OBSERVARE
Universidade Autónoma de Lisboa
e-ISSN: 1647-7251
VOL. 16, Nº. 1
May-October 2025

JANUS.NET
e-journal of International Relations

ANALYSIS OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS RESEARCH IN INDONESIA USING THE SCOPUS DATABASE

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Abstract

This article examines the progress of trends and orientations in international relations research in Indonesia using the Scopus database and a bibliometric methodology. This research is significant in that it supplements previous studies that aim to chart international relations research in Indonesia by examining the curriculum and expertise of each lecturer across various campuses. However, there has not been a comprehensive study that maps international relations research in Indonesia using Scopus data. Several points are analyzed, specifically: The information provided includes three main categories: (1) Annual outputs and Subject Areas, (2) Most Contributing authors, institutions, and nations, and (3) Influential Works. The author uses the Scopus database to gather publications on studies on international relations research in Indonesia. The data gathering was subsequently visualized using VOSviewer. The study reveals that between 2014 and 2023, there are a total of 390 documents in the Scopus database that specifically address research on international relations research in Indonesia. I. Gede Wahyu Wicaksana has the most documents, totaling 8. This study aims to examine and present data on international relations research conducted in Indonesia, enabling scholars to identify innovative aspects of international relations research. The field of international relations research in Indonesia is categorized into eight distinct clusters, each with a prominent theme or research focus. These clusters encompass international trade, China, international relations, Indonesia, the Cold War, ASEAN, Covid-19, and Japan. Overall, this article contributes to mapping new research potentials in international relations research in Indonesia that have not been explored in more depth by international relations scholars in Indonesia.

Keywords

Bibliometrics, International Relations, Indonesia, Scopus, VOSviewer.

Resumo

Este artigo analisa a evolução das tendências e orientações da investigação em relações internacionais na Indonésia, utilizando a base de dados Scopus e uma metodologia bibliométrica. Esta investigação é significativa na medida em que complementa estudos anteriores que visam mapear a investigação em relações internacionais na Indonésia, examinando o currículo e as competências de cada docente em vários campos. No entanto, ainda não existe um estudo exaustivo que mapeie a investigação em relações internacionais na Indonésia utilizando dados da Scopus. São analisados vários tópicos. A informação fornecida inclui três categorias principais: (1) produções anuais e áreas temáticas, (2) autores, instituições e nações que mais contribuem e (3) trabalhos com impacto. Os autores utilizam a base de dados Scopus para reunir publicações sobre estudos de investigação em relações internacionais na Indonésia. A recolha de dados foi posteriormente visualizada com recurso ao VOSviewer. O estudo revela que, entre 2014 e 2023, há um total de 390 documentos na base de dados Scopus que abordam especificamente a investigação sobre relações internacionais na Indonésia. I. Gede Wahyu Wicaksana tem o maior número de documentos, totalizando 8. Este estudo tem como objetivo examinar e apresentar dados sobre a investigação em relações internacionais realizada na Indonésia, permitindo aos académicos identificar aspetos inovadores da investigação em relações internacionais. Este campo de estudo na Indonésia é categorizado em oito grupos distintos, cada um com um tema ou foco de investigação proeminente. Estes grupos englobam o comércio internacional, a China, as relações internacionais, a Indonésia, a Guerra Fria, a ASEAN, a Covid-19 e o Japão. De um modo geral, este artigo contribui para mapear novos potenciais de investigação em relações internacionais na Indonésia que ainda não foram explorados em maior profundidade pelos académicos de relações internacionais na Indonésia..

Palavras-chave

Bibliometria, Relações Internacionais, Indonésia, Scopus, VOSviewer.

How to cite this article

Zahidi, M. Syaprin & Othman, Muhammad Fuad Bin (2025). Analysis of International Relations Research in Indonesia Using the Scopus Database. *Janus.net, e-journal of international relations*. VOL. 16, Nº. 1. May-October 2025, pp. 57-79. DOI https://doi.org/10.26619/1647-7251.16.1.4.

Article submitted on 6th July 2024 and accepted for publication on 15th September 2024.

ANALYSIS OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS RESEARCH IN INDONESIA USING THE SCOPUS DATABASE

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MUHAMMAD FUAD BIN OTHMAN

I. Introduction

The field of international relations emerged in England in 1919 to avert conflicts and foster global harmony. The outbreak of World War I can be attributed to the lack of effective communication and understanding among European countries at that time. The absence of intense diplomatic and consular relations resulted in negative perceptions and misunderstandings, ultimately leading to the war. The negative opinions eventually escalated tensions and conflicts amongst the parties involved, ultimately culminating in the outbreak of World War I from 1914 to 1918 (Pareira, 1999).

After World War I, international connections emerged to foster favorable national sentiments and promote collaboration through diplomatic and consular connections. This significant interaction is anticipated to mitigate tensions among nations during that period and prevent warfare (Baylis & Smith, 2001).

The field of international relations originated in England (Anglo-Saxon) and subsequently expanded to mainland Europe (Continental Europe). It later developed in the United States (Anglo-America) and eventually extended to third-world nations, including Latin America, Africa, and Asia (including Indonesia) (Pareira, 1999).

In Indonesia, the field of international relations has experienced significant growth. In 2023, numerous universities have established dedicated study courses in International Relations affiliated with the Indonesian International Relations Association (AIHII). International Relations is categorized into nine regions: Sumatra, Jabodetabek, West Java, DI Yogyakarta, Central Java, East Java, Bali Lombok, East Indonesia, and Kalimantan. In total, there are 73 study programs available in these regions (AIHII, 2020).

The proliferation of International Relations study programs in Indonesia has naturally led to the advancement of research on International Relations carried out by academics across various study programs. The research topics pursued by these academics in Indonesia are closely linked to their educational backgrounds. For instance, in several International Relations study programs in Indonesia, research topics are categorized into

three clusters: International Security, International Political Economy, and Transnational Society (Puspitasari et al., 2014).

The views utilized in this context encompass various approaches, such as realism, liberalism, constructivism, developmentalism, feminism, postmodernism, and critical theory. Prior research has highlighted the criticisms raised by scholars regarding International Relations study programs in Indonesia. One primary concern is the absence of an Indigenous theory of International Relations, which can be attributed to various factors such as the challenges in theory development, limited resources, the slower progress of social science in Indonesia, and the relatively recent establishment of International Relations study programs in the country (Puspitasari et al., 2014) However, no previous research specifically investigated the direction of international relations research in the Scopus database, which is why This research was designed to enhance the existing scholarly resources in the field of International Relations research in Indonesia.

II. Methodology

This study used bibliometric analysis to examine scientific data on international relations research conducted in Indonesia, as retrieved from the Scopus database. Bibliometric analysis is a field within information and library science that employs statistical methods to examine bibliographic data derived from scientific publications. Xicheng Yin, Hongwei Wang, Wei Wang, and Kevin Zhu define bibliometric analysis as contemporary statistical methodologies and data extraction techniques within informatics. It presents a distinctive perspective on a particular subject and facilitates the discovery of previously unrecognized information. Originally part of library science, bibliometrics has recently developed to evaluate research advancements on certain topics, including the analysis of a journal's bibliometric data over a specified period (Yin et al., 2020).

Bibliometric analysis is a rigorous methodology that provides a detailed representation of knowledge structure, evaluation, and quantification. It examines explicitly scientific articles obtained via databases. This article was generated utilizing the Scopus database. Scopus is widely regarded as a vast international database encompassing many documents, including articles, reviews, proceedings, editorials, books, and book chapters across multiple disciplines. In addition, researchers utilize VOSviewer software to visually represent the study map. VOSviewer has a more comprehensive range of capabilities and can generate advanced visualizations ahead of other bibliometric analysis applications (van Eck & Waltman, 2010). This study utilized a research framework of five distinct stages, as illustrated in Table 1.

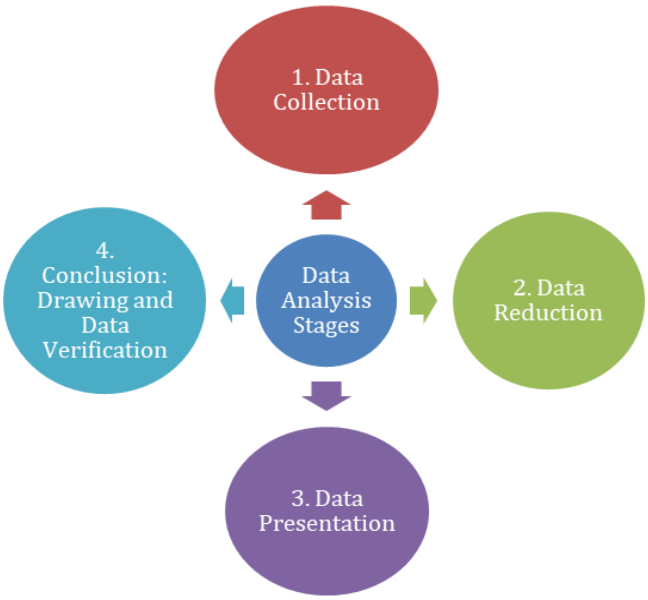
The initial phase of this research involves the identification of the primary theme. The research focuses on the trajectory of international relations research in Indonesia between 2014-2023, as documented in the Scopus Database. The second stage of this research involves identifying the problem formulation and establishing research objectives. Formulating challenges and research objectives is employed to ascertain the trajectory of international relations research in Indonesia between 2014-2023 based on the Scopus Database. The research uses the technique of Systematic Literature Review (SLR), facilitated by programs such as Mendeley for the automatic presentation of article sources, VOSviewer for data visualization, and Scopus as a reference source.

Table 1. Steps in Conducting Research with Reference Sources from Scopus

Research Implementation Stage				
Step I	Step II	Step III	Step IV	Step V
Determining the research topic. ↓ Analysis of International Relations Research in Indonesia using the Scopus Database	Formulating Research Questions. ↓ How has international relations research in Indonesia from 2014 to 2023 progressed in the Scopus database? ↓ The purpose of the research is to find out the progress of international relations research in Indonesia from 2014 to 2023 in the Scopus database. ↓ Determine the systematic literature review (SLR) method using supporting applications like Scopus, VOSviewer, and Mendeley.	Article Search and Selection. ↓ Determine a reputable journal as a journal database, namely Scopus. ↓ Use the database to find related articles for reference. ↓ Searched for articles with the keyword "Indonesia and International Relations" and then found 390 related articles. .	Thematic analysis and conceptualization ↓ Download the RIS file from Scopus, which is then extracted into the Mendeley application for automatic reference formatting. ↓ Extract the RIS file into the VOSviewer application to visualize data from Scopus through network, overlay, and density visualization. ↓ Then, the results from the VOSviewer visualization will be downloaded to analyse them.	Finding and compiling research results ↓ Choose the article's title that suits the needs and group it according to its relationship to the topic of International Relations Research in Indonesia. ↓ Opening, reading, analyzing, and concluding the results of previous research from the articles contained in the Mendeley application ↓ Analyzing the coherence of these findings with the topic of International Relations Research in Indonesia ↓ Develop a narration based on article data that has been analyzed, as well as data visualization from the VOSviewer application. ↓ Determine the general description for compiling research results. ↓ Build references with the Mendeley application.

The third phase of this research involves searching for and selecting articles. Currently, Scopus serves as a reliable repository of authoritative scholarly articles. A theme analysis will be carried out in the fourth stage to examine the study of international relations in Indonesia. To initiate this procedure, the initial step involves acquiring the Scopus RIS file, which compiles articles from previously conducted journal searches. The Mendeley program was subsequently utilized to extract the RIS files to compile the reference sources automatically. The data acquired from the Scopus database is subsequently displayed in the VOSviewer program utilizing the Scopus RIS file. Network visualization, overlay visualization, and density visualization are distinct ways of visualizing data. Subsequently, the gathered data is examined. Figure 1 below describes the phases involved in data analysis.

Figure 1. Data Analysis Stages



Source: Author analysis

Data collection is the initial phase of the data analysis process. The data gathered thus far consists of prior articles about the subject issue. The information is sourced from the reputable and reliable Scopus database. The data gathered in this investigation will subsequently be transformed into qualitative and quantitative data. Quantitative data refers to statistical information obtained from the Scopus database, while qualitative material is managed using the VOSviewer application. The data was condensed in the second phase. Reduction entailed eliminating information considered extra or less valuable to the investigation. Data reduction enhances the researcher's ability to focus and generate novel, reliable, and understandable discoveries.

Data presentation is the third stage in this table. Data can be presented using visual aids such as pictures, charts, tables, or concise summaries based on the gathered data. In conclusion, the final element of this research involves visualizing and confirming the data. This research provides quantitative data to elucidate and enhance comprehension of the

investigated subject. The researcher also pays attention to the qualitative data obtained from this investigation, which is essential. Anticipated outcomes of this research include the emergence of novel discoveries, conclusions, and ideas and the advancement of social science concerning the discussed topics, specifically the study of International Relations in Indonesia. This will ensure that the research findings are current and complement prior research. Research discoveries might manifest as validating prior research findings that remain theoretical or as entirely novel research findings.

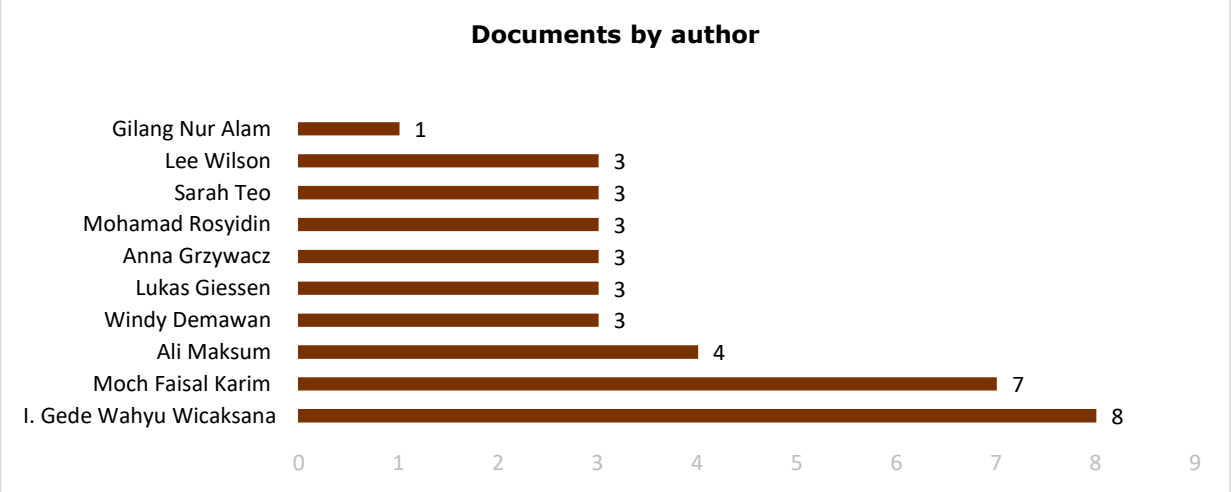
III. Result

Leading Authors, Institutions, and Countries Represented in international relations research in Indonesia

This section provides an overview of the individuals who have made significant contributions to the field of International Relations in Indonesia. The information includes the authors' names, affiliated institutions, and respective countries of origin. Figure 2 demonstrates that I. Gede Wahyu Wicaksana, a scholar from Universitas Airlangga in Indonesia, is among the most influential authors in the field of International Relations in Indonesia. This is evident from the quantity of documents in the Scopus database, which amounts to eight (Darmayadi & Purnamasari, 2022; Effendi, 2022; Gede Wahyu Wicaksana, 2021; Phillips & Hiariej, 2016; Thalang, 2022; Wicaksana, 2022b, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2022a; Wicaksana & Karim, 2022; Wicaksana & Santoso, 2022)

Moch Faisal Karim is the subsequent author who has contributed significantly to advancing International Relations studies in Indonesia with seven documents.(Effendi, 2022; Hermawan et al., 2023; Hicks, 2021; Karim & Tiffani, 2022; Lumayag, 2020; Wicaksana & Santoso, 2022) Following him is Ali Maksum, who has contributed four documents.(Dermawan et al., 2021; Maksum, 2021, 2022; Maksum et al., 2020; Maksum & Bustami, 2014) Windy Demawan(Dermawan et al., 2021, 2022; Nurhasan Affandi et al., 2019), Lukas Giessen(Faxon et al., 2022; Giessen et al., 2016; Wibowo & Giessen, 2018), Anna Grzywacz (Grzywacz, 2020b, 2020a; Grzywacz & Gawrycki, 2021), Mohamad Rosyidin (Rosyidin, 2017, 2023; Rosyidin & Dir, 2021), Sarah Teo(Boon & Teo, 2022; Ichsan Azis et al., 2023; Singh et al., 2017), and Lee Wilson (Brigg et al., 2016; McDonald & Wilson, 2017; Wilson, 2017) each have three documents. The upcoming author is Gilang Nur Alam (Nurhasan Affandi et al., 2019), who has submitted a single document. The figure below provides a comprehensive overview of the prominent authors who have made significant contributions to the field of international relations research in Indonesia.

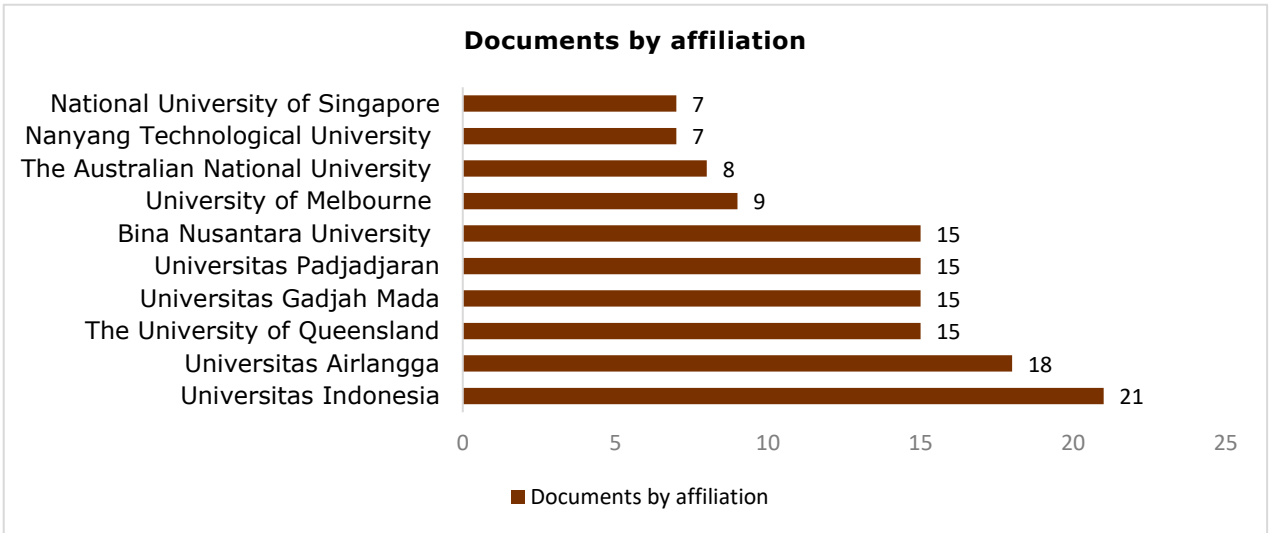
Figure 2. The Most Authors Contribution to International Relations Research in Indonesia, 2014–2023



Source: Author analysis from Scopus (2023) database.

Figure 3 demonstrates that Based on the author's affiliation, The University of Indonesia is the primary institution driving the advancement of International Relations research in Indonesia. It has contributed 21 documents, making it the most influential institution in this field. Following closely behind is Universitas Airlangga, with 18 documents. The University of Queensland, Gadjah Mada University, Padjadjaran University, and Bina Nusantara University each have 15 documents. The University of Melbourne has nine documents, and The Australian National University has eight. Nanyang Technological University and the National University of Singapore both have seven documents.

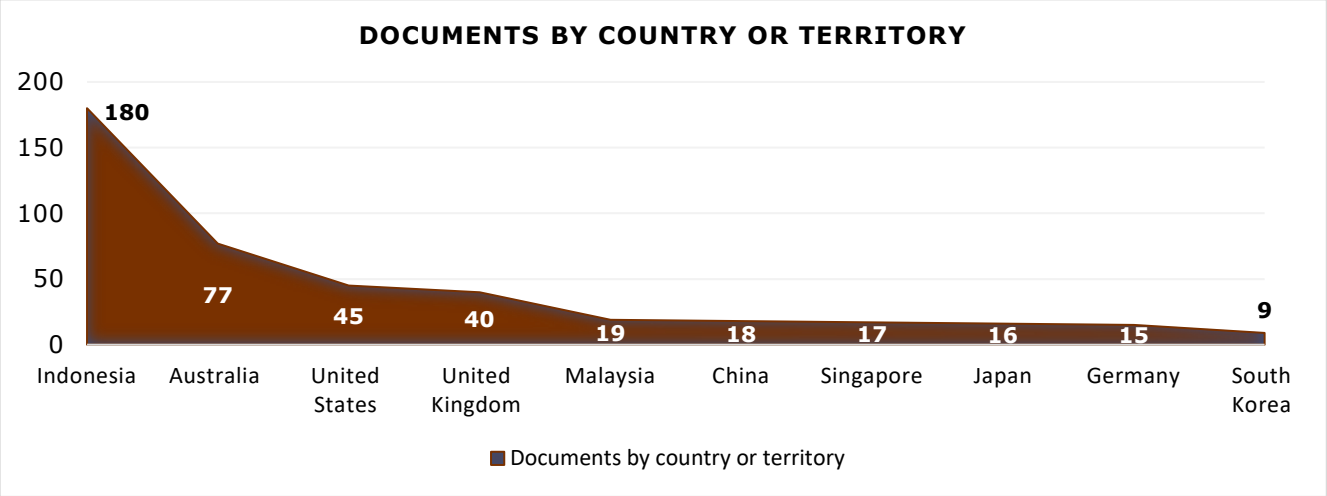
Figure 3. Affiliation Contribution to International Relations Research in Indonesia, 2014–2023



Source: Author analysis from Scopus (2023) database.

Figure 4 describes the nations from which the contributions to International Relations research in Indonesia originate. Indonesia has 180 documents, Australia has 77 documents, the United States has 45 documents, the United Kingdom has 40 documents, Malaysia has 19 documents, China has 18 documents, Singapore has 17 documents, Japan has 16 documents, Germany has 15 documents, and South Korea has nine documents.

Figure 4. Author's Countries in international relations research in Indonesia



Source: Author analysis from Scopus (2023) database.

Influential Works in International Relations Research in Indonesia

Table 2 displays the top ten most referenced publications, the articles with the most significant impact produced in the field of International Relations research in Indonesia. The citations are included in the Scopus database (as of January 2024), indicating that publications referencing papers in International Relations research in Indonesia are also published in other journals indexed by Scopus. The article "Trading forests: Land-use change and carbon emissions embodied in production and exports of forest-risk commodities" by Henders, S., Persson, U.M., and Kastner, T. has been referenced 207 times in the Scopus database. The article "Land use biodiversity impacts embodied in international food trade" by Chaudhary, A., and Kastner, T. has been referenced 158 times. The publication "Frontiers of Commodification: State Lands and Their Formalisation" by Kelly, A.B., and Peluso, N.L. has received 95 citations.

The essay "Diplomacy as theatre: Staging the Bandung conference of 1955" by Shimazu, N. has been referenced 95 times. The article "From governance to government: The strengthened role of state bureaucracies in forest and agricultural certification" by Giessen, L., Burns, S., Sahide, M.A.K., Wibowo, A. has been referenced 90 times. The works by Tong, T., Ortiz, J., Xu, C., Li, F., Tian, X., Sarkis, J., Geng, Y., ... Bleischwitz, R., Xu, Y., Spiegel, S.J., Agrawal, S., Micah, D., ...Konolius, K., Paul, B., Ngoasong, M.Z., Nair, D. were cited 89, 72, 62, 57, and 53 times, respectively.

Table 2. Top Ten Most Cited Works

No	Authors	Title Article	Year, Source	Cited
1	Henders, S., Persson, U.M., Kastner, T.	Trading forests: Land-use change and carbon emissions embodied in production and exports of forest-risk commodities	2015, Environmental Research Letters, 10(12), 125012	207
2	Chaudhary, A., Kastner, T.	Land use biodiversity impacts embodied in international food trade	2016, Global Environmental Change, 38, pp. 195–204	158
3	Kelly, A.B., Peluso, N.L.	Frontiers of Commodification: State Lands and Their Formalization	2015, Society and Natural Resources, 28(5), pp. 473–495	95
4	Shimazu, N.	Diplomacy as theatre: Staging the Bandung conference of 1955	2014, Modern Asian Studies, 48(1), pp. 225–252	95
5	Giessen, L., Burns, S., Sahide, M.A.K., Wibowo, A.	From governance to government: The strengthened role of state bureaucracies in forest and agricultural certification	2016, Policy and Society, 35(1), pp. 71–89	90
6	Tong, T., Ortiz, J., Xu, C., Li, F.	Economic growth, energy consumption, and carbon dioxide emissions in the E7 countries: A bootstrap ARDL bound test	2020, Energy, Sustainability and Society, 10(1), 20	89
7	Tian, X., Sarkis, J., Geng, Y., ... Bleischwitz, R., Xu, Y.	Evolution of China's water footprint and virtual water trade: A global trade assessment	2018, Environment International, 121, pp. 178–188	72
8	Spiegel, S.J., Agrawal, S., Mikha, D., ...Konolius, K., Paul, B.	Phasing Out Mercury? Ecological Economics and Indonesia's Small-Scale Gold Mining Sector	2018, Ecological Economics, 144, pp. 1–11	62
9	Ngoasong, M.Z.	How international oil and gas companies respond to local content policies in petroleum-producing developing countries: A narrative enquiry	2014, Energy Policy, 73, pp. 471–479	57
10	Nair, D.	Saving face in diplomacy: A political sociology of face-to-face interactions in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations	2019, European Journal of International Relations, 25(3), pp. 672–697	53

*The Data Retrieved on 10 January 2024 in the Scopus database

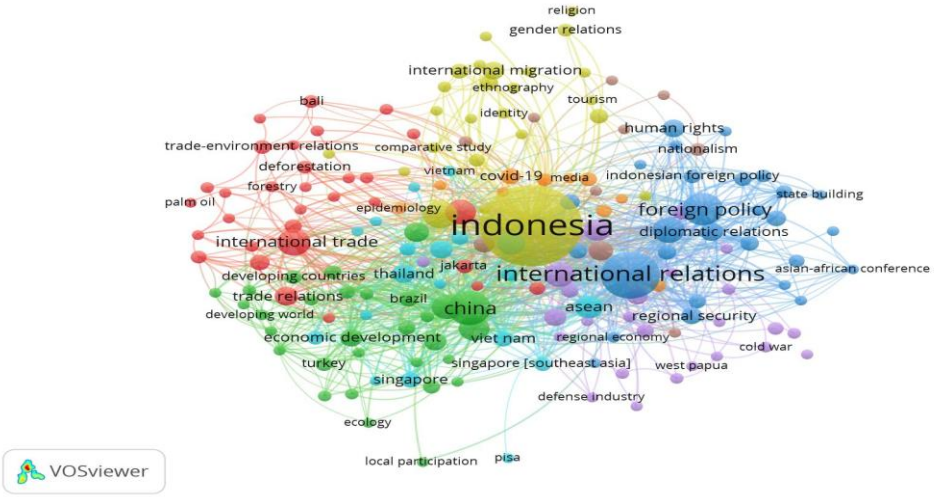
Main Research, Cluster Analysis, and Mapping Study

Cluster Analysis

This section will elucidate the concepts deliberated upon in the field of International Relations research in Indonesia from 2014 to 2023. A total of 390 documents were analyzed, revealing the existence of 8 distinct concept clusters in this area of study. Figure 5 depicts the cluster analysis of topics in the field of International Relations research in Indonesia. This clustering aims to assist researchers in analyzing specific themes for future research. If past researchers have often discussed a notion, the corresponding circle will be more significant. Researchers can utilize this network to compare their research findings with studies that are comparable or dissimilar to their

own. The network depicted below proves that, even if it belongs to the same cluster, one thought maintains connections with ideas from distinct clusters. Table 3 displays the identified clusters and the list of idea items.

Figure 5. Cluster analysis of concepts in international relations research in Indonesia, 2014-2023



Source: Author analysis from VOSviewer

Table 3 displays each cluster along with its corresponding idea elements. This suggests that researchers, particularly those new to the field, can focus on alternative concepts if they select a specific cluster. Researchers can determine the topics pertinent to their research by utilizing the concepts offered in each cluster. Cluster 1 covers international trade, trade relations, palm oil, forestry, deforestation, trade environment relations, and Bali. Cluster 2 mostly centers around China, Brazil, Vietnam, Singapore, Turkey, ecology, economic development, developing world, developing countries.

Cluster 3 covers international relations, diplomatic relations, foreign policy, state building, human rights, Indonesian foreign policy. Cluster 4 explicitly examines topics such as Indonesia, religion, gender relations, international migration, ethnography, identity, tourism, comparative studies. Cluster 5 encompasses the Cold War, the regional economy, West Papua, and the defense sector. Cluster 6 primarily focuses on ASEAN, Vietnam, Singapore, Thailand, economic. Covid-19, media, and epidemiology are all components of Cluster 7. Cluster 8 specifically concentrates on Japan and Asia.

Table 3. Cluster and items of concept

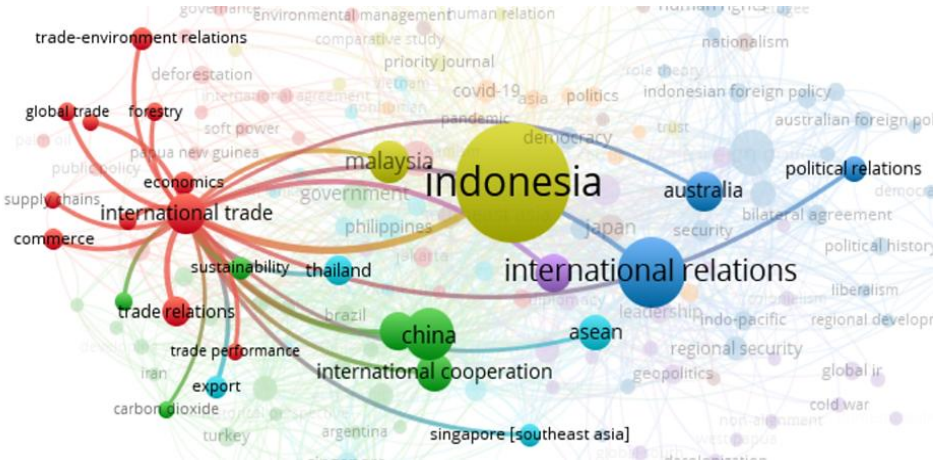
Cluster	Items of Concept	Total
Cluster 1	international trade, trade relations, palm oil, forestry, deforestation, trade environment relations, Bali	7
Cluster 2	China, Brazil, Vietnam, Singapore, Turkey, ecology, economic development, developing world, developing countries	11
Cluster 3	International relations, diplomatic relations, foreign policy, state building, human rights, Indonesian foreign policy	6
Cluster 4	Indonesia, religion, gender relations, international migration, ethnography, identity, tourism, comparative study	8
Cluster 5	cold war, regional economy, west papua, defense industry	4
Cluster 6	ASEAN, Vietnam, Singapore, economic, Thailand	5
Cluster 7	covid-19, media, epidemiology	3
Cluster 8	Japan, Asia	2

Source: Author analysis from VOSviewer

Mapping Study

This section will provide an overview of the prevailing research in the field of International Relations research in Indonesia, focusing on the 8 clusters. To examine the prevailing research, we employed VOSviewer to represent it visually. Cluster 1 in International Relations research in Indonesia concentrates primarily on international trade and its interconnectedness with other issues. Based on the graph, international trade is linked to 20 additional words, as depicted in Figure 6.

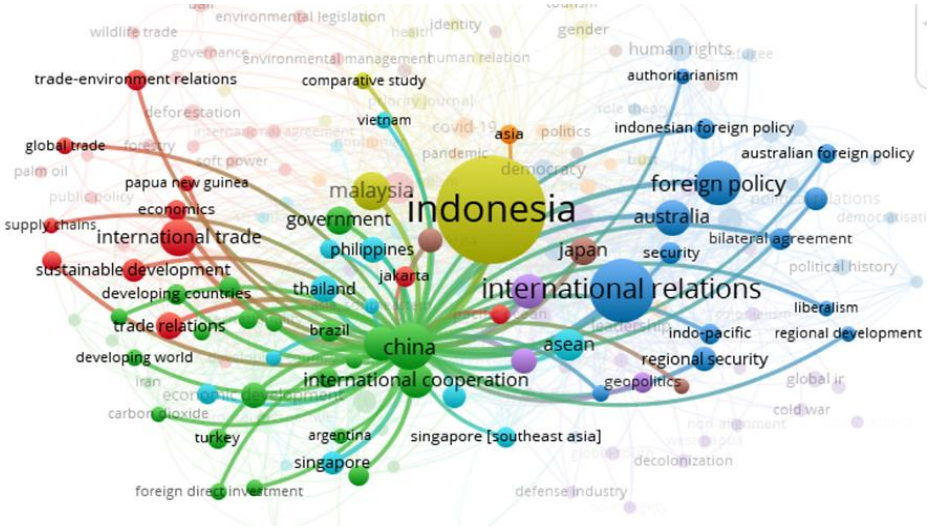
Figure 6. Network Visualisation of Cluster 1



Source: Author analysis from VOSviewer

Cluster 2 in the field of International Relations research in Indonesia predominantly focuses on China as a research topic, with several connections to other keywords. Based on the graph, China is linked to 42 additional terms (refer to Figure 7).

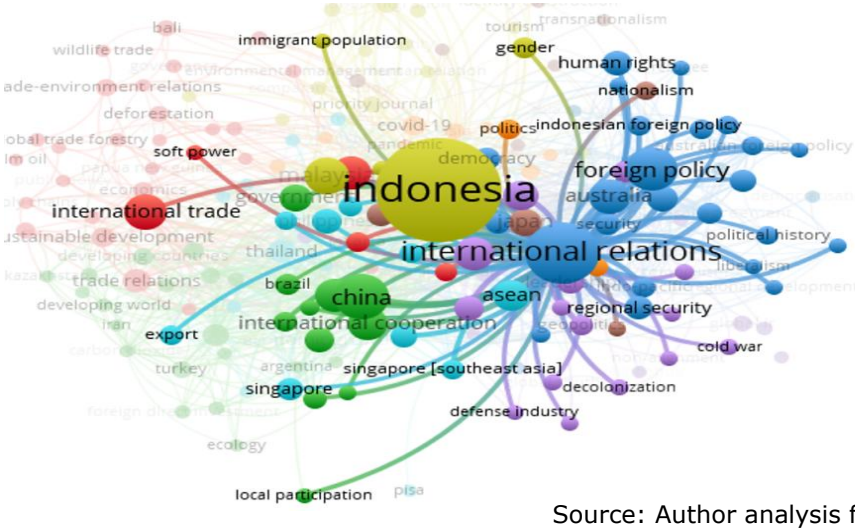
Figure 7. Network Visualisation of Cluster 2



Source: Author analysis from VOSviewer

Within Cluster 3, the research topic of International Relations is the most commonly explored subject in the study of International Relations research in Indonesia. It is closely connected to several other terms. Based on the graph, International relations are linked to 27 additional terms (Figure 8).

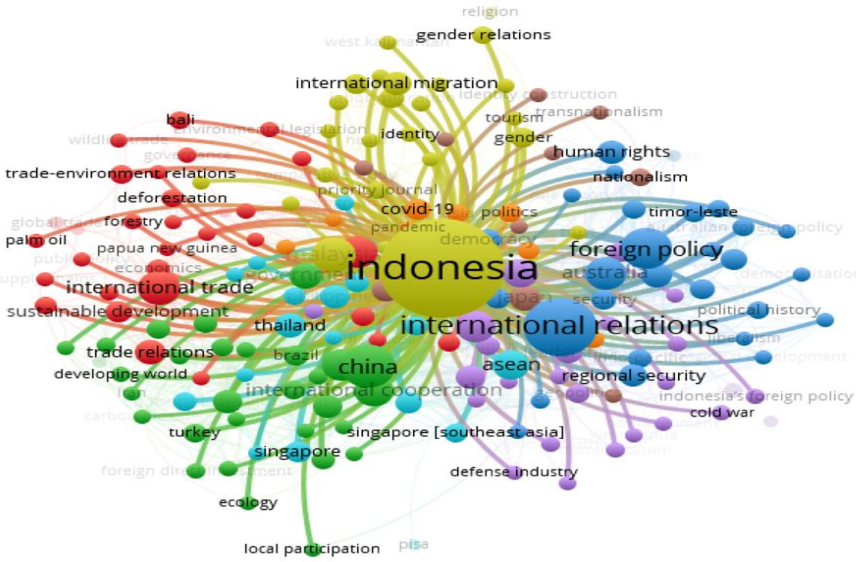
Figure 8. Network Visualisation of Cluster 3



Source: Author analysis from VOSviewer

Cluster 4 in International Relations research in Indonesia predominantly focuses on the research topic of Indonesia, which is extensively explored and interconnected with several other issues. Based on the graph, Indonesia is linked to 39 additional terms (Figure 9).

Figure 9. Network Visualisation of Cluster 4



Source: Author analysis from VOSviewer

The word "cold war" has been extensively studied in international relations research in Indonesia, particularly in Cluster 5. It is a widely researched topic with numerous connections with other terminologies. Based on the graph, "cold war" is linked to four different terms, as shown in Figure 10.

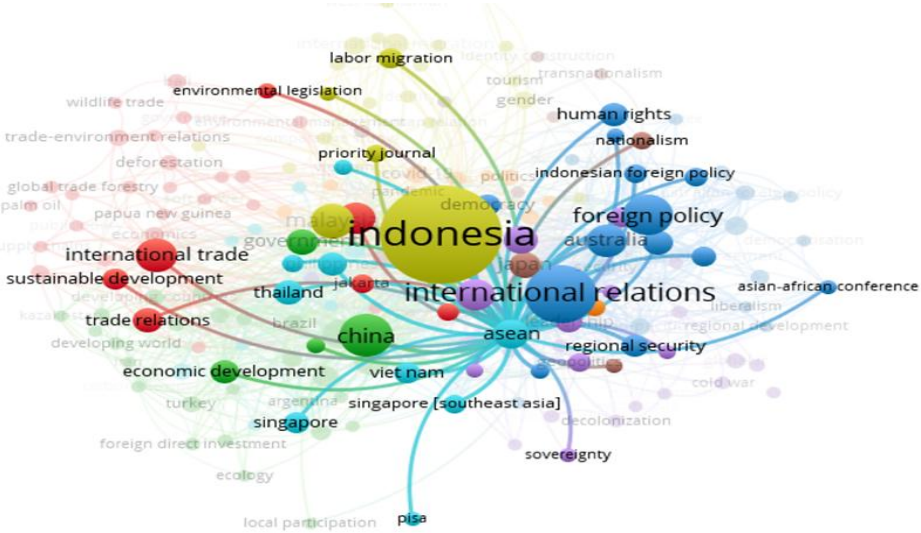
Figure 10. Network Visualisation of Cluster 5



Source: Author analysis from VOSviewer

"ASEAN" is the predominant research topic in Cluster 6 of International Relations research in Indonesia and is closely connected to several other concepts. Based on the graph, ASEAN is linked to 22 additional phrases, as shown in Figure 11.

Figure 11. Network Visualisation of Cluster 6



Source: Author analysis from VOSviewer

Cluster 7 in International Relations research in Indonesia focuses extensively on the research issue covid-19, which is the most commonly used phrase. This topic is closely connected to several other terminologies. The graph shows a correlation between covid-19 and four additional keywords (Figure 12).

Figure 12. Network Visualisation of Cluster 7



Source: Author analysis from VOSviewer

Cluster 8 in Indonesia's International Relations research prominently focuses on Japan as a research topic, exhibiting several connections with other issues. Based on the graph, Japan is linked to 11 additional terms (refer to Figure 13).

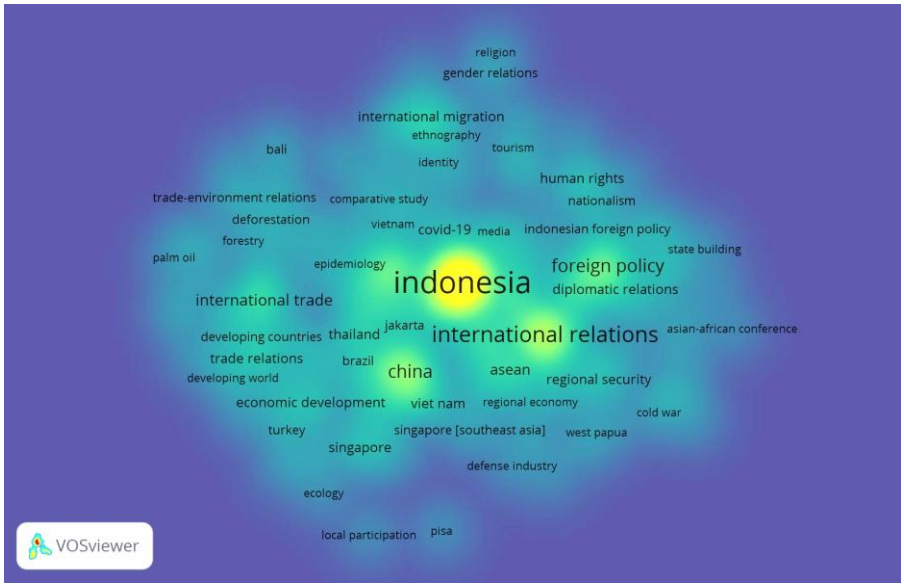
Figure 13. Network Visualisation of Cluster 8



Source: Author analysis from VOSviewer

The period from 2014-2023 witnessed the growth of International Relations research in Indonesia, which was categorized into 8 clusters. This expansion opens up avenues for future scholars to explore areas that have not received extensive attention in the field of International Relations research in Indonesia. The researchers utilized the density feature in VOSviewer to visually represent research topics that can be investigated in the field of International Relations research in Indonesia. These topics include transnationalism, wildlife trade, global trade forestry, identity, tourism, foreign direct investment, human rights, decolonisation, and other related terms. This analysis offers potential avenues for advancing International Relations research in Indonesia (refer to Figure 14).

Figure 14. Density Visualisation in International Relations Research in Indonesia, 2014-2023



Source: Author analysis from VOSviewer

IV. Discussion

According to the cluster division, it is evident that "international trade" is the most prevalent term in cluster 1. An article about international trade is "How Information Technology, Entrepreneurship, and International Trade Lead to the International Relations in Indonesia?" authored by Gomgom tp Siregar and Irene Silviani (Siregar & Silviani, 2022). This article elucidates the significance of entrepreneurship, information technology, and trade in shaping Indonesia's international relations from 1990 to 2021.

In their article, Gomgom and Irene contend that the Indonesian government should establish a distinct correlation between Information and Technology, entrepreneurship, and trade. They argue that doing so will result in substantial economic benefits for Indonesia when engaging in trade partnerships with other nations in international relations. In their article, Gonggom and Irene made numerous crucial recommendations, including the need for the Indonesian government to adopt more open trade laws and expand the range of trade items. Enhancing entrepreneurial activities and information technology infrastructure is crucial for fostering more robust international contacts.

The term "China" is the most prevalent in cluster 2. An article by Charlotte Setijadi titled "'A Beautiful Bridge': Chinese Indonesian Associations, Social Capital and Strategic Identification in a New Era of China-Indonesia Relations" looks into China (Setijadi, 2016) Charlotte's article elucidates the function of Chinese Indonesian associations, commonly called shetuan, in enhancing the rapport between Indonesia and China. Charlotte's article introduces the concept of "re-Sinification," which refers to the endeavor of Chinese individuals in Indonesia to reestablish their cultural and linguistic ties with China.

Cluster 3 is characterized by a focus on "International Relations." One of the articles in this cluster is titled "Promoting Global IR under the Dominance of Mainstream Theories and the Liberalisation of Universities: Reflections from Indonesia" by I Gede Wahyu Wicaksana and Yohanes William Santoso (Wicaksana & Santoso, 2022). Wicaksana and Santoso elucidate that constructivism and realism are prominent viewpoints employed by Indonesian international relations scholars.

This article also discusses the profound influence of university liberalization on the curriculum of international relations courses in Indonesia. Specifically, it highlights the shift in focus from academic discourse in international relations to meeting the practical demands of the professional world.

Cluster 4 identifies "Indonesia" as the prevailing phrase. An article titled "Indonesia's Strategy in Facing The Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP)" by Dwi F. Moenardy, Sintia Catur Sutantri, Djoko Roespinoedji, and Mohd Haizam Saudi analyses Indonesia's approach towards the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) (Moenardy & Sutantri, 2021). Their article characterizes RCEP as a collaborative undertaking between ASEAN and its prominent trading counterparts, including China, India, Australia, Japan, South Korea, and New Zealand.

Moenardy and his colleagues suggested that the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) undeniably yields favorable and unfavorable consequences for Indonesia. Some beneficial effects that can be achieved include higher export value and improved market access. Nevertheless, other adverse consequences emerge, such as an

overreliance on China and possible risks to local Indonesian micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs).

Hence, Moenardy's article advocates for the Indonesian government to develop internal and external measures, which involve enhancing worker training, implementing flexible regulations, and enhancing the quality of local products. The Indonesian government proposes adopting external strategies, including enforcing rules requiring foreign companies to employ Indonesian workers and establishing strategic alliances with countries such as Japan, South Korea, the United States, and Australia to counterbalance China.

The term "cold war" is the most prevalent in Cluster 5, particularly in Matthew Woolgar's article "Ethnic politics, the Cold War and sub-national dynamics: the Indonesian Communist Party, the ethnic Chinese minority and anti-Chinese activities in West Java, 1949-67" (Woolgar, 2023). Woolgar's writing elucidates the influence of the Cold War on anti-ethnic Chinese actions in Indonesia, particularly in West Java. During this period, there were violent incidents targeting ethnic Chinese individuals who were perceived to have ties to the Indonesian Communist Party and the global communist movement. Consequently, a significant number of ethnic Chinese individuals fell victim to these attacks.

Woolgar contends that the cold war had a profound and destructive effect on Indonesia, particularly on the Chinese ethnic minority. This period of Indonesian independence is now seen as one of its most troubling chapters.

Cluster 6 is characterized by the prominence of "ASEAN." One of the publications focusing on ASEAN is an article authored by Ridwan Arifin, Sigit Riyanto, and Akbar Kurnia Putra titled "Collaborative Efforts in ASEAN for Global Asset Recovery Frameworks to Combat Corruption in the Digital Era."(Arifin et al., 2023). The article elucidates the progression of corruption offenses in the digital age within the Southeast Asian region. It highlights the efforts of ASEAN countries in addressing this issue, including establishing the ASEAN Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (AMLAT). AMLAT aims to streamline asset recovery and combat corruption.

Arifin and his colleagues assert that ASEAN member states must adopt a comprehensive and integrated strategy to combat Southeast Asian corruption. This strategy should include regional collaboration and the creation of specialized institutions at the ASEAN level.

The phrase "covid-19" is the most prevalent in Cluster 7. An article by Nikhil Bharjwaj, Nishi Sharma, and Anupreet Kaur Mavi titled "Impact of Covid-19 on Long Run and Short Run Financial Integration Among Emerging Asian Stock Markets" explores the effects of Covid-19 on the financial integration of emerging Asian stock markets (Bhardwaj et al., 2022) The article describes the economic integration in Asian stock markets, focusing on five countries: China, South Korea, India, Indonesia, and Taiwan. The article elucidates that Covid-19 leads to feeble financial integration in the five countries.

Bharjwaj and colleagues assert that policymakers in the five countries should contemplate formulating adaptive policies to mitigate the impact of future pandemic disasters, such as the Covid-19 pandemic, on investment and economic issues in those countries.

Cluster 8 reveals that "Japan" is the most prominent phrase. The article on Japan is authored by L. Ayu Saraswati and is titled "The Gender Politics of Human Waste and Human-as-Waste: Indonesian Migrant Workers and Elderly Care in Japan."(Saraswati, 2017). Saraswati's post elucidated that Japan is facing a crisis in elderly care due to its swiftly aging population and diminishing fertility rate. The current shortage of aged care services presents a favorable situation for female migrant workers, particularly those from Indonesia who are part of the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) between Japan and Indonesia. A significant number of Indonesian migrant workers are employed in Japan specifically to provide care for older people.

Saraswati contends in her article that Indonesian migrant workers in Japan encounter numerous obstacles, including the arduous national kanji exam they must complete to reside and be employed in Japan. Saraswati contends that within the capitalist system, both the elderly and migrant workers are categorized as 'human-as-waste,' with their worth being assessed solely in terms of economic productivity.

V. Conclusion

From the preceding discussion, several intriguing discoveries warrant further investigation in the field of international relations research in Indonesia, as indicated by the Scopus data. These include eight focal areas of study among international relations scholars in Indonesia, namely international trade, China, international relations, Indonesia, Cold War, ASEAN, Covid-19, and Japan. However, this article reveals an intriguing finding: the citations of international relations research in Indonesia are primarily contributed by foreign scholars rather than Indonesian researchers, as indicated in the Top Ten Most Cited Works section.

According to the analysis, numerous prospective research subjects can be explored in the field of international relations research in Indonesia. These include *transnationalism, wildlife trade, global trade forestry, identity, tourism, foreign direct investment, human rights, and decolonisation.* One notable discovery is the lack of international relations research in Indonesia that focuses on Indonesia's perspective of the world. This presents a valuable research opportunity for future Indonesian international relations scholars, as the current research in this field is predominantly influenced by Western approaches.

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