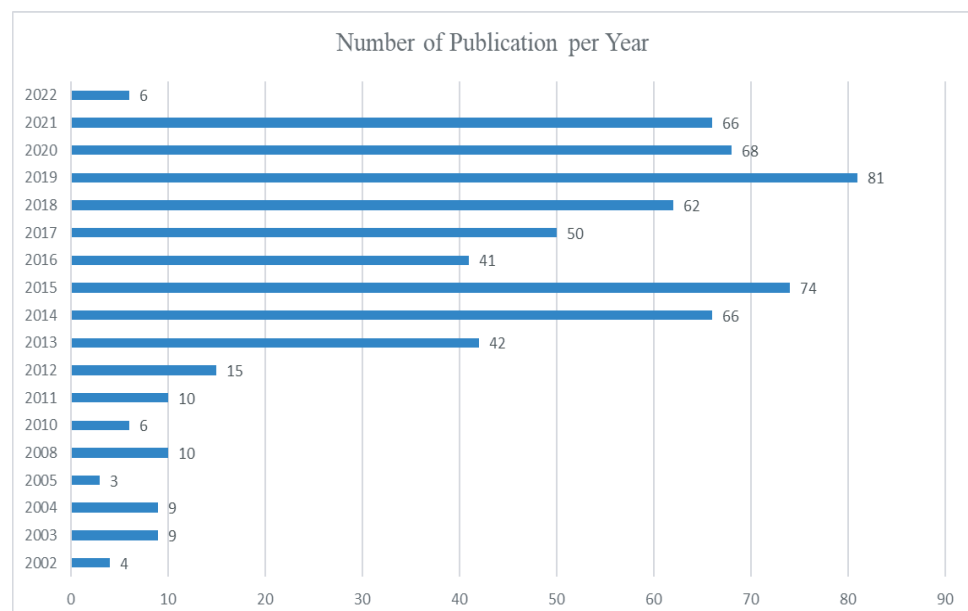


Figure 4: Year of Publication.

The table shows that in the year 2015 and 2019, are the periods with the most publications. It is important to note that for 2022, there are only 6 publications. But this is because the year of 2022 has not ended yet. It is expected that more publications may be published in the future about bureaucracy in Indonesia in 2022.

B. Author

There are 55 authors who have contributed to the 607 articles on bureaucracy in Indonesia, and Rumapea, P., who has written nine of them, and Listyaningsih, L., who has contributed six, are the most productive authors.

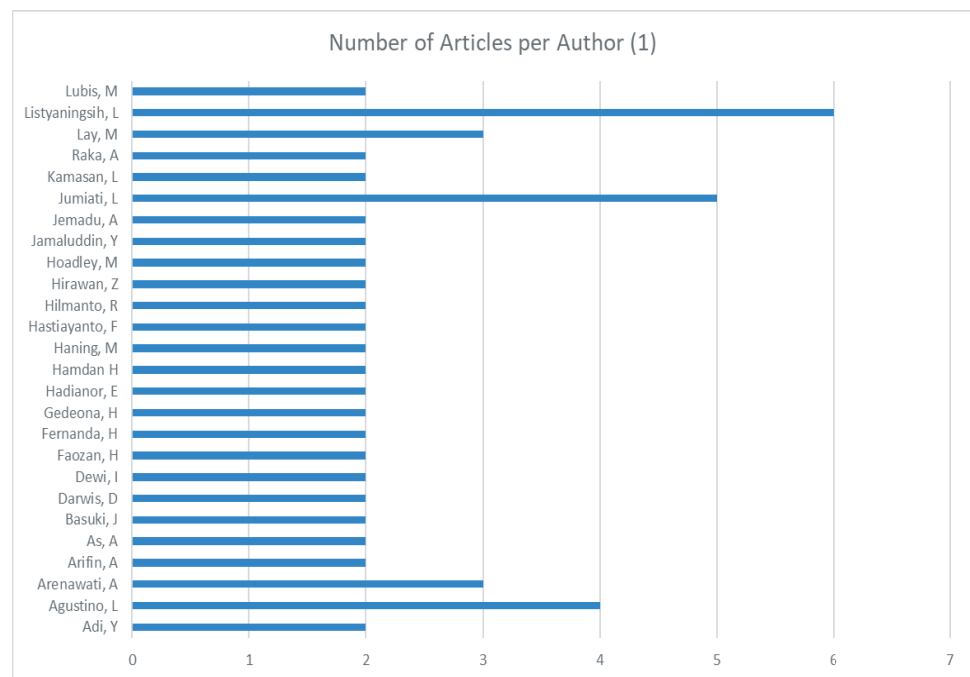


Figure 5: Authors who Publish the Most Research on Indonesian Bureaucracy.

C. Publications

There were 5 publications out of the 607 papers that received the greatest attention, 4 of which were Journal of Public Administration and 1 was Journal of Administration.

D. Institution with Most Publications

The institutions that publish journals are listed in the table below. The most generally available institutions in the University of Medan Area’s Journal of Public Administration.

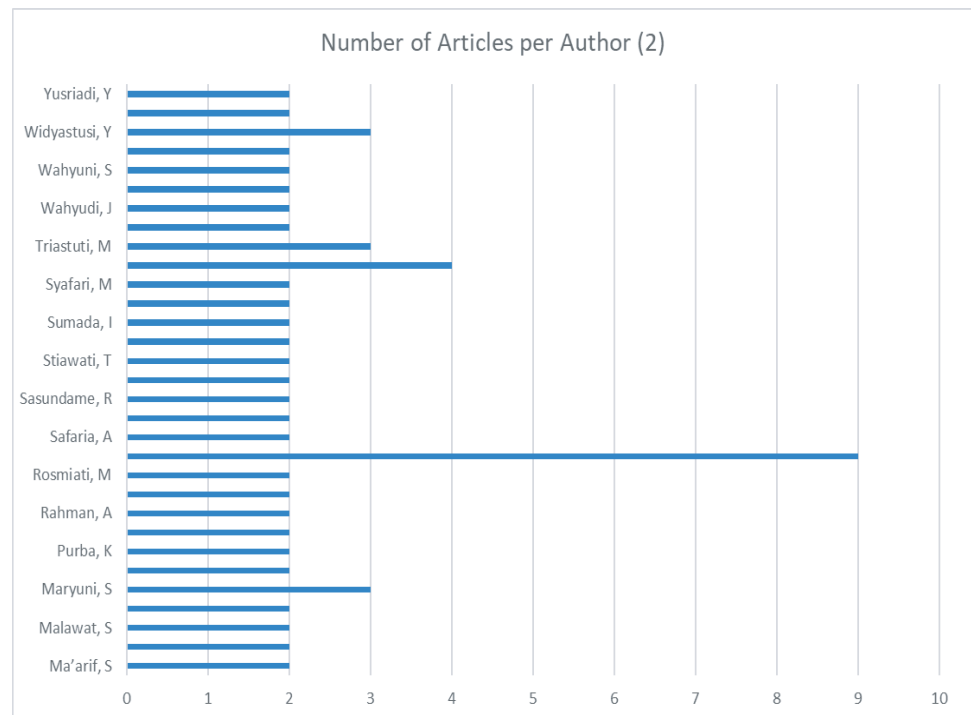


Figure 6: Authors who Publish the Most Research on Indonesian Bureaucracy.

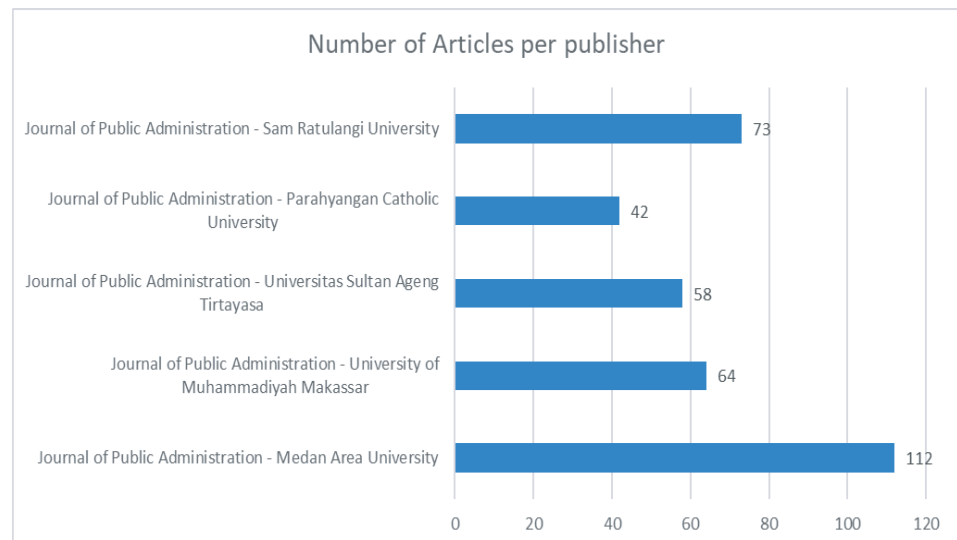


Figure 7: Number of Publications on the topic of Indonesian Bureaucracy.

Publication Name	Number of Published Journals
<u>Publikauma: Jurnal Administrasi Publik, Uniersitas Medan Area</u>	112
Jurnal Administrasi Publik Universitas Sam Ratulangi	73
Kolaborasi Jurnal Administrasi Publik Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar	64
Jurnal Administrasi Publik Universitas Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa	58
Jurnal Administrasi Publik Universitas Katolik Parahyangan	42

When looking for papers, the author specifies that the publication is from the "Journal of Public Administration" by using the publication name. So, although having distinct publishers, they share the same magazine name. Each of these institutions publishes the Public Administration Journal Publisher.

E. Co-Occurrence Maps Visualization

Network visualization, overlay visualization, and density visualization are all present in this map. The outcomes of the three map shapes are as follows.

1. Network Visualization

1. Overlay Visualization

1. Density Visualization

The VOSViewer enables the analysis of 607 journal articles. The result is that research on bureaucracy in Indonesia is classified into 6 clusters, 62 links, and a total of 220 link strengths. Various Sub-topics such as "Bureaucracy," "Indonesia," "Public Service," and "Bureaucracy Structure" were the most often used keywords. Among the 6 clusters are:

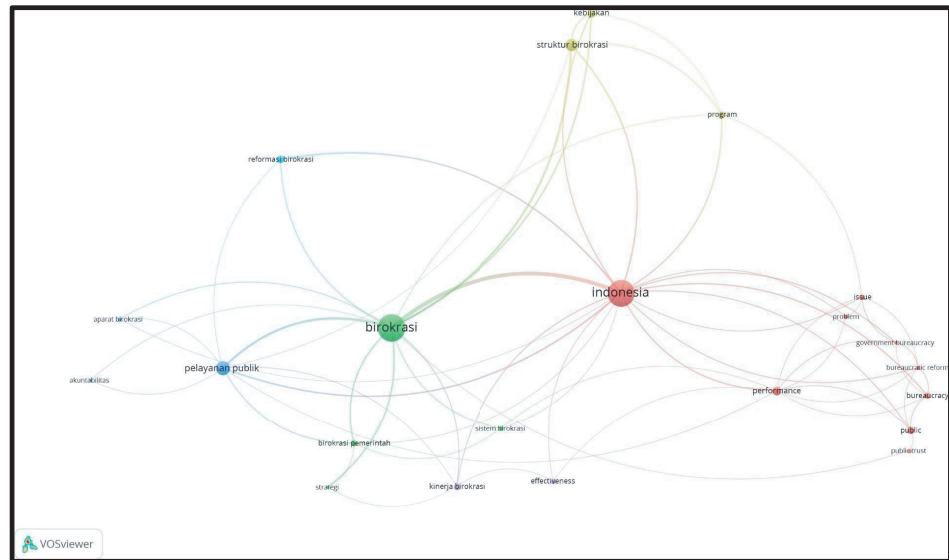


Figure 8: Network visualization.

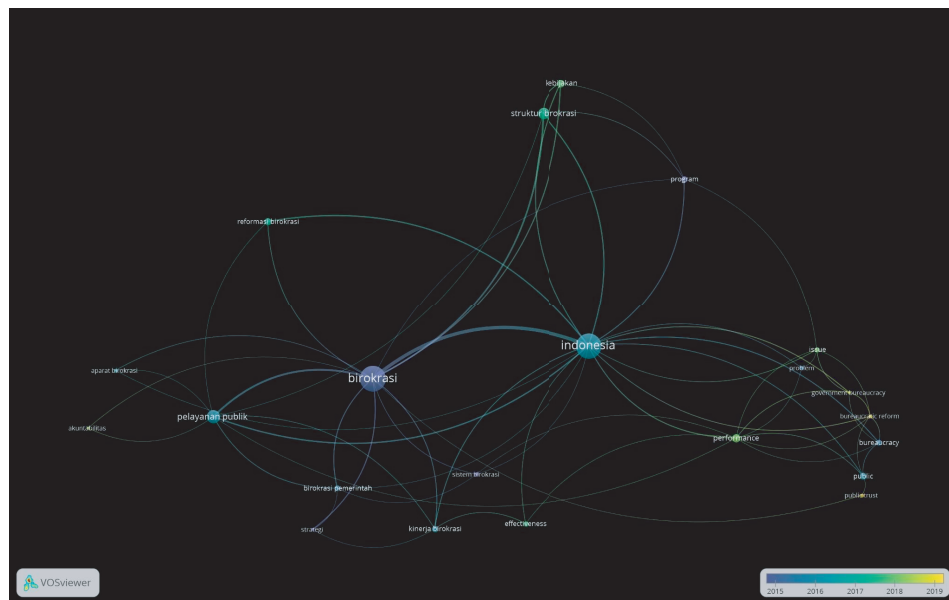


Figure 9: Overlay Visualization.

1. "Bureaucracy," "bureaucracy reform," "government bureaucracy," "Indonesia," "issue," "performance," "problem," "public," and "public trust" make up cluster 1's nine components.
2. "Bureaucracy," "government bureaucracy," "bureaucratic system," and "strategy" make up cluster 2's four components.
3. Accountability, the bureaucratic structure, and public services make up cluster 3 of the list.

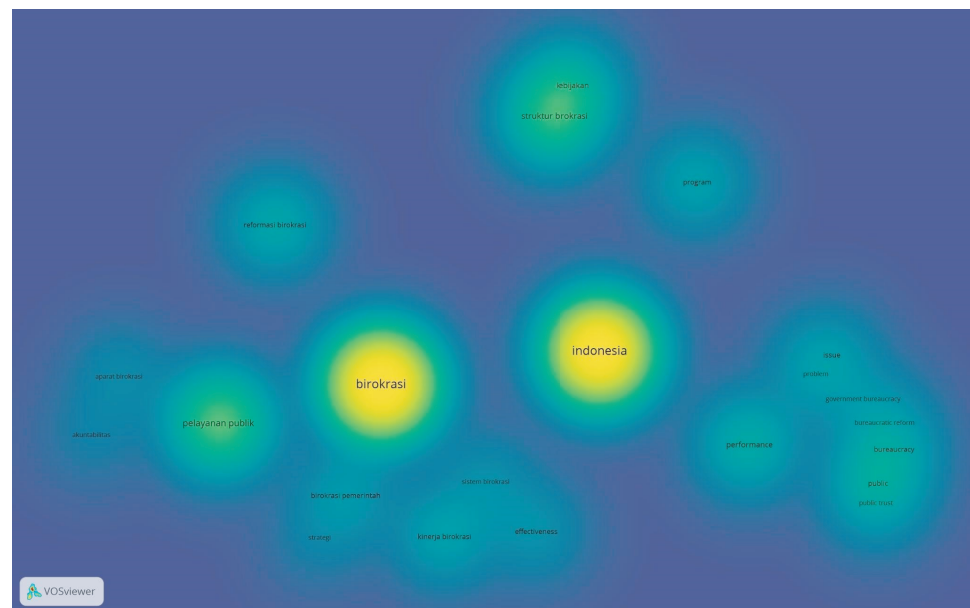


Figure 10: Density Visualization.

4. Cluster 4 includes three components: "policy," "program," and "bureaucratic structure."
5. Cluster 5 includes two components: "effectiveness" and "bureaucratic performance."
6. Cluster 6 only includes one component: "bureaucratic reform."

This co-occurrence map can be used to identify which topics have received too much and too little research. Examples of highly explored themes are "bureaucracy," which can appear up to 183 times, "links," which can appear up to 13, and "total link strength," which can appear up to 13. Other instances include "indonesia," which has approximately 174, "Public service" has roughly 48 links and 35 total link strength, while it has 18 links and 115 total link strength. While "strategic" topics with three or more links and a total link strength of eight, "accountability" topics with three or more links and a total link strength of two, and topics like "government bureaucracy" with three or more links and a total link strength of eleven are frequently under-researched.

Next, the overlay mapping can visualize the strength of certain topics. When a color signal becomes more intense it means a publication becomes more established. On the contrary, fading color means a publication becomes more stalled or discontinued. Following a terrifying analysis of the warning signs, the topic of "bureaucratic reform" is brought forward.

Finally, Density map shows the frequency of certain topics being researched. Keywords with light colors on the density visualization means these keywords are frequently

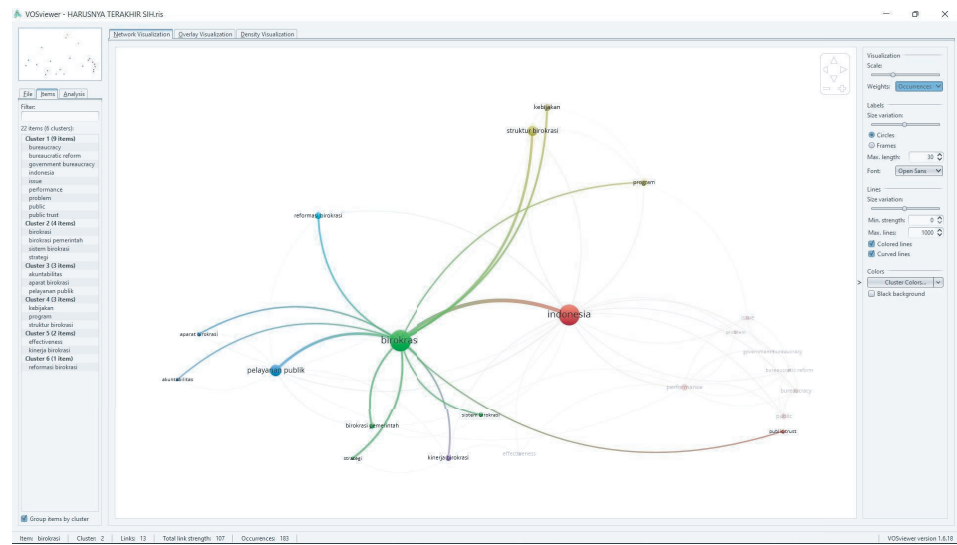


Figure 11: Network Visualization Linkages.

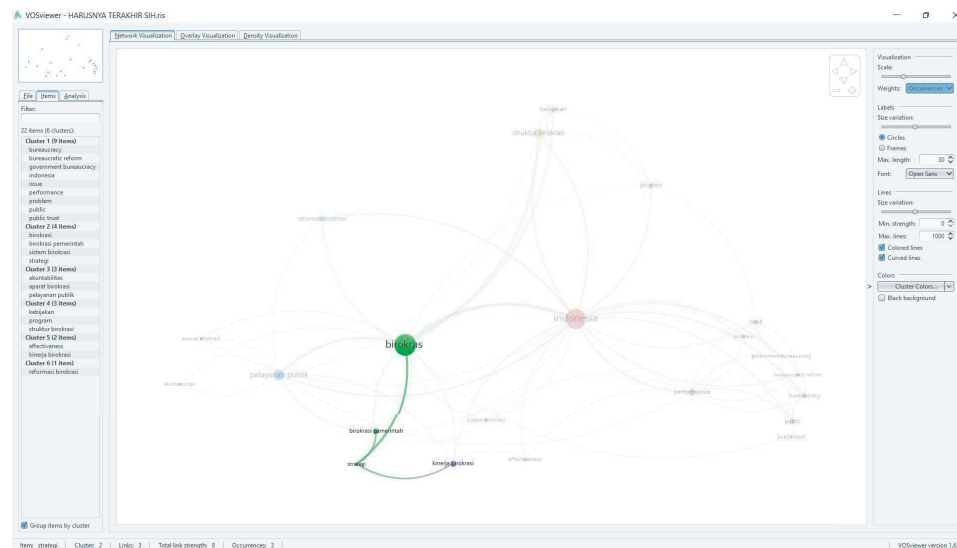


Figure 12: Network Visualization Link Strength.

researched while dark colors are less frequently studied. In Indonesia, "bureaucracy" is the subject that receives the most attention or the topic's brightest color, whereas "strategy" is the subject's dark or subdued color.

1. Co-Authorship Maps Visualization

The co-authorship map shows the trend of author collaboration in studying bureaucracy in Indonesia. There are 789 authors listed, and there have been a minimum of 349 publications. Two groups of red (cluster 1) and green are present (cluster 2).



Figure 13: Density Visualization Linkages.

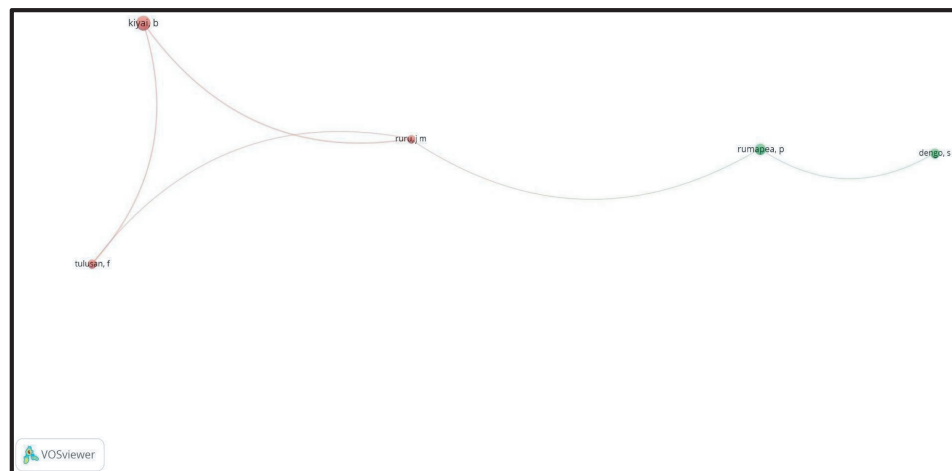


Figure 14: Co-Authorship Visualization Linkages.

4. CONCLUSION

This paper analyzes 607 research articles regarding Indonesian bureaucracy. The analysis is done for the duration of twenty years, from 2002 to 2022. The result of the analysis shows that topics of "bureaucracy," "Indonesia," and "public service" are the most discussed topics/keywords. However, topics such as "strategy," "accountability," and "government bureaucracy" are still under-researched

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