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# Mapping the Development of Social Policy in Indonesia: Analysis of Research Trends and Dominant Concepts

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Article Information	Abstract
<p><b>Article history:</b>            Accepted 11-08-2025            Fixed 15-08-2025            Approved 30-08-2025</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> <i>social policy; Indonesia; bibliometric analysis; Scopus database</i></p>	<p><b>Abstract:</b> Discussion on social policy has become an important focus in both academic and practical realms, especially in the context of the ever-changing social dynamics in society. This research applies bibliometric analysis to explore trends and concepts related to social policy in Indonesia from 2013 to 2023. Utilizing data from Scopus, the study identifies the evolution, patterns, and dominant issues in the literature on social policy. The results indicate a significant increase in the number of publications since 2017, highlighting a growing interest in the field of social policy in Indonesia. The analysis also reveals contributions from leading authors, institutions, countries, document types, and subjects related to social policy. Furthermore, the findings highlight the most cited articles and identify dominant concepts in social policy research in Indonesia, such as decommodification, disability, COVID-19, and welfare regime change. This research provides in-depth insights into the advancements in social policy research in Indonesia and outlines directions for future research.</p>

## Introduction

Social policy is an integral part of public policy that focuses on social issues within society (Retnaningsih, 2017). When discussing the concept of welfare, it is important to note that social policy plays a central role, as the distribution of social welfare facilities always depends on the social policies implemented by a country (Karunarathne, 2021). The implementation of social policy has a direct impact on social welfare, whether through the provision of social assistance or financial aid (Safi et al., 2023). Economic growth and economic crises are major factors driving the development of social policy (Yuda, 2021).

The Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia emphasizes that the state has the responsibility to protect all Indonesian citizens and promote the general welfare with the aim of achieving social justice for all people (Thahir, 2019). The important position and role of social policy in the context of the state necessitate the development of appropriate and effective social policies (Polukuan et al., 2020). However, Kristian (2023) states that Indonesian society is faced with various issues, such as social problems, health, infrastructure, the environment, and others. The government, through its formulated policies, seeks to offer solutions to these problems. Nevertheless, since the beginning of independence, many public policies have not provided adequate benefits for the Indonesian people due to serious challenges in their implementation, ultimately leading to failures.

Several previous studies have outlined the situation of social policy in Indonesia. In Indonesia, the process of formulating social policy, the substance of policies, and organizational structures are flexible; however, there are conflicts of interest, ambiguities in the distribution of authority, unclear divisions of costs and benefits, and a lack of trust (Pamungkas et al., 2022). The social policy model in Indonesia still tends to be "state-oriented" (Sayrani & Jehamat, 2019). The implementation of social policy has not fully achieved the established targets while considering the external environment (Maharsani, 2022). Essentially, social policy is part of public policy and results from a long and complex political process (Winarno, 2017).

This research aims to apply bibliometric analysis to the trends and concepts related to social policy in Indonesia. Bibliometric methods have become important tools in evaluating and analyzing the contributions of scholars, cooperation among higher education institutions, the impact of government funding on national research and development, as well as efficiency in the education system, among other applications (Moral-muñoz et al., 2020). By using a bibliometric approach, this study will identify the evolution, patterns, and dominant issues in the literature on social policy. It is expected that this analysis will provide a deeper understanding of the advancements in research within the domain of social policy in Indonesia, as well as highlight significant trends and themes in the field.

### **Method**

This research applies bibliometric analysis methods to provide an overview of social policy studies in Indonesia during the period from 2013 to 2023. Bibliometric analysis has rapidly developed and become an important tool in many research fields, as it is an effective method for evaluating the contributions of a particular field of study or journal (Shang et al., 2015; Wang et al., 2020). Bibliometric analysis techniques are widely used and recognized for their ability to conduct both qualitative and quantitative evaluations of characteristics, structures, relationships, patterns, and trends within current and future scientific disciplines (Herrera-Franco et al., 2020).

In this study, we utilize the VOSviewer software, taking advantage of its co-authorship and co-occurrence features. Co-authorship is employed to explore the relationships between authors, institutions, and countries, while co-occurrence in VOSviewer is used to analyze the relationships between keywords in the paper collection (Roziqin et al., 2022). Additionally, to enhance data representation, we use document analysis with NVivo12 Plus to illustrate keyword patterns and dominant themes using a thematic approach. A word cloud is a content mining technique that visualizes the most frequently occurring keywords in the text (Perdana et al., 2023). Meanwhile, thematic analysis is a qualitative method suitable for analyzing large datasets in research (Nowell et al., 2017).

Data is sourced from the Scopus database for the period from 2013 to 2023. Scopus is a multidisciplinary database that includes citations and summaries from various literature sources, including peer-reviewed journals, trade journals, books, patent records, and conference publications (Joshi, 2016). The search was conducted using the keywords "social policy" (TITLE-ABS-KEY) and "Indonesia" (TITLE FIELD), with a time limit set between the years 2013 and 2023 (PUBYEAR > 2013 AND PUBYEAR < 2023). Each document was analyzed based on various criteria such as access type, year of publication, author names, document types, keywords, and country of origin. The results of the analysis were exported in CSV format for further analysis using VOSviewer and NVivo12 software. From this search, a total of 71

documents were identified. The stages of data processing are illustrated in the figure below (Figure 1).



Figure 1. Research stages  
Source: *processed by the author 2025*

## Result and Discussion

### 1. Research Trends

The separation between the main heading, sub-heading and sub-sub-heading should be numbered in the manuscript as in this writing example. The research trend in social policy in Indonesia from 2013 to 2023 shows a significant increase in the number of publications. Although no research was recorded in 2013, the number of publications has continued to grow year by year. In 2014, there were only 3 publications, but this decreased to 2 publications in 2015. The number of publications remained stable in 2016, with just one publication recorded.

However, since 2017, the trend in social policy research in Indonesia began to show consistent growth. The number of publications increased to 5 in 2017, and then further rose to 8 in 2019. This upward trend continued until 2023, when the number of publications peaked at 16. This indicates a growing interest and focus among researchers in the field of social policy in Indonesia during this period. The increase in the number of publications also reflects the importance of social issues faced by Indonesian society, as well as efforts to generate a better understanding and effective solutions through research and analysis.

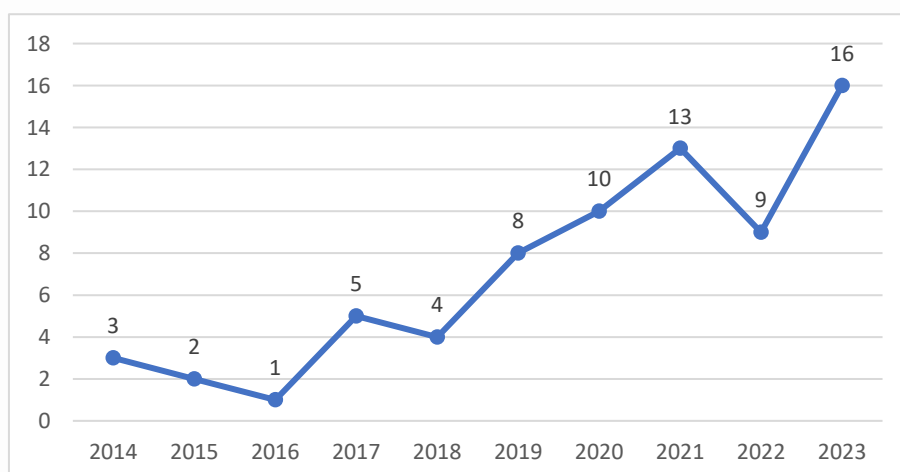
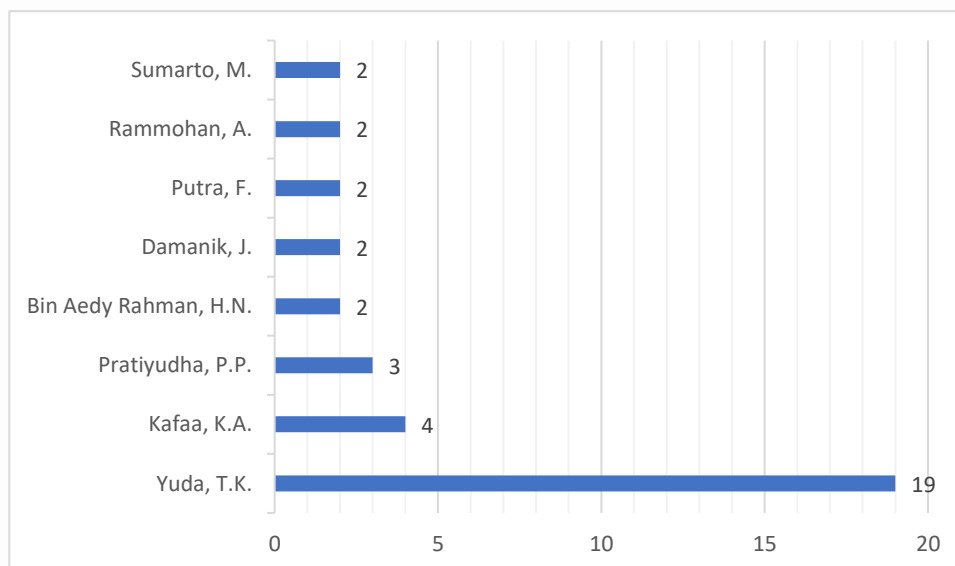


Figure 2. Trends in Social Policy Publications in Indonesia  
Source: *Scopus database 2025*

## 2. Prominent Authors, Institutions, and Countries

From the search results in the Scopus database related to social policy in Indonesia during the period from 2013 to 2023, approximately 160 authors were identified as contributors to related publications. Among these authors, Yuda, T.K. stands out as the author with the highest contribution, with a total of 19 publications related to social policy in Indonesia. He is followed by Kafaa, K.A. with 4 publications, and Pratiyudha, P.P. with 3 publications. Additionally, several other authors also made significant contributions to research related to social policy in Indonesia, including Bin Aedy Rahman, H.N., Damanik, J., Putra, F., Rammohan, A., and Sumarto, M., each with 2 publications. Other authors contributed 1 publication each.

The presence of these diverse authors reflects a broad interest and variety of approaches in the study of social policy in Indonesia. Their contributions provide valuable insights and a deeper understanding of various aspects of social policy, as well as efforts to address the social challenges faced by Indonesian society.

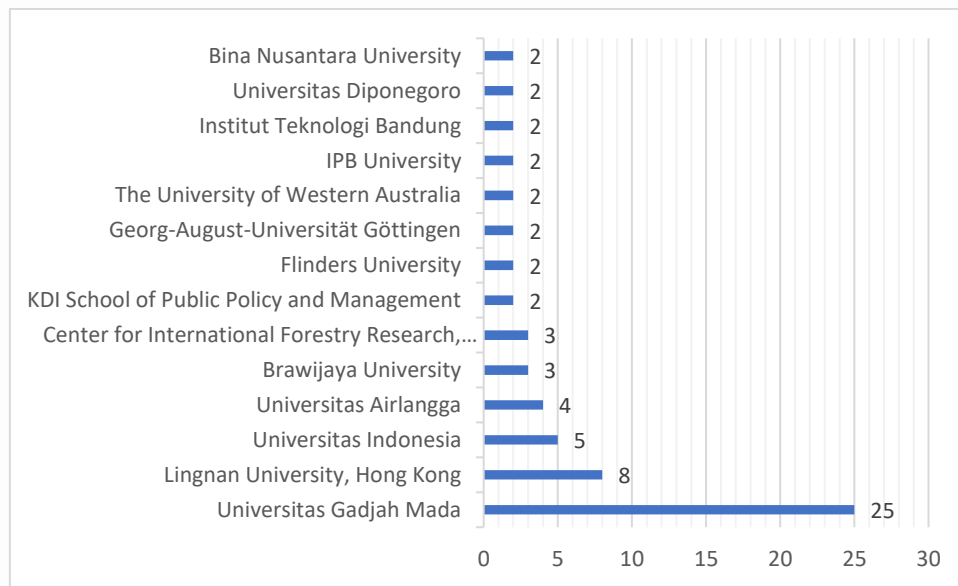


**Figure 3. Documents by the author**

**Source: Scopus database 2025**

From the search results in the Scopus database regarding social policy publications in Indonesia during the period from 2013 to 2023, at least 102 institutions involved in this research were identified. Among these institutions, Gadjah Mada University (UGM) stands out as the most active, contributing the highest number with a total of 25 publications related to social policy in Indonesia.

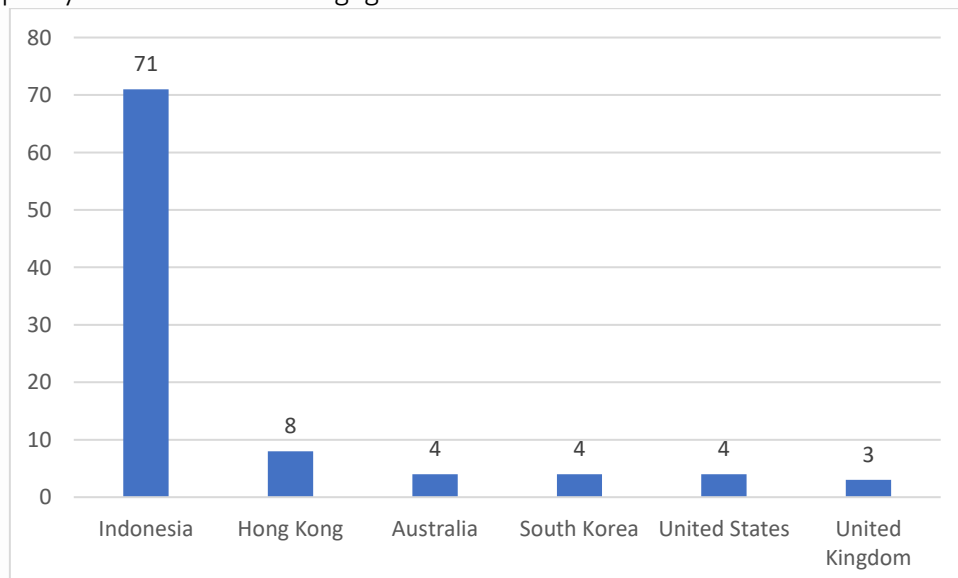
In addition to UGM, several other institutions also participated in social policy publications in Indonesia, as shown in Figure 4. These include Lingnan University in Hong Kong with 8 publications, Universitas Indonesia with 5 publications, and Universitas Airlangga with 4 publications. Additionally, there are several other institutions contributing with varying numbers of publications, such as Brawijaya University, the Center for International Forestry Research in West Java, KDI School of Public Policy and Management, Flinders University, IPB University, Bandung Institute of Technology, Diponegoro University, and Bina Nusantara University.



**Figure 4. Documents based on affiliation**

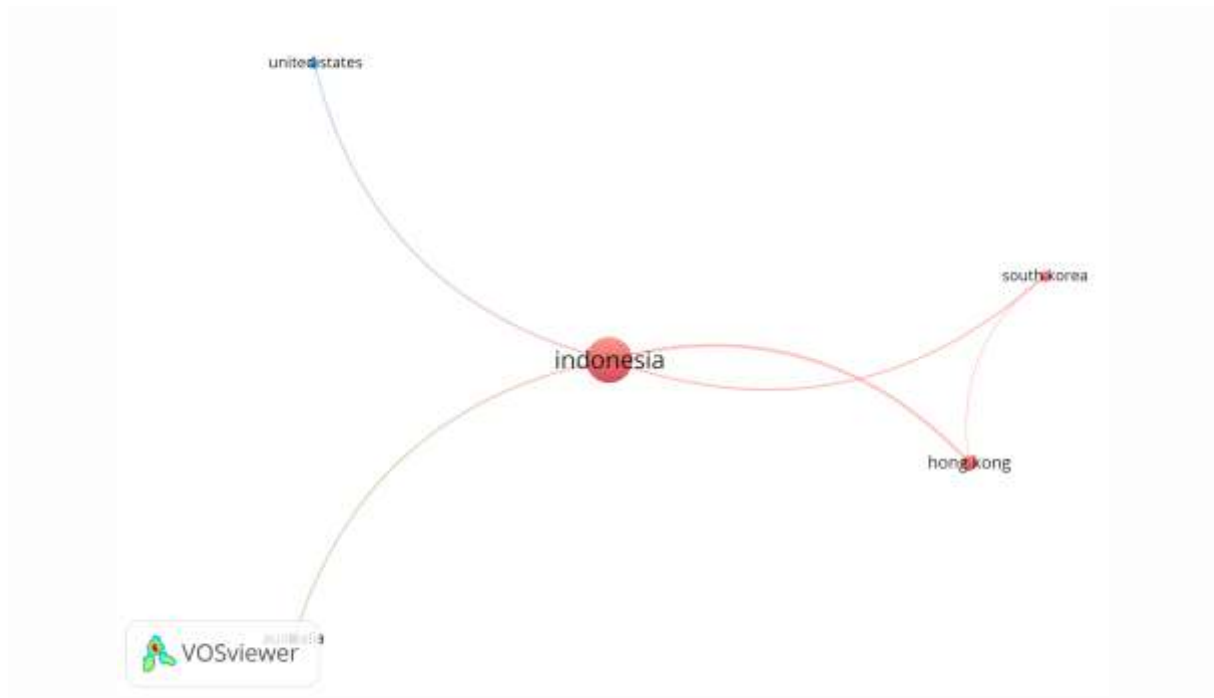
Source: *Scopus database 2025*

The findings of this study indicate that several countries, such as Hong Kong, Australia, South Korea, the United States, the United Kingdom, and others, have contributed to the discussion on social policy in Indonesia during the period from 2013 to 2023. This suggests that studies on social policy in developing countries, including Indonesia, attract the interest of international researchers. From the analysis encompassing 71 articles using VOSviewer, there is a significant correlation among authors from these other countries, including Australia, Hong Kong, South Korea, and the United States, who collaborate in producing publications related to social policy in Indonesia and engage in mutual citation.



**Figure 5. Author Country Document**

Source: *Scopus Database 2025*



**Figure 6. Network of States in Indonesian social policy**

**Source: *Processed by the author using VosViewer***

The interconnectedness among countries in this research publication is attributed to the presence of Indonesian authors studying abroad. For example, the article discussing the relationship between Indonesia and Australia, written by Tohari et al., (2019), explores the evaluation of three major social programs in Indonesia by combining administrative data and national survey data. The study highlights a significant increase in the likelihood of targeted households receiving these three programs, as well as the importance of support for complementary programs and the feasibility of integrated initiatives.

Additionally, the article emphasizing the relationship between Indonesia and Hong Kong, authored by Yuda & Kühner (2023), reviews how Indonesia can engage in the global debate on welfare regimes. The study summarizes relevant literature to highlight Indonesia's transition from welfare productivity, while also underscoring the importance of a broader research agenda to understand the formation of welfare institutions in Southeast Asia.

### **3. Document Types and Subject Areas**

From the search results in the Scopus database regarding social policy in Indonesia during the period from 2013 to 2023, a variety of document types were identified. A total of 54 articles represent the largest contribution to this literature, highlighting various aspects of social policy in Indonesia. Additionally, there are 8 conference papers, which contain research results presented at scientific conferences. There are also 3 books that provide important information about social policy in Indonesia, along with 3 reviews that offer in-depth overviews of this topic. Furthermore, there are 2 book chapters that provide deeper insights into the subject, and 1 editorial that presents editorial views or comments on issues related to social policy in Indonesia. This data reflects the diversity of document types available in the literature on social policy in Indonesia during this period.

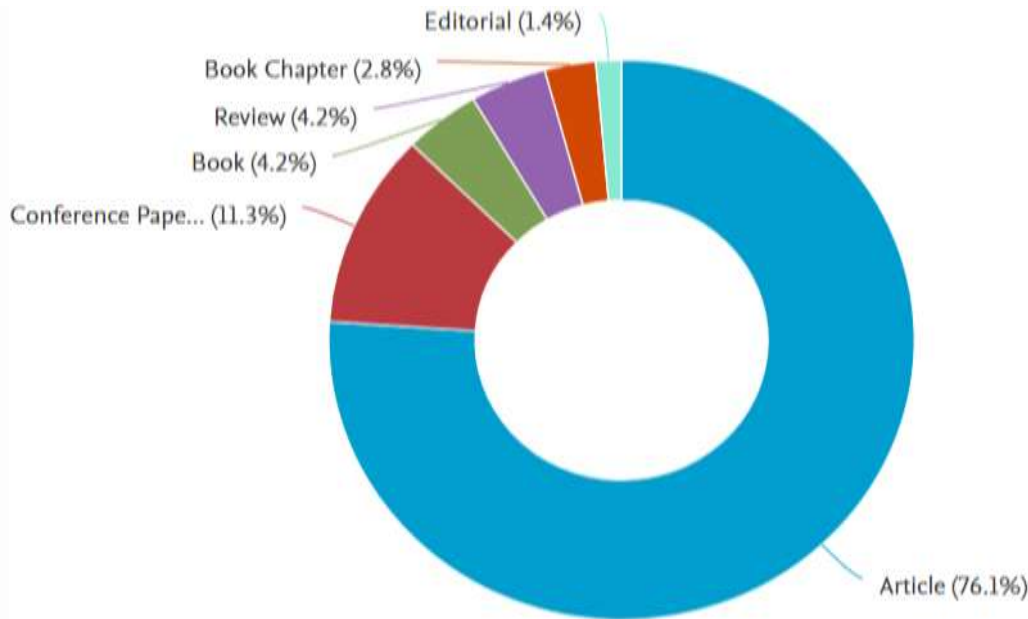


Figure 7. Types of documents related to Indonesian social policy

Source: *Scopus database 2025*

From the search results on social policy from 2013 to 2023 in the Scopus database, it was found that the literature encompasses various subject areas. The largest number of documents, totaling 49, is related to the field of Social Sciences, highlighting social aspects related to policy in Indonesia. Following this, there are 18 documents associated with the field of Environmental Science, indicating a focus on the impact of social policy on the environment. This is followed by the fields of Economics, Econometrics, and Finance, which include 14 documents discussing the economic aspects of social policy.

Additionally, there are 7 documents related to the field of Health, 6 documents in the field of Earth and Planetary Sciences, and 5 documents each in the fields of Business, Management, and Accounting as well as in Energy. This data reflects the diversity of academic fields involved in research and analysis related to social policy in Indonesia during this period.

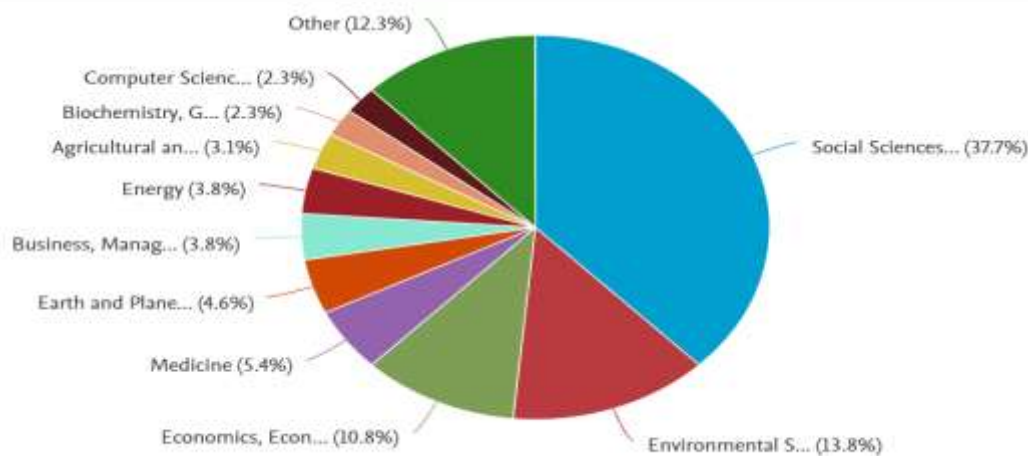


Figure 8. Subjects/approaches related to Indonesian social policy

Source: *Scopus database 2025*

#### 4. Most Cited Articles

The most cited papers serve as an important indicator of the success and impact of a work in the academic world. These works are often regarded as significant milestones in the advancement of a field of study and have a substantial influence within the scientific community. Based on the search results from the Scopus database regarding social policy in Indonesia between 2013 and 2023, it was concluded that the most influential article is by Purnomo et al., (2017), which has recorded 141 citations, followed by an article by Jagger et al., (2014) with 42 citations, and an article by Sumarto (2017) with 35 citations.

**Table 1. Ten Most Cited Papers**

Number	Author	Title and Year	Source	Cited
1	Purnomo, H., Shantiko, B., Sitorus, S., Gunawan, H., Achdiawan, R., Kartodihardjo, H., Dewayani, A.A.	Fire economy and actor network of forest and land fires in Indonesia (2017)	Forest Policy and Economics, 78, pp. 21-31.	141
2	Jagger, P., Brockhaus, M., Duchelle, A.E., Gebara, M.F., Lawlor, K., Resosudarmo, I.A.P., Sunderlin, W.D	Multi-level policy dialogues, processes, and actions: Challenges and opportunities for national REDD+ safeguards measurement, reporting, and verification (MRV) (2014)	Forests, 5 (9), pp. 2136-2162.	42
3	Sumarto, M.	Welfare Regime Change in Developing Countries: Evidence from Indonesia (2017)	Social Policy and Administration, 51 (6), pp. 940-959.	35
4	Mok, K.H., Ku, Y.-W., Yuda, T.K	Managing the COVID-19 pandemic crisis and changing welfare regimes (2021)	Journal of Asian Public Policy, 14 (1), pp. 1-12.	27
5	Lukiyanto, K., Wijayaningtyas, M.	Gotong Royong as social capital to overcome micro and small enterprises' capital difficulties (2020)	Heliyon, 6 (9), art. no. e04879	25
6	Pooley, S., Fa, J.E., Nasi, R.	No conservation silver lining to Ebola (2015)	Conservation Biology, 29 (3), pp. 965-967.	21
7	Yuda, T.K	The complementary roles between clientelism and familism in social policy development (2021)	Social Policy and Administration, 55 (7), pp. 1370-1392.	18
8	Yuda, T.K., Damanik, J., Nurhadi	Examining emerging social policy during COVID-19 in Indonesia and the case for a community-based support system (2021)	Asia Pacific Journal of Social Work and Development, 31 (1-2), pp. 13-22.	17
9	Yuda, T.K	Welfare regime and the patrimonial state in contemporary Asia: visiting Indonesian cases (2019)	Journal of Asian Public Policy, 12 (3), pp. 351-365.	17
10	Tohari, A., Parsons, C., Rammohan, A.	Targeting poverty under complementarities: Evidence from Indonesia's unified targeting system (2019)	Journal of Development Economics, 140, pp. 127-144.	17

Source: *Scopus database 2025*

Articles with the highest citation counts highlight various important aspects of social policy studies in Indonesia. Purnomo et al., (2017) discuss the economics and involvement of actors in forest and land fires in Indonesia, while Sumarto (2017) focuses on welfare regime changes and social challenges in developing countries like Indonesia. Jagger et al., (2014)



conduct a comparative analysis of social safeguards for REDD+ in Indonesia, Brazil, and Tanzania, whereas Lukiyanto & Wijayaningtyas (2020) examine the role of social capital, particularly the culture of Gotong Royong, in micro, small, and medium enterprises. Mok et al., (2021) review the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on welfare policy transformation, emphasizing the need for adaptation in response to global crises. Overall, these articles provide a comprehensive view of various aspects of social policy in Indonesia, covering environmental issues, welfare, policy dialogue, and micro-enterprise practices, including the significant impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Through this research, we can understand the challenges and dynamics in efforts to enhance the welfare of Indonesian society and adapt to ongoing global changes.

### 5. Visualization of the Concepts Related to Social Policy in Indonesia

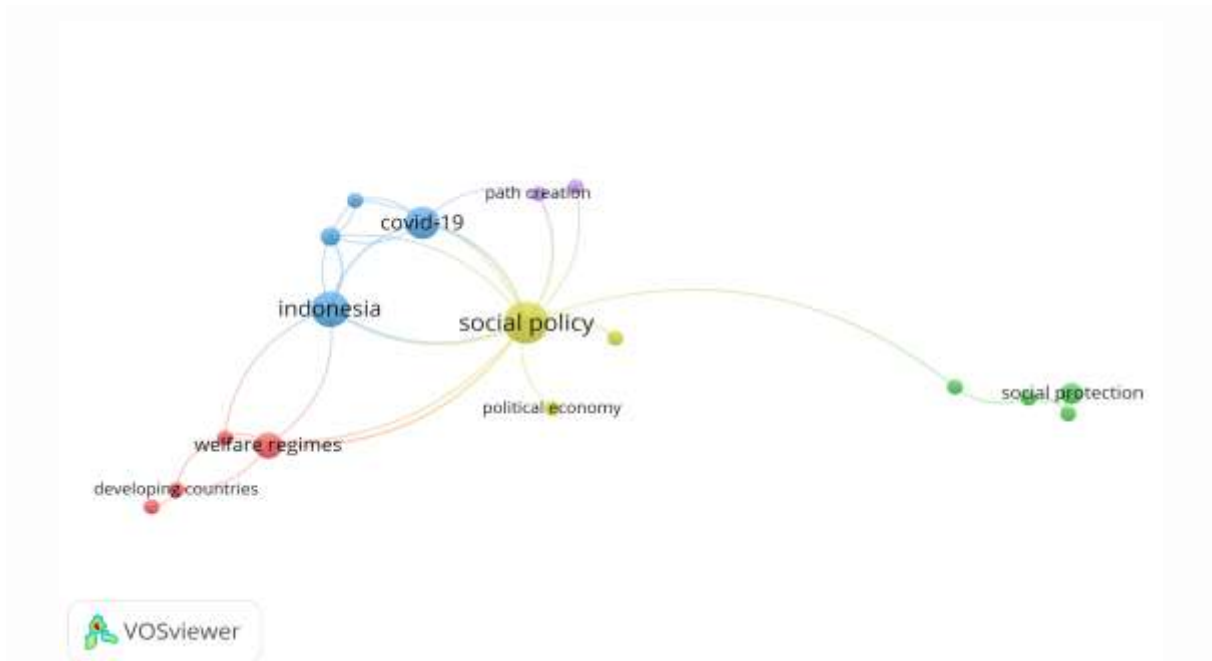
This section discusses the concepts related to social policy studies in Indonesia. After identifying 71 journal articles indexed in Scopus, it was found that there are 5 concept clusters encompassing a total of 17 concepts. This analysis was conducted using VOSviewer, focusing on the co-occurrence feature of author keywords as the unit of analysis. Figure 9 presents the visualization of the clustering results from VOSviewer, where the same color code indicates concepts grouped within the same cluster. Meanwhile, Table 2 contains a list of the identified clusters along with the concepts included in each cluster. These clusters aim to analyze the concepts that frequently appear in previous research and provide a foundation for further studies. The following paragraph will provide a detailed overview of the identified concepts.

The visual mapping in Figure 9 can be a useful tool for researchers, especially those new to the field, to understand where their research fits within the context of previous studies. By using this visualization, researchers can identify concepts of interest to them and reference other concepts within the same cluster. According to Table 2, five concept clusters have been identified. Cluster 1 focuses on commodification, developing countries, welfare regimes, and welfare states. Cluster 2 emphasizes disability, poverty alleviation efforts, social capital, and social protection. Cluster 3 discusses topics related to COVID-19, economic growth, Indonesia, and poverty. Cluster 4 addresses issues of democracy, political economy, and social policy. Lastly, Cluster 5 explores the formation of welfare pathways and politics.

**Table 2. Cluster of Concepts**

Number of Cluster	Cluster Name	Total
Cluster 1	Decommodification, developing countries, welfare regimes, welfare state	4 concept
Cluster 2	Disability, poverty alleviation, social capital, social protection	4 concept
Cluster 3	Covid-19, economic growth, Indonesia, poverty	5 concept
Cluster 4	Democray, political economy, social policy	3 concept
Cluster 5	Path creation, welfare protection	2 concept

Source: *Processed by the author using VosViewer 2025*



**Figure 9. Cluster analysis conducted simultaneously by VOSviewer on 71 social policy publications in Indonesia**

**Source: *Processed by the author using VosViewer 2025***

The network diagram illustrates the relationships between two concepts as outlined in Table 2. The larger the size of a concept's circle, the more frequently that concept has been discussed in previous research. For example, for new researchers interested in the theme of social policy in Indonesia, selecting Cluster 4 could be a relevant choice. Key concepts to reference include social policy related to democracy and political economy. One example is the research conducted by Putra (2019), which demonstrates that social policy can serve as a variable linking democracy and inclusive development, particularly when democratic institutions have developed stably.

Moving on to Cluster 2, an important concept for researchers to pay attention to highlights the need for protection for individuals with disabilities to avoid poverty and enhance social capital. Several studies have explored this issue. Priebe (2018) discusses how disability is more prevalent among the poor, the elderly, and in rural areas of Indonesia. This research emphasizes that Indonesia's policies on poverty reduction and rural development must consider their impact on individuals with disabilities. Kafaa (2021) describes the government's efforts to address poverty by providing inclusive social protection for individuals with disabilities. Meanwhile, Mont et al., (2023) analyzes how disability affects people's lives and various methods for measuring the additional costs incurred by individuals with disabilities. This is crucial for designing inclusive social policies that take into account the extra costs faced by individuals with disabilities. Thus, these three studies provide valuable insights into efforts to combat poverty and protect individuals with disabilities in Indonesia.

## **6. Word Cloud and Dominant Themes in Social Policy in Indonesia**

In addition to using VOSviewer as previously mentioned, we also utilized Nvivo 12 Plus to analyze articles related to social policy in Indonesia. Nvivo 12 Plus is a software tool that assists researchers in managing and analyzing data, identifying themes, and formulating conclusions (Sotiriadou et al., 2014). We processed a total of 71 articles by extracting their titles and abstracts. The choice to use titles and abstracts was made due to limitations in

accessing the full documents, such as time constraints and access to journals. The data extracted from the Scopus database in the form of titles and abstracts was imported in CSV format and then converted to PDF for analysis using Nvivo 12 Plus.



Figure 10. Wordcloud on social policy research in Indonesia

Source: *Processed by the author using Nvivo 12*

The frequency analysis results indicate that "Social" and "Policy" are the most commonly occurring words in discussions about social policy. This finding suggests that all articles share a similar research focus. Additionally, other words such as "welfare," "development," "economic," "education," and "poverty" highlight important aspects related to social policy in Indonesia. The presence of these terms reflects essential components needed to formulate effective social policies. Furthermore, other words that emerged in the analysis can provide additional insights into trends in social policy research. It is hoped that future researchers can direct their attention to less monitored aspects, allowing for a deeper exploration of the issues at hand.

The next step involves using Nvivo 12 Plus to conduct cluster analysis aimed at identifying the main thematic clusters from the 71 previously processed articles. The data analyzed is limited to the titles and abstracts of these 71 scholarly works. The analysis results show that there are 15 clusters emerging in the research on social policy in Indonesia (see Figure 11), covering various themes such as policy, welfare, development, state, social policy, institutional, welfare regime, program, community, child, changing, power, political, targeting, and family.



Figure 11. Dominant themes of Indonesian social policy using theme analysis

Source: *Processed by the author using Nvivo12*

One of the dominant themes is welfare. Three studies comprehensively discuss changes in the welfare regime, focusing on the context of Indonesia. In Sumarto (2017) research, it is highlighted that Indonesia's welfare regime has undergone rapid development, driven by economic growth, global market pressures, and the universalization of social policies. Yuda (2019) adds a new perspective by emphasizing that in Indonesia, patrimonial regulations still influence how the welfare regime operates, despite the existence of democratic institutional structures that promote equality. Meanwhile, Yuda et al., (2023) compare Indonesia and South Korea to explore opportunities for enhancing Indonesia's welfare through the adoption of key features from the Korean model. These three studies represent significant contributions to understanding changes in the welfare regime, which is one of the dominant themes in welfare studies.

The cluster analysis results provide insight into the diverse topics addressed in social policy research in Indonesia. This helps us understand the focus and trends in the related academic literature. These findings are useful for researchers and practitioners to gain a better understanding of social issues in Indonesia and to design more effective policies. Additionally, these results can serve as a foundation for further research on each cluster theme, aiding in a deeper understanding of the challenges and opportunities in social policy implementation. Thus, this analysis not only enriches the academic literature but also has the potential to make important contributions to efforts aimed at improving welfare and development in Indonesia.

### Conclusion

This study comprehensively outlines the dynamics and developments of social policy in Indonesia during the period from 2013 to 2023. Through a bibliometric analysis approach, this research investigates the evolution, patterns, and key issues dominating the literature related to social policy in Indonesia. The main findings indicate an increased interest and focus on

various aspects of social policy in Indonesia, reflecting the complexity and urgency of social issues faced by Indonesian society over the past decade. The analysis also highlights the significant contributions of various authors and research institutions, both nationally and internationally, in enriching the understanding of social policy in Indonesia. Additionally, this study shows an increasing pattern of collaboration between Indonesian researchers and their international counterparts, emphasizing the importance of cross-border cooperation in addressing complex social challenges in developing countries. By exploring and analyzing these trends, this research provides valuable insights for stakeholders in formulating more effective and responsive policies to the needs of Indonesian society in the future.

Although this study makes a valuable contribution to understanding the dynamics of social policy in Indonesia, there are several limitations to consider. First, this bibliometric analysis is limited to the literature available in the database used, namely Scopus, and thus does not encompass all journal article publications from the Scopus database. Additionally, there is potential bias in the selection of articles and data interpretation that may affect the analysis results. Therefore, future research requires a more inclusive approach and more sophisticated methodologies to better understand the evolution and impact of social policy in Indonesia holistically. Furthermore, subsequent research could further explore the practical implications of these findings in formulating policies that are more effective and responsive to the needs of Indonesian society.

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