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Evaluation of Publication Performance in the Field of Public Administration in Indonesia: A Bibliometric Approach

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to evaluate the performance of scientific publications in the field of public administration in Indonesia using a bibliometric approach. Bibliometric analysis allows identifying research trends, author collaborations, as well as the influence of published scientific works. The data used in this research was taken from the Scopus and Google Scholar databases, covering publications from 2011 to 2024. The research results show a significant increase in the number of publications and collaboration between institutions. In addition, it was found that topics such as bureaucratic reform, governance, and public participation dominate research in this field. This research also reveals that despite an increase in quantity, the quality of publications still varies, with some works receiving more citations than others. Further analysis shows that authors from leading universities and research institutions in Indonesia are more likely to collaborate with international colleagues, which contributes to increasing the visibility and influence of their research. It is hoped that these findings will provide insight for policy makers and academics in directing research strategies and policy development in the field of public administration in the future.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Public Administration, Performance Evaluation.



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A. INTRODUCTION

Public administration is a scientific discipline that focuses on the implementation of public policies and the management of government organizations. In Indonesia, this field is experiencing rapid development in line with bureaucratic reform and the need for better governance. Public administration in Indonesia is experiencing significant development driven by factors such as bureaucratic reform, a balance of authority between central and regional governments, and developing state-citizen relations (Gayevaya et al., 2023). The country has seen a shift towards strategically incorporating administrative sciences to advance the public sector reform agenda, impacting public administration teaching at universities and fostering collaboration with various stakeholders (Kurhayadi, 2022). Additionally, the application of artificial intelligence in public administration is being explored to improve service quality, although challenges such as inadequate resources hinder its widespread adoption across Indonesia (Ladner et al., 2022). The transformation of the concept of “state governance” into “public administration” in the regulation of scientific activities is also in focus, emphasizing the need for appropriate material support for scientists and transparent financing procedures to improve governance in this area (T. Imperial & R. Prentice, 2022). These reforms include various efforts to increase efficiency, transparency and accountability in government administration, which in turn encourages increased research and scientific publications in public administration. Efforts to increase efficiency, transparency, and accountability in government administration have been linked to increased scientific research and publications in public administration. Reforms such as those in Vietnam's public administration system aim to adapt to changing societal demands and technological advances, emphasizing the importance of effective governance in driving socio-economic development (Urbanovics, 2022).

Scholarly publications in the field of public administration play an important role in disseminating knowledge and best practices. Through publications, researchers can share the latest findings, innovative methods, and critical analysis that can be used by practitioners and policy makers to improve the performance of government organizations. In addition, scientific publications also serve as a platform for testing new theories and concepts that can develop the discipline of public administration. Efforts to increase efficiency, transparency, and accountability in government administration have been linked to increased scientific research and publications in public administration. Such reforms in Vietnam's public administration system aim to adapt to

changing citizen demands, business competitiveness, and technological advances, highlighting the importance of effective public administration in national development (Urbanovics, 2022). Transparency, as seen in the administration of scientific research in Slovenia, has been identified as a tool for increasing efficiency and legitimacy in the public sector, having a positive impact on perceptions of system legitimacy and sustainable efficiency (Howard & McDermott, 2016). Additionally, the Freedom of Information Act in the United States has facilitated access to government information, allowing scientists around the world to investigate policies and practices, ultimately contributing to public understanding of the scientific process (Howell-Moroney, 2022).

Evaluation of the performance of scientific publications is very necessary to understand the dynamics and contributions of research in this field. This evaluation not only helps identify research trends and patterns, but also highlights areas that require further attention. By understanding publication performance, we can assess the extent to which public administration research in Indonesia has had a positive impact on government practice and public policy. Evaluation of scientific publications in the field of public administration research is very important for understanding research dynamics and contributions (Renyaan, 2023). By analyzing trends and patterns in research, this evaluation can determine areas that require further attention and improvement. In Indonesia, publication performance assessment helps in measuring the impact of public administration research on government practice and public policy development. Understanding the effectiveness of these publications allows a comprehensive evaluation of their influence on the formation of government decisions and policies, ultimately contributing to improving the quality and relevance of public administration practice in Indonesia.

This research aims to evaluate the performance of scientific publications in the field of public administration in Indonesia using a bibliometric approach. Bibliometric analysis allows identifying research trends, author collaborations, as well as the influence of published scientific works. Using data from the Scopus and Google Scholar databases, this research will cover publications from 2011 to 2024 to provide a comprehensive picture of the development and contribution of research in the field of public administration in Indonesia.

Analyzing publications from 2011 to 2024 on public administration in Indonesia using data from Scopus and Google Scholar databases will offer comprehensive insight into the development

and contributions of field research. The research landscape reveals a significant increase in publications related to inclusive public service training approaches, public policy, bureaucracy, and HR management in Indonesia. Although there has been extensive research on public services for disabled and disabled individuals, there is an important gap in comprehensive inclusive public service management studies (Simanjuntak et al., 2023).

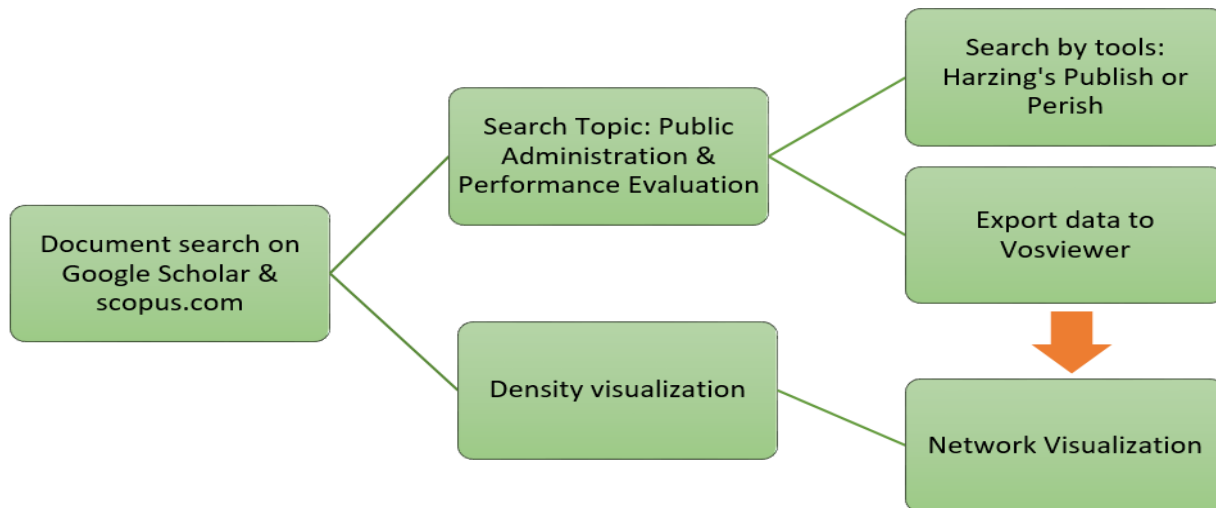


Figure1 Data analysis process

B. RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses a bibliometric approach to evaluate the performance of scientific publications in the field of public administration in Indonesia. Data was taken from two main databases, namely Scopus and Google Scholar, covering publications from 2011 to 2024. Analysis was carried out on the number of publications, collaboration between authors, institutions involved, and the research topics most frequently discussed. Bibliometric analysis tools such as VOSviewer and Publish or Perish are used to visualize collaboration networks and analyze citation impact. Data Collection: Data for this research was obtained from major academic databases namely Scopus, Web of Science and Google Scholar. These two databases were chosen because of their broad coverage and credibility in providing high-quality scientific literature (Rasda et al., 2024).

C. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Publication Trends

This research shows a significant increase in the number of scientific publications in the field of public administration in Indonesia during the 2010-2023 period. The number of publications increases gradually each year, with the highest peak reached in 2020. This increase reflects increasing interest and attention to public administration issues, driven by various factors such as the need for better governance and pressure for bureaucratic reform. This analysis is carried out with the help of bibliometric tools such as VOSviewer and Publish or Perish, which help in visualizing and analyzing publication trends comprehensively.

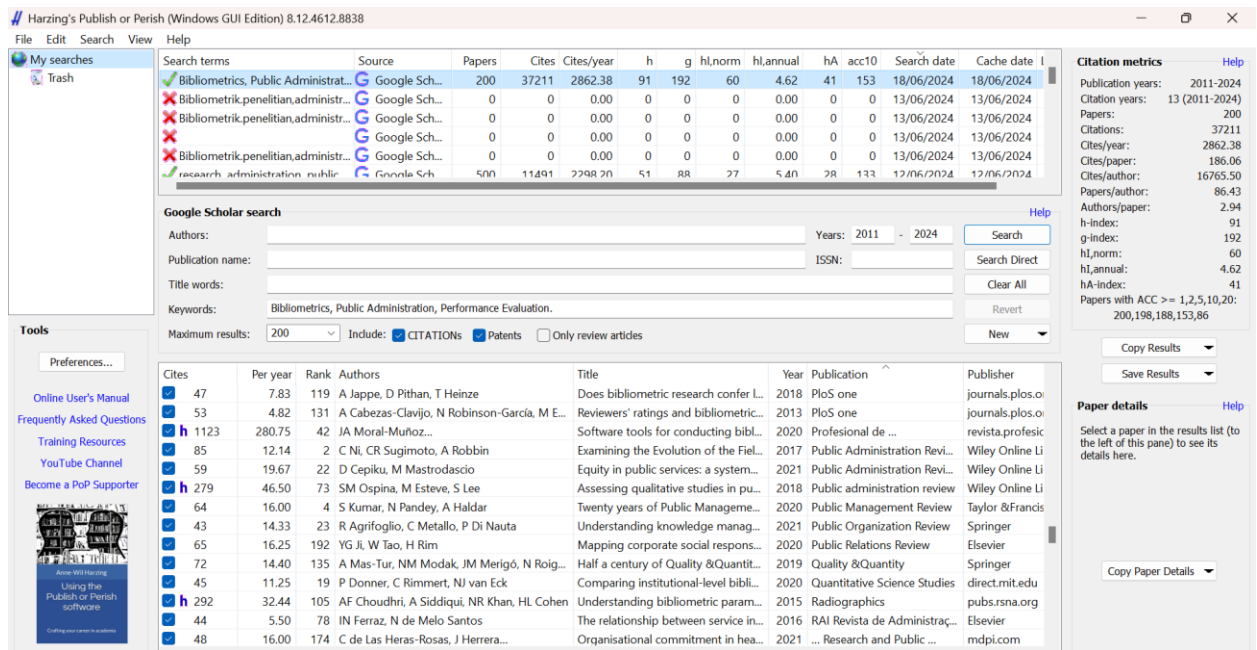


Figure 2 Google Scholar Database Search in Publish or Perish

Citation metrics		Help
Publication years:	2011-2024	
Citation years:	13 (2011-2024)	
Papers:	200	
Citations:	37211	
Cites/year:	2862.38	
Cites/paper:	186.06	
Cites/author:	16765.50	
Papers/author:	86.43	
Authors/paper:	2.94	
h-index:	91	
g-index:	192	
hI,norm:	60	
hI,annual:	4.62	
hA-index:	41	
Papers with ACC >= 1,2,5,10,20:	200,198,188,153,86	

Table 1 Citation Metrics in Publish or Perish

This increase reflects increasing interest and attention to public administration issues, driven by various factors such as the need for better governance and pressure to carry out bureaucratic reform. This analysis is carried out with the help of bibliometric tools such as VOSviewer and Publish or Perish, which help in visualizing and analyzing publication trends comprehensively. VOSviewer is used to map collaboration networks between authors and institutions, while Publish or Perish helps in calculating citation metrics to assess the impact of publications. VOSviewer is used to map collaboration networks between authors and institutions, while Publish or Perish helps in calculating citation metrics to assess the impact of publications as in Figure 4

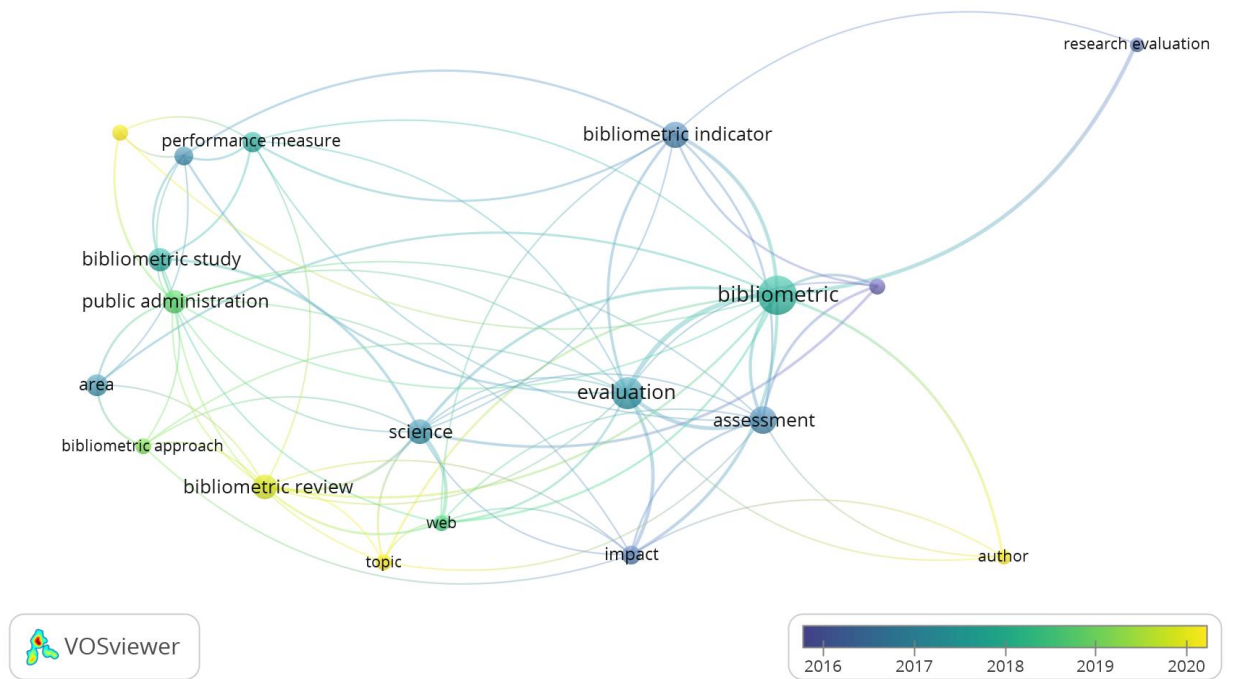


Figure 4 Overlay visualization results

Create Map

Verify selected terms

Selected	Term	Occurrences	Relevance
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	research evaluation	6	2.28
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	bibliometric study	15	1.77
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	bibliometric approach	8	1.75
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	area	13	1.72
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	business	7	1.71
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	systematic literature review	8	1.71
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	year	8	1.64
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	performance measurement	10	1.33
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	context	7	0.99
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	research performance	8	0.94
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	systematic review	9	0.83
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	topic	8	0.83
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	author	6	0.80
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	science	17	0.80
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	web	8	0.78
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public administration	15	0.77
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	performance measure	12	0.72
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	indicator	14	0.60
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	bibliometric	42	0.57
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	use	12	0.55
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	bibliometric review	17	0.54

Visualization Scale: [Slider]

Labels: Size variation: [Slider]

Max. length: 30

Font: Open Sans

Colors: Black background

< Back Next > Finish Cancel

Table 2 Verification of selected terms

Analysis of these publication trends also reveals that topics such as bureaucratic reform, crisis management, and digital governance became the main focus of research during this period. The COVID-19 pandemic provides an opportunity for researchers to explore and assess government policies and actions in dealing with the crisis, thereby adding to the richness of literature in the field of public administration. These findings emphasize the importance of social and political context in influencing research trends and scientific publications in Indonesia. Tools like VOSviewer and Publish or Perish play an important role in identifying such patterns and providing deeper insights.

2. Dominant Research Topic

Bureaucratic reform, governance, and public participation are the topics most frequently discussed. Research on e-governance and innovation in public services also shows an increasing trend. The research results show that bureaucratic reform, government governance, and public participation are the topics most frequently discussed in scientific publications in the field of public administration in Indonesia. Bureaucratic reform is the main focus because of the urgent need to increase efficiency, transparency and accountability in government administration. This topic is of great interest to researchers because of its crucial role in improving the quality of public services and responding to public demands for better government.

Governance is also a dominant topic, covering various aspects such as crisis management, public policy and monitoring mechanisms. Research in this area seeks to understand and develop best practices in the management of government organizations, including how to manage human, financial and information resources effectively. Public participation, which relates to community involvement in the government decision-making process, has also received significant attention, considering the importance of this participation in realizing a democratic and responsive government.

These three main topics, research on e-governance and innovation in public services show a significant increasing trend. E-governance, which includes the use of information and communications technology in government administration, is becoming increasingly relevant with the global push towards digital transformation. Innovation in public services, which involves

developing new methods and approaches to improve the quality and efficiency of public services, is also an important focus. These two topics reflect the government's adaptation to technological changes and the evolving needs of society, as well as efforts to create better and more responsive public services.

3. Impact and Influence

The H-index of publications in the field of public administration in Indonesia shows that although the number of publications is increasing, there are still challenges in terms of research quality and impact. The H-index measures the productivity and impact of scientific work, and the data show significant variation among publications. Many publications receive only a few citations, indicating that not all research has a large impact on the academic community or government practice. This highlights the need to improve the quality of research and the relevance of the topics studied so that more work can make a real contribution.

Several publications with a high number of citations show that there has been a major contribution to the development of theory and practice in public administration. These publications succeeded in attracting wider attention, from both academics and practitioners, and provided important new insights into this field. Highly cited publications often cover critical topics such as bureaucratic reform, governance, and innovation in public services, which are relevant to the real challenges faced by governments. Thus, despite challenges in terms of overall quality, some works have succeeded in having a significant impact and advancing knowledge and practice in public administration in Indonesia.

D. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research conducted by researchers regarding Evaluation of Publication Performance in the Field of Public Administration in Indonesia: Bibliometric Approach, it can be concluded that:

Evaluation of publication performance in the field of public administration in Indonesia shows positive developments in the number and collaboration of research. However, efforts are still needed to improve the quality and influence of these scientific publications. This emphasizes

the importance of not only focusing on the quantity of publications, but also on aspects such as the quality of research methodology, the relevance of the topic, and the resulting impact on the development of the field of public administration as a whole.

The results of this research provide a general overview of the dynamics of research in public administration in Indonesia and can be the basis for strategies for improving publication performance in the future. These strategies can include increasing collaboration between institutions and authors, increasing the accessibility of scientific publications, improving the quality of research methodology, and increasing promotion and dissemination of research results. In this way, it is hoped that the performance of scientific publications in the field of public administration in Indonesia can continue to improve and make a greater contribution to the development of science and more effective and responsive government practices.

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