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Research Trends on Archivists in Scopus-Indexed Journals

Dwi Ridho Aulianto

National Research and Innovation Agency, Indonesia, dwir007@brin.go.id

Slamet Riyadi

National Research and Innovation Agency, Indonesia, slam013@brin.go.id

Melinda Sinaga

National Research and Innovation Agency, Indonesia, meli001@brin.go.id

Euis Komalasari

National Research and Innovation Agency, Indonesia, euis003@brin.go.id

Dendang Hermansyah

National Research and Innovation Agency, Indonesia, dend001@brin.go.id

See next page for additional authors

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Authors

Dwi Ridho Aulianto, Slamet Riyadi, Melinda Sinaga, Euis Komalasari, Dendang Hermansyah, and Maya Maulintuti

RESEARCH TRENDS ON ARCHIVISTS IN SCOPUS-INDEXED JOURNALS

Dwi Ridho Aulianto*, Slamet Riyadi, Melinda Sinaga,
Euis Komalasari, Dendang Hermansyah, Maya Maulintuti

National Research and Innovation Agency, Indonesia

*Email: dwir007@brin.go.id

ABSTRACT

This research aims to determine research trends regarding archivists in Scopus-indexed journals. The research method used is bibliometric analysis, with data collection from the Scopus database, carried out on September 8, 2023, using the keyword "Archivist" from 2013 to 2022 and specifically for final publications with journal type. Data is processed and analyzed using Publish or Perish (PoP) and VOSviewer to display visualization results. The research results concluded that the number of publications regarding archivists in the last ten years was 1241 documents. American Archivist became the most dominant publication source by publishing 94 documents. Poole was the most prolific writer, and the United States was the most contributing country by publishing 439 documents. The document type in articles is the largest, with 1024. Social Science is the subject area most often discussed in archivist topics. The total number of publication citations regarding archivists is 4528. Publication trends based on the appearance of a minimum of ten keywords are divided into five clusters, with the most dominant keywords being "metadata treatment, archives, human, digitization, and librarians." The publication trend seen from the latest publication year discusses "artificial intelligence," which has 5 (five) related links: artificial intelligence-copyright, artificial intelligence-photography, artificial intelligence-automation, artificial intelligence-digitization, and artificial intelligence-metadata.

Keywords: archival journals; archivist; bibliometrics; records management.

INTRODUCTION

Today's rapid technological developments and the emergence of various digital systems and applications make archives increasingly diverse. One of the abilities an archivist must have is competence in digital archive management. Automation in archives can help in information retrieval and information search to be more effective and efficient, which is one factor in improving archivists' performance (Putri, 2022). On the other hand, society's current need is access to fast and accurate information. Searching for information, which was previously used using conventional methods, is now turning to technology. This social change is a challenge for all institutions to be able to provide

authentic, fast, and accurate information and provide flexible services so that people can easily find out and access the information they need; this is one of the challenges for archivists who play a role in managing archives as source information (Khodijah, 2018).

Harries (2009) in *Managing Records, Making Knowledge and Good Governance*, said that in the digital era where significant changes occur, many individuals want the ability to access information instantly and connect with other people without going through a centralized, hierarchical structure. The actual implementation that managers and users can feel must be the main focus in changing archive management in the digital era. In general, Archivists and information managers should understand the changes occurring around them and the types of approaches needed to adapt to existing changing demands (McLeod, 2012). With this capability, an information management institution will retain the ability to adapt and become relevant to the demands of the times, ultimately being abandoned by its users. Therefore, it is recommended to have reliable resources, as well as long-term commitment and vision (Shepherd, 2006).

According to Ismail & Jamaludin (2009), the focus in developing electronic records management in the digital era is not only limited to infrastructure but also pays attention to human factors, namely archivists or archive managers. Institutions must understand that a comprehensive approach to various elements is needed in archival management in the digital era. Findings by McLeod, Childs, & Hardiman (2011) confirm that human factors and aspects closely related to them interact significantly with process and technology factors and play an essential role in accelerating transitions that have a positive impact. Humans do not only refer to general users but also include management staff involved in the management operations themselves. Therefore, problems related to humans are principal, fundamental, and challenging (McLeod, 2012).

This article will present research trend data regarding archivists from international publications indexed by Scopus. Research in the field of archives does not only focus on organizing archives, managing archives, or developing archives but can also be seen from the aspect of human resources, namely archivists. This research aims to determine research trends about archivists in Scopus-indexed publications, especially in terms of document distribution, publication sources, productive authors, documents by country and affiliation, document types, open access types, subject areas, citation metrics in publications about archivists, as well as Publication trends about archivists based on the appearance of keywords and based on year of publication. This research utilizes bibliometric analysis methods, which are used as a tool to identify trends in scientific publications, measure the impact of research, and track collaboration between researchers (Glanzel & Moed, 2019). Bibliometric analysis uses quantitative methods which are used to analyze data contained in an article or journal (Rostiany & Tjandra, 2022). The

productivity of scientific developments can be known from year to year through bibliometrics (Wirayuda, 2022). In addition, bibliometric analysis is often utilized to evaluate research performance, identify research trends, and map research networks (Perianes-Rodriguez, et al., 2016). However, it is important to note that bibliometric analysis only covers scientific publications registered in a particular bibliographic database (Bornmann & Leydesdorff, 2014).

Several studies regarding trends using bibliometric analysis methods include research conducted by Aliwijaya, Wardani, & Dewandaru (2023) where the research aims to analyze the publication trends of the Diplomatic Journal of Applied Archives, Gadjah Mada University, published from 2017 to 2019. The data collected is in the form of keywords, and the bibliography uses a quantitative approach with bibliometric methods. The results show that from 2017 to 2019, the trend in archival research published in Diplomatic journals was toward research related to archives, dynamic archives, and archive management. Next, research conducted by Husna and Sayekti (2023), aims to find out how many articles use the topic of information literacy in researching library science journal articles that have been indexed by SINTA. The research method uses a quantitative approach with descriptive methods based on bibliometric analysis to see research developments based on the results of research mapping using data collection techniques through software, namely VOSviewers, Harzing's Publish or Perish, and Mendeley. The research results found 18 (eighteen) articles from 6 (six) library science journals that studied information literacy trends. There have been changes in themes or topics researched from year to year, and the topic that is often discussed in information literacy research trends is information literacy as learning skills. Furthermore, research conducted by Samsara (2022) aims to analyze publication trends related to the theme of collaborative governance indexed in the Scopus database from 1977 to June 2022. Data collection uses the keyword "collaborative governance," research uses collaborative publication trend analysis governance, the most productive country and the most productive organization, Co-Authorship, and Co-Citation. It was concluded that research related to collaborative governance was widely carried out throughout the world, and publications in 2021 were identified as the most productive, with 700 publications. The United States and the United Kingdom are the two most productive countries in producing publications related to collaborative governance. The co-authorship network based on documents is Torfing, being the most numerous, while the highest number of citations is writing from Ansell. Trends based on the emergence of keywords from the author are collaborative governance, governance, and collaboration.

What this research has in common with previous research is the use of bibliometric analysis methods. However, in terms of substance, no one discusses research trends regarding archivists; this is what differentiates the topics studied from previous research. Based on the background that has been described, to determine research trends and various data resulting from publications about archivists in international publications, a study was carried out regarding research trends about archivists in Scopus-indexed journals.

RESEARCH METHODS

Bibliometric methods are used to analyze publication trends about archivists in international publications indexed by Scopus. Bibliometric analysis allows for the identification of research trends in a particular field of study; through the analysis of keywords, topics, or subjects that frequently appear in scientific publications, emerging research trends can be discovered (Chen, 2017). In addition, bibliometric analysis can be used to analyze citation networks between scientific publications so that research groups, key concepts, or theories that have a major influence on a particular field of study are found (Leydesdorff & Rafols, 2009).

Data collection was carried out on September 8, 2023, by searching the Scopus database with the keyword "Archivist." The search result data is then filtered based on the year of publication, namely 2013 to 2022, and filtered based on final publications by journal type. Data was obtained from 1241 published documents about archivists. The data obtained is then saved in RIS format and processed using the Publish or Perish (PoP) application to obtain a citation matrix for publications regarding archivists. Data in the citation matrix include publication years, citation years, articles (papers), citations per journal year (cites/year), citations per article (cites/paper), citations per author (cites/author), articles per author (papers/author), number of authors per article (author/paper), h-index, g-index, hI, norm, and hI, annual (Aulianto, et al., 2019).

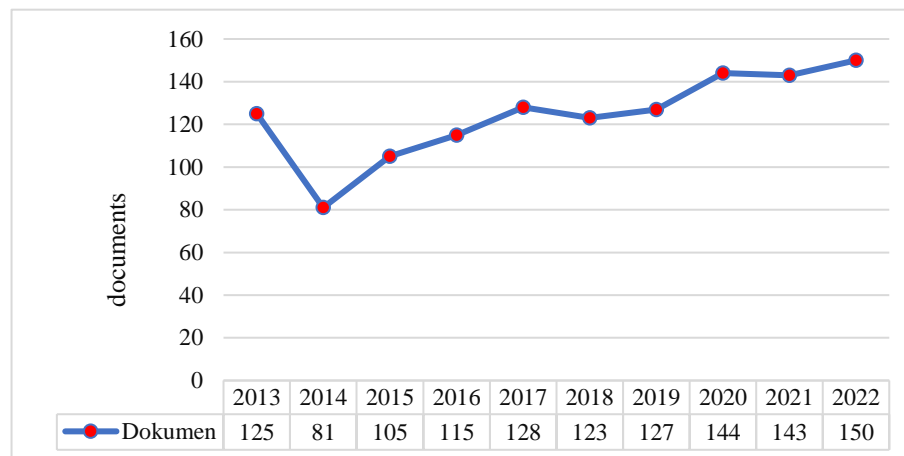
Data is presented in visualization form, processed, and analyzed using the VOSviewer application. Visualization results in VOSviewer can display information about publications collected related to the field under study, including bibliographic pairs of authors, countries, institutions, journals, and co-occurrences of author keywords (Eck & Waltman, 2017; Orduña-Malea & Costas, 2021; Oyewola & Dada, 2022).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Documents about archivists on the Scopus Database

Publications regarding archivists from 2013 to 2022 recorded a total of 1241 documents. The number of publications discussing archivists in 2013 was recorded at 125 publications. The following year, it decreased to 81 publications. However, starting in 2015, there was a gradual increase gradually, from 105 publications to 150 publications. The average number of publications over the last ten years is 124 publications. Information on the publication of documents about archivists in the last ten years can be seen in Graph 1.

Graph 1. Number of publications in the last ten years



Source: Data processing results, 2023

Document based on publication source

Judging from the sources of publications that most often publish topics or discussions about archivists, data was obtained for the five most productive scientific journals, namely *American Archivist*, *Archival Science*, *Archives And Manuscripts*, *Archivaria*, and *Gazette Des Archives*.

American Archivist is the leading archival journal published by the Society of American Archivists. This journal seeks to reflect thoughts on theoretical and practical developments in the archival profession, the relationship between archivists and archive creators and users, and cultural, social, legal, and technological developments that influence the nature of recorded information and the need to create and maintain it. In addition to articles, this journal also contains resource reviews that critically engage

scholarship from the archival community and related professions, as well as reviews of other resources that have implications for archives and archivists.

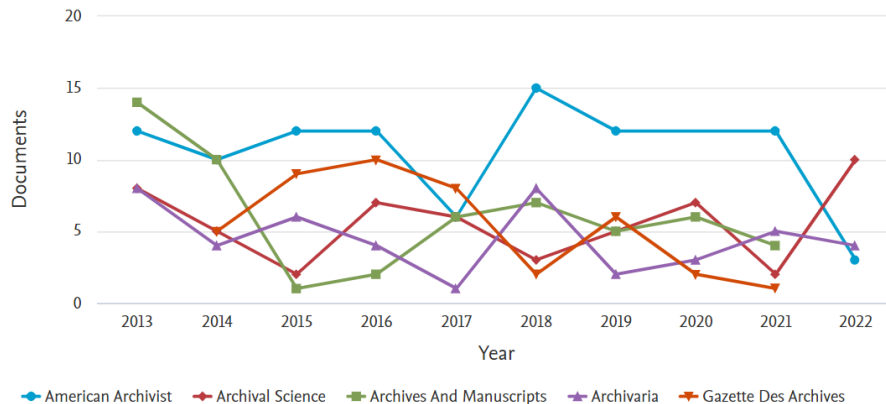
Archival Science is an archival journal published by Springer Nature (Netherlands). Archival Science is published with a publication frequency of 4 (three) numbers in 1 (one) volume. The aim of publishing Archival Science is to promote the development of archival Science as an autonomous scientific discipline. This journal covers all aspects ranging from theory, methodology, and practice of archival Science. Archival Science conducts studies with a cultural approach in terms of creating archives, managing and providing access to archives, archival management, and data. Furthermore, Archival Science seeks to promote the exchange and comparison of concepts, views, and attitudes related to archival issues throughout the world. The scope of the Archival Science journal covers all areas of information related to recorded processes, analyzed in form, structure, and context (Aulianto, 2022).

Archives And Manuscripts is the professional and scholarly journal of the Australian Society of Archivists, publishing articles, reviews, and information on the theory and practice of archives and record keeping in Australasia and around the world. The target audience is archivists and archives professionals, the academic community, and all those involved in the study and interpretation of archives.

Archivaria is a journal devoted to the scientific investigation of archives in Canada and internationally. The archival discipline is dedicated to the ongoing assessment, preservation, and accessibility of archives of enduring value. Archival research draws on related fields such as history, information science, political science, sociology, law, cultural anthropology, art history, geography, communication, and media studies. Archivaria acts as a communication bridge between archivists and between archivists and archive users. As an English-language journal, Archivaria continues to publish articles in both official languages, and every article published after 1993 is preceded by an abstract in English and French.

Gazette des archives is the professional journal of the Association of French Archivists. Gazette des archives is published every three months, and this journal is intended for all parties interested, either directly or indirectly, in the field of archives and the archival profession (methods, standards, training, professional practices, resources, debates, and so on). This journal publishes articles that present the thoughts and experiences of French archivists from the perspective of a broad openness to neighboring information and communication professions.

Graph 2. Number of documents based on publication source

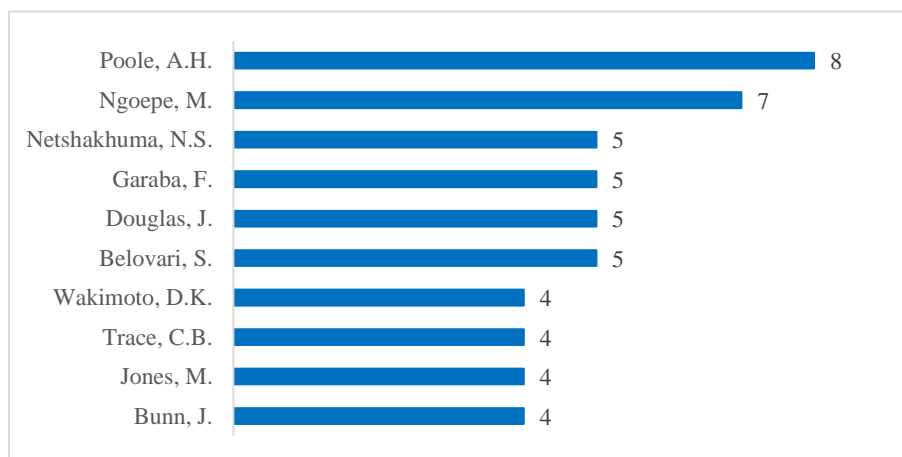


Source: Data processing results, 2023

The information in Graph 2 shows that there has been a fluctuation in the number of publications published about archivists. American Archivist with 94 documents, Archival Science with 55 documents, Archives And Manuscripts with 55 documents, Archivaria with 45 documents, and Gazette Des Archives with 43 documents.

Documents by author

Graph 3. Ten Prolific Authors



Source: Data processing results, 2023

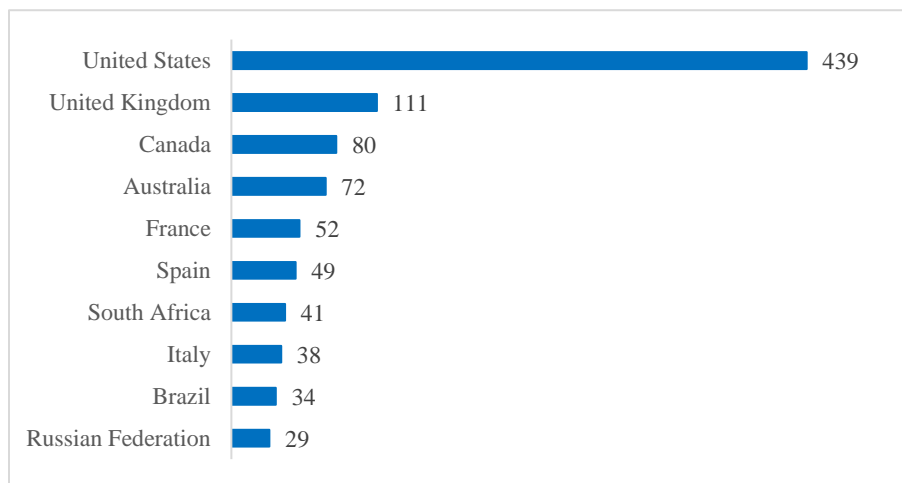
Based on data analysis, information was obtained regarding the distribution of articles by author. It was recorded that ten names of the most productive authors wrote articles discussing archivists. Poole became the most prolific writer with eight documents. In second place with seven documents written by Ngoepe, the third to sixth positions are

equal with five documents written by Netshakhuma, Da Raba, Douglas, and Belovari. Positions seven to ten can be seen in Graph 3.

Documents by country and affiliation

The distribution of the number of publications regarding archivists can be seen from the country of origin and the author's affiliation. America is the country that most dominantly contributes publications regarding archivists, with a total of 439 documents. Second place is England with 111, and third place is Canada with 80 documents. Not only countries in the Americas and Europe but also countries from other continents such as the Australian, South American, and African. Information regarding the distribution of documents based on the author's country of origin can be seen in Graph 4.

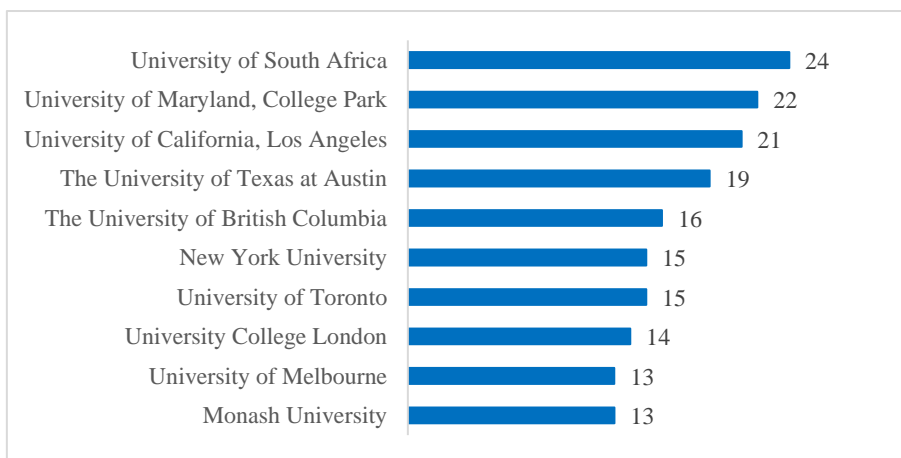
Graph 4. Distribution of Documents based on the Author's Country of Origin



Source: Data processing results, 2023

Apart from the distribution of the author's country of origin, further information in Graph 5 shows data regarding the distribution of publications regarding archivists based on author affiliation. Overall, the top ten author affiliates come from universities or colleges in various countries. The University of South Africa is in first place with 24 documents, the University of Maryland in second place with 22 documents, and the University of California with 21 documents in third place. Positions four to ten can be seen in Graph 5.

Graph 5. Distribution of Documents based on Author Affiliation



Source: Data processing results, 2023

Document type and open access type

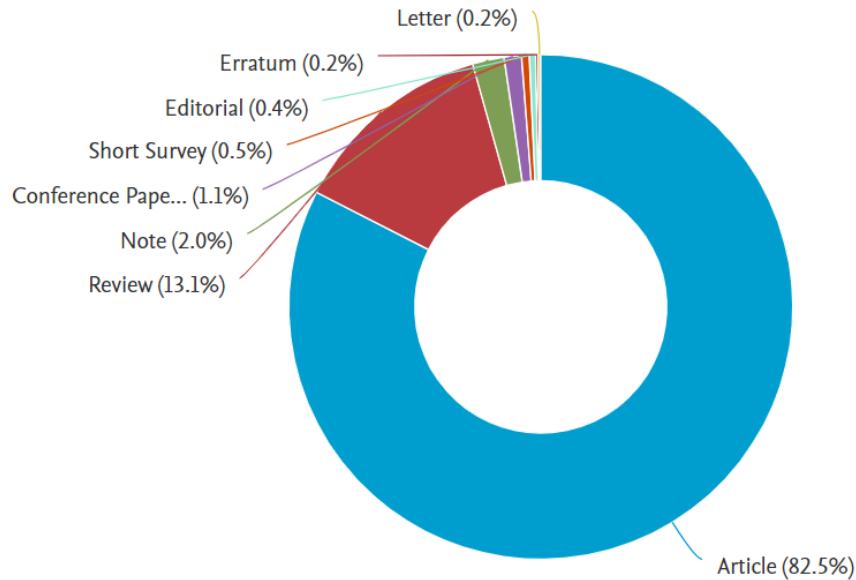
Archivist publications are divided into several documents: articles, reviews, notes, conference papers, short surveys, editorials, errata, and letters. A brief explanation of each document type is: Article is a document published in a scientific journal. A review is a document resulting from a study, and a note is a document in the form of notes. The conference paper is a document published as a result of a conference. An *editorial* is a document that comes from the editorial team. A *short survey* is a document produced from a short survey. Erratum refers to a manuscript in which error corrections have been made to the article by the publisher so that the author must approve any corrections before republishing. A letter is a correspondence manuscript during publication ([Aulianto, 2022](#)).

Scientific articles are the most dominant document type, with 1024 articles (82.5%), reviews with 163 documents (13.1%), notes with 25 documents (2.09%), conference papers with 14 documents (1.1%), and short surveys with six documents. (0.5%), editorial with five documents (0.4%), erratum with two documents (0.2%), and letter type with two documents (0.2%). The percentage of document types can be seen in Graph 6.

The types of open access in the Scopus database include All Open Access Article, Gold Open Access, HybridGold Open Access, Green Open Access, and Bronze Open Access. If a document version is available on the publisher's platform, complete with Creative Commons license attributes, and the documents in the journal are only open access, it is called Gold Open Access. A version of the document is available on the publisher's platform, complete with Creative Commons license attributes, and the

documents in the journal are the selected results of the author who publishes in open access called HybridGold Open Access.

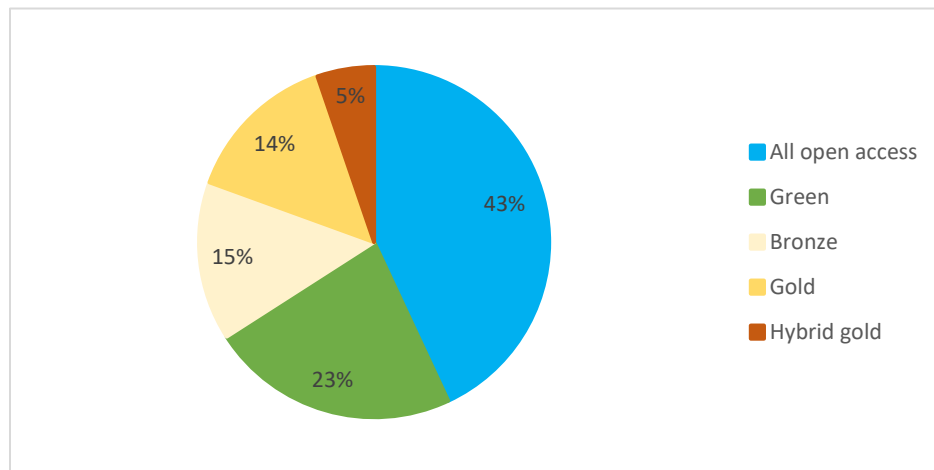
Graph 6. Data based on document type



Source: Data processing results, 2023

Furthermore, Bronze Open Access means the version of the manuscript declared published by the publisher and will be given temporary or permanent free access. Green Open Access versions of published documents or accepted manuscripts are available in the repository. Authors or publishers place versions of articles published in subscription journals in freely accessible archives (Solomon, 2013).

Graph 7. Types of Open Access



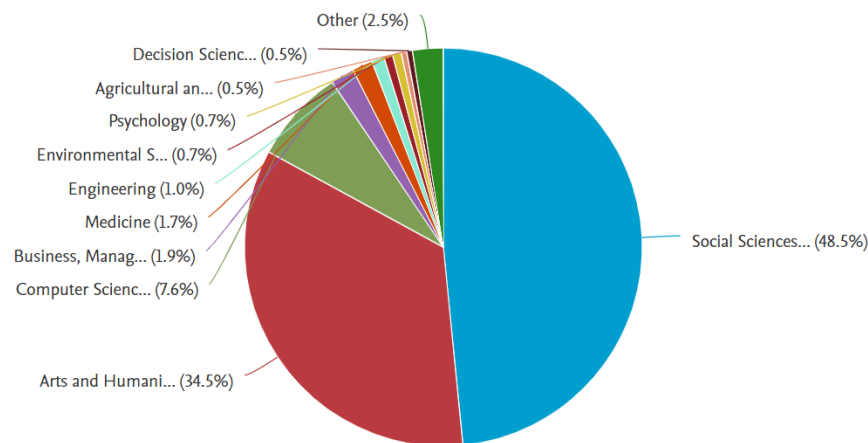
Source: Data processing results, 2023

Graph 7 shows information regarding the type of Open Access in publications. Documents with the access type "All Open Access" are the most dominant in number, with a percentage of 43% with 427 documents. The percentage is 23%, with 227 documents in the "Green Open Access" category and 145 documents or 15% in the "Bronze Open Access" category. Gold Open Access is 14% or 141 documents, and HybridGold is 5% or 52 documents.

Subject area

Publications about archivists can be studied from various scientific subject areas. Based on the data results, the mapping of publications about archivists based on the subject area can be seen in Graph 8. The subjects most often discussed on the topic of archivists are the field of Social Science at 48.5% or 954 documents, Arts and Humanities at 34.5% or 679 documents, and Computer Science at 7.6% or 150 documents. Business, Management, and Accounting subjects amounted to 1.9% or 38 documents, and Medicine amounted to 1.7% or 33 documents, Engineering amounted to 1% or 20 documents, Environmental Science amounted to 0.7% or 14 documents, Psychology amounted to 0.7% or 14 documents, Agricultural and Biological Sciences by 0.5% or nine documents, Decision Sciences by 0.5% or nine documents, and other subjects 2.5%

Graph 8. Publications about archivists based on Subject Area



Source: Data processing results, 2023

Citation metrics on publications about archivists

The way to acknowledge the influence of previous work in scientific work is through using citations. The assessment of the scientific impact of a journal is calculated

by dividing the number of citations by the number of articles published in a specific period, usually within two years of publication. The level of success of a scientific work can be seen from how often other authors cite the paper. A more significant number of citations indicates that the published work has more excellent benefits (Gunawan, 2020), and to measure how often other people cite someone's scientific work, citation analysis can be carried out (Erwina & Yulianti, 2012).

Citation analysis of publications discussing archivists can be processed using the Publish or Perish application in metric form. The information on the metric is publication years is information on the year the publication was published, namely 2013-2022. The number 10 in citation years is obtained from quotations or citations made by other authors from 2013 to 2023. The number of papers with the keyword archivist produced in 2013-2022 was 1241 documents published and indexed in the Scopus database, totaling 4528 citations. The citations/year figure shows the annual citation number for publications with the index archivist, 452.80. The cites/paper number shows the number of citations per article/document in publications with the keyword archivist, namely 3.65, which is obtained from the number of citations (4528) divided by the number of documents (1241). Apart from that, the author/paper figure shows the number of authors per article/document, which is 1.74.

Table 1. Citation metrics for publications about archivists

Citation Metrics	
Publication years	2013-2022
Citation years	10 (2013-2023)
Papers	1241
Citations	4528
Cites/year	452.80
Cites/paper	3.65
Cites/author	2945.41
Papers/author	928.18
Authors/paper	1.74
h-index	26
g-index	41
hI,norm	17
hI,annual	1.70
hA-index	8
Papers with ACC >= 1,2,5,10,20	267,125,23,4,0

Source: PoP data processing results, 2023

The h-index number is 26. H-index is a metric used to evaluate the productivity and influence of an article published by an author. This metric is based on the number of

scientific works produced by the author and the number of citations received by these articles from other authors and publications (Aulianto & Nashihuddin, 2020). According to Costas & Bordons (2008), the influence of the number of citations received by a collection of articles on other articles can be used in calculating the g-index. The g-index is calculated by adding the overall average citations after sorting them to reach the number g. The citation weight given to a document is also considered in calculating the g-index, and there is no limit to the total number of publications for a g-index for a particular author.

The h-index and g-index indicate the ranking of articles sorted by the number of citations. According to Harzing.com, there is the concept of hI, a norm that is an individual's normalized h-index by dividing the number of citations for each article by the number of authors and then calculating the h-index from the normalized number of citations. Apart from that, there is also the concept of hI-annual (hIa), which is obtained by dividing hI-norm by academic age (the number of years since the first publication), and hA-index which is an innovative index for measuring the impact of a researcher which is the average h- index. Table 1 shows that the h-index is 26, g-index 41, hI-norm 17, and hI-annual 0.17 and hA-Index 8.

Trends in publications about archivists based on keyword occurrences

Based on the data processing results on keywords using the VOSviewer thesaurus file, publications about archivists from 2013 to 2022 have 4114 keywords. If the publication trend determines a minimum limit of 10 occurrences for keywords, 46 keywords appear that meet the minimum limit.

Table 2. Ten frequently appearing keywords

Keyword	Occurences
archives	216
archivist	48
humans	47
record management	38
digitization	35
article	33
history	31
metadata	27
arhival description	26
digital humanities	25

Source: PoP data processing results, 2023

Table 2 shows information that the keywords most frequently used in publications about archivists are the keyword "archives" with 216 occurrences, followed by the keyword "Archivist" with 48 occurrences, and the keyword "humans" in third position with 47 occurrences. Other keywords that are popularly used are "record management, digitization, articles, history, metadata, archival description, and digital humanities."

Publication trends can be grouped based on keywords and relationships between keywords. Based on the data processing results using VOSviewer, publication trends can be visualized to describe clusters and items from related publications. The division of clusters and items in publications about archivists from 2013 to 2022 with a minimum limit of 10 keywords, there are 46 items divided into 5 clusters, which can be seen in Table 3. These clusters show the items in the network map where an item can only be part of one cluster.

Table 3. Clusters and items based on keyword occurrences

Cluster 1 (Red)	Cluster 2 (Green)	Cluster 3 (Blue)	Cluster 4 (Yellow)	Cluster 5 (Purple)
access	appraisal	article	digital humanities	academic libraries
advocacy	archival science	culture heritage	digital libraries	archiving
archival description	archives	historiography	digitization	information
archival education	archivist	history	ethics	literacy
archival history	education	humans	libraries	librarians
archival theory	information management	information center	museums	
collaboration	memory	male	oral history	
community archives	records	priority journal	preservation	
description	records management	united states		
digital archives				
digital preservation				
metadata				
outreach				
social justice				
social media				
technology				

Source: VOS Viewer data processing results, 2023

The dominance of the red cluster regarding "metadata treatment" with 20 links, a total link strength of 30, and an occurrence of 27 times. The dominance of the green cluster regarding "archives" with 44 links, a total link strength of 215, and an occurrence of 216 times. The dominance of the blue cluster regarding "human" with 20 links, a total link strength of 108, and an occurrence of 47 times. The dominance of the yellow cluster regarding "digitization" with 24 links, a total link strength of 56, and an occurrence of 35

The five newest articles were written in 2022, originating from four journal sources: *Social Science Quarterly*, *Archival Science*, *Moderna Arhivistika*, and the *Baltic Journal of Art History*. Complete information regarding author data, article title, and journal source can be seen in Table 4 below.

Table 4. Current publication trends on artificial intelligence

Author	Title	Source & Year
Wang, H.	Providing public access to archival materials and the problem of fact-checking in the post-truth era	<i>Social Science Quarterly</i> , 103(7), pp. 1750–1764, 2022
Jaillant, L.	How can we make born-digital and digitised archives more accessible? Identifying obstacles and solutions	<i>Archival Science</i> , 22(3), pp. 417–436, 2022
Reja, D.	IoT in Archival Science	<i>Moderna Arhivistika</i> , 5(1), pp. 105–117, 2022
Hribar, L.	Enhancing Museum and Archival Digitized Image Material with Methods Based on Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning	<i>Moderna Arhivistika</i> , 5(1), pp. 22–39, 2022
Gross, E.-C.	Colours of The Past: Considerations on Photographic Colourisation of Archival Photographs	<i>Baltic Journal of Art History</i> , 23, pp. 147–159, 2022

Source: PoP data processing results, 2023

CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion, it can be concluded that the number of publications regarding archivists in the last ten years was 1241 documents. The peak growth in the number of publications will occur in 2022, with 150 documents. The *American Archivist* became the most dominant publication source by publishing 94 documents. Poole became the most prolific author with eight documents, and the United States became the country that contributed the most by publishing 439 documents. However, if we look at the affiliations, the University of South Africa is the most productive with 24 documents. The document type in the form of scientific articles was the largest, with 1024 articles (82.5%). The subject area most frequently discussing archivist topics is the field of "Social Science" at 48.5% or 954 documents. The total number of publication citations regarding archivists is 4528. Publication trends are based on the appearance of a minimum of 10 keywords divided into 5 (five) clusters, with the most dominant keywords being "metadata treatment, archives, human, digitization,

librarians." The publication trend regarding archivists, if seen from the latest publication year, is discussing "artificial intelligence," which has 5 (five) related links, namely artificial intelligence related to copyright, artificial intelligence related to photography, artificial intelligence related to automation, artificial intelligence related to digitization, and artificial intelligence related to metadata.

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