Research Article

Analyzing the Research of Indonesian Bureaucracy

Maria Sekar Nugraheni Cahyaningtyas, Tutik Rachmawati, Putri Arnetta Friscilla, Syaira Pramitha Aurellia

University of Catholic Parahyangan

Abstract.

For a nation, bureaucracy is crucial. The bureaucracy is in charge of carrying out the duties of providing public services, empowering communities, and fostering national growth. The aim of this study is to identify, evaluate, and establish the relationship between academic journals on the subject of bureaucracy in Indonesia using bibliometric analysis. This study uses Mendeley, Publish or Perish, and VOSViewer to conduct an easier systematic literature review. The bibliometric analysis uses 528 journals published in Google Scholar between 2018 and 2022. It was then analyzed according to the publication year, author, publisher, affiliation, most-cited journal, visualization of writing maps, and visualization of event maps. The visualization of the occurrence map reveals that a great deal of research has been done on the subjects of "bureaucracy," "Indonesia," "government," "government bureaucracy," and "performance." However, there are still few researchers on the subjects of "Indonesian society," "Indonesian ministry," "democracy," and "Indonesian citizens." Therefore, we advise further studies in these areas.

Keywords: Indonesian Bureaucracy, bibliometric analysis, Indonesian Bureaucracy Publications

Corresponding Author: Tutik Rachmawati; email: 6072001007@student.unpar.ac.id, tutikr@unpar.ac.id, 6072001031@student.unpar.ac.id

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1. Introduction

Bibliometric analysis is a method for assessing bibliographic data included in articles/journals. This paper analyzes the development of research on the Indonesian Bureaucracy by the use of the literature measurement technique that emphasizes the quantitative analysis and statistical methodology (Sidiq, 2019). The result of bibliometric analysis can shed light on how knowledge creation expands on previously addressed research subjects (Tupan et al., 2018). This paper focuses on studying the research development of bureaucracy in Indonesia.

Bureaucracy is a critical research object as it serves as an instrument for administrative government. In carrying out its tasks and functions as administrative organizers in government, bureaucracy has authority and a hierarchy of authority (Pardede & Mustam, 2017). The hierarchy, in which the bureaucracy operates, has a line of authority

that allows for effective management. This authority is held by certain leadership and completed by a bureaucratic structure. Hence, studying bureaucracy, theoretically and in practice is important as it can lay out the recommendation for an effective and efficient government. This paper focuses the analysis on the growth of publications of research on bureaucracy in Indonesia. There has been studies on Indonesian bureaucracy for example by Ayu Okta Rezariski (2020), Dwiyanto (2021) and Fatem et al. (2018), but few employ this bibliometric analysis technique (Clemente et al., 2018)

2. Method

The bibliometric analysis method is used to investigate the development and the network of the studies about the Indonesian bureaucracy. Conducting bibliometrics analysis consisted of stages such as finding the relevant journals using the publish or perish tool, referencing the bibliography using the Mendeley application, The network of the studies was conducted using the VOSViewer application.

2.1. A. Publish or Perish

The Publish or Perish is one of the best tools to inform researchers and scholars alike to understand the development of an academic literature (Arief, 2022; Muslim & Puspita, 2019; Setyadi, 2019).. For this paper, Google Scholar was used to discover journals containing the selected keywords "Bureaucracy Indonesian" and "Bureaucracy in Indonesia". In Publish or Perish, all detected journal articles were categorized based on their relevance to the specified topic. The findings are then recorded in *ris* format for easier analysis using Mendeley and VOSViewer.

2.2. B. Mendeley

Upon the use of the publish or perish application, the Mendeley application was also used to store the references collected from Publish or Perish, as bibliographies collection from certain periodicals. From 2018 to 2022, we collected 528 journal articles. As the general consensus regarding the newness of a literature in academic paper, we decided to restrict the timeframe of publication date to at least the last five years (Lukman et al., 2019). The collected articles were then saved in *ris* format and further visualized with the VOSViewer program.
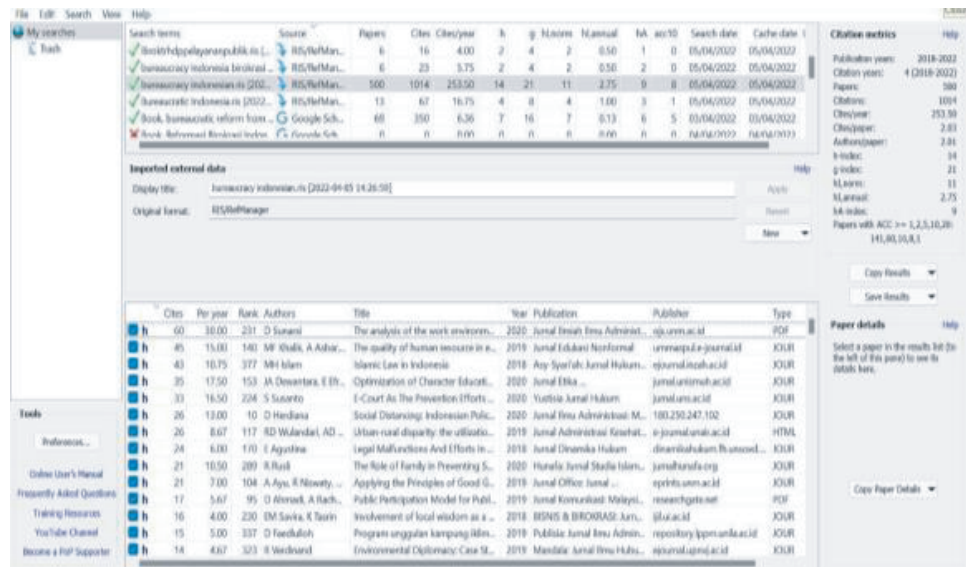
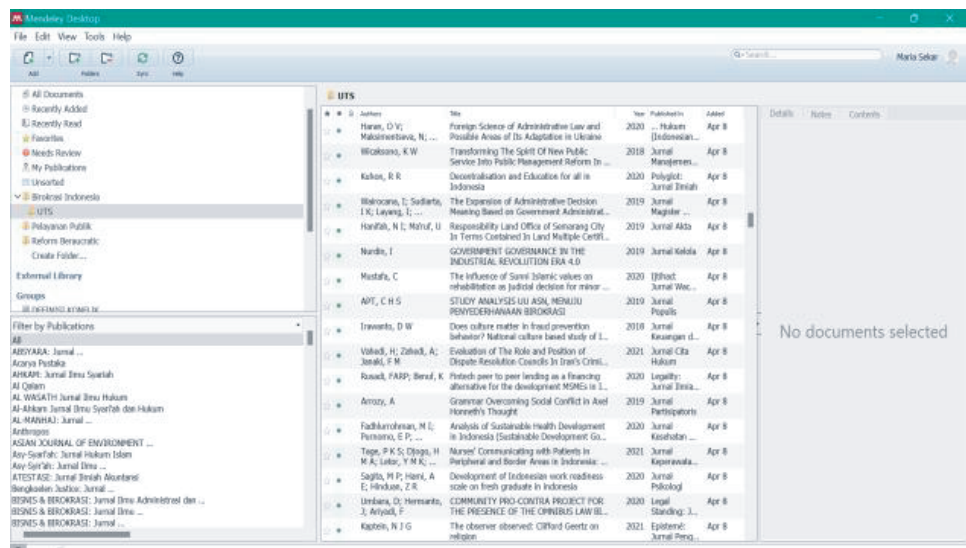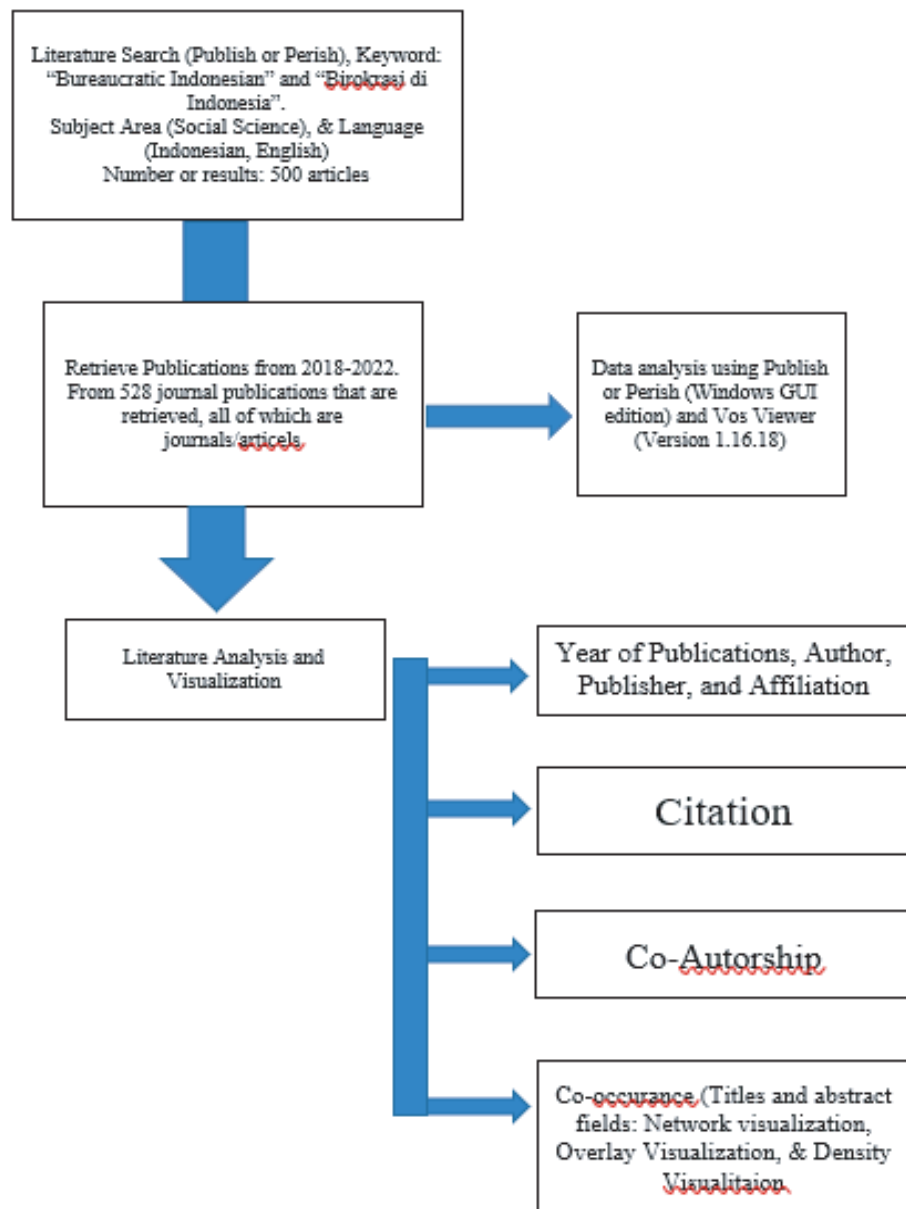**Figure** 1: Use of the publish or perish application.

Figure 2: Using the Mendeley application.

2.3. C. VOS Viewer

The final step of the bibliometric analysis is visualization analysis using the VOS Viewer program. This application is intended as a way to assess the link between chosen journal articles and to enable a systematic literature review on the research of bureaucracy in Indonesia easier to undertake. The findings of the VOS Viewer application analysis will be elaborated in further detail in the results and analysis section.

3. Result and Analysis

The literature search was conducted using the keywords "Bureaucratic Indonesia" and "Bureaucratic in Indonesia" in the Google Scholar database. There were 528 publications collected from 2018-2022. The analysis was conducted in three separate software applications: Publish or Perish for data sorting, Mendeley for data transmission, and VOS viewer for constructing co-authorship and co-occurrence visualization maps. In this article three basic types of maps: grid, overlay, and density are highlighted. The graphic below depicts the preceding stages more clearly.

Figure 3: Bibliometric Analysis Diagram for the research results of 'Bureaucratic Indonesia' and 'Bureaucratic in Indonesia'.

3.1. Publication year

The graph below depicts the number of published journals on the topic of bureaucracy in Indonesia from 2018 to 2022. We considered 4 last year's publications to be suitable for the analysis. In 2018, there was a new Regulation of the Minister of Empowerment of State Apparatus and Reform of the Minister of Empowerment Regulation Number 14 of 2014 concerning the Guidelines for Evaluating Bureaucratic Reform in Government Agencies in the 2018 JDIH ID. It is presumably that the regulation affects the way the Indonesian bureaucracy works, hence studying the research on Indonesian bureaucracy after 2018 will hopefully shed some light on how the Indonesian bureaucracy works. Using Publish or Perish, it is understood that indeed there is a few the number of publications in 2022 because this analysis is done in mid of 2022, otherwise since 2018 there has been an increase in the number of articles being published.
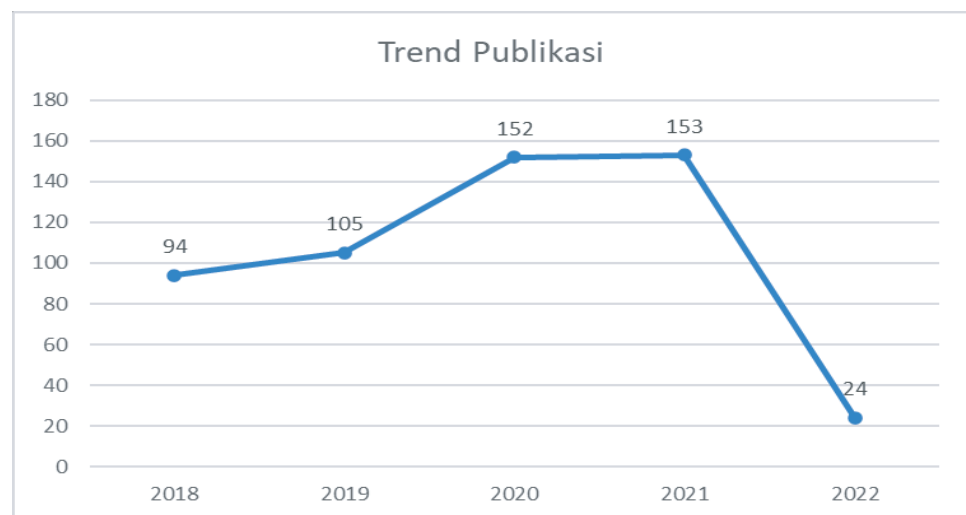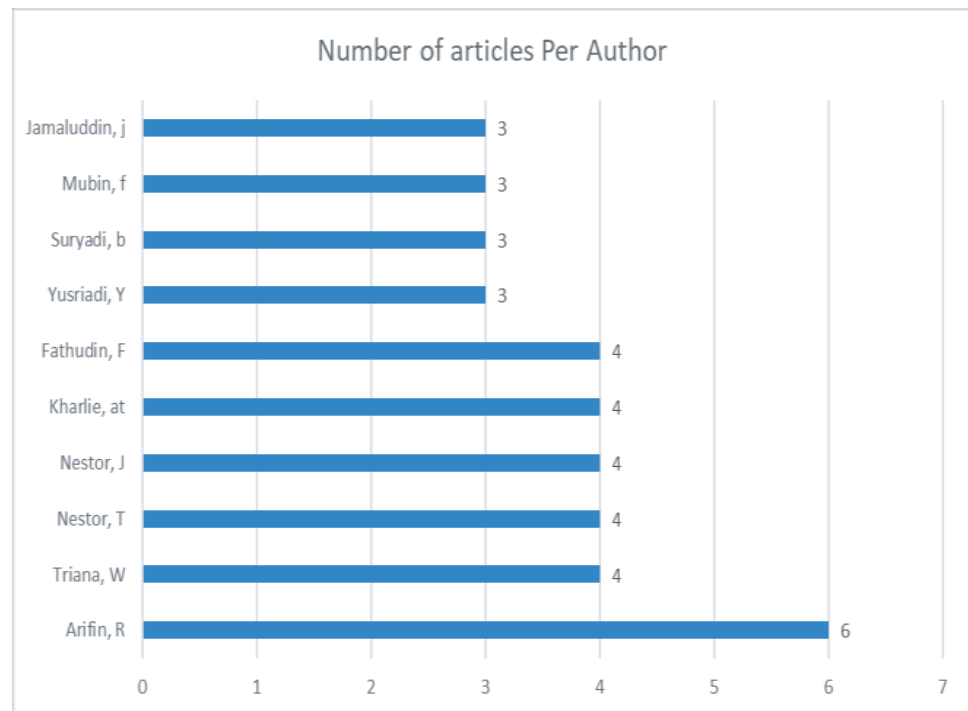

Figure 4: Year of Publication.

3.2. Authors

The table below lists the ten authors who have written the most about Indonesian bureaucracy in peer-reviewed journals. Arifin, R is the author with the most publications in as many as six journals. Meanwhile, Yusriadi, Y; Suryadi, b; Mubin, f; Jamaluddin, j is a writer who publishes in as many as three periodicals.

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

3.3. Publications

The table below displays the number of journals that publish the most journal subjects on Indonesian bureaucracy. The Journal of Public Administration has the most articles on the issue of Indonesian bureaucracy.

3.4. 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.

3.5. Frequently Cited Journal

This table lists the 10 most often mentioned journals on Indonesian bureaucratic subjects.

3.6. Co-AuthorshipVisualization

A bibliometric examination of co-authorship reveals the pattern of author collaboration in writing research articles about the Indonesian bureaucracy. Using a minimum threshold

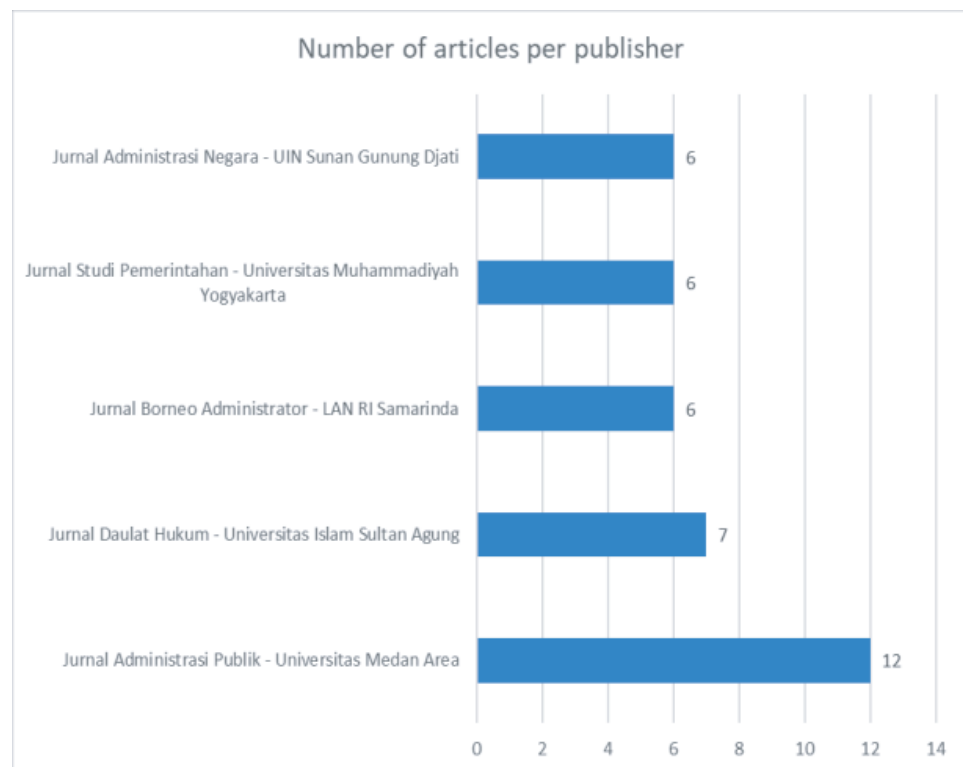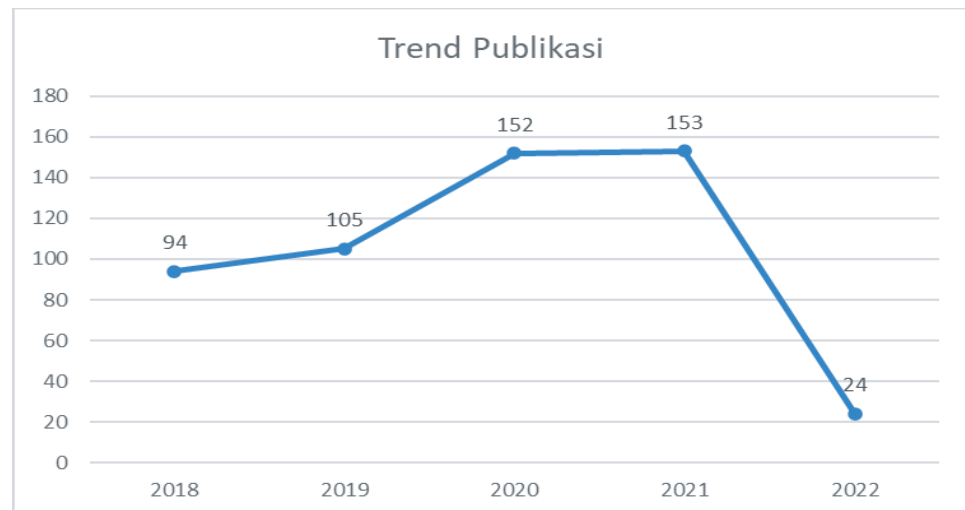**Figure** 6: Number of Publications on the topic of Indonesian Bureaucracy.

Figure 7: Most Publishing Agencies.

of 25, we identified that there are 1,335 writers. This resulted in four clusters: red is cluster 1, green is cluster 2, blue is cluster 3, and yellow is cluster 4.

Table 1: Number of Citation per Journals.

Citation Total	Author	Title	Year	Publication	Publisher
60	D Sunarsi	The analysis of The Work Environmental organizational cultural implication of the Work Satisfaction	2020	Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi Publik	ojs.unm.ac.id
45	MF Khalik, A Asbar, dan E Elihami	The Quality of Human Resource in Enrekang District	2019	Jurnal Edukasi Non Formal	ummaspul.e-journal.id
43	MH Islam	Islamic Law in Indonesia	2018	Asy-Syari'ah: Jurnal Hukum	ejournal.inzah.ac.id
36	A Umar, M Madani, dkk	One-stop service policy as a bureaucratic reform in Indonesia	2019	Academy of Strategic Management Journal	researchgate.net
35	JA Dewantara, E Efriani	Optimization of Character Education Through Community Participation Around The School ENvironment (Case Study in Lab School Junior High School Bandung)	2020	Jurnal Etika	jurnal.unismuh.ac.id
33	S Susanto	E-Court As The Prevention Efforts Against The Indonesian Judicial Corruption	2020	Yustisia Jurnal Hukum	jurnal.uns.ac.id
26	D Herdiana	Social Distancing: Indonesian Policy Response To the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19)	2020	Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi: Media Pengembangan Ilmu dan Praktik Administrasi	180.250.247.102
26	RD Wulandari, AD Laksono	Urban-rural disparity: the utilization of primary healthcare centers among elderly in East Java, Indonesia	2019	Jurnal Administrasi Kesehatan	e-journal.unair.ac.id
24	E Agustina	Legal Malfunctions and Efforts In Reconstructing The Legal System Service	2018	Jurnal Dinamika Hukum	dinamikahukum.fh.unsoed.ac.id
21	A Ayu, R Niswaty	Applying the Principles of Good Governance in the Efforts of Guiding Out-of-School Children at Social Service Officers Takalar Regency	2019	Jurnal Office: Jurnal Pemikiran Ilmiah dan Pendidikan Administrasi Perkantoran	eprints.unm.ac.id

Figure 8: Co-Authorship Map Visualization.

The mapping of scientific publications was conducted both for national and international academic journals. Cluster 1 comprises three authors: R Arifin, Maulana, and VS Yuniar. Cluster 2 includes B, Amira, and H Atikasari, who are connected to Arifin. In Cluster 3, M, Daliman has a connection with Arifin. While Cluster 4 (Nurkumalawati) has a connection to R Arifin.

3.7. Co-Occurrence Visualization

3.8. The co-occurrence visualization enables the group mapping in colors and numbers. This mapping then shows keywords or phrases that frequently appear in abstracts and titles of relevant journal articles. Further, the visualization assists to uncover gaps in research, allowing for the discovery of new research topics that are under-researched. In this analysis, the co-occurrence table and map shows 5 clusters.

The co-occurrence visualization shows the strength of collaboration among researchers studying the Indonesian bureaucracy. The stronger the association between the specified terms, the bigger the number of articles. This map visualization mapping reveals which study subjects have received the most attention and which have received the least attention. As the goal of this article is to analyze the development of publication in the Indonesian bureaucracy, it is confirmed that the keyword of 'bureaucracy' frequently appears with a total incidence of 338 and a total link strength of 573 connections. Meanwhile, keyword of 'Indonesian Society' has the weakest link with only 18 connection strength and 10 occurrences.

TABLE 2: Cluster Mapping Results.

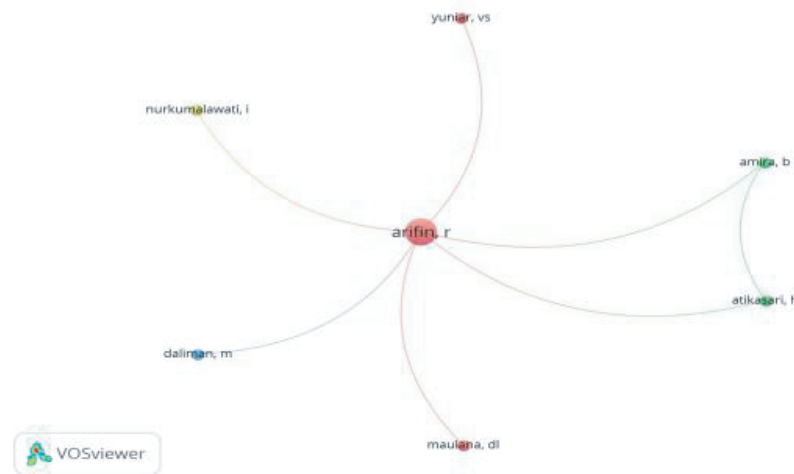| Cluster	Keyword
Cluster 1 (Red) 8 Items	Bureaucracy (25), culture (14), indonesian (12), indonesian ministry (7), indonesian nation (9), indonesian society (5), management (17), society (18)
Cluster 2 (Hijau) 6 Items	Bureaucracy Reform (17), bureaucratic reform (18), civil servant (10), government (20), indonesian bureaucracy (13), indonesian government (16), performance (20)
Cluster 3 (Biru) 6 Items	corruption (18), e-government (9), good governance (12), government bureaucracy (20), indonesian government (16), performance (20)
Cluster 4 (Kuning) 5 Items	administration (14), democracy (7), indonesia (25), indonesian context (8), public administration (10)
Cluster 5 (1 item)	indonesian citizen (7)

Figure 9: Map of co-occurrence visualization.

The map below is an overlay map to determine the time period of publishing. Most publications on Indonesian bureaucracy were published between 2019 and 2020. The age of publication is indicated by dark circles and connecting lines. The brighter the hues, the more recent the publishing year of the magazine. Further, the publications that are published more frequently in 2020 are depicted in the graphic below. This is seen by the vivid green hue, which stands out more than the other colors.

The map below is a Density Visualization Map. This visualization map shows the density visualization that summarizes the keywords that frequently appear. The more vivid the color, the more relevant the word or issue. The Keywords of "Indonesia" and "bureaucracy" was the most studied subject in 528 articles published between 2018 and 2022.
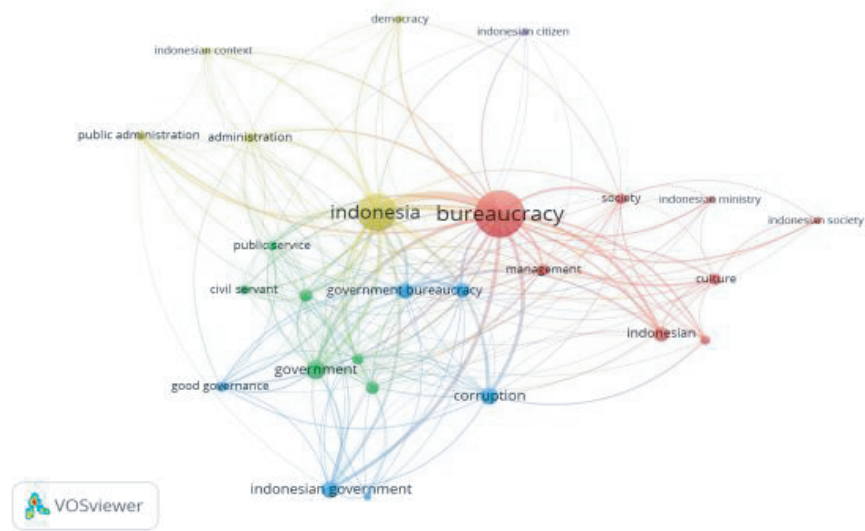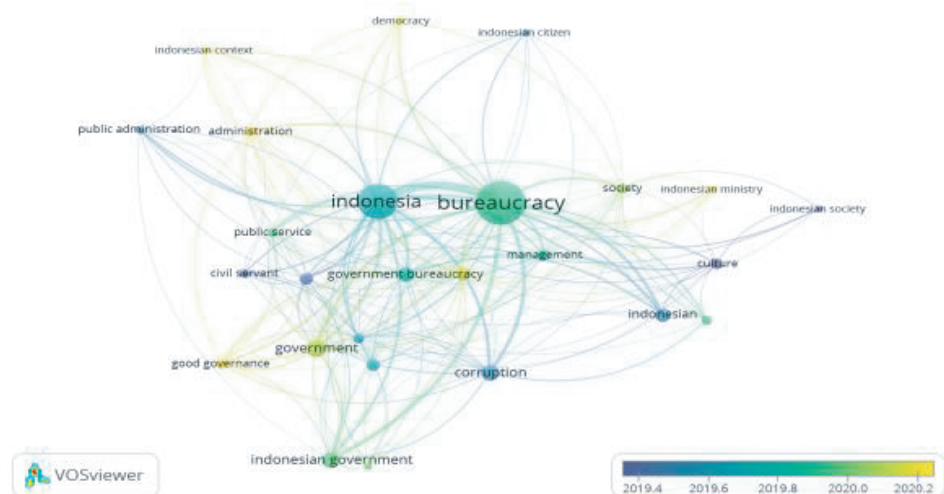
Figure 10: Visualisasi Peta Overlay.

Figure 11: Visualization of the Dynasty Map.

4. Conclusion

From this bibliometric analysis, it can be concluded that research on bureaucracy in Indonesia is ever-expanding across the year since 2018. the sub-topics such as "bureaucracy," "Indonesia," "government," "government bureaucracy," and "performance" have been over-researched. On the other hand, there are only a few studies on the issues of "Indonesian society," "Indonesian ministry," "democracy," and "Indonesian citizens." These under-research keywords mean opportunities for researchers to further study these sub-topics when they want to do research on the Indonesian bureaucracy.

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