



Bibliometric Analyze: Development of Research Publication on "General Elections In Indonesia"

Ami Afriyani

Padjadjaran University, Indonesia
ami19002@mail.unpad.ac.id

Idah Wahidah

Bandung Sunan Gunung Djati State Islamic University, Indonesia
iddah@uinsgd.ac.id

Muhammad Taufiq Hatta Wibowo

Al-Ghifari University, Indonesia
Mtaufiqhatta@unfari.ac.id

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Abstract

The general election in Indonesia is an interesting topic to discuss, including the development of its publications. In the last five years, in 2018-2022 the published articles on general elections in Indonesia have increased every year in the Dimensions index. This is related to this research which will discuss bibliometric analysis. In this study using the literature review study method, in which the author collected databases from <https://www.dimensions.ai/> which were then processed using the VosViewer tool. This study aims to see how far the development of research publications with the keyword "general elections in Indonesia" can then be used as reference material for the novelty process of future research. The results of the study show that significantly every year from 2018 to 2021 the development of general election publications in Indonesia is experiencing an increasing trend, only in 2022 it will slightly decrease. The results of the analysis using the VOS viewer show that there are 11 authors who publish. Based on keyword data, general elections in Indonesia have 7 different keyword clusters but are related to one another.

Keyword : *General election, Indonesia, publication, bibliometric analyze*

1. INTRODUCTION

One of the characteristics of a sovereign state is marked by the existence of a democratic process. Indonesia as a country that adheres to democracy, uses general elections as one of the main pillars of a people's sovereignty process aimed at accumulating the will of the people as well as being a democratic procedure for electing state or government leaders. According to (Azed, 2019) azesaid that the general election, is one of the institutions that serves as a means of conveying people's democratic rights. General elections in Indonesia have such long dynamics, 10 years after Indonesia proclaimed its independence, new elections are held under conditions that can be said to be less conducive.



In 1955, as the first year, elections were held to elect members of the DPR as constituent members through a proportional system. It was then continued in 1971, 1977, 1982, 1989, 1992, 1997 and 1999. Slightly different from the previous electoral system, in 2004 Indonesia for the first time held a general election for president and vice president who were elected directly by the people as Indonesian citizens. . In 2004, it was also the forerunner of the existence of a special body that organizes elections in Indonesia, which is now called the general election commission. Paying laws related to the holding of elections in Indonesia from the first year they were held until now have changed according to certain conditions, and most recently regarding the law governing elections is Law Number 7 of 2017.

In relation to elections, political participation determines a legitimacy by the community related to the running of the government. In elections, this political participation affects the legitimacy of the community towards the elected candidate or pair of candidates. Every community has their own preferences and interests in determining their choices in elections (Liando, 2016). So that the participation of the community is increasingly important and determines how the election and the country will be in the future. From year to year, elections increasingly show that various issues are present in the midst of a political year, various social and political dynamics are developing more rapidly. So that the new trends of this election will trigger how social processes are present in society. Of course, influenced by the various heterogeneities that exist in Indonesia, the dynamics before and after the elections that are held, especially in 2019, will become more complex.

Bibliometric analysis can also examine the interactions between science and technology; produce mapping of fields of knowledge; trace and track the development of new knowledge in a particular field; as well as an indicator in the future in providing a more competitive advantage in making strategic plans. Usually these bibliometric indicators can be calculated in a certain period of time, (usually 3-5 years) (Wahidah & Afriyani, 2022b)

In this study the author aims to see and analyze related to the development of research on elections in Indonesia from 2018 to 2022. This is intended to find out how the research issues published on the DIMENSIONS website are developing. Through a limited process of only the last 5 years, it aims to focus on before after the 2019 elections, and see how far issues have been built for the upcoming elections in 2024. To see how research trends are related to elections in Indonesia, researchers use the Vosviewer tool as a tool to facilitate analysis and data collection.

This study uses bibliometric analysis, where bibliometric analysis is knowledge obtained by evaluating published scientific research results. Bibliometric analysis can also examine the interactions between science and technology; produce mapping of fields of knowledge; trace and track the development of new knowledge in a particular field; as well as an indicator in the future in providing a more competitive advantage in making strategic plans. Usually these bibliometric indicators can be calculated within a certain time period (Wahidah & Afriyani, 2022a)



VOSviewer can be used to create author or journal maps based on citation data or to create keyword maps based on co-occurrence data (van Eck & Waltman, 2014) Research on elections in Indonesia, of course, has done a lot of research, but this research certainly has differences, where the focus of this research is to see the extent to which the development trend of research on elections in Indonesia uses bibliometric analysis with the Vosviewer tool. So that the extent of the development trend will be described with several indicators in this article. (van Est, 2019)

General Elections (Pemilu) General elections are a process aimed at selecting people to occupy positions of office. General elections are aimed at realizing democracy where the sovereignty of the people as a sovereign state. Based on the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Article 1 Paragraph 1 No. 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections is a means of people's sovereignty which is to elect members of the People's Legislative Assembly, members of the Regional Representatives Council, President and Vice President, and to elect members of the Regional People's Legislative Assembly which is carried out directly, publicly, freely, confidentially, honestly and justice in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. For countries that adhere to a democratic system, general elections are a very important element. Through general elections the people have the power to exercise state sovereignty. Indonesia as a country that adheres to a democratic system also pays special attention to the implementation of elections. Because elections are the main and important tool in implementing people's sovereignty. Quality elections are determined by the people as the holders of the highest sovereignty, so that every election in general elections always involves the people as the main element in the implementation of these elections (Hafid, 2018) There are several principles that must be met in holding elections, including:

- a. Direct People as voters have the right to vote directly in general elections according to their own wishes without any intermediaries.
- b. General Election applies to all citizens who meet the requirements, without discriminating against religion, ethnicity, race, gender, class, occupation, regionality and other social status.
- c. Free All citizens who meet the requirements as voters in general elections are free to determine who will be voted for to carry their aspirations without any pressure and coercion from anyone.
- d. Confidentiality In making their choice, voters are guaranteed the secrecy of their choice. Voters cast their votes on ballot papers without being known by other people to whom the votes are cast.
- e. Honest All parties related to the election must act and also act honestly in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations.
- f. Fair In the implementation of general election, every voter and general election participant receives the same treatment, and is free from fraud by any party.



While the purpose of organizing general elections according to Prof. Dr. Jimly Asshiddiqie consists of four, namely:

- a. To allow for an orderly transition of leadership.
- b. To allow for the replacement of officials who will represent the interests of the people in representative institutions.
- c. To carry out the principle of popular sovereignty.
- d. To implement the principle of citizens' human rights

Various types of electoral systems according to G.Y. Wolhoff, among others:

- a. Organic Election System In this organismal election system, the people are seen as a number of individuals who live together in various kinds of life associations based on genealogy (household), social layers and social institutions. Groups in society are seen as an organism consisting of organs that have a certain position and function in the totality of organisms. In other words, it is the association that has the right to vote to send its representatives to community representative bodies.
- b. Mechanical Electoral System In this mechanical electoral system, the people are seen as the same mass of individuals. Individuals are still seen as suffragists who are active in each casting one vote in each election for one representative body. In a mechanism system, political parties or organizations organize voters and political parties develop either according to a one-party, two-party or multi-party system. The mechanism election system is carried out with two elections, namely:
 - 1) District Electoral System (Single-Member Constituency) The district electoral system is an electoral system in which the territory of a country holds an election to elect representatives in parliament. The territory of the country is divided into districts or constituencies whose number is equal to the number of members of the people's representative body required to be elected. For example, the number of members of the DPR is determined to be 500 people, so the country's territory is divided into 500 districts or constituencies. The country is divided into a large number of districts and the number of representatives in the House of Representatives is determined by the number of districts. The candidate who in one district gets the most votes wins, while the votes cast a addressed to other candidates in the district is considered lost and is not taken into account again, however small the difference in defeat. This system is often used in countries that have a dual-party system such as Britain and its former colonies (America, India and Malaysia). a) Advantages of the District System:
 - 2) Due to the small size of the district, the elected representatives can be known by the district residents, so that their relationship with the district residents is closer. Thus he will be more motivated to fight for the interests of the district. Population towards the party will be more free, therefore in this kind of election the personality factor and one's personality are important factors. This system encourages the integration of political parties because there is only one seat contested in each electoral district. This will encourage the parties to set aside existing differences and enter into cooperation. Besides the tendency to form new parties that can only be contained, this system encourages simplification of parties without coercion. Maurice du Veger argues that in countries like America and England this system has



- strengthened the existence of a two-party system. Reducing parties and increasing cooperation between parties facilitates the formation of a stable government and increases national stability. The system is simple and inexpensive to set up. b) Weaknesses of the District System
- 1) This system does not take into account the existence of small parties and minority groups, especially if these groups are scattered in several districts. This system is less representative in the sense that the candidate who loses in a district loses the votes that have supported him. This means that there are a number of votes that are not taken into account at all and if there are several parties competing for power, then the number of votes lost can reach a large number. This will be considered unfair by groups who feel aggrieved.
 - 3) There is a possibility that elected representatives tend to prioritize the interests of their districts rather than national interests. Generally less effective for a heterogeneous society.
- 3) Proportional Electoral System (Multi-Member Constituency) A proportional electoral system is an electoral system in which the seats available in the central parliament to be contested in an election are distributed among the parties or political groups participating in the election in accordance with the balance of votes. obtained in the election in question. The percentage of seats in the people's representative institutions is distributed to each political party, according to the percentage of the number of votes obtained by each political party. For example, the number of valid voters in a General Election reaches 1,000,000 people. The number of seats in the people's representative body is 100 seats, meaning that for one people's representative it takes 10,000 votes. voice. The rationale for proportional thinking is the awareness to translate the spread of votes for each party according to the proportion of seats in the legislature. In this system, a region is considered as a single entity and within that region the number of seats is divided according to the number of votes obtained by the contestants nationally regardless of the distribution of the votes. The proportional system is widely used in countries that adhere to a multi-party system such as the Netherlands, Italy, Sweden, Belgium and others. Advantages of the Proportional System:
- a. Consistently turning every vote into a seat won and eliminating injustices such as a system based on a majority that discards losing votes.
 - b. Realizing the formation of candidates from political parties or groups with the same idea to be included in the list of candidates and this reduces differences in policy, ideology or leadership in society.
 - c. Able to raise the voice of the losers.
 - d. Facilitating minority parties to have representatives in parliament.
 - e. Making political parties campaign outside their regional basis.
 - f. Enables the growth and stability of policies because proportionality leads to continuity of government, voter participation and economic performance.
 - g. Allow political parties and interest groups to share power.



While the weakness of the Proportional System:

- a. This system facilitates party fragmentation and the emergence of new parties. This system does not lead to the integration of various groups in society, they tend to exacerbate existing differences and are less motivated to seek and exploit similarities. It is generally thought that this system had the effect of increasing the number of parties.
- b. The elected representatives feel more bound to the party and feel less loyal to the region that has elected them. This is because it is considered that in elections of this kind the party has a more prominent role yes rather than a person's personality. This strengthened the position of party leadership. The large number of parties makes it difficult to form a stable government, because in general they have to base themselves on a coalition of two or more parties (Martini, 2019)

2. METHOD

Literature review (also known as critical review) is a method of literature review that summarizes and evaluates a collection of writings on a particular topic (Cooray et al., 2017) A structured literature review is used to map and evaluate a literature to find out potential research gaps and know the boundaries of knowledge, usually carried out through repeated cycles to determine the appropriate search words, search for literature, then complete the analysis. Bibliometric analysis or method (bibliometrics) sometimes also referred to as scientometrics is part of the research evaluation methodology, from the various literature that has been produced, it is possible to carry out bibliometric analysis using its own method (Douglas et al., 2018)). The bibliometric method is a method of measuring literature using the *tols vos viewer* approach so that it includes the application of quantitative analysis (Cooray et al., 2017)

Bibliometric analysis is also useful for deciphering and mapping scientific knowledge cumulatively with nuances of field evolution by understanding large and unstructured data volumes in a rigorous manner. Therefore, a well-conducted bibliometric study can build a solid foundation for advancing a new field and meaningful ways- it enables and empowers researchers or writers to be able to:

1. Get a one-stop review,
2. Identify knowledge gaps,
3. Obtaining new ideas for investigations, and
4. Positioning their intended contribution to the field.

Despite its advantages, bibliometric analysis remains relatively new to business research, and in many cases its applications do not fully exploit its potential. This occurs when a bibliometric study relies on a limited set of bibliometric data and techniques and provides them with only a piecemeal understanding of the area under study (eg, performance analysis without mapping science — for example, Brown, Park, & Pitt, 2020).

The bibliometric methodology includes the application of both quantitative and qualitative techniques, which cover various types of research citations into bibliometric data. Early discussion



of bibliometrics began in the 1950s (Loet Leydesdorff a, 2012) which shows that methodological bibliometrics is not new. However, bibliometrics analysis is quite recent, as seen by its growth in “business, management, and accounting”, “economics, econometrics, and finance”, and “social sciences” on Scopus using “bibliom*” as a key word. in "article title, abstract, and keywords". In particular, publications using bibliometrics have grown over the years, with an average annual increase in the number of publications in the last decade, which can be attributed to the growth of scientific research itself. It should be noted that the emergence of scientific databases such as Scopus and the Web of Science have made the acquisition of large volumes of bibliometric data relatively easy, and bibliometric software such as Gephi, Leximancer, and VOSviewer enable the analysis of such data in a highly pragmatic way, thereby increasing scientific interest in analysis. recent bibliometrics.

In information that is available routinely and can be derived after the publication of scientific papers without assuming the availability of additional information such as usage and citations Co-word analysis is used to calculate the number of keywords from a research document that appear simultaneously in the article under study. These keywords are determined by the author. The more keywords appear in a prede (Behnam Fahimnia, Joseph Sarkis, 2015) termed group of documents, the stronger the relationship between these documents (Chen, 2013). A co-word analysis map of keywords is a map based on co-occurrence, important or unique terms contained in the article and you can see the title or abstract. This term is obtained from an analysis of the subject representing a concept (Putera et al., 2020)

In Indonesia, bibliometric analysis has become well-known and has become a new issue where researchers have published many articles using bibliometric techniques in all scientific fields. Especially in the social and political sciences, of course, this is a new trend where this bibliometric tries to analyze how abstract keywords and quotations are made into novelty and novelty in the dynamic social field. In this case, of course, the study of social sciences and political science brings out how researchers continue to innovate on various issues that continue to develop so that their writing has novelty. As in this article, where to see the development trend of research on elections in Indonesia publication of various relevant articles indexed in the "DIMENSSION" field of study on “General Elections In Indonesia” as keywords used to retrieve data from <https://www.dimensions.ai/>. the reason the author uses dimensions as a keyword search database that will be used as data mining for this analysis is because dimession besides indexing also has quite a lot of databases and is relevant to the keywords that will be used in this research. A search for data mining using the keyword "General Elections in Indonesia" from 2018-2022 resulted in 4689 articles.

Then the authors carry out limitations based on the year of publication, from 2018-2022, resulting in a total of 2939 articles, based on the type of article, subject area and access type which produces 82 articles that are considered relevant. However, in the discussion later, the researcher will try to analyze based on kerwords and abstracts. For international publication development trends with Keyword Public Service analyzed using VosViewer tools. Before using the Vosviewer tools, the author created a database by importing the "MENDELEY" application which will help make the database

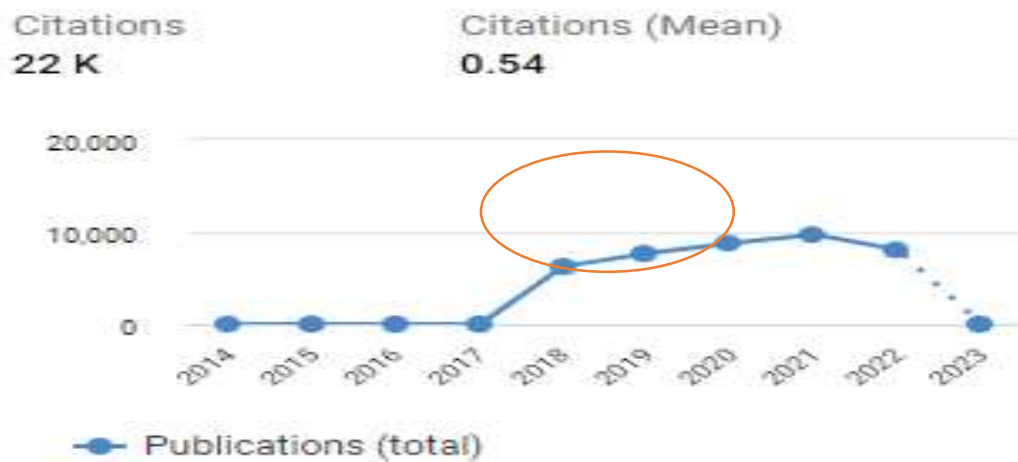


easier to use in the Vosviewer application with the RIS format. The following is the bibliometric analysis process flow using Vosviewer tools in this study as follows:

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The development of research using the keywords "General Elections in Indonesia from 2018-2022" or during the last five years presented through the "index dimension" data base consists of several main points of discussion, the first of which the author will present the results of the analysis based on the number of trends related to The results of the articles published annually consist of the following:

Figure 1. Publication progress regarding general elections in Indonesia 2018-2022



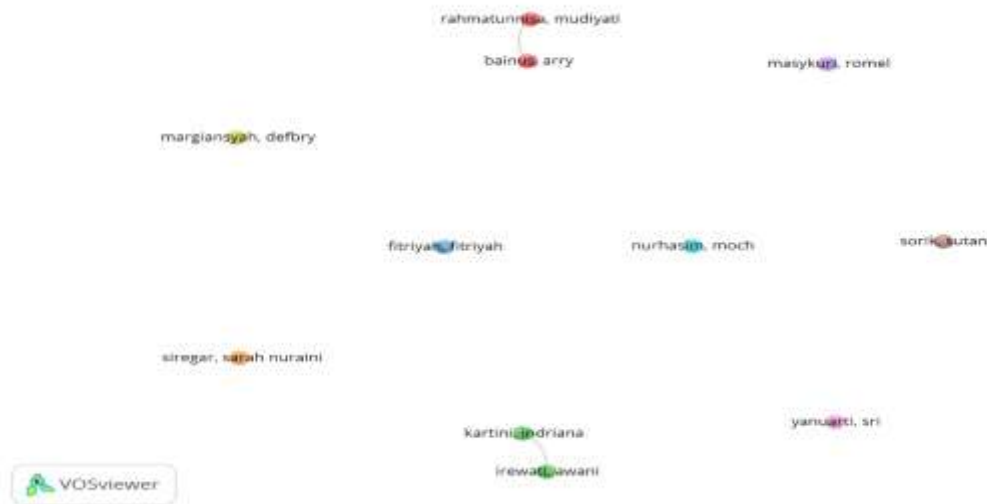
Source : <https://www.dimensions.ai/>

Based on the picture above, it can be analyzed that research developments regarding "general elections in Indonesia" continue to experience an increase, but only in 2022 there will be a slight decrease in publications related to general elections. Over the past five years, the people's democratic party has always presented various dynamics that have occurred, but in this study the authors found several findings that several publications published in "Dimension" had a trend that tended to always increase. This is proven that indeed from the last five years only 1 year has had a downward trend. If analyzed in 2022 it is not an event where general elections will take place, but will occur in 2018 and 2019. In 2018 regional elections or regional elections were held simultaneously in several regions, then in 2019, simultaneous elections for the President and vice president, DPD members, PROVINCIAL DPD, DPR, PROVINCIAL DPRD AND REGENCY/CITY DPRD. The relevance of this is that the number of studies, if elections are held at the central or regional level that year, will also trigger a number of publications regarding the system and dynamics of general elections in Indonesia.



Then the development of publications related to general elections in Indonesia is also presented by the author in the form of trend results over the last five years. The following are the results of the author's bibliometric analysis related to general elections in Indonesia:

Figure 2. the Development of the Author During The 2018-2022 Period Regarding General Elections in Indonesia



Source : <https://www.dimensions.ai/> Processed using Vos Viewer

Based on the results of data analysis using the Vos Viewer application, it can be concluded that the development of research publications regarding general elections in Indonesia during the 2018-2022 period in the last five years, there are authors who consistently write about elections in Indonesia as follows:

Table 1. Verify Selected Authors

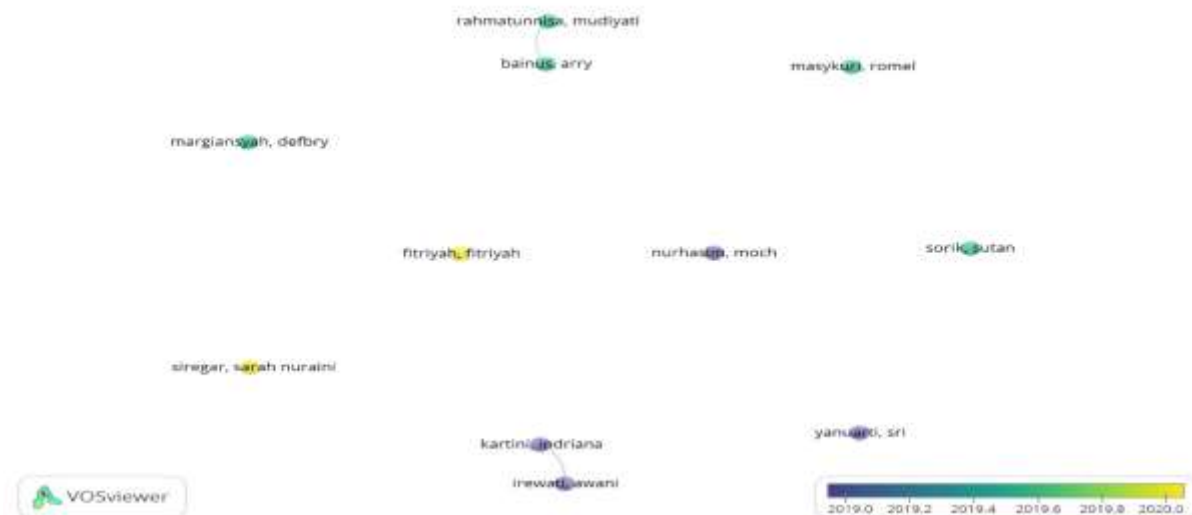
Author	Document	Total link strength
Bainus, Ary	2	1
Irewaty, Awani	2	1
Kertini , Indriana	2	1
Rahmatunnisa, Mudi	2	1
Fitriyah, Fitriyah	2	0
Margiansyah, Defbry	2	0
Masyikuri, Romel	2	0
Nurhasim, Moch	2	0
Siregar, Sarah Nuraini	2	0
Sorik, Sutan	2	0
Yanuarti, Sri	2	0

Source : <https://www.dimensions.ai/> Processed using Vos Viewer



Based on table 1 above, it can be concluded that there are 11 authors with the theme of general elections in Indonesia who have 2 article documents and have different link strengths. There are 4 authors who have 1 link strength which means there is a link between authors, this link strength can be seen by the pattern of lines that connect one author to another. Can be seen from the picture as follows:

Figure 3. Network And Overlay Visualization



Source : <https://www.dimensions.ai/>/ Rocessed Using Vos Viewer

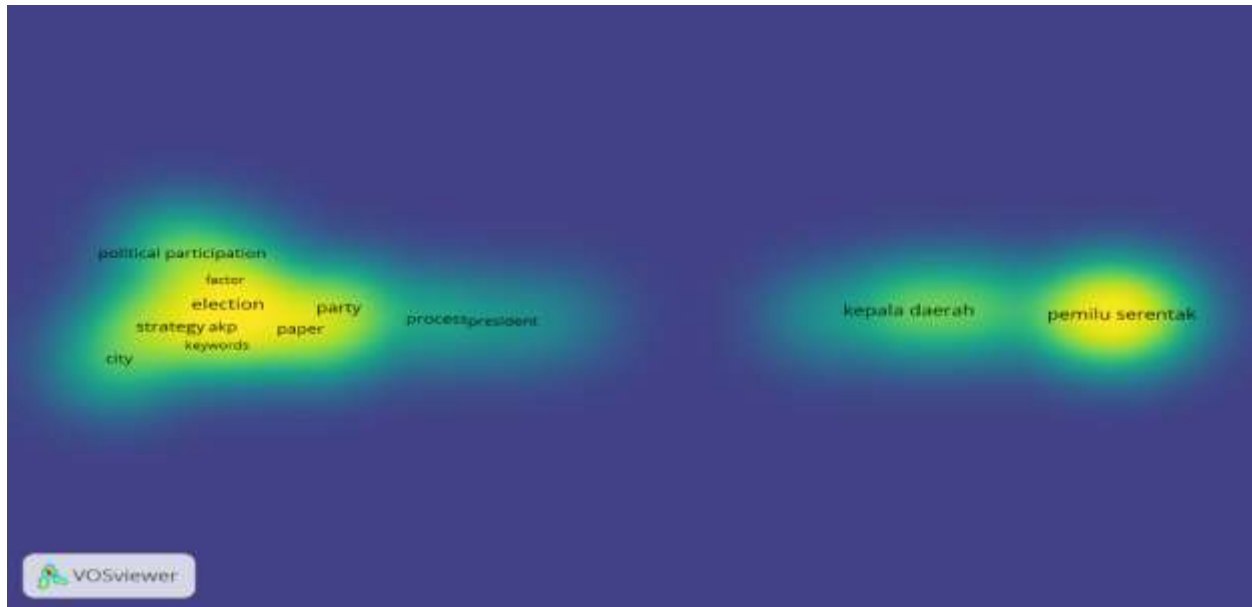
In addition, from the author, it can be seen that there are 9 research clusters. There are four authors who have a network with a total of 1 link strength including Rahmatunnisa, Mudiyanti with Bainus, ary then Kartini, Indriana with Irewati, Awani. Of the 11 authors, publications were carried out in 2019 and 2020 as shown in the image above. This research article will also analyze the title and abstract which will show how the keywords are embedded in the development of research on general elections in Indonesia. It will also explain how the keywords or issues that have been published a lot and which are still minimally published, so that the aim is to provide information related to the issue for further research so that it has novelty from previous research based on the results of the Vos Viewer.

Analysis of the development of publications based on the keyword "General Elections in Indonesia" produces 7 clusters. The cluster has various keywords covering the scope of general elections in Indonesia. For example, cluster 1 has keywords regarding simultaneous elections and regional elections, then cluster 2 deals with political participation, cluster 3 deals with process, president and election. Cluster 4 regarding party, paper, AKP, City. Cluster 5 is about keywords, cluster 6 is about factors and cluster 7 is about participations. From these several keywords, the results of the analysis show that clusters with the keywords "simultaneous elections and election are keywords that have been of great interest to writers for research. However, there are also keywords that have been minimally researched and published, namely "Election and presidential processes" which are still of



little interest to many researchers. Figure 4 : The following is a picture of the results of the analysis related to research on general election publications in Indonesia as follows:

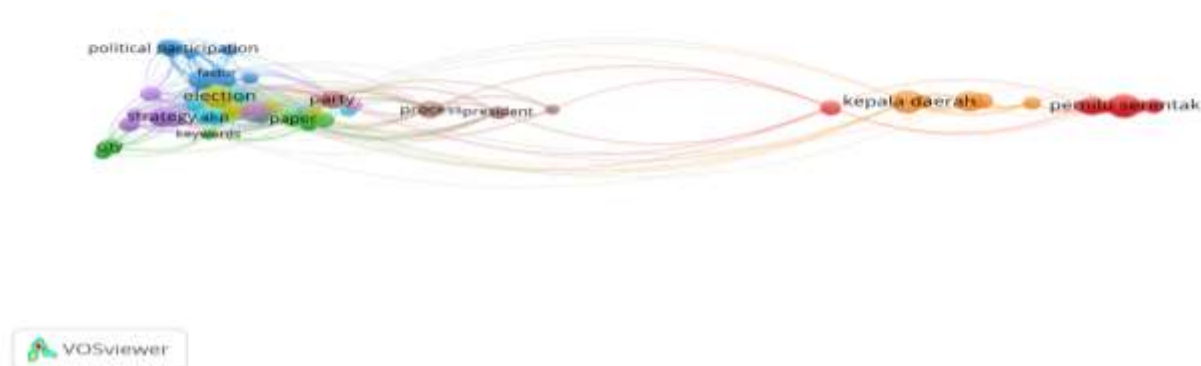
Figure 4. Keyword Visualization Results Regarding General Elections In Indonesia 2018-2022



Source: <https://www.dimensions.ai/> rocessed using Vos Viewer

Then the results of analysis based on keywords are also presented in the form of a network where this illustrates the linkages between keywords from various clusters which shows that the linkages of these keywords will form a single unit of keywords that become dominant or keywords that still form a small unified network. The following is the result of the analysis:

Figurer 5. Network Visualization Co-Occurance Keyword



Source : <https://www.dimensions.ai/> Processed using Vos Viewer



4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion of the development of research publications regarding general elections in Indonesia in the last five years 2018-2022, significant results have been obtained from various relevant sources, taken from the dimension indexing database, showing that research on general elections is still an interesting issue in Indonesia. to be analyzed. This is based on the results of an analysis using the vos viewer in the last five years, general elections in Indonesia have had a trend of increasing publications. Of the selected articles, there were only 82 articles considered relevant by the authors which were then used as data mining for further analysis using the Vos Viewer tool.

Based on the results of Vosviewer's analysis, there are 11 authors who have a trend link and are dominant in conducting research and publications regarding general elections. Of the 11 authors, 9 different clusters were generated, where this cluster only placed 4 authors who had a network. Other results show that based on the keyword "general elections in Indonesia" there are many studies that have keywords related to general elections, but what dominates in this research is related to simultaneous general elections and election. These two keywords become dominant where many researchers discuss or analyze these two keywords. However, it is different from the election process and the keyword president is a very minimal keyword in research and publications in the 2018-2022 period.

The conclusions that can be drawn based on the results of the analysis using the Vosviewer tool show that research developments related to general elections in Indonesia have actually tended to increase and are numerous, but it needs to be input that the need for new innovations is related to themes or keywords regarding general elections in Indonesia. It is hoped that the writing of this article will be a form of recommendation for further research so that it will produce novelty novelty for research to be carried out in the future. The author suggests that writing this article needs to be developed more broadly, so that it will provide a more comprehensive study.

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