



Bibliometric Analysis on The Development of Lentera Pustaka Diponegoro University 2020-2024 Period Research

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ABSTRACT

This research was conducted to determine developments in publication production, citation patterns, and visualization of research developments based on co-authorship and co-occurrence in Lentera Pustaka for the 2020-2024 period. The research method used is bibliometric analysis with a quantitative descriptive approach. The sample used was the entire population data, namely 77 articles with 167 authors. The research results show that the development of publication production at Lentera Pustaka in 2020-2022 experienced fluctuations. However, in 2023-2024 there will be a consistent increase in publications. Lentera Pustaka has received 199 citations per 5 years, where one of its scientific articles with the highest number of citations is 25 citations. Most of the authors who contribute to Lentera Pustaka are classified as collaborative authors and have high productivity in the publication of scientific articles. The keyword that experienced the most co-occurrences was "college library" with a total of 5 occurrences.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The need for science in the current era has grown very rapidly and widely. Library science is a form of expansion of science that developed from advances in information technology, which is a science that focuses on information management activities such as collecting, managing, classifying, storing and distributing information. Library science plays a role in distributing information to provide easy access to information for the public. The most effective and efficient form of information distribution is through digital networks (González-Alcaide, 2021; Onunka et al., 2023). One of them is in the form of scientific journal publications.

A scientific journal is a publication of scientific work that is published periodically by an institution or agency which contains articles which are the results of someone's scientific thinking empirically (research articles) or logically (thought articles) within the scope of a certain scientific field. Scientific journals have their roles and functions; including as a medium for academic communication for scientists of the same profession, as a medium for disseminating research results, as reference material to generate new ideas along with technological developments, and as a form of developing academic culture in higher education institutions (Kachniewska, 2019; Wakeling et al., 2019).

Higher education is one of the institutions that plays a role in the production of knowledge and research as an embodiment of the tri dharma carried out by the higher education academic community such as lecturers and students (Sugiarti, 2022). The results of the research that has been carried out will be published into new knowledge related to certain topics in the form of scientific articles. Scientific articles are written works created to be included in scientific journals and contain ideas and thoughts from a person or group from the results of research and non-research processes in accordance with scientific principles (Greenberger, 2020). One of the universities that publishes scientific journals is Diponegoro University. One of the many journal publications it has is *Lentera Pustaka: Journal of Library, Information and Archives Studies*.

Lentera Pustaka: Journal of Library, Information and Archives Studies is an official scientific journal owned by the Library Science Study Program, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Diponegoro University which focuses on Library and Information Science research. The frequency of publishing scientific journals on *Lentera Pustaka* is twice a year, namely in June and December.

Currently, the growth of scientific journal publications in Indonesia increases significantly every year. This can be seen from various sources or scientific journal publication media. One example is the GARUDA (Digital Reference Garba) journal which was developed by the Indonesian Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology until October 2024 and has had 23,938 journal publications and 3,642,847 articles (Garuda, 2024). The National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN) also revealed that in June 2024 in scientific publications Indonesia will be ranked 19th in the world (Fajriadi, 2024).

Facing the rate of growth and diversity of information, especially from scientific journal publications, which are still developing continuously, a more structured and in-depth mapping is needed to identify research developments in a scientific field. One way is by utilizing bibliometric studies. Bibliometric studies are a branch of science that studies in depth the authorship of scientific papers by utilizing statistical and mathematical analysis (Rohanda & Winoto, 2018). Bibliometric studies have a function as a medium for evaluating scientific articles, mapping scientific fields, and analyzing scientific developments in certain scientific fields (Effendy et al., 2021). Bibliometric studies play a role in looking at the development of

a scientific field, citation patterns and authorship which include author collaboration, assessment of author productivity and the origin of the author's institution (Majidah & Rullyana, 2024; Rahayu & Christiani, 2020). Through the use of bibliometric analysis in a scientific journal publication, research topics that have been widely studied will be found and will also provide an overview of topics that have opportunities for future research (Wisnawa, 2024). In this case, a bibliometric study is very important to carry out, because it aims to prevent the same thing from happening again from year to year. In carrying out bibliometric analysis in scientific journals, researchers use the help of several software, namely Publish or Perish and VOSviewer.

Publish or Perish is a software program that functions to search, analyze and evaluate scientific journal publications for free. In its operation, Publish or Perish is used to analyze data sources, find out the number of scientific journal publications, the most productive authors, the number of citations of scientific publications, hierarchical indexes and citation indexes, as well as obtain bibliographic metadata for scientific work publications from various sources (Harzing, 2023). VOSviewer is a software tool for creating maps based on network data and for visualizing and studying these maps (Van Eck & Waltman, 2023). This software makes it easy to process and read data analysis results. In general, VOSviewer can provide an understanding of collaboration between researchers, relationships between articles, keywords for research topics, research topics that are widely studied, and research topics that have the opportunity to be studied in the future. The use of VOSviewer in bibliometric analysis plays an important role in analyzing and studying the development of scientific journal publications by creating metadata network maps so that data can be visualized more effectively, intuitively and interactively (Adeoye et al., 2023; Mulyanto et al., 2024).

Based on the importance of bibliometric analysis in identifying the development of scientific journal publications in a particular scientific field, researchers are interested in conducting research related to bibliometric studies in scientific journals in the field of library and information science published by Lentera Pustaka Diponegoro University with the research title "Bibliometric Study on the Development of Lentera Pustaka Diponegoro University Research the 2020-2024 Period". In general, the problem formulation in this research is the results of a bibliometric study analysis of Lentera Pustaka Diponegoro University publications for the 2020-2024 period, which includes the development of publication production, citation patterns, and visualization of the development of research publications based on co-authorship and co-occurrence. The aim of this research is to determine the development of publication production, citation patterns, and visualization of the development of research publications based on co-authorship and co-occurrence in Lentera Pustaka during the 2020-2024 period.

2. METHODS

This research uses a bibliometric analysis research method with a quantitative descriptive approach. Bibliometric analysis is a science used to analyze and measure the development of scientific journal publications statistically and mathematically. In this case, bibliometric analysis provides an overview of research trends, research patterns, and the impact of research in certain scientific fields (Kurdi & Kurdi, 2021). Meanwhile, the quantitative descriptive approach is part of the quantitative approach with a focus on describing a phenomenon from the data at hand. Quantitative descriptive is a statistical analysis that functions to interpret, describe and summarize quantitative data (Cooksey & Cooksey, 2020). Quantitative descriptive is interpreted as research that only describes the phenomenon of a

research variable which is studied using numbers without any intention of testing a particular hypothesis (Nurhabiba et al., 2023).

The population used in this research is published in Lentera Pustaka Diponegoro University in the 2020-2024 period. Lentera Pustaka during the 2020-2024 period has published 77 articles with a total of 167 authors contributing. Population is the result of all research objects that have certain characteristics that will be studied and analyzed by researchers (Ghanad, 2023). The sampling technique used in this research was a saturated sample. Saturated sampling is a sampling technique where all parts of the population are used as samples (Sugiyono, 2017). The sample used in this research was the entire population data available from scientific articles in Lentera Pustaka. The data collection technique used in this research is documentation of secondary data. Documentation is a data collection technique in research that uses various types of documents such as writing, archives, images, and/or other media that are appropriate to the research (Rapley & Rees, 2018).

The data processing technique in this study involves several stages: (a) collecting data by accessing Lentera Pustaka and Publish or Perish through the Google Scholar-indexed database; (b) saving search results in RIS format and copying them into Microsoft Excel; (c) analyzing publication trends and citation patterns using Excel and citation metrics from Publish or Perish; (d) importing RIS files into Mendeley to manage and identify bibliographic data; and (e) analyzing data through VOSviewer to visualize co-authorship and keyword co-occurrence using network, overlay, and density visualizations. (Majidah & Rullyana, 2024; Wisnawa, 2024).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A bibliometric study is an analytical study carried out to find out important information from a scientific publication such as publication development, research citations, bibliography of a publication, author productivity, and research topic keywords to make it easier to search for information again in the future (Donthu, 2021). In this research, bibliometric studies are used to analyze research publications from several aspects, both in terms of the development of research publication production in Lentera Pustaka research publications during the 2020-2024 period, citation patterns of Lentera Pustaka research publications, and visualization of the development of Lentera Pustaka publications with the help of VOSviewer visualization based on co-authorship and co-occurrence.

3.1. Development of Research Publication Production on Lantera Pustaka for the 2020-2024 Period

The database used in this research is scientific articles in Lentera Pustaka in the period 2020-2024. The following table presents data on the development of research production at Lentera Pustaka Diponegoro University during the 2020-2024 period.

Table 1. Development of Lantera Pustaka Publication Production 2020-2024 period.

Year	Vol. & No.	Number of Publications
2020	Vol. 6 No. 1	6
2020	Vol. 6 No. 2	7
2021	Vol. 7 No. 1	8
2021	Vol. 7 No. 2	8
2022	Vol. 8 No. 1	7

Year	Vol. & No.	Number of Publications
2022	Vol. 8 No. 2	6
2023	Vol. 9 No. 1	7
2023	Vol. 9 No. 2	9
2024	Vol. 10 No. 1	9
2024	Vol. 10 No. 2	10
Total		77

The research publication output of *Lentera Pustaka*, Diponegoro University, during the 2020–2024 period showed fluctuations, particularly in the first three years (2020–2022), reflecting an overall pattern of instability (Huang & Qiu, 2022). Despite these ups and downs, the variations remained within reasonable limits. Two primary factors contributed to this fluctuation: (1) the absence of a fixed quota for the number of articles per volume, and (2) the implementation of a rigorous peer-review process that limits article acceptance. The lowest publication output occurred in 2020 (Vol. 6 No. 1) and 2022 (Vol. 8 No. 2), each publishing only six articles. However, a consistent upward trend began in 2023 (Vol. 9 No. 1), peaking in 2024 (Vol. 10 No. 2) with ten published articles. This steady growth in recent years highlights the increasing role of technology in accelerating academic productivity, particularly in the field of library and information science.

3.2. Citation Patterns in *Lentera Pustaka* for the 2020-2024 Period

Citation is a sentence or statement taken from a written work (Färber & Jatowt, 2020). The existence of citations has a very crucial role in writing scientific articles. The citation activity carried out by this researcher is a form of scientific communication that connects authors of new articles with authors of previous articles whose work is cited (Krismayani, 2021; Sari, 2023).

The citation analysis process in this research was carried out in 2 ways, namely using Publish or Perish to analyze citation patterns based on citation metrics and analyzing the highest number of citations obtained through researchers' processed results in Microsoft Word obtained from the results of data collection that had been collected in Microsoft Excel. The following is citation metrics data from *Lentera Pustaka* research publications for the 2020-2024 period based on Publish or Perish analysis.

Table 2. Summary of Citation Metrics Data Based on Analysis Publish or Perish.

Indicator	Description
Publication years	2020-2024
Citation years	5
Papers	77
Citations	199
Cites/year	39,8
Cites/paper	2,58
Cites/author	108,67
Papers/author	40,08
Authors/paper	2,3

The results of bibliometric analysis regarding citation patterns based on citation metrics data obtained from Publish or Perish search data during the 2020-2024 period, found that there were 77 scientific articles that had collected a total of 199 citations. On average, each

year there are 39.8 citations given to these articles, with each scientific article receiving an average of 2.58 citations. Then, each author was cited on average 108.67 times and published an average of 40.08 scientific papers, which shows a high level of productivity and influence in the academic community. Additionally, on average, each scientific article is written by 2.3 authors. These indicators as a whole are used to assess the quality of *Lentera Pustaka* as a scientific journal that publishes scientific articles in the field of library and information science.

Table 3. The Top Citations Article in *Lentera Pustaka* for the 2020-2024 Period.

Title	Vol. & No.	Citation Count
Preservation of Ancient Manuscripts in Efforts to Safeguard Cultural Heritage at the Dewantara Kirti Griya Tamansiswa Museum Library in Yogyakarta (Nugraha & Laugu, 2021).	Vol. 7 No.1	25
Model Knowledge Management at Padjadjaran University Library (Wulandari & Nurisani, 2020).	Vol. 6 No. 1	23
The Need for Information and Digital Literacy for the Community in Podosari Village, Pringsewu District, Lampung Province (Windah et al., 2020).	Vol. 6 No. 2	16

Apart from analyzing citation patterns based on Publish or Perish analysis, scientific articles with the highest number of citations in *Lentera Pustaka* for the 2020-2024 period were also analyzed. The scientific article entitled "Preserving Ancient Manuscripts in an Effort to Maintain Cultural Heritage in the Dewantara Kirti Griya Tamansiswa Yogyakarta Museum Library" belongs to Herwin Cahya Nugraha and Nurdin Laugu which was published in 2021 Vol. 7 No. 1 is a publication with 25 citations.

One effective way to assess the quality of scientific article publications is to measure how many scientific articles are cited (Pisuko et al., 2022). The high number of citations shows that the scientific article has a significant impact and can make a major contribution as reference material to the development of research in certain scientific fields, especially in this research in the field of library and information science (Anggraini & Yuadi, 2024). Scientific articles that are widely cited by other researchers indicate that these scientific articles are of good quality for further development.

3.3. Visualization of the Development of Research Publications in *Lentera Pustaka* for the 2020-2024 Period Based on Co-Authorship

Based on research data that has been collected by researchers and then analyzed using VOSviewer, it was found that 167 authors contributed to the research publication *Lentera Pustaka* Diponegoro University in the 2020-2024 period. Figure 1 shows a network visualization of co-authorship which is characterized by nodes (circles) representing authors and edges (network trajectories) representing relationships between authors or researchers. A collection of nodes equipped with edges explains that there is a relationship between researchers in research in the field of information architecture. From the results of the network visualization shown in Figure 1, it was found that the red nodes with the most authors were 7 authors, centered on Rina Rakhmawati from the Vocational School, Gadjah Mada University, who had published 3 articles in *Lentera Pustaka*.

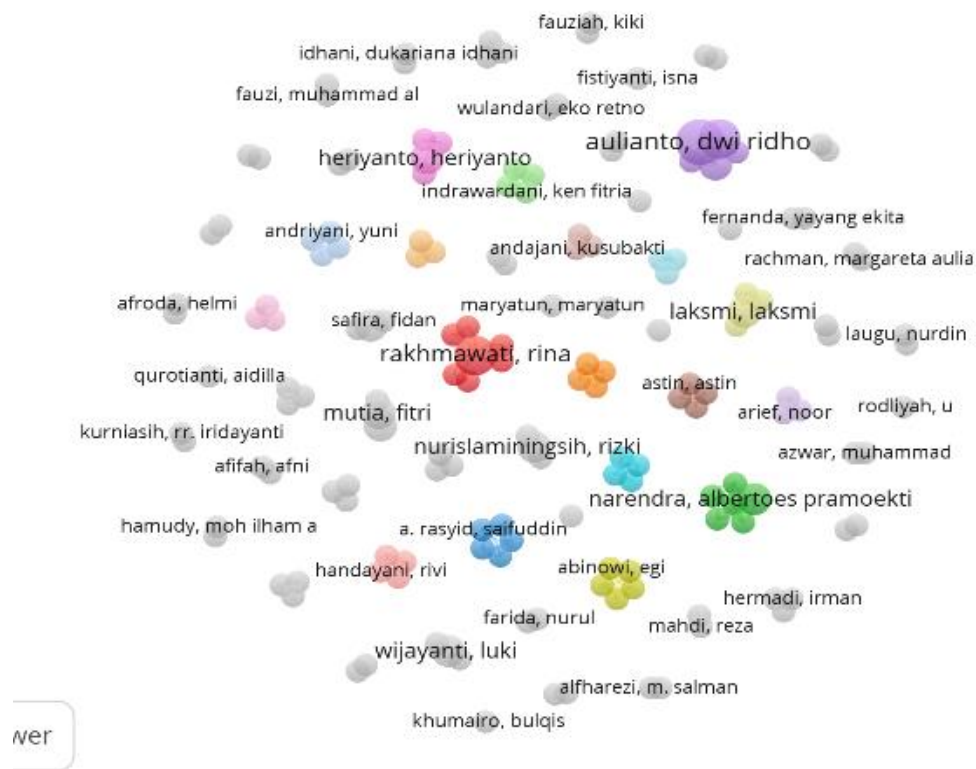


Figure 1. Network Visualization in Co-Authorship.

The network trajectories (edges) at the red nodes show the existence of author relationships or collaborations, such as those connecting author Rina Rakhmawati with 6 other authors including Rintis Rindang Azizah, Arif Rahman Bramantya, Machmoed Effendhie, Ichwan Ichwan, Syahida Raihana Jannah, and Elya Riska Dwi Wahyuni. Of the 167 authors who contributed as in Figure 1, it was found that there were 157 authors who were classified as collaborative writing and the other 10 authors were sole authors. In this case, the authors who contributed to the publication of scientific articles in *Lentera Pustaka* for the 2020-2024 period were more likely to be collaborative authors than single authors. Collaborating with authors in research will create and improve the quality of good scientific articles, especially at *Lentera Pustaka* Diponegoro University.

The results of the overlay visualization on co-authorship map the historical traces of a research publication owned by the author on *Lentera Pustaka* (Figure 2). This mapping is characterized by the presence of nodes (circles) that have several color variations and edges (network trajectories) that connect the authors of scientific articles. Dark nodes indicate that the research has been carried out longer. Meanwhile, light colored nodes indicate that the research was carried out in the near future (recently carried out). This overlay visualization interprets the year (time) the research was conducted.

Based on Figure 2, several conclusions can be drawn: (1) The research carried out the longest, namely in 2020, is marked with purple (darkest) nodes. Some examples of authors are Aidilla Qurotanti and Risa Nurisani. (2) Research conducted 1 year later than 2020 is 2021 with dark green nodes. One example of the writer is Wijayanti Luki. (3) Research that is 1 year younger than 2021 is 2022 with turquoise green nodes. The author's example is research from Rina Rakhmawati and Astin. (4) The next research that is newer than 2022 is 2023 with light green nodes. Examples of authors include Yuni Andriyani and Muhammad Al Fauzi. (5) *Lentera Pustaka*'s most recent research is 2024 with yellow (brightest) nodes. Some examples of

authors are Egi Abinowi, Tri Handayani, and Noor Arief.

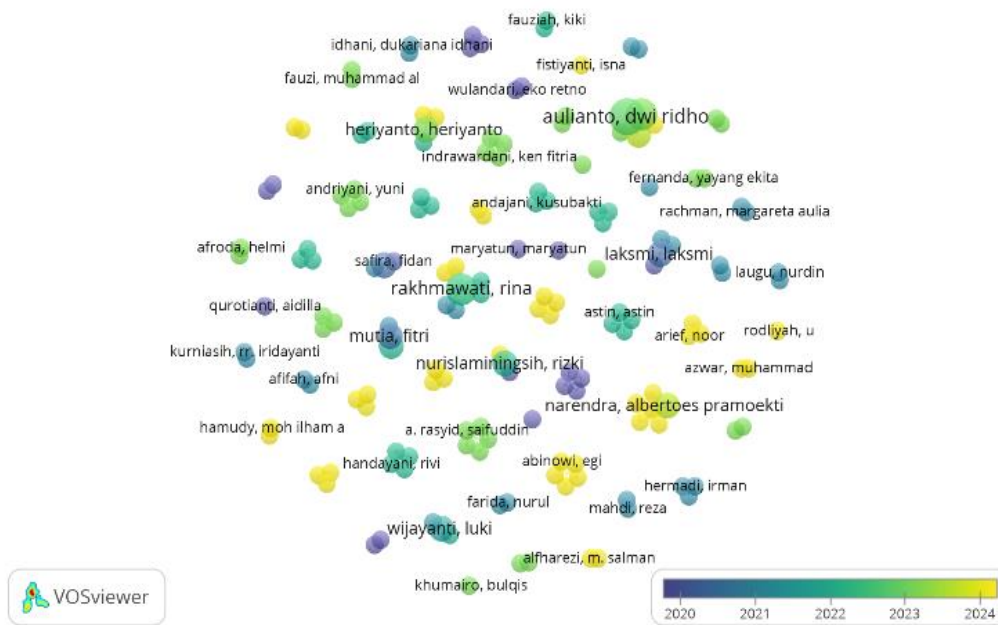


Figure 2. Overlay Visualization in Co-Authorship.

Figure 3 shows a visualization of the density. This co-authorship density visualization is used to display the density of research groups based on the authors of scientific articles. Figure 3 shows that the brightest node density color (yellow) is Dwi Ridho Aulianto. This is because Dwi Ridho Aulianto's productivity in writing scientific articles in *Lentera Pustaka* for the 2020-2024 period is the highest with 4 scientific articles.

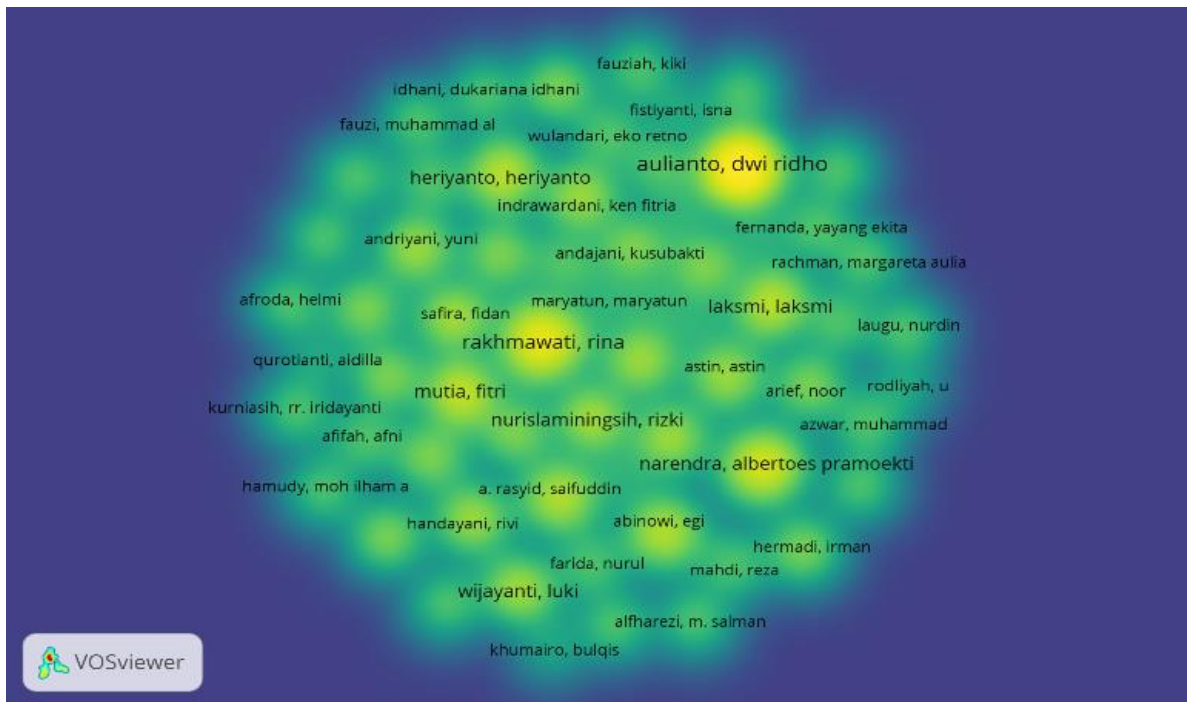


Figure 3. Density Visualization in Co-Authorship.

The authorship of the scientific article was written by Dwi Ridho Aulianto with 2 authorship categories, namely 1 scientific article with sole authorship and 3 other articles in collaboration with other authors, namely Dendang Hermansyah, Tiara Desyanti Raharja, and Fernalia Fernalia. Meanwhile, node density colors other than Dwi Ridho Aulianto's have smaller node density colors and are slightly faded (closer to dark). This is because the productivity and collaboration of these writers in publishing articles in *Lentera Pustaka* for the 2020-2024 period is less.

Of the 130 authors, they are lecturers, librarians and researchers from the institutions BRIN, PDDI LIPI, PT Kereta Api Indonesia Head Office, BSN and the Ministry of Home Affairs. Meanwhile, the other 37 authors still only publish scientific articles on *Lentera Pustaka*, where the majority of the 37 authors are students. The writer with the highest productivity in publishing scientific articles is Khoirin Nisa as a lecturer from the University of Lampung, who has published his scientific work in around 192 well-known journals, both on a national and international scale. The high productivity of each writer who contributes to *Lentera Pustaka* shows that *Lentera Pustaka* as a scientific journal forum has high quality and credibility.

3.4. Visualization of the Development of Research Publications in *Lentera Pustaka* for the 2020-2024 Period Based on Co-Occurrence

The meaning of co-occurrence refers to analyzing and displaying visualizations based on co-occurrence taken from keywords and/or terms from research (Zakiyyah et al., 2022). To centralize the data and make the data analysis and visualization process easier, the researcher determined a threshold for keywords with a minimum of 2 co-occurrences to obtain 21 keywords. Figure 4 shows a network visualization based on co-occurrence in research publications in *Lentera Pustaka* for the 2020-2024 period. The size of each node (circle) represents the occurrence of keywords and edges (network trajectories) indicate the relationships between these keywords. Edge thickness indicates a strong relationship (Pisuko et al., 2022).

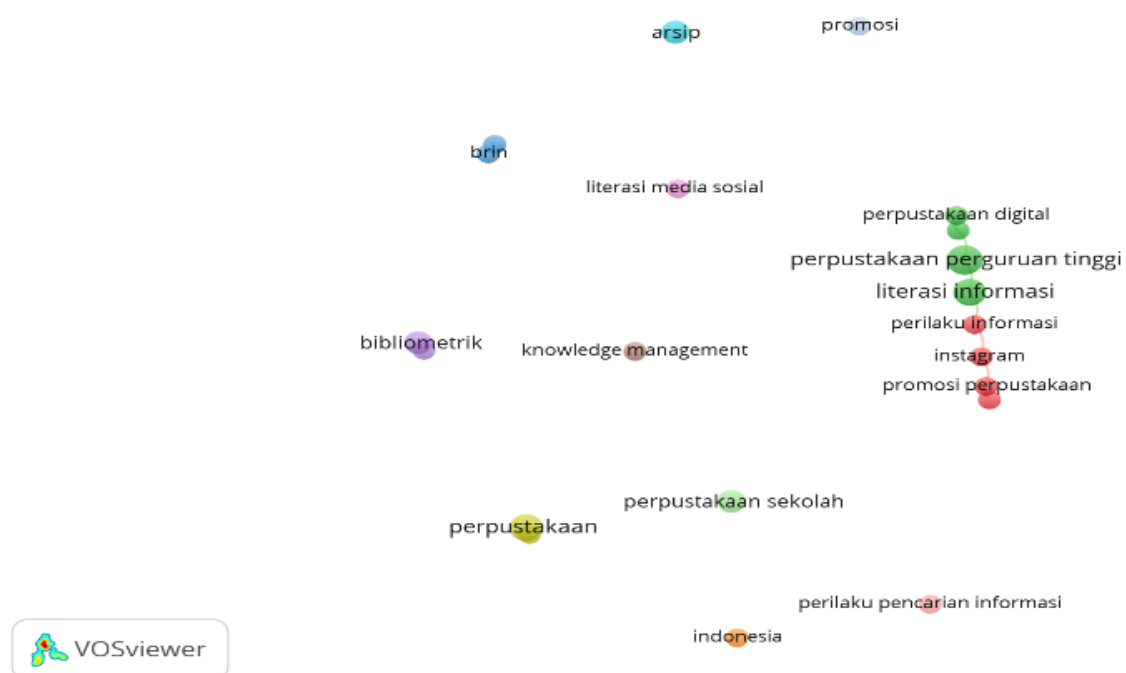


Figure 4. Network Visualization in Co-Occurrence.

There are 12 clusters displayed from the results of analysis of research publications in Lentera Pustaka for the 2020-2024 period. The cluster that has the strongest network relationship is cluster 1 with red nodes, where in this cluster there are 4 keywords (Instagram, information behavior, library promotion, and community reading park) which are interconnected, marked by edges. This indicates that these four keywords are areas that have been studied together. This network visualization displays a comprehensive mapping of how the development of keywords, particularly in the field of library and information science, is interconnected in forming a written work in the form of a scientific article.

The overlay visualization results shown in Figure 5 show the development of keywords by year (time) during the 2020-2024 period. Each node (circle) on the map has a color that depends on the year the keyword appears. Nodes in dark color indicate the year the keyword appeared most recently and nodes in light color indicate the year the keyword appeared in the nearest year (time).

The longest year of emergence is marked with a purple node, namely 2021 with the keywords "promotion, social media literacy, digital libraries, bibliometrics, community reading parks, and institutional repositories". Followed by a dark green node which is 1 level higher than the purple node with the year the keyword appears around 2022 edition 1 which includes the keywords "college library, information literacy, library, knowledge management, and library promotion". Furthermore, node 1 level is even younger with a dark green color, namely light green, which is around 2022 edition 2 which includes the keywords "BRIN, BRIN archives, and information behavior". Next, the brightest node is yellow which shows the year the keyword appeared in 2023. The keywords include "school library, archives, information search behavior, interior design, Instagram, Scopus, and Indonesia".

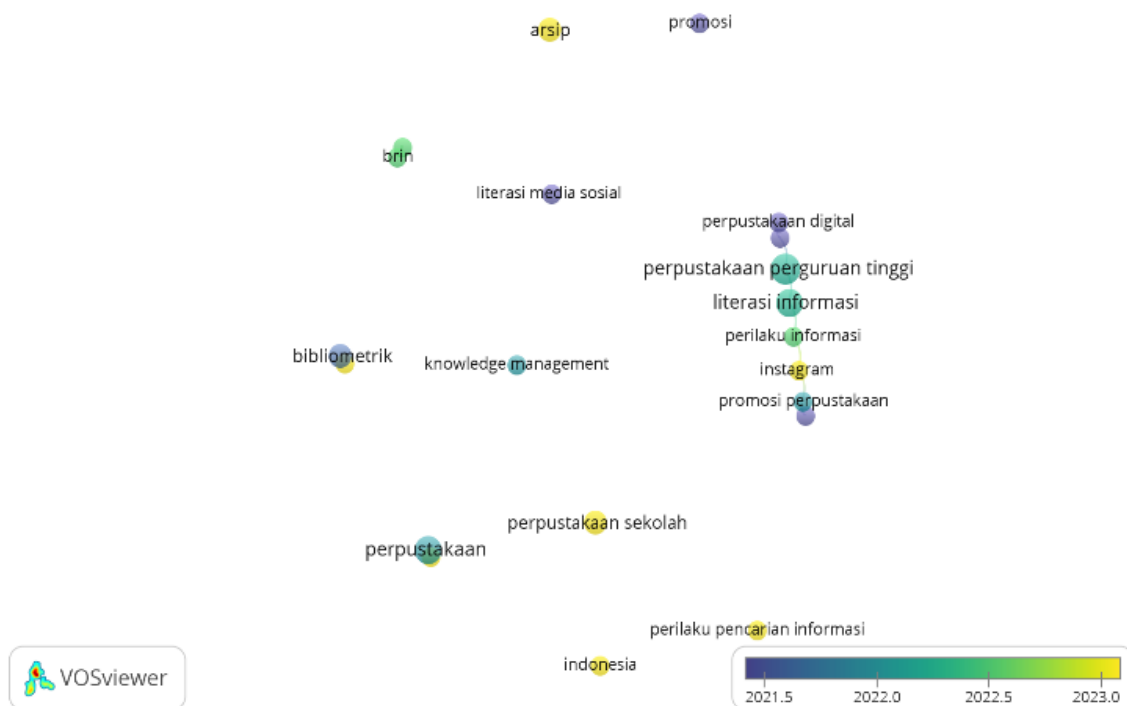


Figure 5. Overlay Visualization in Co-Occurrence.

Figure 6 shows the results of a bibliometric study based on co-occurrence in the form of density visualization. This visualization shows the level of density or distribution of the most keywords. Based on Figure 6, we can find dense and non-dense areas between one node and

another node. The level of density intended in this visualization is the appearance of the most keywords represented by the brightest node color (Fauzi & Purwaningtyas, 2023).

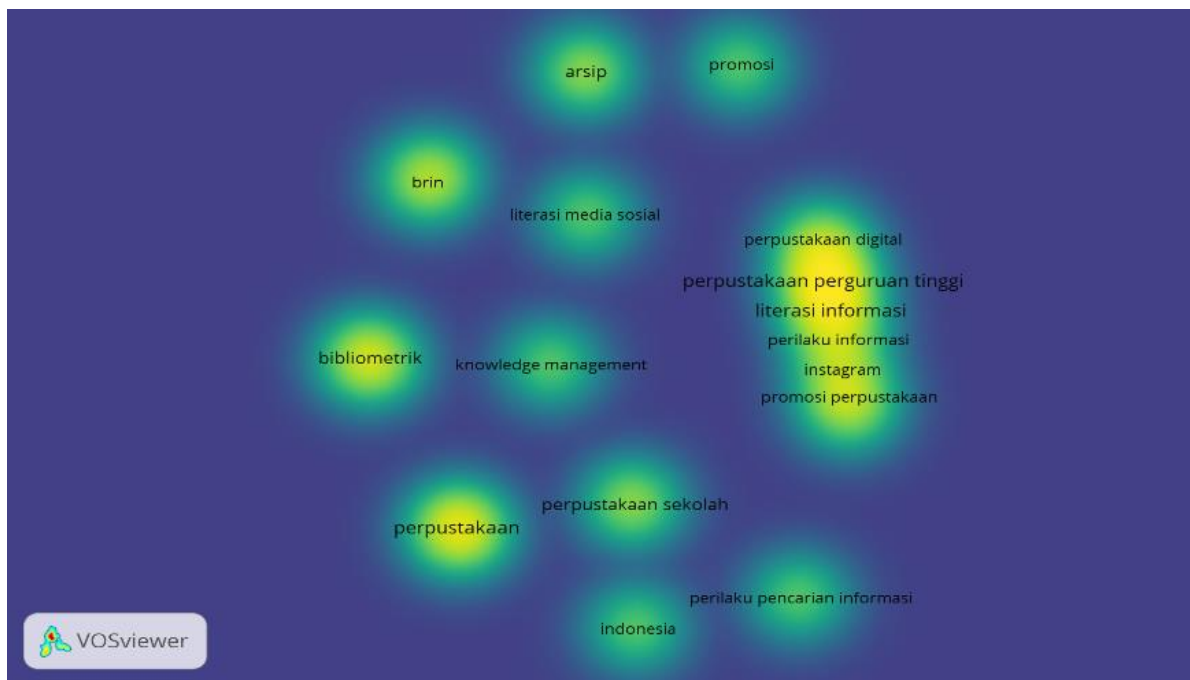


Figure 6. Density Visualization in Co-Occurrence.

The keyword "college library" is the keyword that has the highest density, meaning that this keyword has been studied most by researchers in *Lentera Pustaka* research publications for the 2020-2024 period. This is characterized by the brightest yellow nodes and the largest size. Then followed by the second keyword which has a high density area, namely "library". Meanwhile, nodes that are darker than yellow indicate that the topic keywords have not yet been widely researched in research publications in *Lentera Pustaka* for the 2020-2024 period. This can create opportunities to conduct research on topics that have low density areas to be further developed while remaining in continuity with the field of library and information science and linked to conditions in the technological era in order to be able to solve existing problems.

4. CONCLUSION

The publication trends of *Lentera Pustaka* from 2020 to 2024 exhibit a dynamic progression. Initial fluctuations in output during 2020–2022 suggest an editorial transition, followed by a steady rise in 2023–2024, peaking at 10 articles in Vol. 10 No. 2. Over five years, 77 articles were published with a total of 199 citations—averaging 39.8 citations per year and 2.58 per article. The most cited work (25 citations) was by Herwin Cahya Nugraha and Nurdin Laugu (2021). Authorship analysis showed 157 of 167 authors engaged in collaboration, with Dwi Ridho Aulianto (BRIN) as the most prolific. Co-occurrence mapping revealed 21 keywords, with “college library” as the most frequent, and clusters around topics such as Instagram, information behavior, and community reading parks. These patterns affirm the journal’s relevance and thematic focus in the field of library and information science.

This study is limited by its reliance on metadata and citation data retrieved from secondary databases such as Google Scholar and Publish or Perish, which may lack the precision and

filtering capacity of more curated citation indices (e.g., Scopus or Web of Science). Furthermore, the analysis does not incorporate qualitative content analysis of the articles, which could have enriched the understanding of thematic depth and conceptual innovation. Another limitation is the absence of comparative benchmarking with other journals in the same field, which could provide broader context regarding performance and impact. Future research should expand the scope of bibliometric analysis by integrating data from multiple citation databases to enhance accuracy and reliability. Qualitative thematic coding of article content is also recommended to uncover conceptual trends and theoretical contributions in greater depth. Additionally, comparative studies involving peer journals in library and information science would offer valuable benchmarking insights.

5. AUTHORS' NOTE

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this article. Authors confirmed that the paper was free of plagiarism.

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