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Analysis and Publication Profile of Indonesian Scientific Work in 2020 Based on the Scopus Database

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Abstract

This research was conducted to identify and describe the profile of publications in Indonesia in 2020. This research used the bibliometric methods. The data in this research were collected by searching through the Scopus database with the keywords: AFFILCOUNTRY “Indonesia” and PUBYEAR “2020” with the exception of AFFILCOUNTRY other than “Indonesia”. Data were then analyzed based on author affiliation, subject, document type, source type, source title, and language. The results of the research indicated that the development of Indonesian scientific publications was dominated by article types (50.69%) and conference papers (45.83%) with the subject area of publication dominated by engineering, applied sciences, and social sciences as well as source titles from IOP and AIP. The highest contributing institutions for publication are Universitas Indonesia, Universitas Airlangga, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Hasanuddin University, Institut Teknologi Bandung, Universitas Diponegoro, IPB University, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Brawijaya University, and Universitas Sebelas Maret.

Keywords: Publication; Scopus; Indonesia.

1. Introduction

The 2020 has certainly been a tough year, because the world was surprised by the Coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19), which infected almost all the countries including Indonesia. COVID-19 was first detected in Wuhan, China in December 2019 [1]. COVID-19 has contributed various kinds of impacts in various aspects of life [2][3]. Education has been one of the most affected sectors by the COVID-19 pandemic, specifically basic education, secondary education, and higher education [4]. In higher education, the COVID-19 has created the largest disruption in carrying out the Tridharma Perguruan Tinggi (Three Pillars of Higher Education: Education, Research, and Community Service).

Researchers and lecturers in Indonesia carry out the main task of conducting research and publishing journals both national and international journals. In January 2021, the number of Indonesian publications was amounted to 49,674, which subsequently contributed Indonesia as the country with the highest number of publications in ASEAN countries [5]. Publishing

the results of research in a journal is considered a policy set by the Indonesian government in contributing to the development of science, technology and art. In the context of higher education rankings carried out by the Ministry of Education and Culture (formerly known as the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education), publication is considered as one of the points of assessment. Publication of both research and articles in journals can contribute significant points in the assessment of 30% and 40% of the 25% weighted output indicator [6]. In addition, publications for higher education also contribute one of the points towards a world class university, so that publications are highly recognized as being able to provide important points in higher education. Publications are also used by lecturers in various universities as performance points and have a large credit score on The Lecturer Workload (BKD).

Almost all research funded by the Ministry of Research and Technology/National Agency for Research and Innovation and/or Higher Education has the output of publishing articles in reputable international journals. According to the guidelines of lecturer credit score assessment [7], an article is declared a reputable international journal if it meets the following criteria:

- (1) the published scientific paper is written in compliance with scientific principles and academic ethics;
- (2) has an ISSN;
- (3) is written in the official languages of the United Nations (Arabic, English, French, Russian, Spanish and Chinese);
- (4) has an online version published;
- (5) editorial Board is an expert in its field from at least 4 (four) countries;
- (6) scientific article has been published in 1 (one) published number with at least the authors coming from 2 (two) countries;
- (7) journal addresses can be searched online.

To analyze publications, one of the methods that can be adopted is bibliometric analysis. Bibliometric analysis has been widely used by various researchers in analyzing publications, including: Glänzel, Schubert, & Czerwon (1999)[8]; Lisée, Larivière, & Archambault (2008)[9]; Wulansari, et.al. (2020)[10]; and Iskandar, et.al. (2020)[11]. This research was conducted with the aim of determining the profile of Indonesian publications in 2020 recorded in the Scopus database.

2. Methods

The method applied in this research was the bibliometric analysis method. Bibliometric analysis method was utilized to determine the profile of a publication. This research was conducted on January 14, 2021 by collecting data from the Scopus database using search keywords, specifically for affiliates from Indonesia and excluding publications from other countries (Appendix 1).

3. Results and Discussion

The results of the searches described in the research method section indicated a total number of publications of 46564 articles, consisting of 45452 articles with “final” status and 1112 articles with “article in press” status.

Regarding to the results of the Scopus search, 46564 publications consisted of 14 document types, which subsequently can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1 Document type of the collection

Type	No. of article	Percentage
Article	23604	50.692
Conference Paper	21341	45.832
Review	948	2.036
Book Chapter	211	0.453
Letter	120	0.258
Editorial	108	0.232
Data Paper	84	0.180
Note	69	0.148
Erratum	47	0.101
Short Survey	20	0.043
Book	9	0.019
Abstract Report	1	0.002
Business Article	1	0.002
Retracted	1	0.002
Total	46564	100

Table 1 shows that the number of Indonesian publications on Scopus in 2020 was dominated by article types (50.692%) and conference papers (45.832%), and the results of this table are in line with publications based on source type (table 2). This is due to the research outputs which are expected to be published in Scopus indexed international journals and have been published in Scopus indexed international seminars (mandatory outputs and/or additional outputs). Furthermore, publishing articles in international journal articles and international proceedings indexed by Scopus is able to contribute large credit points of at least 30 credits to the PAK (Credit Score Assessment) guidelines [6] and has a high point score also on the SINTA score with a minimum of 30 for journal articles and 15 for non-journal [12]. Moreover, Purnell [13] indicated that the number of Indonesian publications in conference papers continues to increase from year to year.

Table 2 Source type of the collection

Type	No. of article	Percentage
Journal	24998	53.685
Conference proceeding	20665	44.380
Book Series	793	1.703
Book	100	0.215

Type	No. of article	Percentage
Trade Journal	7	0.015
Undefined	1	0.002
Total	46564	100.000

Table 3 Subject area of publication

Type	No. of article	Percentage
Engineering	10057	11.896
Environmental Science	9655	11.421
Physics and Astronomy	9247	10.938
Earth and Planetary Sciences	7821	9.251
Social Sciences	6046	7.152
Computer Science	5017	5.935
Materials Science	4996	5.910
Medicine	4589	5.428
Agricultural and Biological Sciences	3610	4.270
Business, Management and Accounting	3399	4.021
Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology	2892	3.421
Energy	2731	3.230
Pharmacology, Toxicology and Pharmaceutics	2678	3.168
Decision Sciences	1793	2.121
Arts and Humanities	1705	2.017
Mathematics	1298	1.535
Chemical Engineering	1198	1.417
Chemistry	1197	1.416
Economics, Econometrics and Finance	1178	1.393
Nursing	855	1.011
Immunology and Microbiology	733	0.867
Multidisciplinary	581	0.687
Veterinary	349	0.413
Psychology	318	0.376
Dentistry	283	0.335
Health Professions	180	0.213
Neuroscience	133	0.157

Table 3 shows that the subject area of publication was dominated by engineering, applied sciences and social sciences. This can be associated with the publication of international scopus proceedings in Indonesia, the majority of which are in the IOP conference series (table 4) with the areas of engineering and applied sciences and IJICC journals for social sciences publications. This is also in line with Purnell [13] who revealed that Indonesian publications are dominated by IOP and AIP.

Table 4 Source title of publication (top 10)

Source title	No. of Publication
IOP Conference Series Earth and Environmental Science	6102
Journal of Physics Conference Series	5557
IOP Conference Series Materials Science And Engineering	3293
AIP Conference Proceedings	2199
E3S Web Of Conferences	825
International Journal Of Innovation Creativity And Change	790
International Journal Of Scientific And Technology Research	723
Systematic Reviews In Pharmacy	663
Biodiversitas	575
International Journal Of Advanced Science And Technology	502

Table 5 Languages of document

No	Language	No. of article	Percentage
1	English	46552	99.719
2	Spanish	106	0.227
3	French	9	0.019
4	Japanese	4	0.009
5	Indonesian	3	0.006
6	Russian	3	0.006
7	German	2	0.004
8	Portuguese	2	0.004
9	Lithuanian	1	0.002
10	Persian	1	0.002

Table 5 indicates that there were 10 languages used in publication, which was dominated by English and Spanish.

Author affiliations in publications in 2020 were still dominated by the best Indonesian universities. The ranking of the top-10 publication affiliates in 2020 can be seen in table 6.

Table 6 Top-10 affiliation

Affiliation	No. of Publication
Universitas Indonesia	3870
Universitas Airlangga	2917
Universitas Gadjah Mada	2665
Hasanuddin University	2268
Institut Teknologi Bandung	1737
Universitas Diponegoro	1616
IPB University	1603
Universitas Sumatera Utara	1603
Brawijaya University	1489
Universitas Sebelas Maret	1287

4. Conclusion

Based on the results and discussion, it can be concluded that the development of Indonesian scientific publications in 2020 is dominated by article types (50.692%) and conference papers (45.832%) with the subject area of publication dominated by engineering, applied sciences, and social science as well as source titles from IOP and AIP, particularly IOP Conference Series Earth and Environmental Science (6102 articles), Journal of Physics Conference Series (5557 articles), IOP Conference Series Materials Science And Engineering (3293 articles), and AIP Conference Proceedings (2199 articles) and written in 10 languages: English, Spanish, French, Japanese, Indonesian, Russian, German, Portuguese, Lithuanian and Persian.

Declaration of Competing Interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships which have, or could be perceived to have, influenced the work reported in this article.

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Appendix 1.

The keyword using in Scopus:

AFFILCOUNTRY ("indonesia") AND (LIMIT-TO (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Indonesia")) AND (LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2020)) AND (EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Malaysia") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Japan") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Australia") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "United States") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "United Kingdom") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Netherlands") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "China") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Taiwan") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Germany") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Thailand") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "India") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "South Korea") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "France") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Viet Nam") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Singapore") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Philippines") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Brazil") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Pakistan") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Italy") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Canada") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "South Africa") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "New Zealand") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Russian Federation") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Saudi Arabia") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Sweden") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Switzerland") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Spain") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Poland") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Norway") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Belgium") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Denmark") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Turkey") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Finland") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Mexico") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Czech Republic") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Egypt") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Iran") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Austria") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Peru") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Hong Kong") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Nigeria") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Iraq") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Nepal") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Romania") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Bangladesh") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Brunei Darussalam") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Hungary") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Slovakia") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Ukraine") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Greece") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Croatia") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "United Arab Emirates") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Portugal") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Armenia") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Azerbaijan") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Cuba") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Jordan") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Kenya") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Colombia") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Ghana") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Ethiopia") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Myanmar") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Argentina") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY ,

"Cambodia") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Ireland") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Serbia") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Sri Lanka") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Uganda") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Chile") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Ecuador") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Israel") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Bulgaria") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Qatar") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Tunisia") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Kazakhstan") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Slovenia") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Estonia") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Morocco") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Panama") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Cameroon") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Tanzania") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Costa Rica") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Mongolia") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Rwanda") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Zambia") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Algeria") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Bahrain") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Benin") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Bolivia") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Oman") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Sudan") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Venezuela") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Botswana") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Burkina Faso") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Gabon") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Kyrgyzstan") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Lebanon") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Papua New Guinea") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Paraguay") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Timor-Leste") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Congo") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Democratic Republic Congo") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Georgia") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Laos") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Libyan Arab Jamahiriya") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Lithuania") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Senegal") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Yemen") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Central African Republic") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Cote d'Ivoire") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Cyprus") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Federated States of Micronesia") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Latvia") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Malawi") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Maldives") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "North Macedonia") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Palestine") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Togo") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Zimbabwe") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Afghanistan") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Albania") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Angola") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Belarus") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Bhutan") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Dominican Republic") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Guatemala") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Haiti") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Honduras") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Iceland") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Jamaica") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Kuwait") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Liberia") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Luxembourg") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Macao") OR EXCLUDE (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Mali") OR EXCLUDE

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