

MAPPING RESEARCH OF SOCIAL CHANGE IN INDONESIA DURING 2016-2021

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ABSTRACT. Social change has a broad meaning that includes various lives that exist in society. The explanation above can be said that social change occurs unavoidably. Thus, the community in it must be able to predict and anticipate the possibility of social change. One way to be able to predict and analyze as a form of anticipation of social change is in the form of research on social change. Research on social change is one of the important materials for studying social change itself. Thus, this research will focus on discussing mapping research on social change carried out in Indonesia in 2015-2021. The method approach used in this study is bibliometric analysis. Document used as data to be analyzed are document in the form of scientific papers such as articles and conference papers. The use of bibliometric methods can measure and know the Development of research studies on social change research that occurs within a certain period. In this study the period used was between 2015-2021. While the data used is data on scopus database, based on may 11, 2022. Based on the exposure of the above data to documents related to social change research sourced from scopus database found a few results. The first result is that a document related to social change shows an increasing trend, especially starting from 2018 to 2021. In 2018 there were 50 documents that continued to increase to 131 documents in 2021. The dominant type of document is articles with 462 more documents compared to conference papers which only amount to 29 documents. The largest source of documents is in the publication of international journal of innovation creativity and change, which is 30 documents throughout 2019 to 2020. Mapping themes related to social change is there are four clusters which is the red cluster "opportunity", the blue cluster "social change", the green cluster "observation", and the yellow cluster "improvement".

KEYWORDS: mapping research, social science, Indonesia, 2015-2021

1 INTRODUCTION

In essence, human life is always changing. The changes are both in small and large-scale forms. Likewise with a group of humans called society. Society will also change over time. This change then triggers social change that occurs within a certain period. Social change becomes a phenomenon of social life experienced by both individuals and communities. The occurrence of this social change is a natural symptom that arises due to the process of human interaction both within and from within society. This process lasts throughout human life because basically humans are not static but rather dynamic and heterogeneous (Jurdi, 2012). In addition to these factors, social changes can also occur due to changes in elements that try to maintain the balance of society such as geographical, biological, economic, cultural and others that occur to adjust to the times (Salim, 2020).

Several other factors that cause social changes according to Dahrendorf can occur from internal and external factors (Veeger, 1993). The causes of social changes from internal factors include changes in the number of people, the occurrence of conflicts or conflicts in society, and the emergence of new discoveries. Meanwhile, external factors that cause social changes include different forms of the natural environment, the occurrence of wars, and the inclusion of other cultural influences in society (Patty, 2005).

Social change has several fundamental patterns that can characterize any change that occurs. These characteristics include differential social organizations, mobility, and culture conflict (Ranjabar, 2008). In other words, social change has a broad meaning that includes various lives that exist in society. The explanation above can be said that social change occurs unavoidably. Thus, the community in it must be able to predict and anticipate the possibility of social change. One way to be able to predict and analyze as a form of anticipation of social change is in the form of research on social change.

Research on social change is one of the important materials for studying social change itself. Thus, this research will focus on discussing mapping research on social change carried out in Indonesia in 2015-2021. The method approach used in this study is bibliometric analysis. Bibliometric is a type of qualitative and quantitative evaluation. These variables were measured using the following criteria: institutional, affiliation, productive author, subject area, source document, year of publication, number of copies by country, and paper citation (Maulana et al., 2021).

Document used as data to be analyzed are document in the form of scientific papers such as articles and conference papers. The use of bibliometric methods can measure and know the development of research studies on social change research that occurs within a certain period. In this study the period used was between 2015-2021. While the data used is data on SCOPUS database, based on May 11, 2022.

2 RESEARCH METHODS

This study used bibliometric methods. Data collection is done by identifying keywords based on SCOPUS publications database on May 11, 2022. Data is collected based documents search within article title, abstract, and keywords. The documents search is TITLE-ABS-KEY (social AND changes) AND (LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2021) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2020) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2019) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2018) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2017) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2016) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2015)) AND (LIMIT-TO (DOCTYPE , "ar") OR LIMIT-TO (DOCTYPE , "cp")) AND (LIMIT-TO (SUBJAREA , "SOC")) AND (LIMIT-TO (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Indonesia")). The search results found 491 documents. The search results found 711 documents. In detail, the purpose of this limitation is that filtering is carried out on (1) article titles, abstracts, and keywords related to social change; (2) the year is limited from 2016-2021; (3) the subject area is restricted to the social field; (4) the country is restricted to Indonesia.

3 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Documents by Years of Social Change

Based on SCOPUS data, it was found that from 2015 to 2021 the number of research documents related to social change continued to experience an increasing trend. The details of the increase are: (1) 2015 totaling 16 documents; (2) 2016 totaled 24 documents; (3) 2017 totaled 50 documents; (4) 2018 totaled 50 documents; (5) 2019 totaled 95 documents; (6) 2020 totaled 125 documents; (7) 2021 totaled 131 documents.

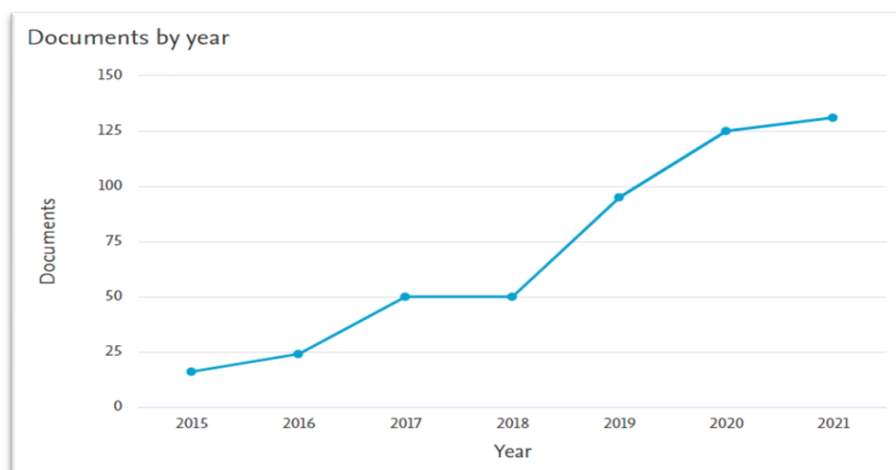
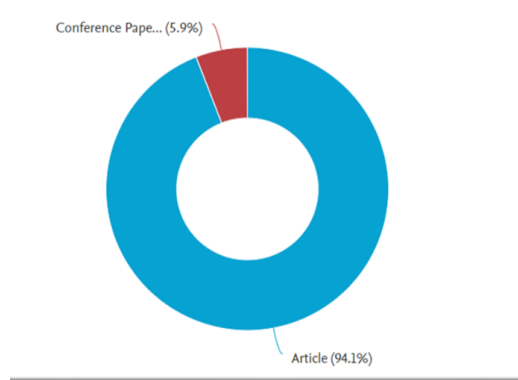


Figure 1: Documents by Year

3.2 Documents by Type of Social Change

The results of data analysis form the search of social change showed most of the documents were article with 462 documents (94,1%) than conference paper with 29 documents (5,9%).

Figure 2: Documents by Type



3.3 Documents per Years by Source of Social Change

Publications related to social change based on the results of analysis of documents per year by source found 5 highest sources.

3.3.1 International Journal Of Innovation Creativity And Change

The documents published in this publication 2019 and 2020 are 15 documents. This number is the highest number compared to other publications.

3.3.2 International Journal Of Scientific And Technology Research

The number of documents published in 2018 was 1 document. The number of documents increased significantly in 2019, namely 11 documents. In 2020 the number of documents on this publication was 9 documents.

3.3.3 Advanced Science Letters

The number of documents published in 2015 and 2016 was 3 documents. In 2018 the number of published documents was 8 documents.

3.3.4 Pertanika Journal Of Social Sciences And Humanities

The number of documents published in 2016 was 1 document. Then it increased in 2017 which was 3 documents and remained 3 documents in 2019. In 2020 the number of documents was 4 documents.

3.3.5 Review Of International Geographical Education Online

The number of documents published in 2021 amounted to 11 documents.

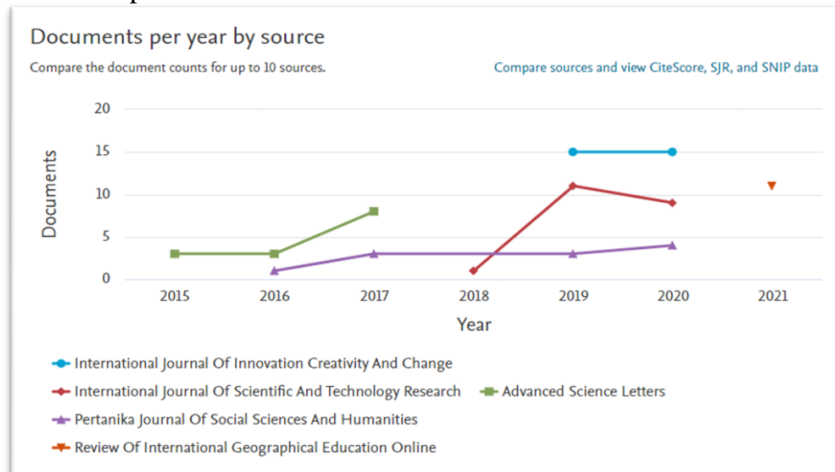


Figure 3: Documents per year by Source

3.4 Mapping Theme of Social Change

To see the mapping of the theme of social change, VOSViewer software is needed. VOSViewer is done to visualize maps based on text data sources based of terms from title and abstracts. There are four group of research themes:

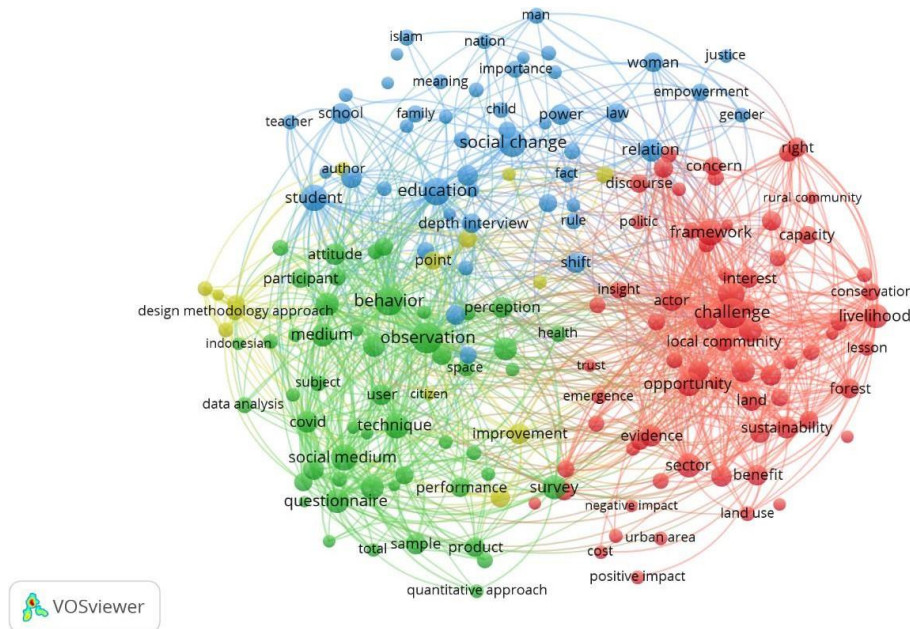


Figure 4: Mapping Theme of Social Change

Based on the results of VOSviewer's analysis, it was found that 4 clusters were related to social change research. The clusters are red clusters, green clusters, blue clusters, and yellow clusters. The red cluster has a relationship dominated by the theme "challenge" which has a relationship with "opportunity", "actor", "livelihood", "sustainability", "sector", "benefit", "evidence", "framework", "regulation", "decision", "concern", "right", "rural community", "capacity", "insight", "interest", "conservation", "forest", "land", "trust", "emergence", "cost", "negative impact", and "positive impact".

The blue cluster is dominated by the theme of "social change" which has a relationship with "education", "depth interview", "student", "perception", "power", "law", "shift", "learning", "generation", "teacher", "school", "fact", "relation", "rule", "family", "child", "power", "empowerment", "gender", "justice", "nation", "men", "islam", and "woman".

The green cluster is dominated by the theme of "observation" related to "medium", "behavior", "perception", "health", "technique", "social medium", "covid", "questionnaire", "survey", "consumer", "total", "sample", "product", "data analysis", "attitude", "era", "line", "user", "subject", and "qualitative approach". The yellow cluster is dominated by the theme of "improvement" related to "industry", "design methodology approach", "author", and "practical implication".

4 CONCLUSION

Based on the exposure of the above data to documents related to social change research sourced from SCOPUS database found a few results. The first result is that a document related to social change shows an increasing trend, especially starting from 2018 to 2021. In 2018 there were 50 documents that continued to increase to 131 documents in 2021. The dominant type of document is articles with 462 more documents compared to conference papers which only amount to 29 documents. The largest source of documents is in the publication of International Journal Of Innovation Creativity And Change, which is 30 documents throughout 2019 to 2020. Mapping themes related to social change is there are four clusters which is the red cluster "opportunity", the blue cluster "social change", the green cluster "observation", and the yellow cluster "improvement".

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