BIBLIOMETRIC STUDY: RESEARCH TRENDS IN FIELD OF ARCHIVES IN JURNAL KEARSIPAN ANRI 2015-2023

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Abstract
This study aims to find out how research trends in archival field. This research describes the development of the number of articles, author productivity, contribution of author institution, and a map of research development in the archival science based on keywords and author collaboration patterns in the Jurnal Kearsipan ANRI 2015-2023. The method used in this research is descriptive quantitative by conducting a search using Harzing PoP software on the Google Scholar database by writing the keyword "archival journal" in the publication name column and narrowing down the research in 2015-2023. Searches are also carried out manually through website Jurnal Kearsipan ANRI. Data analysis using Microsoft Excel and VOSviewer software. The results show that the number of articles has increased in 2015-2017, but it tends to be stable in 2018- 2023. The most productive writer is Dharwis Widya Utama Yacob with 6 article titles. ANRI is the agency that has contributed the most to research in the Jurnal Kearsipan ANRI. The most prominent keywords are record(s) and archive. The results of the co-authors visualization show that there is collaboration between authors with an authorship pattern of 2-4 people. However, the pattern of authorship by one person still dominates. By knowing research trends in archival fields through the Jurnal Kearsipan ANRI 2015-2023, it is hoped that the mapping carried out by the researcher can help provide information to the editorial team of Jurnal Kearsipan ANRI and also to researchers who will next research related archival studies.

Keywords*: archival study, archives, bibliometric, Jurnal Kearsipan ANRI, record, VOSviewer*

INTRODUCTION

The more advanced a civilization, the more innovations that originate from knowledge develop. The presence of technology encourages developments that make it easier for humans to do their jobs (Herawan, 2023). The development of technology has actually also penetrated the field of archiving, as one of the disciplines that has helped advance human civilization through various innovations. A paradigm shift occurs in managing physical archives and their information. Analog archives are slowly being converted into digital media with the aim of saving the archives themselves and disseminating information to the public. The public's need for information in the field of archiving is increasing. The need for information is something that humans need to answer questions in their minds, in order to support their profession or other main activities (Purnama et al., 2017). Fulfillment of information needs can be addressed

through the massive dissemination of publications containing information about archival science and practice to the public. Knowledge publication activities are a series of relationships between sources of knowledge and their users (Suprayitno, 2015). Publication of a field of science can be done through library materials and oral communication. One form of dissemination of the field of archiving to provide greater knowledge to the public is a scientific journal. Journals are a means to exchange information or scientific updates obtained through research for researchers and readers (Royani & Idhani, 2018).

In Indonesia, there are a number of scientific journals that focus on discussing archival science. Jurnal Kearsipan ANRI published by the National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia (ANRI) is one of the main sources of information in presenting the latest research results related to the development of archival science. Jurnal Kearsipan ANRI is currently managed by the ANRI Center for the Study and Development of the Archival System, where its publication was first launched in 2006. At the beginning of its publication, Jurnal Kearsipan ANRI published one volume each year, but since 2017 it has been published 2 volumes each year with a total of 5 articles in each number.

In the last decade, research related to the field of archival has been carried out more frequently considering the large number of themes that can be researched. Coupled with the rapid flow of information that moves quite quickly in the current digital era, so that archival science is increasingly in demand for in-depth analysis by researchers. Mapping of research in the field of archival needs to be done in order to find out the extent of its development using bibliometrics, one of which is in the Jurnal Kearsipan ANRI in 2015-2023. The background that has been described above is the basis for researchers in using bibliometric analysis to see the trend of research in the field of archival in the Jurnal Kearsipan ANRI in 2015-2023. The questions that are the focus of this study are "How is the distribution of the number of articles based on the year, author productivity, and contribution of the author's institution in the publication of the Jurnal Kearsipan ANRI in 2015-2023?" and "How is the map of the development of research in the field of archival in Jurnal Kearsipan ANRI in 2015-2023 based on keywords and author collaboration patterns?"

This study aims to obtain some information regarding the distribution of the number of articles, author productivity, contribution of author institutions in publications, and a map of research developments in the field of archiving based on keywords and author collaboration patterns in the Jurnal Kearsipan ANRI in the period 2015-2023. This study is expected to be able to contribute the latest information to authors and researchers who have contributed to it and the community, as well as to the editorial team in the evaluation and development of the Jurnal Kearsipan ANRI. Apart from these things, this study is expected to be able to provide new knowledge for researchers regarding the development of topics that have been researched that have been included in Jurnal Kearsipan ANRI, so that researchers can identify knowledge gaps and find new ideas in subsequent research. Research on bibliometric studies specifically in the field of archiving has been conducted by a number of previous researchers, including Suprayitno (2015), Rakhmawati and Khoiriyah (2020), and Farida (2020). This research is a follow-up to the previous research conducted by Supriyatno in 2015 on Jurnal Kearsipan ANRI. If the previous study took the research period of 2006-2014, then this study analyzes publications in Jurnal Kearsipan ANRI in 2015-2023. The novelty aspect in this study is using Microsoft Excel and VOSviewer software in analyzing data. Research indicators in this bibliometric study focus on several aspects, including: distribution of the number of articles by year, author productivity, contribution of author institutions in publications, and a map of research developments in the

field of archives based on keywords and author collaboration patterns in Jurnal Kearsipan ANRI in 2015-2023.

Bibliometric

Bibliometrics was first introduced by Pritchard in 1969. Bibliometrics comes from 2 words, namely "biblion" in Latin and Greek which means book or document and metric which means measurement (Habibi et al., 2022). Bibliometrics is a special type of documentary research or investigation of library and information science tools (Connaway & Powell, 2017). According to Chen et al. (2014) in Wibowo & Salim (2022) stated that bibliometrics is a statistical method that can quantitatively analyze research on a particular topic mathematically. Basically, bibliometric analysis is useful in highlighting the publication process and identifying research points (Abu, 2021). Bawden and Robinson (2022) stated that bibliometrics is a study of the quantitative aspects of published documentation, with 3 main laws developed since the 1920s.

Bibliometrics is a technique used to analyze and describe the development of scientific knowledge and the evolution of a particular discipline by utilizing large amounts of unstructured data (Donthu et al., 2021). Wijaya (2018) explains that bibliometric analysis is carried out based on certain topics, fields, and problems with a focus on the components of author, year of publication, journal, title, keywords, abstract, citation, h-index, and co-citation. Bibliometric analysis is referred to as a quantitative and objective method used to see the intellectual structure of a field of study (Garfield, 1979). Furthermore, Yang et al. (2013) in Herdianto et al. (2021) stated that bibliometric analysis produces very precise and reliable calculations by having objective properties in it in determining the size of articles that play an important role in the advancement of science, as well as being a tool used in analyzing trends and performance in a subject. It can be said that bibliometrics is a science that has long emerged and will continue to exist as long as there are still scientific articles published (Sulis et al., 2022).

VoS Viewer

In mapping and visualizing bibliometric analysis, you can use Visualization of similarities-viewer (VOSviewer) software. According to van Eck and Waltman (2010), VOSviewer software is a computer program that is built and developed to view bibliometric maps. Furthermore, Eck and Waltman in Anggraini and Yuadi (2023) said that VOSviewer allows exploration of relationships between elements, such as authors, keywords, and subjects that are manifested in maps or networks. VOSviewer is used to find out the development of research in a field by visualizing the network of citations of a scientific article. Publication maps are visualized in various forms and have their respective functions, which are able to map scientific articles in more detail. By using VOSviewer software, bibliometric maps can be easily found and the bibliometric analysis process can be carried out effectively and accurately (Susanti et al., 2022).

RESEARCH METHOD

The method used in this study is quantitative descriptive using bibliometric analysis. According to Sugiyono (2018) in Balaka (2022), the quantitative approach is a research method that has a basic nature in the philosophy of positivism, this method is carried out through research on a sample in a random manner. Collecting the data needed in this study using an instrument and analysis using a static method. Quantitative research data is poured into the

form of numbers obtained from the field (Priadana & Sunarsi, 2021). Meanwhile, the bibliometric method is a combination of basic concepts from mathematics and statistics applied to books, journals and similar articles and not free from several other communication media (Rahayu & Saleh, 2017). In this study, data collection used a search technique for several Jurnal Kearsipan ANRI articles through Google Scholar using Harzing's Publish or Perish (PoP) software.

In the PoP software, the search was narrowed down by including the research time span of 2015-2023 and writing the keyword "Jurnal Kearsipan" in the publication name column. The search was conducted on March 24-28, 2024. Furthermore, the appropriate data sorting was carried out and the data obtained was exported into RIS format, to be imported into Mendeley software. There were 4 articles from the Jurnal Kearsipan ANRI for the 2015-2023 period that were not indexed by Google Scholar, so data compilation was also carried out using Microsoft Excel, in order to accommodate the four articles that were not in Google Scholar. Furthermore, data analysis was carried out using Microsoft Excel and VOSviewer software. Microsoft Excel was used to analyze the distribution of the number of articles by year, author productivity, and the contribution of the author's institution in the publication, while the VOSviewer software was used to map and visualize trends in research developments in the field of archiving based on keywords and collaboration patterns between authors in Jurnal Kearsipan ANRI 2015-2023. The form of VOSviewer visualization tables and images with descriptive explanations are used in presenting the results of this study, and then conclusions are drawn.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Distribution of Number of Articles by Year

Based on the results obtained from the search on Jurnal Kearsipan ANRI page, the number of articles published in 2015-2023 was 88 titles. During the period 2015-2023, there were 9 volumes published. In 2015-2016, Jurnal Kearsipan ANRI only published 1 issue each year. Changes have occurred since 2017, where publications were carried out as many as 2 issues per year. The distribution of articles based on Table I consecutively starting from 2015 to 2023 is 7 titles (7.95%), 8 titles (9.09%), 13 titles (14.77%), 10 titles (11.36%), 10 titles (11.36%), 10 titles (11.36%), 10 titles (11.36%), 10 titles (11.36%), 10 titles (11.36%), 10 titles (11.36%). Thus, the largest number of articles is in volume 12 in 2017, which is 13 article titles. Since 2018, Jurnal Kearsipan ANRI has shown a stable publication of the number of articles with 10 article titles in each volume.

Table 1. Distribution of Number of Articles by Year

No.	Years	Publication/ Year	Number Volume Journal	Number of Articles	Percentage
1	2015	1	Vol. 10 No. 1	7	7,95%
2	2016	1	Vol. 11 No. 1	8	9,09%
3	2017	2	Vol. 12 No. 1 dan 2	13	14,77%
4	2018	2	Vol. 13 No. 1 dan 2	10	11,36%
5	2019	2	Vol. 14 No. 1 dan 2	10	11,36%

6	2020	2	Vol. 15 No. 1 dan 2	10	11,36%
7	2021	2	Vol. 16 No. 1 dan 2	10	11,36%
8	2022	2	Vol. 17 No. 1 dan 2	10	11,36%
9	2023	2	Vol. 18 No. 1 dan 2	10	11,36%
		Total		88	100,00%

Source: processed data, 2024

Author Productivity

Table 2 shows 10 of the 92 authors of scientific articles in Jurnal Kearsipan ANRI in 2015-2023. The table shows that the most productive writer is Dharwis Widya Utama Yacob with 6 scientific publications in 2015, 2016, 2017, 2019, 2021, and 2022. In second place is Azmi with a total publication of 5 articles in 2015, 2016, 2017, 2020, and 2021. Furthermore, with the same number of articles as the second-ranked writer, Raistiwar Pratama is ranked third as the most productive writer with publications in 2015, 2017, 2018, 2019, and 2022. In fourth to sixth place are Harry Bawono, Riko Priyatmo Ramudin, and Sari Hasanah, each writing 3 articles during the period 2015-2023. The seventh to tenth ranks are 4 authors with 2 articles each, namely Fauzan Anyasfika, Gani Nur Pramudyo, Herman Setyawan, and Lufi Herawan. A more detailed description can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2. Author Productivity

No.	Author	Number of Articles	Article Published Year
1	Dharwis Widya Utama Yacob	6	2015, 2016, 2017, 2019, 2021, 2022
2	Azmi	5	2015, 2016, 2017, 2020, 2021
3	Raistiwar Pratama	5	2015, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2022
4	Harry Bawono	3	2017, 2019, 2022
5	Riko Priyatmo Ramudin	3	2017, 2020, 2022
6	Sari Hasanah	3	2017, 2018, 2019
7	Fauzan Anyasfika	2	2015, 2017
8	Gani Nur Pramudyo	2	2019, 2023
9	Herman Setyawan	2	2020, 2023
10	Lufi Herawan	2	2019, 2020

Author's Institution Contribution

Table 3 shows 22 institutions that contributed to writing scientific articles in Jurnal Kearsipan ANRI in 2015-2023. The National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia is the institution that ranks first in writing scientific articles with a total of 44 articles (47.31%). Furthermore, it is followed successively in second to eighth place by the University of Indonesia with a total of 12 articles (12.90%), Gajah Mada University with 10 articles (10.75%),

Diponegoro University with 4 articles (4.30%), Bogor Agricultural University with 3 articles (3.23%), the Ministry of Manpower of the Republic of Indonesia with 2 articles (2.15%), the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia with 2 articles (2.15%), and Semarang State University with 2 articles (2.15%). The 9th to 22nd ranks are occupied by the Forestry Instrument Standard Testing Center, National Research and Innovation Agency, Mak-adang.com, ISI Surakarta, Bandung Institute of Technology, Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology of the Republic of Indonesia, Ministry of Religious Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, Kindai Institute Banjarmasin, Trendkhazanah.com Magazine, Mindset Institute, UIN Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin Banten, UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, Brawijaya University, and Lancang Kuning University, with each institution contributing 1 article.

Table 3. Distribution of Authors' Institutions of Origin

No.	Name of Institution	Frequent	Percentage
1	Arsip Nasional RI	44	47,31%
2	Universitas Indonesia	12	12,90%
3	Universitas Gajah Mada	10	10,75%
4	Universitas Diponegoro	4	4,30%
5	Institut Pertanian Bogor	3	3,23%
6	Kementerian Ketenagakerjaan RI	2	2,15%
7	Kementerian Desa, Pembangunan Daerah Tertinggal, dan TransmigrasiRI	2	2,15%
8	Universitas Negeri Semarang	2	2,15%
9	Balai Besar Pengujian Standar Instrumen Kehutanan	1	1,08%
10	Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional	1	1,08%
11	Mak-adang.com	1	1,08%
12	ISI Surakarta	1	1,08%
13	Institut Teknologi Bandung	1	1,08%
14	Kementerian Pendidikan, Kebudayaan, Riset dan Teknologi RI	1	1,08%
15	Kementerian Agama RI	1	1,08%
16	Kindai Institute Banjarmasin	1	1,08%
17	Majalah Trendkhazanah.com	1	1,08%
18	Mindset Institute	1	1,08%

19	UIN Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin Banten	1	1,08%
20	UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta	1	1,08%
21	Universitas Brawijaya	1	1,08%
22	Universitas Lancang Kuning	1	1,08%
	Total	93	100,00%

Visualization of Mapping Trends in Research Development in the Field of Archives Based on Keywords

VOSviewer software can display 3 different types of mapping visualizations, namely network visualization, overlay visualization, and density visualization. The mapping visualization of research trends in the field of archiving based on keywords in Jurnal Kearsipan ANRI 2015-2023 will be displayed in 3 images. Figure 1 is for network visualization, figure 2 shows overlay visualization, and figure 3 illustrates density visualization. In the visualizations displayed in figures 1, 2, and 3, each colored circle indicates a keyword or phrase that appears frequently, which is obtained from the title and abstract of the article. The size of the circle represents the number of articles correlated with the keyword. The more frequently a keyword or phrase appears in the title and abstract of an article, the larger the circle size will be, which means that there are many studies related to the term or phrase. Based on the results of the analysis with the minimum number of occurrences of a term is 2 and with binary counting, the map of research developments in the field of archiving in Jurnal Kearsipan ANRI for 2015-2023 shows 37 keyword items forming 8 clusters and having 102 links, and a total link strength of 117. The network map is shown in Figure 1.
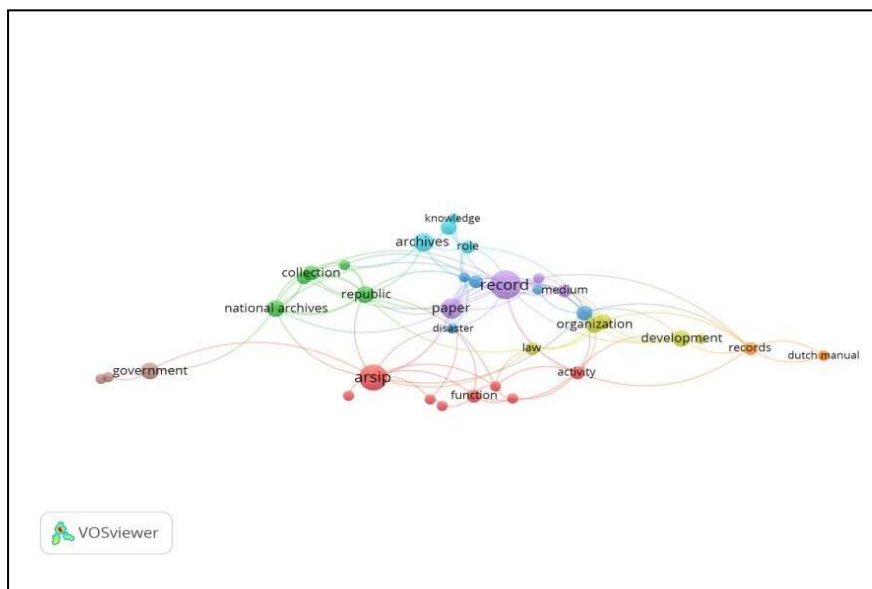

Figure 1. Network Visualization

Cluster 1 is marked in red, consisting of 8 items, namely activity, archive, colonial archive, descriptive, function, government agency, implementation, primary source. The most

prominent keyword in this cluster is 'archive' with 12 occurrences. Then followed in turn by the keywords activity, function, descriptive, colonial archive, primary source, government agency, and implementation. Cluster 2 is marked in green, consisting of 5 items with the most prominent keywords national archives and republic with 5 occurrences. Next followed by the keywords collection, anri, and corruption. Cluster 3 is marked in blue, consisting of 5 items. The keyword existence appears 4 times in this cluster, followed by the keywords damage, impact, disaster, and future. Cluster 4 is marked in yellow and consists of 5 items. The keywords organization and development each appear 5 times, followed by the keywords document, law, archiving. Furthermore, in cluster 5 there are 4 items with purple circles. The word record is the most prominent keyword with 14 occurrences, followed by the keywords by paper, medium, relation. Cluster 6 in turquoise consists of 4 items with the main keyword being archives as many as 6 occurrences and followed by the next keywords archivist, role, and knowledge. Next, cluster 7 in orange consists of 3 items with the main keyword being records as many as 3 times, followed by the phrase beschrijven van archieven, and dutch manual. Finally, cluster 8 is colored brown consisting of 3 items.

The keyword government is the most prominent with 5 occurrences, followed by the keywords digital archive and e-archive. The keyword record/records is a keyword that is often searched by users, followed by the other four most frequently searched keywords, namely archive, paper, archives, and organization. This means that the five keywords are most often associated, for example record(s) and archives which are also interpreted as archives, and the research topic appears more often, namely about paper archives in an organization. Meanwhile, the keywords that appear the least are still relatively high, such as disaster, colonial archive, corruption, digital archive/e-archive, and future, which each appear 2 times. This shows that there is still little research on the topic, so it can be the domain of researchers who want to research and analyze further in further research.
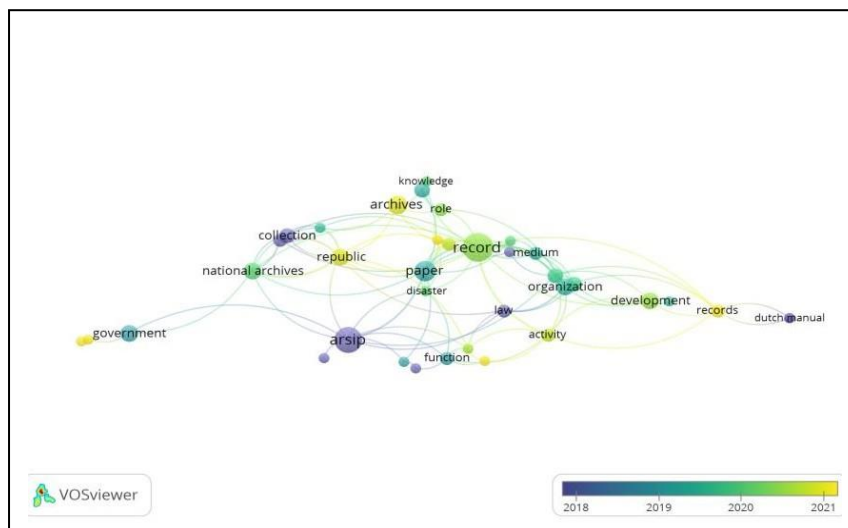

Figure 2. Overlay Visualization

Figure 2 is a visualization of the overlay network, where the keywords used in the research are presented based on the year of publication. Research related to archives was mostly conducted in the period 2018-2021.
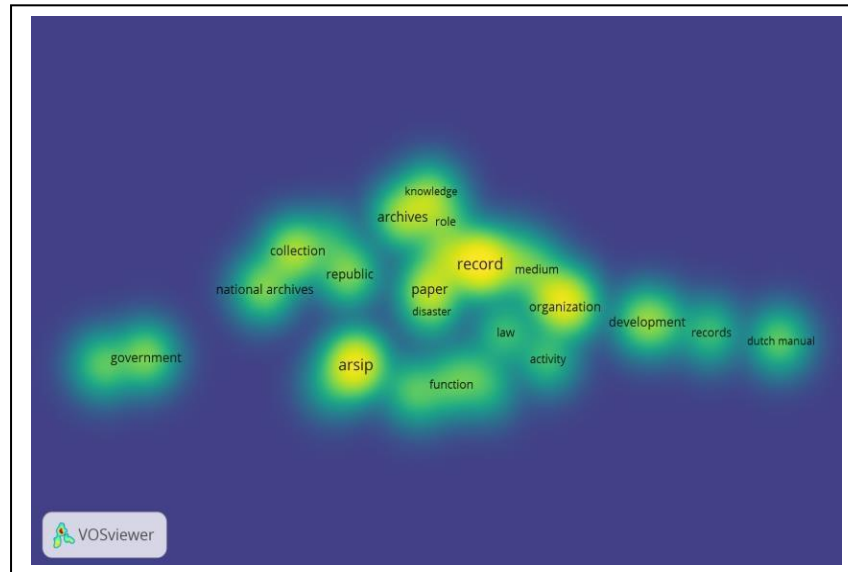
Figure 3. Density Visualization

Figure 3 illustrates the visualization of the density of each keyword, which is marked with a yellow circle. The brighter the color of the yellow circle means that the keyword is often used as a research topic. The keywords record and archive look brighter compared to other keywords. Meanwhile, the keywords organization, archives, and paper also have quite bright colors. Meanwhile, the keywords dutch manual, disaster, law, activity, and medium have dim yellow circles. Keywords that have dim yellow circles can be recommendations for selecting research topics in the future.

Visualization of Mapping of Research Development Trends in the Field of Archives Based on Author Collaboration Patterns

In conducting a study, it is not uncommon for authors to collaborate. The analysis uses the co-authorship and full counting analysis types, as well as a minimum number of 1 document from one author. The visualization results show that there are 86 author name items forming 58 clusters and having 102 links, with a total link strength of 36.
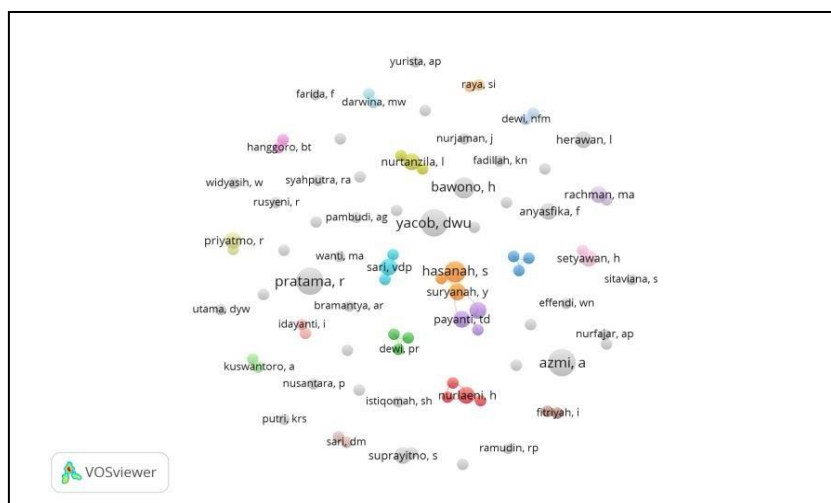

Figure 4. Co-Authorship Network Visualization

Based on Figure 4, the gray circle indicates that the author is one person, while the circles with other colors indicate the collaboration of authors. The larger the circle size, the more the author produces research, as described in the author productivity section. Of the 58 clusters produced, clusters 1 to 20 indicate collaboration between authors, either with an authorship pattern of 2 people, 3 people, or 4 people. Meanwhile, clusters 21 to 58 indicate the name of a single author.
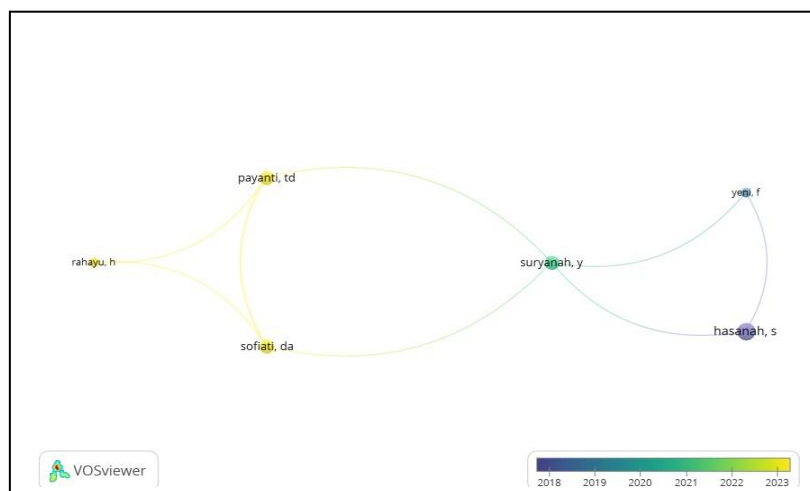

Figure 5. Author Collaboration Network

Figure 5 is a combination of cluster 5 and cluster 7. The six authors, namely Hesti Rahayu, Tyas Dwi Payanti, Dita Ayu Sofiati, Yanah Suryanah, Fitra Yeni, and Sari Hasanah, collaborated with different authorship patterns in the 2018-2023 research.

CONCLUSION

Jurnal Kearsipan ANRI is a forum for researchers to publish their research in the field of archiving. Its existence since 2006 has contributed to the development of publications on archiving and disseminating it to the public. The research that has been conducted has produced several conclusions that can be presented by the author, namely: the number of articles has increased from 2015-2017, but the number of articles tends to be stable since 2018-2023. Most of the most productive authors come from the National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia, which is also the largest institutional contributor conducting research in the Jurnal Kearsipan in 2015-2023. The results of the visualization of keywords and phrases taken from the title and abstract of the article show that the most keywords are record(s) and archive. Meanwhile, the results of the visualization of co-authors show that there is collaboration between authors with an authorship pattern of 2 people, 3 people, and 4 people. However, the authorship pattern with one person is still greater.

SUGGESTION

This research can produce some new information and knowledge for researchers to find research trends in the field of archiving, especially in Jurnal Kearsipan ANRI. When viewed from the results of keyword visualization, there are still many topics that can be studied more deeply by researchers in the future. This needs to be done so that research in the field of archiving can continue to develop, and the public can understand the theory and practice of archiving better.

THANK YOU-NOTE

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