



Bibliometrics analysis of regional autonomy problem in Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

This article looks for the relationship between studies on the problem of regional autonomy in Indonesia. The author used VOSviewer to process the Scopus index journal data as well as to map the most common and most popular focus themes. The results showed that in the last few years, the highest number of publications with 33 articles in 2019, and 23 articles in 2020 were issued. Over the last few years, the comparison of the trends is still dominated by Indonesia, which has 131 articles published in the Scopus database. Australia is in second place with 27 published articles, followed by Singapore with 15 articles. VOSviewer analysis map classifies the most prominent nodes, so the most significant influence is environmental management. The drawback of this research is that the data source is only obtained from previous research. Further research should be conducted to obtain the accuracy of future research results.

I. INTRODUCTION

This study aims to see research trends on regional autonomy issues in Indonesia. Local governments are considered more familiar with their respective regions; regional autonomy is intended to give them the authority to manage their territories, including in the economic field (Ristanti & Handoyo, 2017). The early history of regional autonomy began in 1948 with the issuance of Law No-22/ 1948, which focused on regulating the democratic structure of provincial government (Safitri, 2016). Then the substance of the legislation on decentralization and regional

autonomy was changed a lot due to public unrest in the new order and was replaced by Law No in 22/1999 in the reform era (Muqoyyidin, 2013). The government's efforts to equitable development of each region, one of which through Law No.22/1999 concerning regional government, provide flexibility to each area to develop their respective regions (Seymour & Turner, 2002).

Improvements to laws and regulations that continue to be made are efforts to improve strategic policies regarding regional government power. Local governments have broader autonomy because local governments are considered to know more about local communities' potential resources and conditions. Some real examples

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of regional autonomy problems in Indonesia are the overlap between regulations at the central and regional levels, communication problems that often occur between the center and the regions, and the unpreparedness of local governments to make decisions for their areas. Then the crucial question we need to answer is whether the implementation of the legislation has been effective or even has a lot of obstacles and problems?. In practice, decentralization does have a positive side. However, it seems that the negatives of regional autonomy also appear, namely, some elements at the regional level have the opportunity to commit various violations, the emergence of conflicts between the provincial government and the center, as well as the emergence of gaps between regions with high incomes and areas that are still developing (Faisal & Nasution, 2016). In addition, several critical issues related to financial balance, Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budgets, land issues, border disputes, border area management issues, and regional expansion issues also occur in the current practice of decentralization.

Since the reform era, the centralized system has been replaced by a decentralized one, allowing the regions to become fiscally self-sufficient. It is suspected that there is a lot of corruption in local government entities due to fiscal decentralization. Local governments should be able to manage their budgets independently due to fiscal decentralization so that all potential can be realized through effective and efficient planning. However, decentralization causes a slew of issues, particularly about using regional budget materials, as evidenced by corruption offenses such as regional expansion budgets, disaster management, and working visits (Ratmono, Cholbyah, Cahyonowati, & Darsono, 2021). The methods used include misusing restricted budgets, inflating funds to procure goods and services, and creating fictitious projects. Several other decentralization crisis issues are land issues, border disputes, border area management problems, and regional expansion problems that also occur in the current practice of decentralization (Dr. SURTIKANTI, SE., M.Si., 2004).

The problems that are very much in the body of decentralization and regional autonomy in Indonesia are what gave up with ideas o the

author's opinion in this research. This research is a quantitative study of bibliographic material known as bibliometric analysis that provides a general picture of a research field that can be classified by papers, authors, and journals (Merigó & Yang, 2017). his research will reveal the trend of problems in regional autonomy in Indonesia. Then the researcher will process the collective data in VOSviewer and Nvivo12 plus to see what patterns are the focus of most of the previous research and try to dig deeper into this theme by analyzing the findings of these patterns. This study seeks to answer substantive questions: Q1, how is the trend mapping regional autonomy problems in Indonesia.

II. METHODOLOGY

Bibliometric analysis with the above concepts will be applied in this study with the theme of regional autonomy problems in Indonesia. Regional autonomy is intended to give local governments the authority to manage their regions, including in the economic field because local governments are considered to be more familiar with their respective areas so that they will be able to develop their parts more through the regional autonomy provided decentralized (Ristanti & Handoyo, 2017). Problem is defined as the deviation between the should be with what happened, theory and practice, rules and implementation, plans and implementers (Sugiyono, 2015). In one study, the issue of autonomy emerged from the transfer of responsibility and authority from the central government to local governments at the district level on various topics, including resource extraction. Additionally, local governance so that members of the growing adat rights movement hope that this decentralization process will allow ethnic minority communities to maintain or regain control over natural resources through local-level politics (Duncan, 2007).

From the research work by (Faisal & Nasution, 2016), it is known that the negative impacts of regional autonomy are the emergence of opportunities for elements at the regional level to commit various violations, the emergence of conflicts between local and central governments, and the emergence of disparities between regions with

high incomes and areas that are still developing. Furthermore, other studies showing the existence of regional autonomy problems arising from the change in status of Indigenous villages are located at the village level, at the level of social-cultural community and administrative habits, which necessitate a lot of adjustments, and thus potentially cause social friction, which slows governance and development in the village (Phahlevy, 2016). Weaknesses in local self-determination create gaps for lax regulations in the form of local rules that hazily outline the rights and obligations of small-scale concession operators, focusing on business and operational details while paying little attention to monitoring or verifying logging activities (Casson & Obidzinski, 2002). On the education front, Indonesia has seen some recent attempts to devolve curriculum authority to the local level, which project all of the challenges encountered but are not discussed in research on decentralization of education there; the current contribution concentrates on a single reform. (Bjork, 2006). The many problems of regional autonomy in Indonesia lead the author to analyze how to map the issue in general.

This research was conducted with a focus on digging up information on research that has been shown on the go regional autonomy problem in Indonesia. This research is included in the Literature Review research. Literature review research is a term used in referring to a particular research or research methodology and development that carried out to collect and evaluate research related to a specific topic (Triandini, Jayanatha, Indrawan, Putra, & Iswara, 2019).

Data sources for this research are international articles. Data organizing is done by searching through Scopus database ([HTTP: //www.scopus.com/](http://www.scopus.com/)). Scopus is a full-text abstracting and indexing website published by the Elsevier Company (Burnham, 2006). Scopus was named for the bird Hammerkop (Scopus Lambretta), which have superior navigational abilities. The database, which took two years to develop, was created by 21 academic institutions and over 300 researchers and librarians. For keywords in the Scopus search column, it is written as (TITLE-ABS-KEY (((REGIONAL AUTONOMY IN INDONESIA))) AND (LIMIT-TO (SUBJAREA,

“SOCI”)) AND (LIMIT-TO (OA, “all”))). The phrase or keyword open access and registry institutions were searched using the “Document Search” search area in the Scopus database. The year of publishing, the organization that published it, the nation that published it, the name of the journal/publication, the type of text, and the research subject are all descriptively analyzed. From these keywords, we get 210 documents for which we make the primary research material. Then to focus the data on regional autonomy in Indonesia, we found 32 papers (TITLE-ABS-KEY (((REGIONAL AUTONOMY PROBLEM IN INDONESIA))) AND (LIMIT-TO (SUBJAREA, “SOCI”)) AND (LIMIT-TO (OA, “all”))). The results of literature analysis also found in terms of documents quantity each year, the activeness of the authors on this topic, and countries with dominant references.

Data is exported in RIS Export file format to distribute research map information. The researcher then exports the data in (RIS) format and uses VOSviewer to create a bibliometric map of the research design that focuses on the main themes of the Governments Communication strategies in the Covid-19 era on social media. Nvivo 12 Plus application is used in this study to visualize the relationship between the main themes and the latest literature and to see the frequency of the most frequently mentioned terms. After the researcher gets the mapping of these two applications, the results will be explained and analyzed according to the regional autonomy problem in Indonesia.

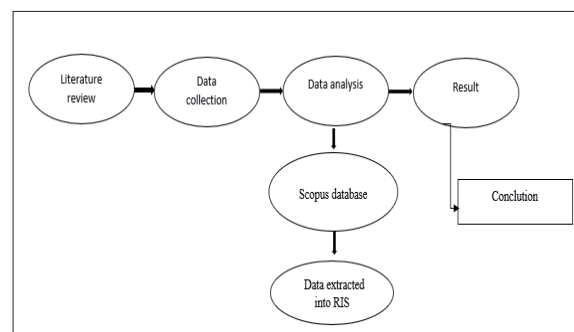


Figure 1. Systematic Method

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Statistical Data of Regional Autonomy in Indonesia

The statistical data presented by the author as a whole is obtained from Scopus recordings on the theme of regional autonomy in Indonesia. Statistical data from Scopus will show trends in data from around the world with a description of the year, author, and country of distribution of related themes.

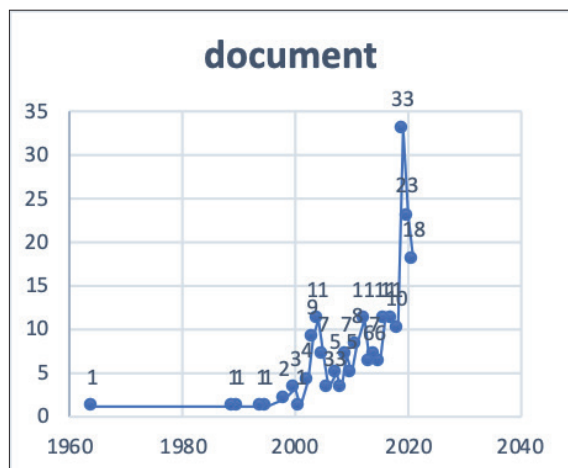


Figure 2. Trends of regional autonomy in Indonesia

The trend in regional autonomy in Indonesia has been discussed for a long time. In the Scopus archives, this has even been written since 1964. However, it is only one document held for several years; in 1989, researchers again withdrew on this theme, continuously judging from the graph. We can see a significant increase in 2004 with 11 documents issued simultaneously. Reforms cause this in the administration of regional government and regulation of central-regional financial relations are regulated through Law No. 22 of 1999 on Regional Government and Law No. 25 of 1999 concerning Financial Balance between Central and Regional Governments, which was later revised through Law No. 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government and Law No. 33 of 2004 concerning Central and Regional Financial Balance. The granting of Regional Autonomy to Regency and City Regions in this Law is carried out based on broad Autonomy (Ristanti & Handoyo, 2017). With the revision of this law, there are inevitably many criticisms

and suggestions poured by scholars in the form of written works published by the author.

Then with the new issues related to regional autonomy in Indonesia, the number of research in books or articles continues to increase. In 2019 we got 33 documents. In 2020 the trend had decreased with the number of copies as much as 23, and until the end of 2021, Scopus recorded 18 papers with the theme of regional autonomy in Indonesia.

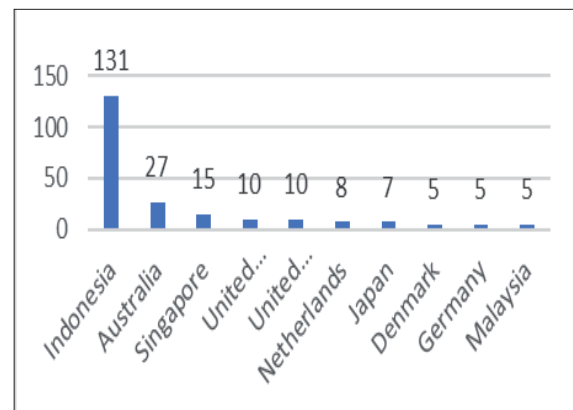


Figure 3. Publication ranking by country

The comparison of development trends over the last few years in the table above still dominates one country because the theme of regional autonomy focuses on Indonesia only. Indonesia has 131 articles published in the Scopus database. Australia is in second place, with a total of 27 articles published. Ranks one and two can dominate even though the issues highlighted are state-local. Then in third place in Singapore with 15 documents.

Furthermore, the United Kingdom and the United States with ten documents and the country with the publication of 8 papers in the Netherlands. In 7th position, there is Japan with seven pieces. Then with five copies, we see Denmark, Germany, and Malaysia.

The presence of other countries besides Indonesia in research with the theme of regional autonomy in Indonesia, which incidentally is the local theme of the state, indicates that there is interest from other countries in the dynamics of the development of regional autonomy in Indonesia, both in terms of oblique issues or the positive side. In the second country with the high-

est number of publications, namely Australia, it was found that most of them focused on regional political bodies in several provinces or districts in Indonesia. Australia shares a lot about how the regional political climate in Indonesia is very influential in making important decisions in the field of mining and other uses. Apart from Australia, Indonesia's neighboring countries also contribute to this theme. Other countries mostly have a form and state system that is very different from Indonesia, so they compare the difference with the structure and design of brand statehood.

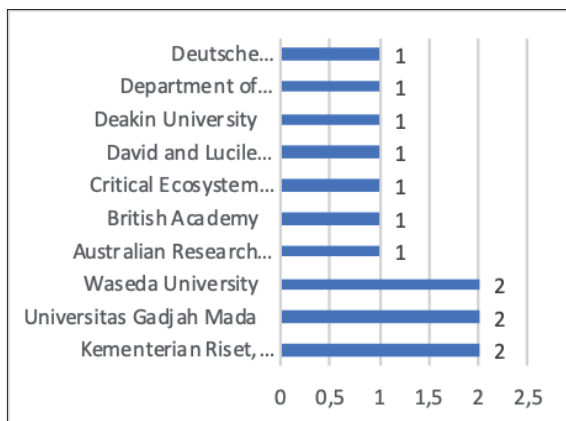


Figure 4. Publication ranking by affiliations

This affiliation statistic shows which institutions have contributed the most to the theme of regional autonomy in Indonesia. The institution with the highest number of publications, namely two publication documents, is the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education, Gadjah Mada University, Waseda University. Several institutions followed her with one copy each, namely the Australian Research Council, British Academy, Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund, David and Lucile Packard Foundation, Deakin University, Department of Education and Training, Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft.

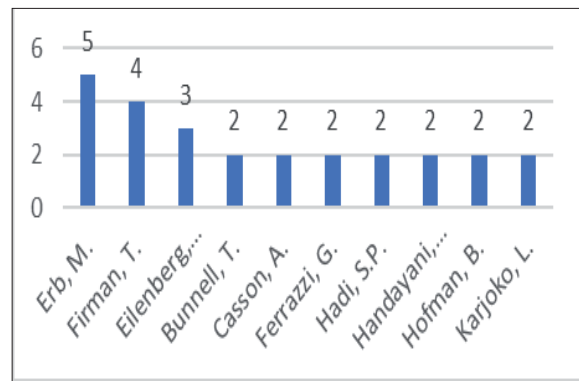


Figure 3. Publication ranking by author

The author with the highest number of publications with five documents published was Erb, M. Firman, T. in the second position with four papers, followed by Eilenberg, M. with three articles published. Other authors such as Bunnell, T., Casson, A., Ferrazzi, G., Hadi, S.P., Handayani, I.G.A.K.R., Hofman, B., Karjoko, L. produced one publication document each. The names of researchers that appear on Scopus statistics show that the theme of decentralization in Indonesia is interesting for local Indonesian researchers and writers from outside Indonesia. We will then call the emotional problems in the decentralized body significant, and the substance can be seen from the bibliometrics, which will be explained after this.

B. Bibliometric Analysis

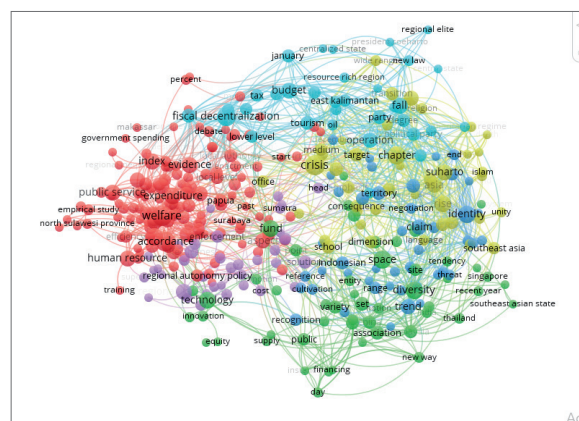


Figure 4. Visualization of publication of regional autonomy in Indonesia

In this section, the author maps the theme of regional autonomy in Indonesia in general first to see how keyword patterns appear in it.

Mainly to detect whether the attention of writers from around the world on the regional theme of autonomy in Indonesia has included the problem that is the main focus of this article. In this arrangement, the word “welfare” with the most significant nodes indicated welfare was the theme researchers most widely adopted. According to the Indonesian dictionary, prosperity comes from the word prosperous, which means safe, peaceful, successful, and safe (apart from all kinds of disturbances, difficulties, and so on). The word prosperous contains the Sanskrit word “catera,” which means umbrella. In the context of welfare, “catera” is a prosperous person, namely a person who is free from poverty, ignorance, fear, or worry so that his life is safe and peaceful, both physically and mentally (Safitri, 2016).

Once the appearance of the most prominent nodes with the most networks on this map indicates that the author is very concerned about the welfare aspect of implementing the regional autonomy system in Indonesia and how is the reality of the existing regulations, the implementation of regional autonomy, and its problems are still being studied by academics and government practitioners because our country is currently still looking for the most appropriate form to prosper the Indonesian people (Faisal & Nasution, 2016).

Then one large node indicates the number of network themes of writing the word ‘crisis.’ in terms of this crisis, the author begins to see the pattern of problems in the body of regional autonomy in Indonesia. In these crisis nodes, we can immediately see the network leading to the success of decentralization by seeing that it has increased the efficiency and effectiveness of public sector services and has succeeded in accommodating the pressures of political forces. On the other hand, the failure of devolution has threatened economic and political stability and disrupted public service provision (Sahabuddin, Muliaty, Farida, Hasbi, & Yusriadi, 2019).

Then another unique network that we get from the “crisis:” nodes is fiscal decentralization. The main objective of financial decentralization is to increase the efficiency of the public sector, leading to long-term economic growth. Financial sector decentralization is intended to assist

public administration in several ways, including increasing development, accountability, and the ability of government officials to respond to local needs (Romdioni et al., 2020). In Indonesia, fiscal decentralization is being implemented to achieve regional independence. As a result, the regions are given authority in all areas except foreign policy, defense, security, judicial, monetary, fiscal concerns, and religious matters. Delegation of authority is followed by submitting funding sources in the form of tax bases and funding support to the regions via a transfer mechanism based on the money follows function principle. The presence of a regional transfer mechanism is based on concerns about minimizing inequality that might develop both between regions (horizontal imbalances) and between central and provincial governments (vertical imbalances). One point worth mentioning is that fiscal decentralization in Indonesia is implemented in terms of expenditure (expenditure) rather than income (revenue) (Hastuti, 2018).

In fact, in some of the literature read by the author, many research results show that the root of the problem in regional autonomy begins with fiscal decentralization. Many cases show competition between the central and provincial governments in terms of foreign and domestic shares, so apart from economic division, there are political problems. In addition to the issue of the relationship between political stability and fiscal policy, the authors also find that there is a nominal inadequacy that is obtained by some regions compared to the needs they must meet. At the same time, regional original income has not been able to maximize funds from the central government. This is directly related to the performance of local governments in carrying out public services optimally.

After we look at the keywords of regional autonomy in Indonesia in general, we will narrow down the keywords according to this research, namely the problem of regional freedom in Indonesia. from a reference in Scopus, we get mapping like below.

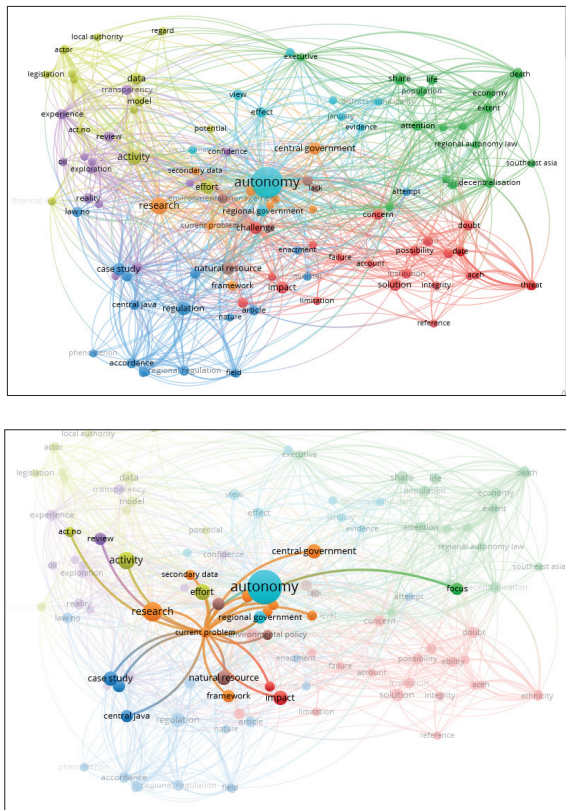


Figure 5. Visualization of publication of regional autonomy problem in Indonesia

In this mapping, we can see the nodes with the most networks so that the nodes are the largest. The most prominent nodes in this mapping are autonomy, research, central government, and natural resources. But because we focus on the problems in regional independence, we look at the node's "current problem." In these nodes, several keywords describe the issues in regional autonomy in Indonesia and several other objects such as natural resources, local government, central government, environmental management, Central Java, and an exciting word appears, namely "act no." The author will first highlight one keyword in this network of nodes: environmental management. How can ecological management be present in the problem of autonomy which must always be considered to exist in politics and government?

Indonesia's current decentralization made local government parties interpret development solely in terms of economic growth. As a result, policies were issued that only targeted aspects of development that were oriented toward increasing the level of the community's economy, overriding

other factors of development such as the natural environment, which was then degraded as a result of efforts to pursue economic growth and could be classified as a dev. The amount of regional original income earned each year by the region in question (Sukri, Ariana, Armunanto, Nadir, & Ekawaty, 2019).

Some factors apply to environmental management in the region during the era of regional autonomy. First, there's the ego of the industry and region. Regional autonomy, which was supposed to offer part of the ability to regulate the environment in the regions, hasn't worked out as planned. Regional ego can still be found in the execution of environmental management, as well as in life and the ego sector. Environmental management is frequently carried out in conjunction with other sectors (Andriansyah, Sulastris, & Satispi, 2019). Environmental management is in direct contact with other nodes, namely natural resources. The object that the government must regulate in addition to political and economic stability is, of course, natural resources, which must always be explored and conserved so that regulations are sustainable at the regional level.

Then, in addition to the nodes with the most extensive network, we will look at nodes with a relatively small size and a small network to see keywords that are still rarely researched worldwide. The appearance of a small node called "oil" lets us know that the regulation of oil is still little explored, although this theme is essential to discuss. Besides that, the nodes about the population in the area are still little researched so further researchers can take these themes for novelty.



A visualization method that combines trend charts and word clouds to visually depict content evolution, demonstrating how to use trend charts to encode the overall development of document content over time, modeled by the varying significance of document content, represented by a representative set of keywords, at different points in time (Cui et al., 2010). In this word cloud, we can see the dominance of words in the theme of regional autonomy issues in Indonesia. The word with the most significant size and the one that appears most often in Indonesia is the main object of this research. Then local environmental management is the second word that pops up a lot. This sentence appears in the efforts of various parties to improve the natural condition of the areas that are damaged a lot due to the absence of regulations or the implementation of rules that have not been optimal. The next word is development which is the main problem faced by most regions in Indonesia. The presence of regional autonomy is new hope for Indonesia to reduce development problems in various aspects, including education, health, and economic development.

IV. CONCLUSION

Statistical mapping related to the problem of autonomy in the social sciences began in 1964, then the trend of this writing has grown from year to year until now. The last few years have shown the highest number of publications with 33 documents in 2019, and in 2020 the number of papers issued was 23 documents. Over the last few years, the comparison of development trends is still dominated by Indonesia, which has 131 articles published in the Scopus database. Australia is in second place with a total of 27 published articles. Singapore followed her with 15 documents.

In the word cloud results, it was found that “Indonesia” is the most critical word because most of the research mapped by the researcher comes from the object of the country under study, namely “Indonesia.” Then in the following word, which is also quite significant, is the word local environmental management as a form of environmental problems that often occur in regions in Indonesia and world expectations for regional

autonomy for better environmental management. Shift to map analysis VOSviewer classifies themes based on the most significant nodes that show strong relationships with other words. Focusing on the map of regional autonomy issues in Indonesia, we get several pieces, namely natural resources, local government, central government, environmental management, and Central Java. An exciting word appears, namely “act no.” on the topic until it becomes dominant.

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