

# CULTURAL INVOLVEMENT OF INFORMATION POLICY IMPLEMENTATION IN INDONESIA: ARTICLE GROWTH AND RESEARCH POSSIBILITY

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## Abstract

Information policy is not only a product of the government's performance but how the public is met for information needs through cultural involvement. Regardless of the volume and variety of publications, it is worth knowing more about how cultural involvement in the implementation of information policy in Indonesia has evolved. There needs to be a systematic bibliometric analyze on studying important features of the cultural involvement in information policy literature. This study aims to investigate growth patterns and identify the research possibility that can be explored by other researchers. The method applied through Scopus followed by VOSviewer data processing to describe the research objectives in more detail. The conclusion obtained, that the trend of this topic article tends to increase compared to 2013 until 2022 and future research opportunities that can be carried out by other researchers regarding the transparency of public information policies in Indonesia.

**Keywords:** Cultural Involvement; Information Policy; Bibliometric Study; VOS Viewer

## 1. INTRODUCTION

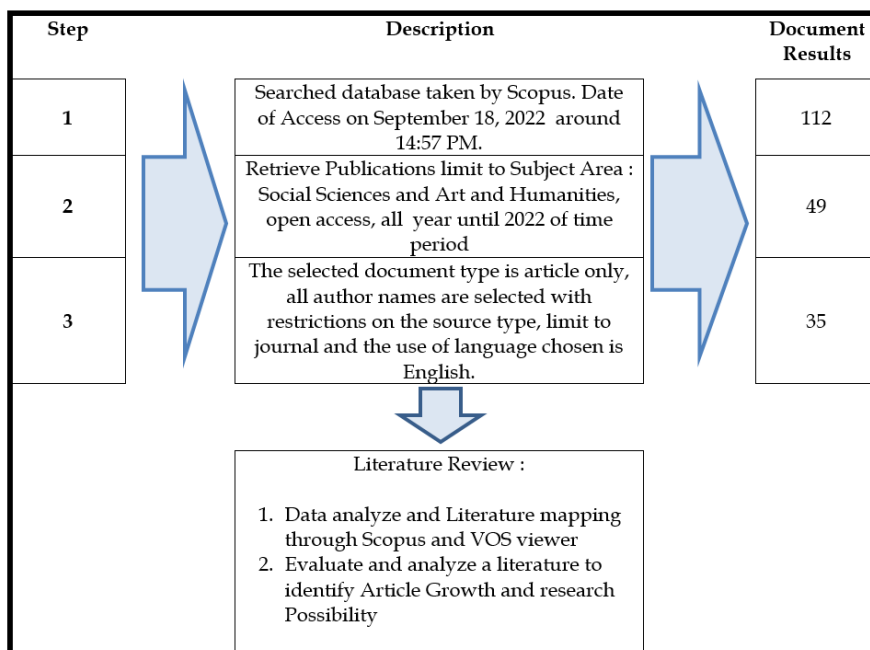
This article discusses a bibliometric analyze of the topic cultural involvement in the implementation of information policy in Indonesia. Public information becomes unimportant in social life until it becomes an issue that is put forward in global government (The Carter Center, 2006). Everyone needs to feel well informed about public services, what is expected of them, and how to engage with them although obtaining the necessary information may come at some cost (Grimsley & Meehan, 2007). Transparency of information is an important part in maintaining the relationship between the government and the public. Transparency is a characteristic of governments, companies, organizations, and individuals who are open in clear information, rules, plans, processes, and actions (Carolan, 2016).

One way of seeing policy problems is as cultural and political constructions (Hoppe, 2002). Culture and values need to be at the heart of thinking about public policy. Policy is more likely to be successful (however success is defined) if policymakers take these aspects into account (Muers, 2018). Culture is the process of becoming educated, polished, refined, that is, the state of being civilized. In this sense, culture suggests a process for the deliberate and systematic acquisition of an intellectual sensibility (Mulcahy, 2017) Many researches on public information have been carried out by researchers from various countries, so it is necessary to map out the dynamics of the study to date. A study called bibliometrics can be carried out by

researchers from any discipline. The aim is to apply bibliometric indicators to a particular area of study. Consequently, this study applies metrics to describe science (Andres, 2009). The term "bibliometrics," coined by Alan Pritchard in the late 1960s, emphasizes the material aspects of the endeavor: counting books, articles, publications, citations, in general any statistically significant manifestation of recorded information, regardless of disciplinary boundaries (Ellegaard & Wallin, 2015; Pritchard, 1969; Wittig, 1978). Bibliometric analysis is the researcher's choice because it is in accordance with the purpose of this study to explore growth patterns and identify research opportunities that can be done in the future and also help researchers to understand the global landscape of Cultural Involvement of Information Policy Implementation.

## 2. METHODS

The research method goes through two main stages. First step in the form of searching for article documents through Scopus, then bibliometric data processing is carried out through the VOSviewer application. Operationalize of article search on Scopus main page can be seen in the following data retrieval stages below :



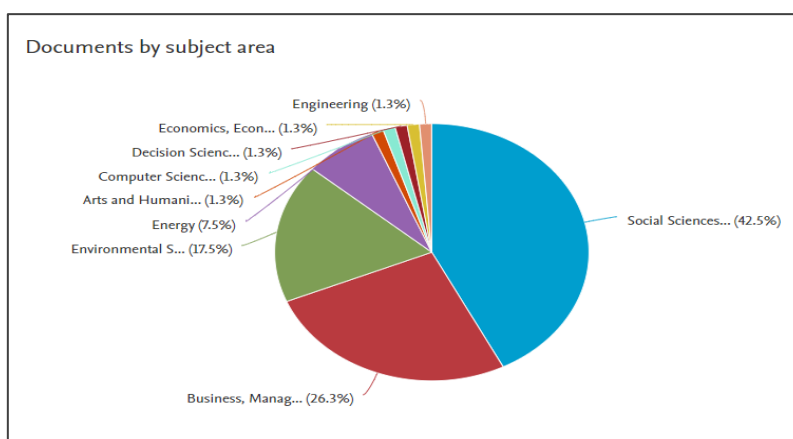
**Figure 1: Data Retrieval Stages from Scopus**

After 35 article were obtained through the Scopus search engine and then processed using VOSviewer. Export RIS Format and CSV data from Scopus saved for processing in VOSviewer in order to find out the growth of articles and research opportunities in the future. This matter to help various parties to conduct research with relevant topic of cultural involvement in the implementation of public information policies.

### 3. RESULTS

The findings from Scopus and VOSviewer data processing are divided into several analyzes, as follows:

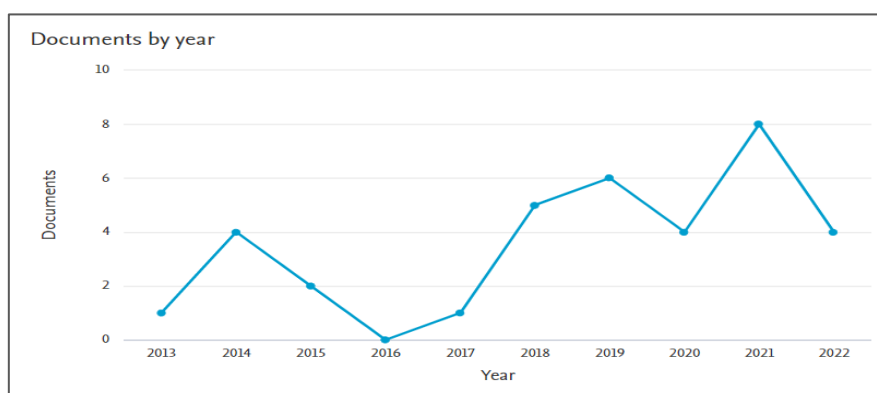
Document search restrictions are only on articles. The subject area of the article was chosen by social science by considering its suitability with the researcher's background and the most search results were 34 documents or 42.5% compared to other fields. The results of the search for documents for the lowest position in each field are 1 document or 1.3% in the fields of engineering, Economics, Econometrics and Finance, Decision Sciences, Computer Science, Arts and Humanities. 7.5% or as many as 6 documents in the field of Energy, 14 documents or 17.5%, in the field of Environmental Science and 21 documents or 26.3% in the field of Business, Management and Accounting. Visually it can be seen in diagram 1 below:



**Figure 2: Documents by Subject Area**

#### Literature Growth

Article data search through Scopus was carried out without a year limit and it is known that the first appearance of articles with this topic was in 2013 as many as one article and until 2022 it was still a topic discussed by researchers. This information can be seen in figure below:



**Figure 3: Article Document by Year taken from Scopus**

The search for articles through Scopus is not limited by year, then it is known that the results of writing articles that have relevance to cultural involvement in the implementation of public information policies in Indonesia have existed since 2013 and are still being found until 2022. The overall trend of article writing has increased when viewed from the beginning of the writing year, but experienced a decline in 2016 with no articles found in that year. In 2017 there was one article and in 2018 it increased to five articles. Then it grew again in 2019 to six articles. The year 2020 had decreased to four articles found, but in 2021 it increased to eight articles. It is necessary to further investigate whether the increase in the number of articles was triggered by the high public need for information disclosure during the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia. The latest year 2022, only four articles were found which are likely to continue to grow because the analyze carried out by researchers was precisely in September 2022, there are still the last two months rest of the year.

In detail about the authors, titles and findings, can be seen in the following table:

**Table 1: document articles Scopus in detail**

Year	Author	Title	Findings
2013	(Lee, Lejano, & Connelly, 2013)	Regulation-by-information in areas of limited statehood: Lessons from the Philippines' environmental regulation	a mismatch between the nature of information and the main addressees of the disclosed information, which led the operation of the subject disclosure program to deviate from its targets. Second, this institutional deficiency has to do with the organizational culture and routine practice of the implementing agency.
2014	1.(Yusoff, Othman, & Yatim, 2014)	Culture and accountants perceptions of environmental reporting practice	Environmental reporting practices (ENRPs) on a two-country basis, i.e. between Malaysia and Australia are influenced by cultural values, in particular collectivism, high uncertainty avoidance, uniformity, conservatism and secrecy.
	2.(Giannarakis, 2014a)	Corporate governance and financial characteristic effects on the extent of corporate social responsibility disclosure	The study assists stakeholders to identify US companies through the extent of CSR disclosures which contributes to the understanding of determinants of CSR disclosure to improve the implementation of disclosure guidelines.
	3.(Giannarakis, 2014b)	The determinants influencing the extent of CSR disclosure.	This study extends the scope of previous studies by introducing new independent and dependent variables. It contributes to the understanding of determinants of CSR disclosure to improve the implementation of disclosure guidelines.
	4.(Butt, 2014)	Freedom of information law and its application in Indonesia: A preliminary assessment.	This article assesses the extent to which the FOI Law has been effective in requiring public bodies to disclose "public" information that they would rather keep within their ranks. More time is needed for

			these reforms to take hold. However, this article, which provides the first academic analysis of the freedom of information reforms "in practice", shows that Indonesia's central Information Commission and the courts have, with two important exceptions, applied the FOI Law in favour of information-seekers, thereby providing some reason for optimism for the future of this reform.
2015	1.(del Mar Miras-Rodríguez, Carrasco-Gallego, & Escobar-Pérez, 2015)	Are Socially Responsible Behaviors Paid Off Equally? A Cross-cultural Analysis.	The results show that this relationship is greatly affected by national culture. In this sense, countries with a high assertiveness and gender egalitarianism show a very negative relationship. Nevertheless, those with a higher future orientation, institutional collectivism, and a humane orientation reveal a positive correlation which reaches its maximum value in those countries with a high uncertainty avoidance.
	2.(Hu & Karbhari, 2015)	Incentives and disincentives of corporate environmental disclosure: Evidence from listed companies in China and Malaysia	Our findings reveal that differences exist suggesting that legitimization strategies, if employed, vary and perceptions of legitimacy threat differ between countries.
2016	-	-	-
2017	(Muñoz, 2017)	Transparency in Governments: A Meta-Analytic Review of Incentives for Digital Versus Hard-Copy Public Financial Disclosures	Prior research has indicated that information transparency in governments depends on institutional and environmental factors. Therefore, making use of meta-analysis techniques, we integrate the empirical results reported by studies to determine the factors favoring the disclosure of public financial information via two modes of information disclosure—online versus hard-copy format. Several moderating effects—administrative culture, accounting regime, impact of measure used on determining variables, and level of government—have been considered and analyzed for their influence on the degree of correlation between the determinants and the disclosure of public financial information in both modes of information disclosure.
2018	1.(Ismail, Abdul Rahman, & Hezabr, 2018)	Determinants of corporate environmental disclosure quality of oil and gas industry in developing countries.	The results of this study reveal that out of 12 hypothesized variables, only 5 variables (company size, foreign ownership, profitability, leverage and membership of industry's associations) are positively related to the CED quality.

2.(Kolsi & Attayah, 2018)	Environmental policy disclosures and sustainable development: Determinants, measure and impact on firm value for ADX listed companies	The three aspects of social disclosures (i.e. determinants, measure and impact) in an emerging stock market (ADX). Our findings will help investors when assessing firm value and policy makers when issuing CSR disclosure rules.
3.(Ali, Alsayegh, Ahmad, Mahmood, & Iqbal, 2018)	The relationship between social visibility and CSR disclosure	The results showed that company size, company profitability, environmental sensitivity, and to be a multinational subsidiary have a significant positive relationship with CSR disclosure.
4.(Hutahaen, Gani, Saleh, & Sarwono, 2018)	Applications of good corporate governance relating to shareholders, commissioners, and directors of limited liability companies in Indonesia	The role of the public leaders influences the implementation of education but has no direct influence on the public service performance but indirectly through the implementation of OpenFreedom of information.
5.(Suttipun, 2018)	The influence of corporate governance, and sufficiency economy philosophy disclosure on corporate financial performance	Validate the relevance and applicability of the SEP concept to the sustainable development of the business sector.

Further analysis of the comparison of the number of documents from 15 authors with the highest intensity of writing articles, namely twice and one time each, can be seen as below:

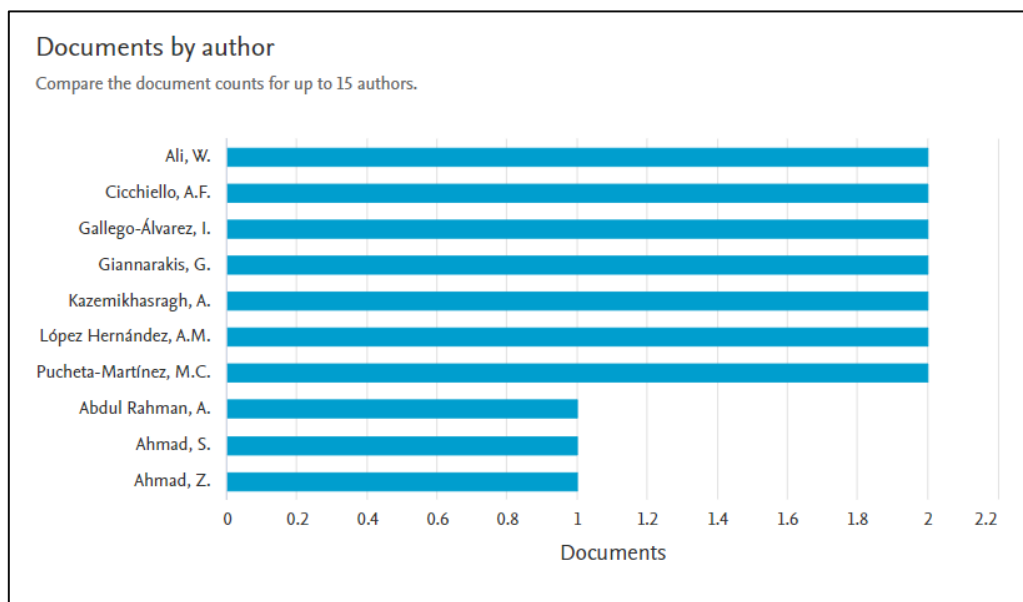
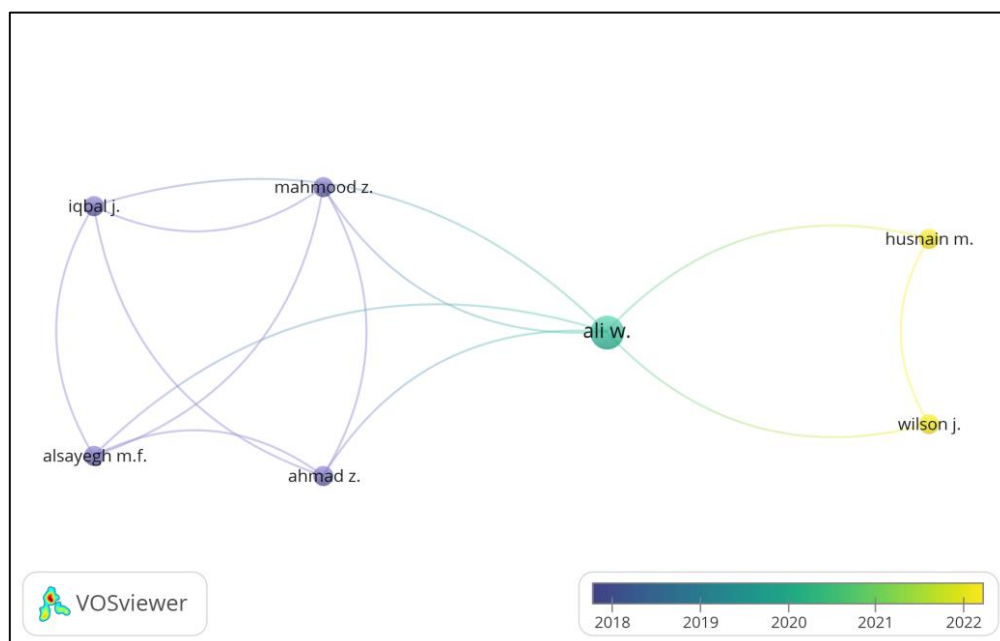


Figure 4: Documents according to the order of the 15 highest authors

After various literature analyzes based on the Scopus results above, we now turn to the explanation of the results of further data processing through the VOSviewer. The explanation will be divided into four illustrations obtained. First, describe the analysis of the author's collaboration with other authors. Second, an overview of the analysis of collaboration between organizations. Third, an overview of the network visualization between keywords provided by all article authors, and finally a description of the network of all keywords displayed in the form of density visualization to see which keywords have not been worked on by many researchers until now.

### Analyze of collaboration between authors

Analysis of collaboration between authors, determining the minimum for each author 1 document, at least 1 citation, then found from 93 authors, the greatest total link is 86 thresholds. Total links 13. There are 2 clusters. The first cluster averages publications in 2018 while cluster 2 averages publication years in 2020 to 2022.



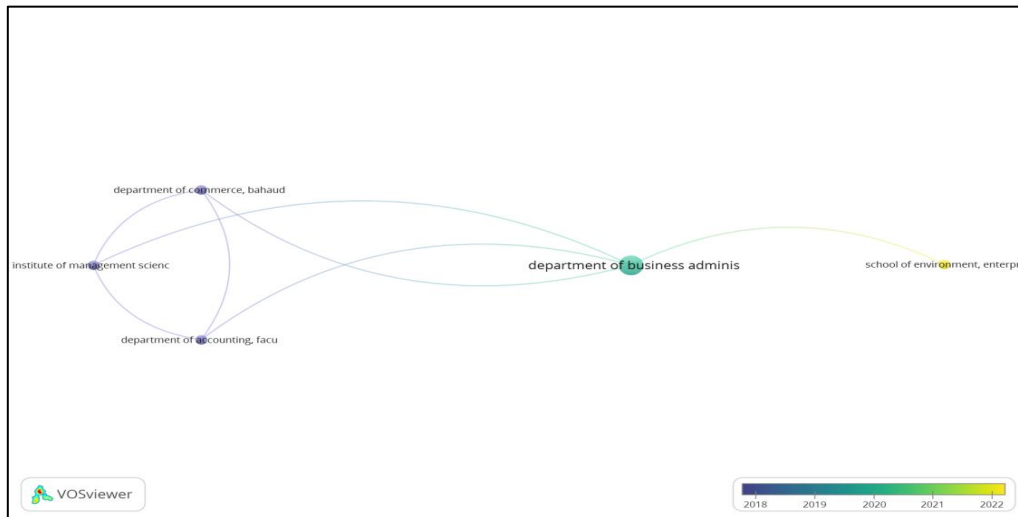
**Figure 5: Analyze of collaboration between authors**

### Analyze of collaboration between Organization

Analyze of collaboration between organizations through Vosviewer, from a total of 70 organizations found where every single document in each organization has at least one citation, there are a total of 7 collaboration links from 5 organizations that collaborate with each other. The findings are divided into two clusters, the first consisting of the Department of Commerce Bahauddin Zakariya University Pakistan, the Institute of Management Science Bahauddin Zakariya University Pakistan and the Department of Accounting King Abdulaziz University



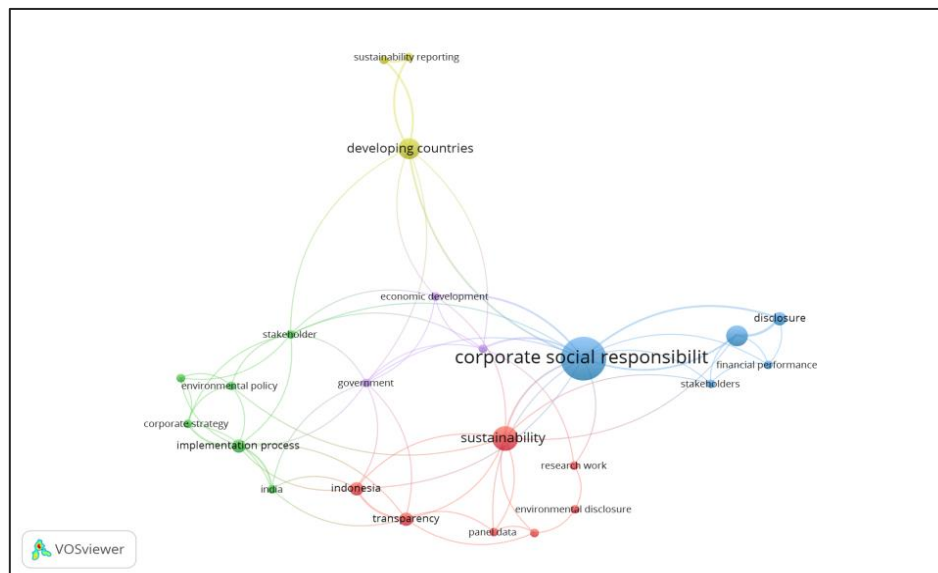
Jeddah. Each organization has 3 collaboration links, the average research being conducted in 2018. The second cluster is the Department of Business Administration, University of Sahiwal Pakistan.



**Figure 6: Analyze of collaboration between organizations**

### Network visualization between keywords

Displays a network visualization between keywords. From 196 keywords, with a minimum network per keyword of two, a total of 24 threshold items were obtained. From every 24 keywords obtained a total link strength of 80.



**Figure 7: Network visualization between keywords**

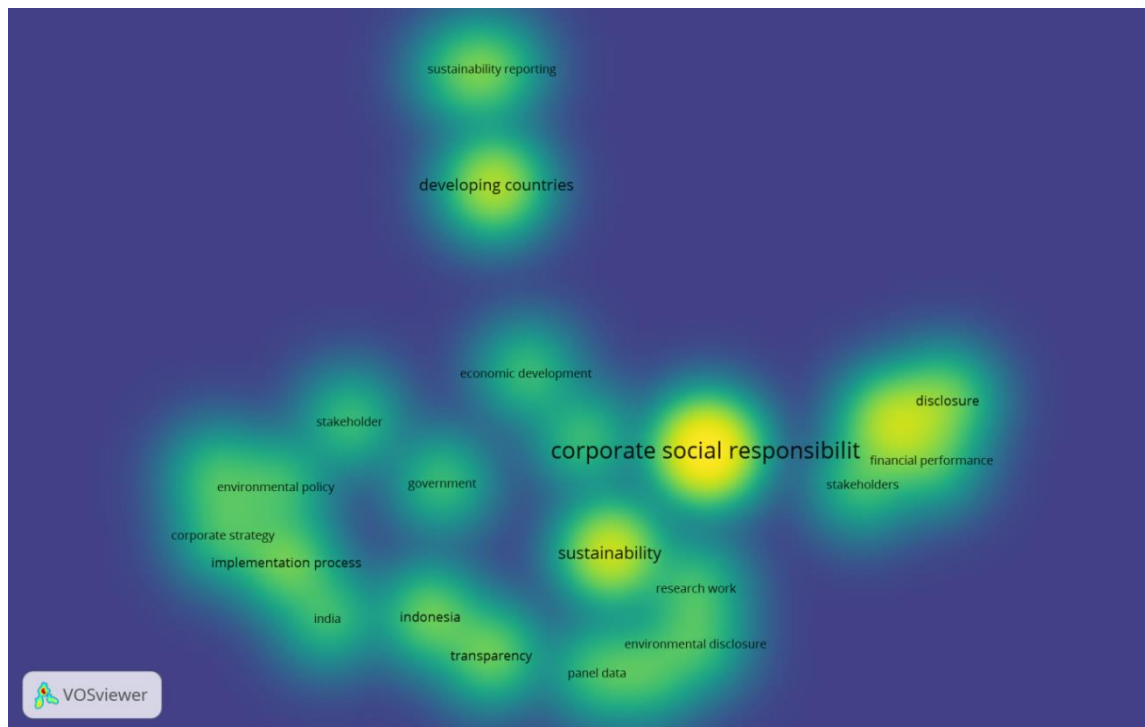


A detailed description of the cluster taken from the author's keyword association can be seen below:

**Table 2: Main Data Cluster**

Cluster	Author Keywords	Articles
Cluster one (7 items)	Environmental disclosure	(Flórez-Parra, Lopez-Perez, López Hernández, & Garde Sánchez, 2021; Gallego-Álvarez & Pucheta-Martínez, 2020; Hu & Karbhari, 2015; Paolone, Granà, Martiniello, & Tiscini, 2021; Pucheta-Martínez, Gallego-Álvarez, & Bel-Oms, 2021)
	Indonesia	(Butt, 2014; Zafarullah & Siddiquee, 2021)
	Panel Data	(Dinca et al., 2019; Gupta & Chakradhar, 2022)
	Research work	(Ali et al., 2018; Gallego-Álvarez & Pucheta-Martínez, 2020)
	Sustainability	(Amos et al., 2019; Dinca et al., 2019; Farooq et al., 2020; Flórez-Parra et al., 2021; Kolsi & Attayah, 2018)
	Sustainability report	(Dinca et al., 2019; Giron, Kazemikhasragh, Cicchiello, & Panetti, 2022; Kazemikhasragh, Cicchiello, & Pietronudo, 2021; Paolone et al., 2021)
	Transparency	(Butt, 2014; Dinca et al., 2019; Zafarullah & Siddiquee, 2021)
Cluster two (6 items)	Corporate strategy	(Jessop et al., 2019)
	Environmental policy	(Kolsi & Attayah, 2018)
	Implementation process	(Jessop et al., 2019; Zafarullah & Siddiquee, 2021)
	India	(Jessop et al., 2019; Zafarullah & Siddiquee, 2021)
	Policy implementation	(Hutahaen et al., 2018)
Stakeholder	(Ali, Wilson, & Husnain, 2022)	
Cluster three (5 items)	Corporate Governance	(Dragomir, Dumitru, & Feleagă, 2021; Giannarakis, 2014a, 2014b; Hartanto & Sulaksono, 2019; Suttipun, 2018)
	Corporate Social Responsibility	(Ashfaq & Rui, 2019; Gupta & Chakradhar, 2022; Omar & Alkayed, 2021; Pucheta-Martínez et al., 2021)
	Disclosure	(Giannarakis, 2014b, 2014a; Suttipun, 2018)
	Financial performance	(del Mar Miras-Rodríguez et al., 2015; Suttipun, 2018)
	Stakeholders	(del Mar Miras-Rodríguez et al., 2015; Flórez-Parra et al., 2021)
Cluster four (3 items)	Developing countries	(Ismail et al., 2018);
	Sustainability reporting	(Dinca et al., 2019; Giron et al., 2022; Kazemikhasragh et al., 2021; Paolone et al., 2021)
	Sustainable development	(Pucheta-Martínez et al., 2021)
Cluster five (3 items)	Developing world	(Ali et al., 2018, 2022)
	Economic development	(Ali et al., 2022)
	Government	(Ali et al., 2022; Zafarullah & Siddiquee, 2021)

Looking at the cluster data based on the author's keywords, the most widely used and intersecting one is the environmental disclosure keyword. It can be said that the search for cultural involvement in the implementation of public policies is generally more visible in the realm of research on environmental information disclosure and Corporate Social Responsibility. Therefore, it is necessary to study in the future regarding the application of information policies other than those two fields which have often been used by article writers, especially those published on Scopus.



**Figure 8: Network visualization between keywords (density visualization)**

There are several topics that have not been explored much by researchers, namely transparency, corporate strategy, government, financial performance, economic development and several other keywords. The keyword corporate social responsibility has been widely used by researchers.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

The conclusion obtained, that the trend of this topic article tends to increase compared to 2013 until 2022 and future research opportunities that can be carried out by other researchers regarding the transparency of public information policies in Indonesia.

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