

## **Bibliometric Mapping on the Research “Merdeka Belajar” using VosViewer**

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**Abstract: Bibliometric Mapping on the Research “Merdeka Belajar” Using Vosviewer**

**Objectives:** To find out the development of research on the topic of Merdeka Belajar. **Methods:** The method is done by tracing articles in national journals with Publish or Peris then stored in the form of a Research Information System (RIS) and analyzed with VosViewer. **Findings:** The topic of Merdeka Belajar started in 2019 and increased rapidly every year. The authors who published the most on this topic were Reyna Virginia Nona, Fauzan Putraga Albahri, and Abdus Salam as of February 15, 2022. The most total link authors are Ummu Aiman, Nanda Alfian Kurniawan., Roimil Latifa, Ainur Rofieq, Randi Saputra, and Eko Susetyarini. The most dominant topics appeared were “Merdeka Belajar Kampus Merdeka”, “MBKM”, “Covid” and “Kebijakan Merdeka Belajar” **Conclusion:** Through bibliometric studies, researchers are able to determine topics related to the researched and open gaps for other researchers while looking at maps between topics, and authors with each other.

**Keywords:** mapping map, merdeka belajar, bibliometric, VosViewer, publish or perish.

**Abstrak: Studi Bibliometric Terhadap Merdeka Belajar Dengan VosViewer. Tujuan:** Untuk mengetahui perkembangan penelitian terhadap topik Merdeka Belajar. **Metode:** Metode yang dilakukan adalah dengan menelusuri artikel di jurnal nasional dengan publish or peris kemudian disimpan dalam bentuk Research Information System (RIS) dan dianalisis dengan VosViewer. **Temuan:** Topik Merdeka Belajar dimulai sejak tahun 2019 dan meningkat pesat setiap tahun. Nama author yang paling banyak mempublikasikan topik ini adalah Reyna Virginia Nona, Fauzan Putraga Albahri, dan Abdus Salam per tanggal 15 Februari 2022. Total link author yang paling banyak adalah Ummu Aiman, Nanda Alfian Kurniawan, Roimil Latifa, Ainur Rofieq, Randi Saputra, and Eko Susetyarini. Topik yang paling dominan muncul adalah “Merdeka Belajar Kampus Merdeka”, “MBKM”, “Covid” and “Kebijakan Merdeka Belajar”. **Kesimpulan:** Melalui studi bibliometric peneliti mampu menentukan topik yang berkaitan dengan yang diteliti dan membuka gap bagi peneliti lainnya sekaligus melihat map antar topik, dan author yang satu dengan yang lainnya.

**Kata kunci:** mapping map, merdeka belajar, bibliometrik, VosViewer, publish or perish.

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## ■ INTRODUCTION

The rapid development of science and technology in the 21st century today has brought very rapid changes to the world of education (Irvan & Muslihudin, 2020), (Dachi & Batubara, 2020). The independent learning movement is a movement to change education in Indonesia to become an international standard. Merdeka Belajar is a new policy program of the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia launched by Nadiem Anwar Makarim (Yudhawasthi & Christiani, 2022)(Verawati, 2020). The Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) in 2019 showed that the assessment results in Indonesian students only occupied the sixth position from the bottom for mathematics and literacy, Indonesia occupied the 74th position from 79 countries. Responding to this, Nadiem also made the Merdeka Belajar Kampus Merdeka program one of the solutions to improve the literacy skills of students.

Through this program, there are wide opportunities for students to enrich and improve their insights and competencies in the real world in accordance with their passions and ideals (Yudhawasthi & Christiani, 2022). We believe that learning can happen anywhere; the learning universe is limitless, not only in classrooms, libraries and laboratories, but also in villages, industries, workplaces, places of service, research centres, and in the community. Through the close interaction between universities and the world of work, universities will be present as a spring for the progress and development of the nation, helping to colour the nation's culture and civilization directly, which will later be relearned with several studies such as bibliometric.

Bibliometric studies are one of the important areas of study for library and information science because it has practical applications in measuring the scope and quality of books, journals, and articles (Guler, Waaijer, Mohammed, & Palmblad, 2016), (Marsh, 2020). Bibliometric analysis or methods, sometimes referred to as

scientometrics, are part of the research evaluation methodology (Tibaná-Herrera, Fernández-Bajón, & De Moya-Anegón, 2018), and from various literature that has been widely produced (Azad & Parvin, 2022), it is possible to carry out bibliometric analysis using its own methods (Ellegaard & Wallin, 2015), (Lima & Partidario, 2020). One of the purposes of this bibliometric analysis is to map a research topic with certain keywords, abstracts, or titles (Miguel, Hidalgo, Stubbs, Posadas, & Ortiz Jaureguizar, 2013) that have been carried out by various researchers from all over the world (Md Khudzari, Kurian, Tartakovsky, & Raghavan, 2018), (Tibaná-Herrera et al., 2018). Bibliometric is also a tool to measure information recorded in scientific publications (Donthu, Kumar, & Pattnaik, 2020) with mathematics and statistical methods that later from these results are analyzed using VosViewer software (Khalil & Gotway Crawford, 2015), (Nalau & Verrall, 2021). This software will produce visualization results and then be interpreted by readers (Anand & Gupta, 2020a) with the benefit of finding research gaps as well as article data that has been published on certain topics.

Basically, bibliometric studies have a positive impact in various matters related to the scientific literature, including literature identification (Sarirete, 2021), the direction of research symptoms and knowledge growth in various different disciplines, guessing the breadth (comprehensiveness) of secondary literature, recognizing authorship and direction of symptoms on documents of various subjects, compiling documents on the shelf appropriately and regularly, studying the obsolescence and dissemination of scientific literature, to (Tibaná-Herrera et al., 2018) know the gap of research and enrich the amount of research for the field of information science, and can develop library collections more purposefully (Irianti, 2016). All bibliometric studies are conducted to find out the mapping of a study. A mapping map is a process

that allows a person to recognize elements of knowledge as well as their configuration, dynamics, mutual dependencies, and interactions (Burki, Burki, & Najam, 2021). Mapping is used for technology management purposes, including the definition of research programs, decisions regarding activities related to technology, the design of knowledge base structures, as well as the creation of educational and training programs. In relation to bibliometry, science mapping is a method of visualization of a field of science. This visualization can be done with the help of VosViewer software and done by creating a map of the relationship between one topic and another topic (Md Khudzari et al., 2018), one keyword with another keyword, and so on (Sweileh, Al-Jabi, Zyoud, & Sawalha, 2018).

In mapping, the map will appear topics from science. The input is bibliographic data, keywords, citations, and so on will be raised with the help of this software. This is the state of the art of this research, namely mapping a map on the topic of independent learning with the aim of knowing the bibliographic data of authors who have published the word Merdeka Belajar in national journals indexed by Google Scholar, data that once put the word Merdeka Belajar as a keyword in the journal, citation of writing in a journal that once contained the title Merdeka Belajar, the relationship between topics in the research title, as well as the relationship between authors with co-authors and so on as a novelty carried out in this study. The selection of the topic of Merdeka Belajar is one of the analysis gaps set by researchers considering that the Merdeka Belajar-Kampus Merdeka Program is one of the programs rolled out by the Minister of Education and is still ongoing today.

## ■ METHODS

This research is qualitative research. The method carried out in this research is the study of bibliometric literature on the research

development map on the topic of Merdeka Belajar conducted with the help of the VosViewer application (Kasilingam, Keepers, & Wuest, 2021), (Tanudjaja & Kow, 2018). Subject of this research taken in this study are all journals indexed by google scholars, both accredited and non-accredited, that have been published and indexed by Google Sholar. And this research object is 232 documents downloaded from Publish or Perish by doing a search from Google Scholar and the keyword “Merdeka Belajar”. All documents that appear either in the title, abstract, or keywords totaling 232 documents are then stored in the form of RIS. The reason for taking the Google Scholar index is because the topic taken related to Indonesian, namely Merdeka Belajar, which is very minimally found in Scopus indexed journals. This is one of the gaps in this research.

This study began from mid-January 2022 to February 15, 2022. This research design consists of three stages, namely the pre-field stage, the field activity stage and the post-field stage. In the first stage the researcher conducts a selection of research topics and themes. In this case, the theme carried was the theme of “Merdeka Belajar” which has been published in accredited or non-accredited national journals. Furthermore, researchers select data analysis applications using the Publish or Perish application, and the last step in this first stage is to choose indexing journals such as web of Science, scopus, and Google sholar. However, because the title carried was “Merdeka Belajar” then researchers take google scholar indexing. In the second stage, the Research field activity stage conducted a search of all journals that had published about Merdeka Belajar through the Publish or Perish application. Then the obtained document is stored in the form of RIS for further analysis. The last stage is to analyze the data of 232 selected documents to see the relationship between one topic and another using

VOsViewer. The resulting data is then used as a result of research and reports.

This research is a bibliometric study so that the instruments used in this study are documents obtained through observations from data tracing about articles that have published about Merdeka Belajar. Applications used such as Publish or Perish and VosViewer are the main applications operated to find out and see the mapping map of this research.

The data analysis in this study was entirely using the VosViewer application program. Where Vosviewer will analyze document files that have been changed in the form of RIS to bring up mapping data based on authors and topics. A RIS file is a bibliographic citation file stored in a format developed by Research Information Systems. This file contains a series of lines bounded by a two-character code and corresponding values (Lima & Partidario, 2020), (Batubara, Nur, Lubis, & Arianto, 2021). RIS files provide information such as title, author, publication date, keyword, publisher, issue number, and start and end pages (Nalau & Verrall, 2021). For this research, the RIS file taken and which will be analyzed is a RIS file related to “Merdeka Belajar” either in the research title, Abstract or Keywords.

Furthermore, the RIS data will be analyzed using VosViewer (Anand & Gupta, 2020b), (Dolhey, 2019). VosViewer will analyze the data and categorize RIS data taken from hundreds of these journals to be categorized into several research clusters (Kasilingam et al., 2021), (Khalil & Gotway Crawford, 2015) about Merdeka Belajar. The results that will be raised are the form of visualization of hundreds of articles based on clusters (Kasilingam et al., 2021), (Dolhey, 2019) relationships or the relationship of Merdeka Belajar keywords with others that appear in research that has been done. Terms or research topics that are rarely studied are still

related to the topic of “Merdeka Belajar”, either directly or indirectly (Ghobakhloo, Fathi, Iranmanesh, Maroufkhani, & Morales, 2021). As well as being the next relevant research gap (Redeker, Kessler, & Kipper, 2019).

## ■ RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

### Year of Publication of Research Development “Merdeka Belajar”

Search results through Google Scholar show that the development of research on “Merdeka Belajar” towards Open access has existed since 2019. In that year, there was 1 document that could be accessed via the internet easily, then from year to year increased rapidly to the position of 62 documents in 2020, as many as 137 documents in 2021, and as many as 32 documents in 2022 as of February 15, 2022. For more details, the development map of Merdeka Belajar research from year to year can be seen in the table below:

**Table 1.** Year of publication “merdeka belajar”

No.	Year	Document
1	2019	1
2	2020	62
3	2021	137
4	2022	32

From the table, it can be seen that the map of research development every year continues to increase. This indicates that the topic of Merdeka Belajar is very important to study and has many benefits and relationships with other disciplines.

### Name of Journal Containing “Merdeka Belajar” On Mapping Map of Research

The name of the journal that has published about “Merdeka Belajar” both as a title, abstract, keyword, and content can be seen in the table below:

**Table 2.** Name of journal containing “merdeka belajar”

No.	Year	Names of Journal
1	2019	Jurnal Manajemen Pendidikan Islam
2	2020	Tarbawi Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan
3	2020	Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra dan Pengajaran
4	2020	Jurnal Tawadhu
5	2020	Jurnal Pendidikan dan Pembelajaran
6	2020	Jurnal Kependidikan
7	2020	Jurnal Hospitality
8	2020	Jurnal Riset Pedagogik
9	2020	Jurnal Ilmiah Wahana Pendidikan
10	2020	Jurnal Basic Edu
11	2020	Jurnal Eksakta Pendidikan
12	2020	Jurnal Optimisme
13	2020	Jurnal Sibermas
14	2020	Jurnal Pustaka Ilmiah
15	2020	Jurnal Sosial Ekonomi dan Politik
16	2020	Jurnal Pendidikan Matematika Uniba
17	2020	Jurnal Syntax Transformation
18	2021	Sasambo Jurnal Abdimas
19	2021	Jurnal Pedagogy
20	2021	Jurnal Kreatif Online
21	2021	Jurnal Inovasi Riset Akademik
22	2021	Jurnal Kumparan Fisika
23	2021	Jurnal Biogenerasi
24	2021	Jurnal Gentala Pendidikan Dasar
25	2021	Jurnal Ilmiah Sekolah Dasar
26	2021	Jurnal Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Madani
27	2021	Jurnal Ilmiah Fenomena
28	2021	Jurnal Dedikasi Pendidikan
29	2021	Jurnal Edumatic
30	2021	Jurnal Geocivic
31	2021	Jurnal Pendidikan Kimia
32	2021	Jurnal Lensa Pendas
33	2021	Pionir: Jurnal Pendidikan
34	2021	Jurnal Review Pendidikan dan Pengajaran
35	2021	Jurnal ESTUPRO
36	2022	Jurnal Pendidikan Guru
37	2022	Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat IPTEK
38	2022	Jurnal Education Development
39	2022	Jurnal Teknologi Informasi dan Komunikasi
40	2022	Jurnal Abdi Masyarakat Indonesia JAMSI

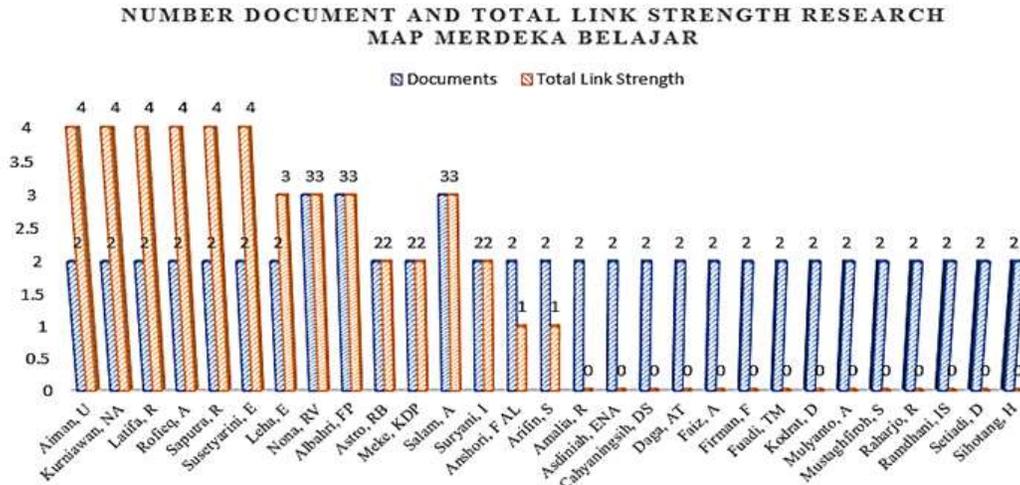
The name of the journal above is just a few of the names of journals that the authors wrote from 232 journals that have published the word Merdeka Belajar. Due to time and space

constraints, the author only wrote down all journal names that appeared in 2019 and 2022 as of the February 15, 2022 access date. While in 2020, the author only wrote 16 journal names and 18

journal names in 2021. The selection of the name of the journal in 2020 and 2021 is based on the top order of the number of link authors. Based on the table above, it can also be seen that almost 90 per cent of journal names that appear are journals that intersect with education. This is because the word Merdeka Belajar is part of the education minister’s program.

**Map of Co-Author “Merdeka Belajar”**

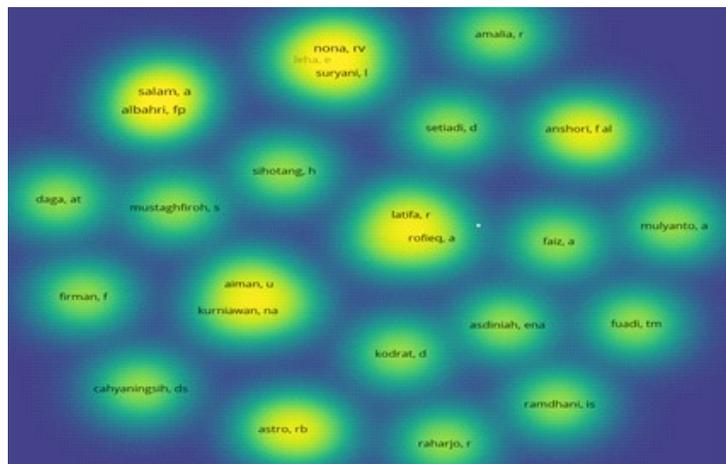
After the analysis, there were 29 authors who wrote a lot about Merdeka Belajar from hundreds of journals with criteria of at least two journals documents that had been written and published. The name of the authors and the total link is shown in Figure 1 below:



**Figure 1.** Name of authors and total links

From the figure above, it can be concluded that the author, on behalf of Nona, RV., Albahri, FP., and Salam, A. are the author who discusses the most about Merdeka Belajar, which has been searched from Publish or Perish data through Google Scholar search documents. While those

with the most total links are Aiman, U., Kurniawan, Na., Latifa, R., Rofieq, A., Saputra, R., and Susetyarini, E. The visualization view of the author and co-author of the document that has been analyzed using VosViewer is shown in figure 2 below:



**Figure 2.** Visualization author and co-author

From figure 2 above, you can see that several authors have links between each other. While not connected to each other means never writing a journal together in one document.

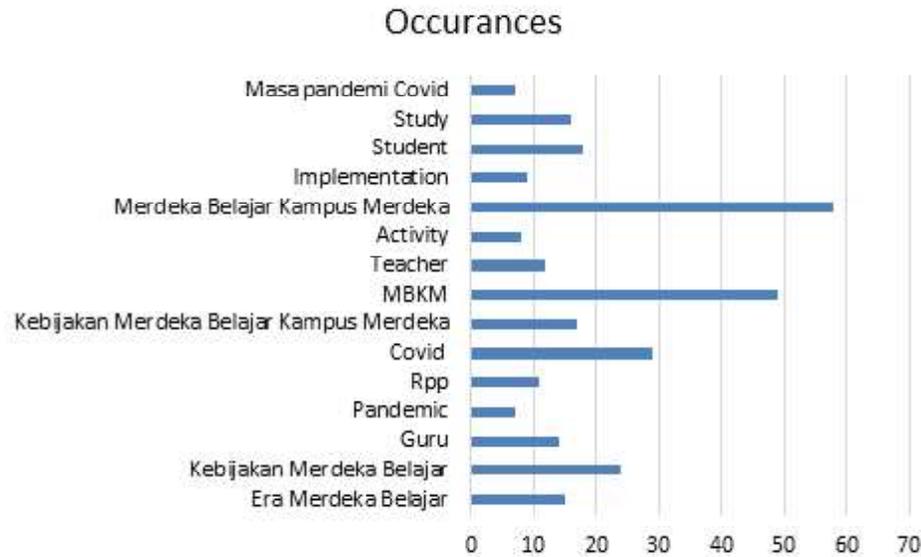


Figure 3. Topics occurrence

**Research Development Topic and Visualization**

The research topics that most emerged from the 232 journals that have been analyzed are shown in Figure 3 below:

From figure 3 above, it can be seen that there are 15 topics that most often arise from hundreds of topics. There are 232 journals that

have been analyzed. Topic reduction is made if the topic only appears under seven times. Topics that only appear under seven times will automatically be eliminated. The dominant topic appeared, namely “Merdeka Belajar Kampus Merdeka” 58 times followed by “MBKM” 49 times and “Covid” 29 times. The results of the visualization of the topic can be seen in figure 4:

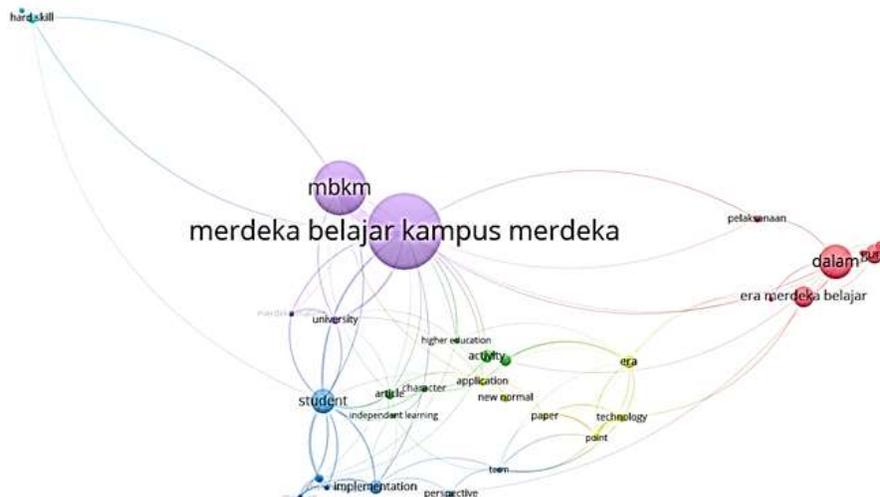


Figure 4. Network visualization between topics

From figure 4 above, there are 6 clusters of topics that appear in the form of six colours. Cluster 1 was in red consists of 9 topics, including Era Merdeka Belajar, Guru, Covid Pandemic, and so on. Cluster 2 in green consists of 7 topics, including Pandemic, Article, and activity. Cluster 3 blue consists of 7 topics, including medium, students, term.

Cluster 4 was in yellow consists of 7 topics, including Application, Technology, and New Normal. Cluster 5 was in purple consists of 4 topics including MBKM, Merdeka Belajar Kampus Merdeka and the last cluster was cluster 6 with dark blue colour consisting of 2 topics; one of them is hard skills.

## ■ CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results and discussions, it can be concluded that the development of research on Merdeka Belajar has existed since 2019. Since then, this research topic has grown rapidly to 232 documents in 2022 as of February 15 2022. The most discussed article on the topic is an article with a type of Research article by using a search “Google Scholar” with the keyword “Merdeka Belajar”. Reyna Virginia Nona, Fauzan Putraga Albahri, and Abdus Salam are the authors who wrote the most articles about “Merdeka Belajar” as of February 15, 2022, which were searched through Publish or Perish with the Google Scholar search menu. While those who have the total links are Aiman, U., Kurniawan, Na., Latifa, R., Rofieq, A., Saputra, R., and Susetyarini, E. All authors have links between each other, and overall it is known that the total clusters are 210 with 319 links and 325 link strengths. Network visualization shows that the relationship between research topics is shown with lines between descriptors in each field. The more lines between descriptors, the closer the relationship between documents. While density visualization shows that the relationship between

topics is getting yellower, then it will be tighter and greener then the topic is less and less researched.

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