

Bibliometric Study Of Publication Of Bureaucratic Reform Year 2017-2022

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Abstrak

Reformasi Birokrasi pertama kali diatur dalam Peraturan Presiden Nomor 81 Tahun 2010 tentang Grand Design Reformasi Birokrasi Tahun 2010-2025. Secara bertahap membuat, lembaga pemerintah mulai menerapkan aturan tersebut dan telah banyak berkembang. Hal ini tidak hanya terlihat pada perkembangan unit kelembagaan tetapi juga pada jumlah kajian. Penelitian tentang Reformasi Birokrasi masih rendah. Bibliometrics digunakan untuk menghubungkan perkembangan dengan kepentingan penelitian selanjutnya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memetakan perkembangan penelitian Reformasi Birokrasi mulai tahun 2017-2022. Rangkuman ini akan menjadi acuan untuk kajian-kajian selanjutnya tentang Reformasi Birokrasi. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah kualitatif dengan analisis bibliometrik. Data berupa artikel terakumulasi dari metadata Crossref tahun 2017-2022. Artikel dipilih dengan menggunakan kata kunci "reformasi birokrasi" dan "reformasi birokrasi"; jurnal harus dimasukkan dalam bagian SINTA atau SCOPUS. Studi ini menemukan bahwa dari 82 artikel, hanya delapan yang masuk dalam jurnal SINTA, dan empat masuk dalam jurnal SCOPUS. Potensi penelitian selanjutnya adalah tentang implementasi Reformasi Birokrasi.

Kata kunci: Bibliometrics, Reformasi Birokrasi, SINTA, Tren Riset

Abstract

Bureaucratic Reform was first regulated in Presidential Regulation Number 81 of 2010 concerning the Grand Design of 2010-2025 Bureaucratic Reform. Gradually making, government institutions start implementing these rules and have developed a lot. This is not only seen in the development of institutional units but also in the number of studies. Research on bureaucratic Reform is low. Bibliometrics is used to link development with the interests of subsequent research. This research aims to map the development of research on Bureaucratic Reform starting in 2017-2022. This summary will serve as a reference for subsequent studies on bureaucratic Reform. The research method used is qualitative with bibliometric analysis. Data in the form of articles accumulated from Crossref metadata for 2017-2022. Articles are selected using the keywords "bureaucratic reform" and "bureaucratic reform"; the journal must be included in the SINTA or SCOPUS sections. This study found that out of 82 articles, only eight were included in the SINTA journal, and four were included in the SCOPUS journal. The next research potential is on the implementation of bureaucratic Reform.

Keyword: Bibliometrics, Bureaucratic Reform, SINTA, Research Trends

1. INTRODUCTION

The current government must change its system for the better and, by the times known as bureaucratic reform Dwiyanto, A. (2021). Bureaucratic reform itself is a process of rearranging government bureaucracy such as organization, management, HR apparatus, supervision, accountability, public services, mindset and work culture of the apparatus Suhardiman, D., Giordano, M., Rap, E., & Wegerich, K. (2014) Sahid, A., Amirullah, I., Azis, A., & Rahman, A. A. (2019). Bureaucratic reform also seeks to achieve the goals of good governance by carrying out changes and updates to the

government management system Saputra, T., & Utami, B. C. (2017). This bureaucratic reform aims to achieve a government that is professional, integrated, free from KKN, high performance, dedicated, serves the public well, and adheres to the basic values and code of ethics of the state apparatus Saputra, T., Marlinda, P., & Sufi, W. (2018).

Bureaucratic reform is a decisive stage in achieving state progress; reforming the government administration system, which results from the implementation of bureaucratic reform, will lead to the creation of good governance (Prasojo & Kurniawan, 2008). Furthermore, bureaucratic reform is explained in the form of systematic, integrated efforts aimed at realizing good management, good public governance, and good corporate governance (Damanhuri & Jawandi, 2017).

The legal basis for implementing bureaucratic reform is based on Presidential Regulation Number 81 of 2010 concerning the Grand Design of the 2010-2025 Bureaucratic Reform and Regulation of the Minister of Administrative Reform and Bureaucratic Reform Number 20 of 2010 concerning the 2010-2014 Bureaucratic Reform Road Map, which is a reference for the government to implement reforms bureaucracy in order to give birth to good governance.

Bureaucratic reform towards good governance has begun to be seen in Indonesia. Such as the emergence of transparency from the government regarding the state revenue and expenditure budget (APBN), as well as public service offices increasingly carrying out their duties according to the regulations and SOPs provided. But there are still some obstacles that occur in Indonesia, for example, economic and political conditions which are obstacles to achieving good governance Dwiyanto, A. (2013).

Table 1. Percentage of public service law implementation

Institution	Percentage of Public Service Law Implementation		
	Green Area	Yellow Area	Red Area (low)
	(high)	(medium)	
	2021	2021	2021
Ministry	70,83%	29,17%	0,00%
District government	24,76%	54,33%	20,91%
City government	34,69%	62,24%	3,06%
Provincial government	38,24%	55,88%	5,88%

Source: BPS data 2021

The data table above shows that the ministry institutions that implement the Public Service Law the most are 70.83%. Meanwhile, the district government is the lowest institution to implement the Public Service Law, with 24.76%. Institutions that have implemented this law have started reforming their bureaucracy, which also changes their bureaucratic system to apply the principles of good governance. Several institutions also still have low levels because they have yet to be able to change the system. This could be because there are still many bureaucrats who do not want to implement it or because there is still a lack of facilities and infrastructure provided by Labolo, M., & Indrayani, E. (2017).

Bureaucratic Reform

Presidential Regulation Number 81 of 2010 concerning the Grand Design of the 2010-2025 Bureaucratic Reform and Regulation of the Minister of Administrative Reform and Bureaucratic Reform Number 20 of 2010 concerning the 2010-2014 Bureaucratic Reform Road Map, which are a reference for

the government to carry out bureaucratic reform in order to create good governance. both Saputra, T., & Astuti, W. (2018). *Bureaucratic reform* is an effort that needs to be created in government with real work to create a strong government system in establishing the life of the nation and state (Tome, 2012). Bureaucratic reform is a decisive stage in achieving state progress; reforms are made to the system of governance that, ultimately, the implementation of bureaucratic reform will lead to the creation of good governance (Prasojo & Kurniawan, 2008).

Bureaucratic reform marked the beginning of the country's progress. Bureaucratic reform is not only a demand from society. However, it has become something that the government needs to make the country more advanced and create a peaceful and prosperous country Daraba, D. (2019) Dhaliwal, I., & Hanna, R. (2017). However, implementing bureaucratic reform has yet to be implemented optimally. This is due to the mindset of bureaucrats and leaders who have yet to be well committed to starting bureaucratic reform Soebhan, S. R. (2000). Some still think they are rulers, not public servants. Some leaders do not care about the need for excellent service and how their employees can serve according to their duties. Umar, A., Madani, M., Farida, U., Yusriadi, Y., Tamsa, H., Yahya, M., ... & Misnawati, M. (2019).

Good governance

State administration based on good governance has been made in law number 23 of 2014 concerning regional government Saputra, T et al (2023). Good governance is a government administration system carried out by ASN by following laws and regulations and implementing the principles of good governance (Damanhuri & Jawandi, 2017). Good governance includes values that uphold the people's will and can increase people's ability to achieve national goals, independence, sustainable development and social justice (Indah, 2020). The application of good governance in government provides benefits such as the community placing their trust in the government, administrative activities being more transparent, and all aspects of state life can run well Saputra, T., Eka, E., & Sufi, W. (2021) Akib, H., & Ihsan, A. (2017).

Bibliometrics

Bibliometrics is a study in library science that operates on statistics and mathematics. *Bibliometrics* is a systematic review of scientific journals and other written and unwritten publications (Royani & Idhani, 2018). In essence, bibliometrics is divided into two groups: one that examines the distribution of publications and another that discusses citation analysis. Bibliometrics aims to interpret the process of written communication and the nature and direction of developing descriptive calculations and analyses of the various phases. One of the stages is a co-word analysis which is carried out to analyze the content, patterns, and trends of one group of documents by measuring the strength of the terms. Co-word analysis is useful for filtering taxonomies and developing science. If the keywords appear the same in the specified articles, then the links between the articles will be even tighter. The results of this method are used to map trends and developments from an ongoing research topic (Farida, 2020). The subject analysis is a qualitative research technique that prioritizes communication content, the meaning of communication content, the reading of symbols and understanding the content of symbolic interactions in communication. The subject analysis is used to mark the characteristics of the documents studied. The subject analysis is a data collection method using observation techniques and analysis of the contents or messages of documents (Supomo & Indriantoro, 2020).

2. METHOD

The research approach used is quasi-qualitative. The approach used is a postpositivism paradigm Saputra, T et al (2023). This quasi-qualitative method is a mixture of qualitative and quantitative. Data collection uses Harzing's Publish or Perish V.8.6. The period is 2017-2022 and must include SINTA or SCOPUS. Subject and co-word analysis were used to categorize articles used and mapped according to developments in bureaucratic reform.

Table 2. Article collection benchmarks

No	Criteria	Information
1	Title words	Reformasi Birokrasi
2	Keyword	Reformasi Birokrasi, Bureaucratic Reform
3	Year Publication	2017 – 2022
4	Journal	Index SINTA and SCOPUS

3.RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The total number of Bureaucratic Reform articles published from 2017 – 2022

After searching for Harzing's Publish or Perish V.8.6 software using the keywords "bureaucratic reform" and "bureaucratic reform", and produced several articles related to bureaucratic reform. Data taken through Crossref from 2017 – 2022 relates to the publication of bureaucratic reform articles. Searches conducted using Harzing's Publish or Perish V.8.6 found 71 articles in Indonesian and 11 articles in English.

Table 3. Results of searching for articles using Harzing's Publish or Perish

Indonesian		English	
Year	Number of Articles	Year	Number of Articles
2017	22	2017	1
2018	10	2018	2
2019	10	2019	5
2020	11	2020	2
2021	16	2021	0
2022	2	2022	1
Total	71	Total	11

Source: Secondary data from Harzing's Publish or Perish V.8.6, 2022

The increase in the articles studied is shown in Table 4 for 2017 – 2022. The highest number of bureaucratic reform articles occurred in 2017, with 23 articles (28%). Research on Bureaucratic Reform has researched the most in 2017 and experienced a reduction in 2018. Then it increased again in 2019 and decreased again in 2020. In 2021 it experienced the highest increase, namely 4% from the previous year.

Table 4. Total publications of Bureaucratic Reform articles in 2017 – 2022

Year	Number of Articles	Persentase
2017	23	28%
2018	12	15%
2019	15	18%
2020	13	16%
2021	16	20%
2022	3	4%
Total	82	100%

Source: Secondary data via Harzing's Publish or Perish, 2022

Presidential Regulation Number 81 of 2010 concerning the Grand Design of Bureaucratic Reform 2010 - 2025 and Regulation of the Minister of Administrative Reform and Bureaucratic Reform Number 20 of 2010 concerning the Road Map of Bureaucratic Reform 2010 - 2014 provides guidelines for government institutions to reform their bureaucracy from the government to governance. This creates a positive impact on government institutions because with this regulation, automatically, all institutions are required to carry out reforms and implement the principles of good governance to create a transparent and accountable government. Cruz, C., & Keefer, P. (2015). Research articles on Bureaucratic Reform need improvement and more exploration because, in 2022, it drastically decreased from the previous year.

Total articles in journals, including SINTA and SCOPUS, in 2017 – 2022

Not all of the 82 articles in table 4 are included in the SINTA or SCOPUS journals. Moreover, table 5 will show the total articles included in the SINTA journal. Starting from Sinta 1 to Sinta 6. Also, table 6 will show journals included in the SCOPUS journal.

Table 5. Total articles included in SINTA

SINTA	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Sinta 1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sinta 2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Sinta 3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Sinta 4	1	0	2	0	0	0
Sinta 5	1	0	0	0	0	1
Sinta 6	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	0	2	0	0	1

Source: Processed data, 2022

Of the 82 articles, only eight are included in the SINTA journal. The article (Damanhuri & Jawandi, 2017) discusses bureaucratic reform towards good governance. In this article, he discusses how to renew bureaucratic reform to achieve good governance. Furthermore, in 2018 it can be seen in the article (Yusriadi, 2018) about the opportunities and obstacles of bureaucratic reform in Indonesia, as well as how improvements must be made in the bureaucracy Haning, M. T. (2018). In 2019 research articles (Lestari, 2019) focused on reform in public services, the successes that have been achieved, and empowering communities. In 2020, the article (Indah, 2020) examined a discussion similar to that of Damanhuri and Jawandi. The article researched by Indah discusses the characteristics of good governance

and ways to create reforms towards good governance. Subsequent research that subsequent researchers will carry out will refer more to evaluations from previous studies. As a result of the findings, there are only a few articles included in the SCOPUS journal. It can be seen in table 6 that there are only four articles included in SCOPUS.

Table 6. Total articles included in SCOPUS

Scopus	Total Articles
Q1	1
Q2	2
Q3	0
Q4	1
Total	4

Source: Processed data, 2022

Participation of Authors, Journals and Institutions in Bureaucratic Reform articles

All of the authors who researched Bureaucratic Reform, including SINTA and SCOPUS, reached at most 1 article. Each researcher only publishes 1 article on Bureaucratic Reform.

Table 7. Author participation through Bureaucratic Reform research

Author	Number of Articles
Eko Harry Susanto	1
Adam Idris	1
Ratna Ani Lestari	1
Hery Nariyah	1
Dadi Junaedi Iskandar	1
Hermanu Iriawan, Rijal Rijal	1
Vony WahyunuraniMade SudarnaBambang Hariadi	1
Ni Nyoman Ratih Ratwangi, Ni Wayan Sutiani	1
Akmal Umar	1
Yusriadi	1
Sari Rahayu	1
Mark Turner	1

Source: Processed data, 2022

In table 8 of the research journals published using the discussion of Bureaucratic Reform, there are few. Each journal only has one research article on bureaucratic Reform.

Table 8. Productivity of Bureaucratic Reform research journals

Journal	Number of Articles
Jurnal ASPIKOM	1
Jurnal Paradigma	1

Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi Negara	1
Jurnal Ilmiah Publika	1
Jurnal Administrasi Publik	1
Jurnal Akuntansi Aktual	1
Jurnal Ilmiah Cakrawarti	1
Jurnal Ilmu Politik dan Komunikasi	1
Source: Processed data, 2022	

Based on the results shown in table 9, each university publishes only 1 article on bureaucratic reform. No university is more than one product in researching bureaucratic reform.

Table 9. Institutional participation in conducting research on Bureaucratic Reform

Afiliation	Number of Articles
Universitas Tarumanagara	1
Universitas Mulawarman	1
Universitas Wijaya Kusuma Surabaya	1
Universitas Swadaya Gunung Jati	1
Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Administrasi Bagasasi Bandung	1
Institut Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik Yapis Biak	1
Universitas Brawijaya	1
Universitas Mahendradatta	1
Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Manajemen Indonesia	1
Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Administrasi Puangrimaggalatung	1
Universitas Gadjah Mada	1
University Of Canberra	1
Source: Processed data, 2022	

Mapping research trends for Bureaucratic Reform starting in 2017-2022

From the co-word analysis, we get 560 keywords from this bureaucratic reform research. Using three linkages gets nine keywords and is divided into 4 clusters. Based on the keywords processed in Vos Viewers, it produces Reform (71), bureaucratic Reform (85), city of Bandung (4), regional (8), good governance (4), Indonesia (26), state civil (4), bureaucracy (43), implementation of reforms (7). All the keywords in this study can be seen in Figure 1, which were analyzed using Vos Viewers.

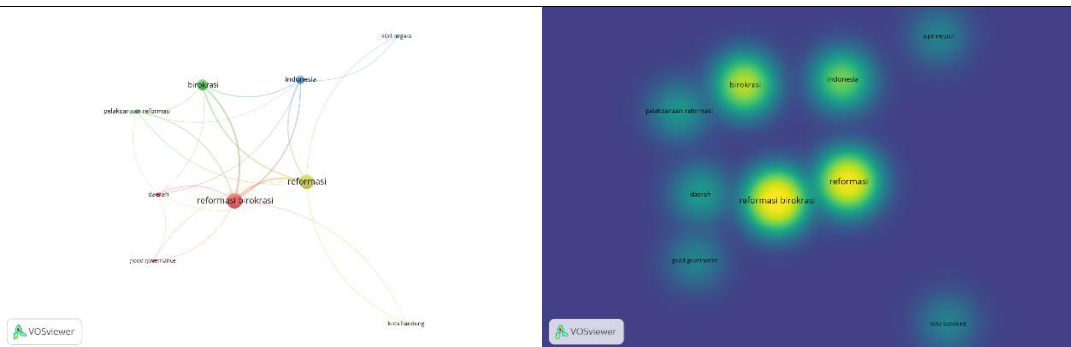


Figure 1. Mapping of bureaucratic reform research keywords and Visualization Density of bureaucratic reform research keywords

The results obtained from this analysis can be used as an overview and research topic trends from 2017-2022. In the picture above, the circle will be bigger from the analysis if the keyword is used frequently. While the lines that relationship between the keywords describe how often the word is used in publications. If a keyword is bold, it indicates that it frequently appears in the publication. In Density Visualization from processed VOS Viewers, if the yellow colour is getting clearer, it indicates that the keywords are being discussed more often.

Keyword mapping is further broken down into several clusters. This cluster is intended to find relationships between related keywords. Cluster division can be seen in table 10 below:

Table 10. Cluster division of co-word analysis results

Key Word Cluster Distribution	
Kluster 1	Reformasi, Reformasi Birokrasi, Kota Bandung
Kluster 2	Daerah, Good Governance
Kluster 3	Indonesia, Sipil Negara
Kluster 4	Birokrasi, Pelaksanaan Birokrasi

Source: Processed data, 2022

Cluster 1

In cluster 1, there are three keywords: Reform, Bureaucratic Reform, and the City of Bandung. This collection of keywords indicates that publications related to Bureaucratic Reform focus on changing the bureaucratic system. From these keywords, research articles on bureaucratic Reform are often carried out, one of which is in Bandung.

Cluster 2

In cluster 2, there are two keywords: Region and Good Governance. Bureaucratic Reform is carried out to achieve good governance, and each region is required to implement it.

Cluster 3

In cluster 3, there are two keywords: Indonesia and State Civil. This keyword means that bureaucratic Reform was carried out in Indonesia and was intended for employees of government agencies.

Cluster 4

In cluster 4, there are two keywords, Bureaucracy and Implementation of Bureaucracy. Bureaucratic Reform is changing the government system to be more transparent and accountable. So this bureaucratic Reform is carried out in government organizations or

institutions. This keyword means that many researchers publish about the implementation of the bureaucracy.

4. CONCLUSION

From the discussion above, the publication rate of articles on bureaucratic reform increased in 2021 by around 4% from the previous year. The highest article publication rate was in 2017, with 23 articles or 28%. Writers who research bureaucratic reform each have 1 article related to that title. Institutions need to show more productivity in researching this discussion of bureaucratic reform.

5. SUGGESTION

The problem that hinders this bureaucratic reform is the bureaucrats who want to avoid applying the principles and characteristics of good governance. As well as in several institutions, such as regions where the government needs to pay more attention, have not been able to carry out bureaucratic reforms to the fullest.

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