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ARTICLE

Mapping Research Trend of Jurnal Bina Praja

A Bibliometric Review Between 2012 and 2021

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Abstract: This study aims to identify the trend of articles published in Jurnal Bina Praja through co-authorship and co-occurrence analysis by describing the citation trend, most cited articles, top productive author, most collaborated author, most frequently keyword appeared, the latest, and the densest keyword of the journal. This study used several applications for collecting and analyzing the data, namely Publish or Perish for searching the literature, Mendeley for completing the metadata, and VOSviewer for building the visualization and analysis. This study showed that 273 articles were published online in Jurnal Bina Praja from 2012 volume 4 number 1 to 2021 volume 13 number 2. Based on this mapping, there has been a significant increase in citations from 2017 to 2020. The year 2020 was the highest number of sources, namely 266 citations, compared to the previous year, with only 162 citations. The most cited article was the one written by Saksono in 2012 entitled "Creative Economy: New Talents for Regional Competitiveness Triggers." The most productive author is Hamudy, with several publications of 9 documents. In terms of collaboration between authors, as seen from co-authorship based on total link strengths, there are 9 clusters. The most collaborated author with seven total link strengths, namely Afriyani, Fitri, Manoby, and Pranasari. According to the network visualization, the most frequent keyword in Jurnal Bina Praja is local government, with 18 occurrences. COVID-19 was the latest keyword in the Jurnal Bina Praja in 2021. Local government is the densest keyword in this journal, followed by decentralization, poverty, development, and innovation.

Keywords: bibliometric; local government; Mendeley; Publish or Perish; VOSviewer.

1. Introduction

The government generally reaches out to an important institution in providing citizen comfort by responding to the wishes of the people (Lowi et al., 2019) through the implementation of the functions of regulation, service, empowerment, and development (Hamdi, 2002) as well as acting as a platform concerning the formation of public values and social innovation (Lathrop & Ruma, 2010). In contrast, some arguments accuse the government of betraying its function to serve the people as a part of the state. Articles titling predatory states and hollow states, among others, are examples of improper states. While a predatory state will promote the private interests of dominant groups within the state (Vahabi, 2020), the hollow state can result in a lack of integrity and capacity to serve the public good effectively (Terry, 2005). Nevertheless, whatever the nature of the state is, for better or worse, the embodiment of government functions is the basis for the establishment of a bureaucracy which is the administrative heart and soul of government (Lowi et al., 2019), who is tough even though he is often ridiculed (Du Gay, 2005). Bureaucracy from time to time has been perceived in different and opposite ways. On the one hand, bureaucracy is perceived as the prime mover for ensuring the accomplishment of government purposes. Bureaucracy can determine the state's effectiveness in taxing, regulating, enforcing laws, organizing and providing infrastructure, and delivering public goods and services to citizens (Besley et al., 2021). On the other hand, bureaucracy is the common enemy of the people, especially when bureau-pathology appears. Called the sicknesses of bureaucracy and formal organization, bureau-pathology intertwining with corruption relates to power, inequality, and discrimination (Caiden, 2017).

In the context of the Indonesian government, the government bureaucracy is recognized, among other things, by the existence of ministries as assistants to the President in the administration of government affairs. Each Ministry is defined as a government apparatus in charge of certain affairs within the government. One of these ministries is the Ministry of Home Affairs, which assists the President in facilitating local governments and internal political affairs. In carrying out its duties, the Ministry of Home Affairs is faced with the need for communication and information, both in the context of coordination within the central government and in fostering and supervising the implementation of regional government. All of this confronts the Ministry to build an appropriate interaction system to ensure the realization of high and sustainable performance. The Ministry of Home Affairs publishes Jurnal Bina Praja in this context. Jurnal Bina Praja (JBP) is a national journal that investigates all areas of home affairs administration, including research on local government and politics. This journal was published by the Research and Development Agency, Ministry of Home Affairs, Republic of Indonesia. Having been published firstly in 2009, JBP received accreditation from the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) at the end of 2011. One year later, the journal registered ISSN for the printed version. Coping with government policy and publication technology, JBP released OJS-based electronic/online journals in early 2016. Since then, JBP has been recognized as a national journal and makes it a forum to explore and expose any ideas dealing with home affairs administration and policies.

Later, JBP is accredited SINTA 2 based on the Decree of the Minister of Research and Technology/Head of the National Research and Innovation Agency Number 200/M/KPT/2020 concerning the Accreditation Ranking of Scientific Journals Period III of 2020. Such accreditation is valid for five years, namely, Volume 12 Number 1 of 2020 up to Volume 16 Number 2 of 2024. The development of the management of the JBP also shows the dynamics of its role as a medium for disseminating scientific research results, especially those related to the dynamics of domestic government administration. During the last ten years, from 2012 to 2021, JBP has produced volumes 4 to 13 volumes with a total of 273 articles (Table 1).

Since 2012, JBP has been published online; after the previous three years, it was published non-online. Since then, from Volume 4 Number 1 to Volume 13 Number 2, JBP has published 273 articles. As shown in Table 1, there are changes in the number

Table 1. Number of JBP Articles per

No.	Volume -	Issue				Tatal
		1	2	3	4	- Total
1	4 (2012)	8	7	7	8	30
2	5 (2013)	7	7	8	8	30
3	6 (2014)	6	7	6	7	26
4	7 (2015)	7	7	7	7	28
5	8 (2016)	14	14	-	-	28
6	9 (2017)	14	14	-	-	28
7	10 (2018)	14	14	-	-	28
8	11 (2019)	10	10	-	-	20
9	12 (2020)	10	15	-	-	25
10	13 (2021)	15	15	-	-	30
	Total					273

Source: processed from jurnal.kemendagri.go.id, 2021

of editions in each publication volume, namely four editions of each volume from 2012 to 2015, as many as two editions of each volume from 2016 to 2021. Apart from that, it can also be seen the number of articles in each edition which varies; there are editions which only consist of 6 articles as in Volume 6 Number 1, as many as seven articles as in Volume 4 Number 1; as many as seven articles as in Volume 4 Number 2; a total of 10 articles in Volume 11 Number 1; as many as 14 articles in Volume 8 Number 1, and those with the highest number of articles, namely 15 articles, as in Volume 13 Number 1 and Number 2.

As a journal published by the Ministry of Home Affairs, the JBP should comprise the issues or topics related to the Ministry of Home Affairs function, among others, central-local relations, local government and development, local politics, and village government. Yet, the JBP did not specifically publish the thematic editions, resulting in difficulties in identifying the varieties of the content of its articles. So, there is a need to figure out the whole picture of the JBP topics and, accordingly, their research trends.

This study analyzes all articles in the journal for the last ten years (2012–2021) by applying a bibliometric analysis. The main purpose of this study is to have a comprehensive description of the journal's features. This study also identified key issues regarding a citation as the part of the reference included within the main body of an article (Shibly, 2016). Function as a reference to a source citation; accordingly, citation analysis is appropriate to find documents with a similar meaning (Gipp, 2014). Moreover, this study intends to see the trend of articles published in Jurnal Bina Praja through co-authorship dan cooccurrence analysis by describing the citation trend, most cited articles, top productive author, and most collaborated author, most frequently keyword appeared, the newest, and the densest keyword of the journal.

2. Methods

This study uses two ways to collect data. First, manually download all articles in the Jurnal Bina Praja on the website https://jurnal.kemendagri.go.id. Data downloaded in pdf form. Second, search through publish or perish (PoP). The use of PoP is based on the consideration that PoP is a software program designed primarily to calculate citation metrics for various purposes (De Bellis, 2011) and is understood as a term that describes the pressure for academics to publish their writings as a condition of obtaining employment and promotions (Moosa, 2018). This PoP is an application that only provides information on the articles being searched for and not on providing the articles. There is some information obtained from this PoP, namely cites, citation per year, rank, author, title, year, publication, publisher, type of document, citation metrics, and paper details. This information will be stored in a Research Information Systems (RIS) file. RIS is a data exchange format used by various reference managers, including those used in PoP (Adams, 2021). In order to see the completeness of metadata from articles that have been downloaded manually or via PoP, data is collected in the

Mendeley application. Mendeley is an automated reference and metadata extraction application that can be operated through the Mendeley Desktop and social networks and academic reference search engines that can be used through the Mendeley Web (Patak & Akib, 2015) or also understood as a free reference manager that can support to manage references and research data ("About Mendeley," n.d.). Completeness of Jurnal Bina Praja article metadata at Mendeley consists of the type of document, title, author, name of the journal, publication year, volume, issue, pages of the article in the journal, abstract, author keywords, catalog IDs in the form of DOI and ISSN. After that, the data were collected in the form of a RIS file for analysis.

The study focuses on JBP publications between 2012 and 2021, covering 273 articles. The analysis in this study was carried out in the form of bibliometric analysis with the VOSviewer application. The use of Bibliometric analysis in this study is because such analysis can construct structural images of scientific fields (Zupic & Cater, 2015). In addition, it can analyze several scientific writings based on certain criteria and several citations relating to those writings (Gingras, 2016). At the same time, the bibliometric analysis also verifies bodies of knowledge within and across disciplines, one of which is citation analysis making citation patterns within a body of literature as a focus of its quantitative assessment (Holden et al., 2005). The use of the VOS viewer application is based on the understanding that VOSviewer can be used to create maps based on network data and to visualize and explore those maps. Having done it, VOSviewer results in data visualization differentiated into maps based on network data and maps exploration as well (van Eck & Waltman, 2020). The visualization displayed in VOSviewer is based on the type of analysis, namely coauthorship, and co-occurrence. Analysis of co-authorship network is applied to find out and to gauge collaboration between authors, institutions, or countries (Bender et al., 2015). Accordingly, co-authorship can depict the amount of collaboration between authors' organizations and countries. Therefore, co-authorship effects synergistic results, and in turn, it tends to drive novelty and better quality of scientific research (Abdullah & Naved Khan, 2021).

Co-authorship visualization will show who the authors collaborate within publishing articles in this Jurnal Bina Praja. Furthermore, from co-occurrence, network, overlay, and density visualization will be displayed based on the keywords that appear in the author keywords of each article. From this visualization, it will be seen who the most productive author in the Jurnal Bina Praja, who is the author who collaborates in writing articles, the most cited articles is, the most frequently occurring keywords in the Jurnal Bina Praja, keywords based on overlay and word density. the key used

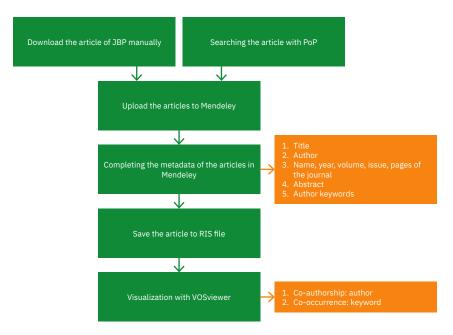


Figure 1. Data Collection and Analysis

in the Jurnal Bina Praja. Along with it, analytical network maps of co-occurrence of keywords were generated in order to visualize the main concepts in the literature and their possible evolutions or inter-relationships (Sepasgozar et al., 2020). The steps of data collection and analysis of this study are presented in Figure 1.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Article and Citation Trend of Jurnal Bina Praja

The results of bibliometric analysis on the JBP database for 2012 and 2021 were presented in this section. JBP published 273 articles during that period until Volume 13 Number 2, 2021. Figure 2 displays the number of articles published yearly.



Figure 2. The Number of Articles Published Yearly

Source: processed from jurnal.kemendagri.go.id, 2021

The average number of articles published by the Jurnal Bina Praja from 2012-Volume 13 Number 2, 2021 is 27 articles (Figure 2). Over time, the number of article citations has risen in the last six years. One of these tendencies is that the Jurnal Bina Praja is one of the 2nd ranked accredited journals in 2016-2020 and 2020-2024. This increase in ranking tends to be accompanied by a hike in the number of articles handed to JBP, with benefits related to, among other things, promotions or ranks for certain functional positions.

From 2012 to 2020, the average citation of Jurnal Bina Praja articles was 29.5 citations. The highest number of citations was in 2020, namely 266 citations, followed by 2019 with 162 citations. In 2018, there were 144 citations and 84 citations in 2017. Meanwhile, between 2012 and 2016, the number of citations is below 12.

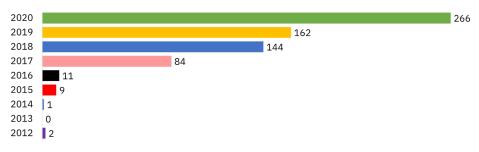


Figure 3. The Number of Citation Published per Year

Source: sinta.kemdikbud.go.id, 2021

3.2. Most Cited Article of Jurnal Bina Praja

Most cited article published in Jurnal Bina Praia is presented in Table 2.

Of the 273 articles published in the Jurnal Bina Praja, Table 2 shows the 15 articles with the most citations, namely Saksono, 2012; Kartika, 2012; Simanjuntak, 2015; Mulyadi, 2015; Sidauruk, 2013; Tambunan, 2012; Aminah, 2015; Hamudy, 2015; Huda & Yunas, 2016; and Surminah, 2013; Azwar, et al., 2018; Bachrein, 2012; Suharyanto & Sofianto, 2012; Subarna, 2012, Rahman, 2013. First, an article discusses the existence

Table 2. Most Cited Articles

Total Citation	Author(s)	Title	Year	Year Since Published
70	Saksono H.	"Creative Economy: New Talents for Regional Competitiveness Triggers"	2012	10
58	Kartika R. S.	"Participation in Managing Allocation Fund Village (ADD) Tegeswetan Village and Village Jangkrikan District Kepil Wonosobo"	2012	10
46	Simanjuntak K. M.	"Policy Implementation Decentralization Government in Indonesia"	2015	6
40	Mulyadi M.	"Social Change Agricultural Community Society Community Development Industry in the District Tamalate Makassar"	2015	6
27	Tambunan T. T. H.	"The Role of Micro and Small Enterprise in Regional Poverty Alleviation"	2012	10
26	Sidauruk R.	"Enhancing the Role of Local Government Creative Economy Development in Order in West Java Province"	2013	9
25	Aminah S.	"Improving Land Dry Farmer Capacity Toward Adequate Food Security"	2015	6
24	Hamudy M. I. A.	"Worth the Effort to Achieve the City of Children in Surakarta and Makassar"	2015	6
21	Huda M. & Yunas N. S.	"The Development of e-Government System in Indonesia"	2016	5
20	Surminah I.	"Pattern of Cooperation with User Research Institute in Management Research"	2013	9
19	Azwar, W. et al.	"Nagari Minangkabau: The Study of Indigenous Institutions in West Sumatra, Indonesia"	2018	4
19	Bachrein, S.	"Cikapundung River Basin (DAS) Development: Diagnostic Area"	2012	10
17	Suharyanto & Sofianto, A.	"Innovative Model of Integrated Rural Development in Central Java"	2012	10
15	Subarna, T.	"Poverty and Non-Food Spending Analysis of Population in West Java"	2012	10
15	Rahman, A.	"Behavior in The Household Waste Management (Case Study in The Village Market Sarolangun)"	2013	9

Source: Google Scholar with PoP, 2021

of the creative economy, which the local government has not recognized as a new talent in encouraging regional competitiveness in the form of added economic value (Saksono, 2012). Second, an article that discusses the management of village fund allocations is seen from the very good level of participation of the people of Tegeswetan and Jangkrikan Villages, starting from planning, implementation, and supervision. Active district and village governments support this, community awareness in village development activities also emerge from each individual, accountability transparency from the village government, community activity in supervising the implementation of ADD, but on the other hand, the limited ADD funds have an impact on needs. Not all communities can be fulfilled, which inhibits community participation (Kartika, 2012).

Third, this article, with 46 citations, discusses how decentralized policies are implemented incorrectly, affecting an unfulfilled expectation. Instead of increasing benefits for the whole locality, the implementation of decentralization policies has benefited local elites and rulers, increasing local as well (Simanjuntak, 2015). Fourth, the four articles focus on the forms of social change that develop along with the process of community changes, namely from agrarian to industrial one, in community development in the Tamalate District, Makassar City, which can be seen from the conversion of agricultural land into housing, where most of the Template District area has now turned into a residential area (Mulyadi, 2015). Fifth, an article that discusses the existence of MSEs, which is one way to reduce poverty, but its performance depends on local factors and MSE constraints in each province (Tambunan, 2012). Fifth, an article discusses the existence of MSEs, which is one way to reduce poverty, but its performance depends on local factors and MSE constraints in each province (Sidauruk, 2013).

Seventh, the article focuses on providing policy recommendations to increase the capacity of small farmers in promoting food security by increasing farmers' skills in participatory methods and enhancing the role of facilitators and researchers in empowering farmers. Besides, farmers' capacity also can be done through enlarging farmers' access to related resources and markets, resulting in improved coordination between government institutions and stakeholders (Aminah, 2015). Furthermore, the article discussed begins with the lack of attention from local governments in Surakarta and Makassar in terms of taking care of children. Several efforts have been made in Surakarta to provide child-friendly health centers and other special services for children (Hamudy, 2015). Furthermore, the implementation of e-government in Indonesia still needs a lot of strengthening, namely in terms of technological resources and human resources through the development of a digital society in Indonesia, which can develop a better system and accelerate the country's economy. In addition, commitment and leadership are the most important factors in this development (Huda & Yunas, 2016). The last, an article that focuses on the pattern of cooperation formed by the Research Institute for Sweetener Crops and Fibers in dealing with the efforts to better product quality and competitiveness and to enhance business network (Surminah, 2013).

Next, an article discussed the Nagari government system as the social system of the Minangkabau indigenous people, which is a blend of state, custom, and religion that is combined in the framework of the Tigo Sajarangan furnace, Tali Tigo Sapilin, government, Niniek Mamak, and Ulama. The social system that emerged from the natural wisdom of "reading," as the strength of the Minangkabau community, made Nagari one of the regions in Indonesia that the Dutch referred to as the "Small Republic" (Azwar et al., 2018). Therefore, an article focused on watershed development through several priority activities, including law enforcement, technology, micro-hydro, facilities, empowerment, services, reforestation, training, partnership facilitation, and revitalization (Bachrein, 2012). Thus, an article which explained the Innovative Model of Integrated Rural Development in Central Java by prioritizing synchronization between sectors and actors and promoting innovation in various fields as a technique; Prerequisites for innovative integrated village development and roles that need to be carried out by each related party in village development (Suharyanto & Sofianto, 2012). Later, an article mentioned Poverty and Non-Food Spending of Population in West Java by measuring the level of welfare and strategies for overcoming the poor through a productive economic culture, increasing understanding regarding the causes of poverty (Subarna, 2012). The last, The article described Behavior in The Household Waste Management is considered not good in the application of reducing, reusing, recycle (3R) due to the absence of garbage pickers not arriving at home, and the absence of TPS in the community's household environment (Rahman, 2013).

3.3. Most Productive Author and Collaboration among Authors of Jurnal Bina Praja

Three hundred thirty-seven authors contributed to Jurnal Bina Praja during these ten years from 2012-volume 13 Number 2, 2021. The most productive authors are considered regarding the amount of her or his articles published in the Jurnal Bina Praja (Table 3).

Table 3. Most Productive Authors

Author	Documents	Year of Published
Hamudy, M. I. A.	9	2013, 2014, 2015, 2015, 2016, 2018, 2019, 2019, 2020
Putra, I. R. A. S.	7	2012, 2013, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2020, 2021
Halik, A.	6	2014, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2016, 2018
Gunawan	5	2012, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015
Narutomo, T.	5	2012, 2012, 2014, 2017, 2019
Saksono, H.	4	2012, 2013, 2020, 2021
Nadeak, H.	4	2012, 2014, 2014, 2015
Aminah, S.	4	2015, 2016, 2018, 2020
Kartika, R. S.	4	2012, 2013, 2016, 2017
Pulungan, M. S.	4	2013, 2014, 2014, 2015

Source: Processed from Jurnal Bina Praja, 2021

The most productive author is Hamudy, with several publications of 9 documents. When viewed from the year of publication in the Jurnal Bina Praja, it is carried out almost every year, even in the same year, with a different issue number. Furthermore, at the lower level, Putra with the number of publications of 7 articles, Halik with the number of publications of 6 articles, two authors, namely Gunawan and Narutomo, with the same number of publications of 5 articles, and five other authors with the number of publications of 4 articles. Therefore, Collaboration between authors can be seen from co-authorship based on Total link strength on VOSviewer (Figure 4).

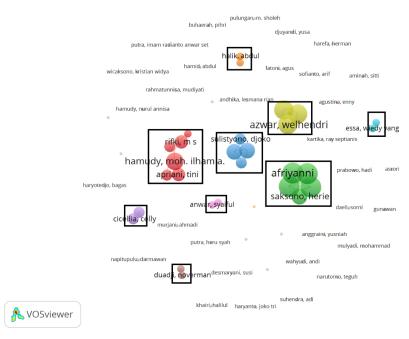


Figure 4. Collaboration Among Authors

Source: Processed from VOSviewer, 2021

A node indicates collaboration between authors. The greater the author's total link strength, the larger the node size will be. This means that more and more authors collaborate with other authors. Cluster I is marked red, consisting of 6 authors, namely Apriani, Ferza, Hamudy, Rifky, Sidauruk, and Silvana. Cluster 2 is marked green color containing five authors, namely Afriyanni, Fitri, Manoby, Pranasari, and Saksono. Cluster three, indicated by blue, includes four authors, namely Hadi, Nadeak, Nuryadin, and Sulistyono. Cluster 4 with yellow color comprises three authors, namely Azwar, Muliono, and Permatasari. Cluster 5, with purple color, contains two authors, namely Cicelia and Sunaryo. Cluster 6 with turquoise color consists of 2 authors, Essa and Nurfindarti. Cluster 7, indicated by orange color, consists of 2 authors, namely Halik, and Sipahuntar. Cluster 8 with brown color contains two authors, Duadji and Tresiana. Lastly, Cluster 9 is marked by pink color and consists of 2 authors, namely Anwar, and Wirawan.

From that mapping, the author who collaborates the most in publications in the Jurnal Bina Praja can be seen from Table 4. Afriyani, Fitri, Wanoby, and Pranasari with total link strength are 7 link strength. Therefore, Azwar, Muliono, and Permatasari have six total link strengths, Hamudy has five total link strengths, and Saksono has four. This shows that the number of collaborations between these authors with other authors is as much as the total link strength.

Table 4. Most Collaborated Author

Author	Total Link Strength
Afriyanni	7
Fitri, S. E.	7
Manoby, W. M.	7
Pranasari, M. A.	7
Azwar, W.	6
Muliono, M.	6
Permatasari, Y.	6
Hamudy, M. I. A.	5
Saksono, H.	4
Hadi, A.	4

Source: Processed from VOSviewer, 2021

3.4. Most Frequently Keyword Occurred in Jurnal Bina Praja

Most frequently, keywords that occurred are seen from the number of occurrences of each keyword that appears. There are 832 keywords; 115 meet the threshold with a minimum number of co-occurrences of a keyword is two (Figure 5). Co-occurrence is used to know the direction and emphasis of article topics which shows the degree of closeness between the words and concepts they contain, as well (Hallinger & Kovačević, 2019).

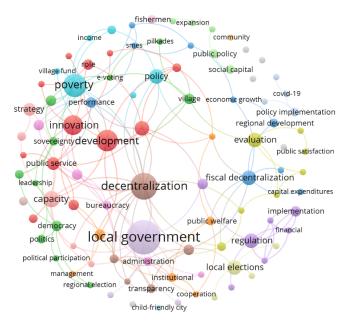


Figure 5. Network Visualization of Keywords

VOSviewer

Source: VOSviewer, 2021

Figure 5 shows there are 98 items in the network visualization, divided into 23 clusters. Cluster 1 contains collaboration, community empowerment, development, e-government, government, potential, public service, regional innovation, role, strengthening, and tourism village. Cluster 2 consists of democracy, e-voting, leadership, Nagari, village head election, political participation, politics, regional election, sovereignty, village, and welfare. Cluster 3 encloses capital expenditures, economic growth, fiscal decentralization, infrastructure, performance, productivity, quadrant method, regional development, and SMEs. Cluster 4 contains deconcentration, evaluation, public satisfaction, quality, regional autonomy, swot analysis, and synergy. Cluster 5 consists of a civil servant, creative economy, financial, implementation,

networking, regulation, and simda. Cluster 6 encloses human rights, income, internalization, policy, poverty, and village fund. Cluster 7 includes cooperation, human resources, institutions, management, poverty alleviation, and public welfare. Cluster 8 consists of accountability, authority, corruption, decentralization, and transparency. Cluster 9 contains administration, bureaucracy, empowerment, participation, and village development. Cluster 10 contains capacity, local finance, parking taxes, research and development, and strategy—cluster 11consists of ethnicity, expansion, public policy, social capital, and traditional markets. Cluster 12 includes collaborative governance, COVID-19, policy implementation, and population administration.

Cluster 13 contains deputy local leaders, local elections, money politics, and political parties. Cluster 14 consists of local government, stakeholders, and supervision. Finally, cluster between 15 and 23 consists of 1 item: child-friendly city, community, effectiveness, fisherman, licensing, motivation, service, social science, and technology.

Ten keywords appear the most from several filtered keywords, as presented in Table 5. The most frequently occurring keyword based on the results of network visualization is local government, with 18 occurrences. Decentralization is 13 occurrences; poverty is ten occurrences; innovation is ten occurrences, nine occurrences, seven occurrences capacity, and six occurrences in the keywords namely policy, regulation, government, and fiscal decentralization. This number of occurrences means that this keyword appears as many times as the number of occurrences found in the title, abstract, and author keyword of the articles. However, judging from the total link strength policy is, the highest total link strength, namely 26 meanwhile local government only 19 link strength.

Table 5. Top 10 Keywords That Appear the Most

Keyword	Occurrences	Total Link Strength
Local Government	18	19
Decentralization	13	25
Poverty	11	14
Development	10	12
Innovation	9	7
Capacity	7	14
Policy	6	26
Regulation	6	11
Government	6	9
Fiscal Decentralization	6	8

Source: Processed from VOSviewer, 2021

3.5. Latest Keyword in Jurnal Bina Praja

Figure 6 shows overlay visualization, which shows the time of publication of the keyword. This visualization is divided into two categories that aim to determine which keywords have appeared the most in the last three years. The first category is from 2019 to 2021 containing democracy, e-voting, nagari, political participation, sovereignty, capital expenditures, fiscal decentralization, public satisfaction, regional autonomy, village fund, collaborative governance, COVID-19, population administration, deputy local leaders, local elections, money politics, political parties. Therefore, another category is from 2012 to 2018 includes collaboration, community development, development, e-government, government, innovation, potential, public service, regional innovation, role, strengthening, tourism village, leadership, village head election, politics, regional election, village, welfare, economic growth, infrastructure, performance, productivity, quadrant method, regional development, SMEs. Deconcentration, evaluation, quality, swot analysis, synergy, civil servant, creative economy, financial, implementation, networking, regulation, simda. human rights, income, internalization, policy, poverty, cooperation, human resource, institution, management, poverty alleviation, public welfare accountability,

authority, corruption, decentralization, transparency, administration, bureaucracy, empowerment, participation, village development, capacity, local finance, parking taxes, research and development, strategy, ethnicity, expansion, public policy, social capital, traditional markets, policy implementation, local government, stakeholders, supervision, child-friendly city, community, effectiveness, fisherman, licensing, motivation, service, social science, and technology.

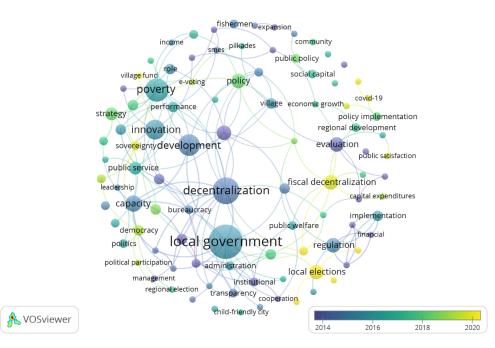


Figure 6. Overlay Visualization of Keywords

Source: VOSviewer, 2021

3.6. Most Density Keyword in Jurnal Bina Praja

Figure 7 presents the density visualization based on the total link strength of the keyword. First, weigh more than two occurrences contain local government, decentralization, poverty, development, innovation, capacity, policy, regulation, government, Fiscal decentralization, evaluation, local elections, public service, strategy, implementation, accountability, human resource, democracy, participant, village, welfare, performance, empowerment, civil servant, regional innovation, role, authority, institutional, potential sovereignty, transparency, public policy, public welfare, regional autonomy, bureaucracy, human rights, Nagari, research and development, administration, policy implementation, politics, regional development, social capital, e-government, effectiveness, and fisherman.

Second, the keyword which weight consists of 2 occurrences, namely financial, local finance, networking, parking taxes, simda, poverty alleviation, public satisfaction, cooperation, corruption, e-voting, deconcentration, economic growth, infrastructure, political participation, productivity, regional election, SMS, synergy, village fund, COVID-19 expansion, income, internationalization, leadership, village head election, political parties, quality, social science, strengthening, swot analysis, tourism village, traditional markets, village development, capital expenditures, child-friendly city, collaboration, collaborative governance, community empowerment, creative empowerment, creative economy, deputy local leader, ethnicity, management, money politics, population administration, quadrant method, service, stakeholders, supervision, community, licensing, motivation, technology.

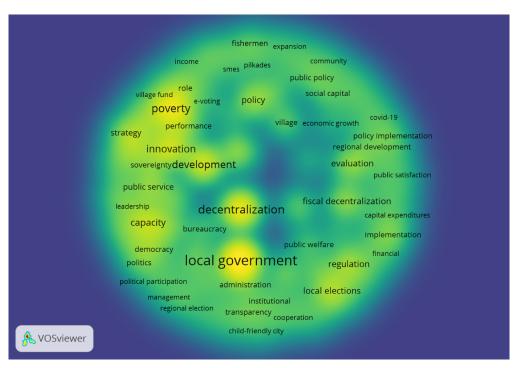


Figure 7. Density Visualization of Keywords

Source: VOSviewer, 2021

4. Conclusion

The Ministry of Home Affairs manages Jurnal Bina Praja accredited with Sinta 2. There are 273 articles published online in Jurnal Bina Praja from 2012 volume 4 number 1 to 2021 volume 13 number 2. Based on this mapping, there has been a significant increase in citations since 2017–2020. The year 2020 was when this journal obtained the highest number of citations, namely 266, compared to the previous year, which was only 162 citations. The most cited article was the one written by Saksono in 2012 entitled "Creative Economy: New Talents for Regional Competitiveness Triggers."

The most productive author is Hamudy, with several publications of 9 documents. Regarding collaboration between authors, as seen from co-authorship based on total link strengths, there are 9 clusters, and the most collaborated author with seven total link strengths, namely Afriyani, Fitri, Manoby, and Pranasari. According to the network visualization, the most frequent keyword in Jurnal Bina Praja is the local government, with 18 occurrences. COVID-19 was the latest keyword in the Jurnal Bina Praja in 2021. This journal's local government is the densest keyword, followed by decentralization, poverty, development, and innovation. From this profiling, we can find out the scope of the substance of the article relating to the mission of the Ministry of Home Affairs (facilitation and empowerment of local governments; aspects of general governance; local government capacity and performance); 2) affirmation of JBP's mission as a publication forum for Ministry of Home Affairs policies: the intensity of its achievements so far; 3) direction of JBP consolidation and development going forward.

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