

Economic Recovery: A Bibliometric Study

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Abstract

Purpose: This study aims to determine the characteristics of previous studies on economic recovery

Research Methodology: This research is a bibliometric study using the charting the field method developed by Hesford et al., (2006).

Results: 46 articles from 2021-2022 were obtained from the Sinta accredited journal with the keyword economic recovery. The majority articles are from 2021, Sinta 5, economic journal, used qualitative research, secondary data sources. Last, three strategies most discussed were empowerment of MSMEs, the provision of social assistance, and the use of Islamic financial instruments.

Limitations: This study uses only two of the three classifications developed by Hesford et al (2006).

Contribution: The novelty in this research is to propose a new classification based on the focus and scope of journals, Sinta's accreditation rating, types of research, types of data sources, data collection methods, and economic recovery strategies discussed.

Keywords: *Econometric Recovery, Covid-19, Bibliometrics*

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1. Introduction

In 2019, Asian Development Bank reported that Indonesia had the fourth highest percentage of poor people in Southeast Asia. The report used purchasing power parity (according to 2011 purchasing power parity). The first position was Timor Leste, followed by Laos and Philippines (Jayani, 2021). In the beginning of 2022, Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) released encouraging news, namely the decline in the percentage of the poor to 9.71%, or down 0.43% from March 2021 and down 0.48% from September 2020. In September 2021, the number of poor people were recorded at 26.5 million people, decrease of 1.04 million people from March 2021 and a decrease of 1.05 million people from September 2020.

Period	Percentage of Poor Population
September 2019	9.22%
March 2020	9.78%
September 2020	10.19%
March 2021	10.14%
September 2021	9.71%

Source: Badan Pusat Statistik (2020)

In measuring the level of poverty, BPS applies a concept of ability to fulfill basic needs. In this method, poverty is considered as a condition of economic inability to fulfill basic needs for food and non-food which is measured in terms of expenditure. Endless poverty is an irony for Indonesia, a country that is known to have abundant natural resources, but the fact it still disable to provide a decent living for its people. This poverty condition is further exacerbated by the outbreak of the Corona Virus Disease-19 (Covid-19) which has spread from March 2020 in Indonesia (Candy et al., 2022). To suppress the spread of Covid-19, the Government has taken a policy to limit community

activities. This activity restriction ultimately has an impact on the economic sector. The results of research by Sani et al (2022) prove that the COVID-19 pandemic has a positive and significant impact on urban poverty and unemployment rates. The Covid-19 pandemic has lasted for two years, the adaptation of the new normal by always maintaining the Health protocols continues to be echoed. The addition of Covid-19 cases in Indonesia has also been sloping, followed by the economy starting to recover (Hirmantono, 2021). One of the steps taken by the government in order to restore the economy is by launching the National Economic Recovery program, which is regulated in Government Regulation Number 23 of 2020 (Supriyono, Sholichah, & Irawan, 2022).

In an effort to restore the national economy, all parties: the central government, regional governments, civil servants, the community, and the private sector need to collaborate and actively participate. Much research has been done on this economic recovery. The research methodologies carried out also vary in terms of types of research, methods, types of data, data collection methods, and the focus of the economic recovery strategy itself. This study aims to determine the characteristics of previous studies on economic recovery using the Charting the field method developed by Hesford et al., (2006). The novelty in this research is to propose a new classification based on the focus and scope of journals, Sinta's accreditation rating, types of research, types of data sources, data collection methods, and economic recovery strategies discussed.

2. Literature Review

BPS defines poverty as an economic inability to fulfill basic needs for food and non-food which is measured in terms of expenditure. BPS uses the basic needs approach in the process of measuring poverty levels. The poor are people with an average monthly per capita expenditure below the Poverty Line. The Poverty Line according to BPS is divided into two components, namely the Food Poverty Line and the Non-Food Poverty Line. FPL is the amount of expenditure on the minimum need for food which is equivalent to 2,100 calories per capita per day. NFPL is the minimum need for housing, clothing, education, health, and other basic needs. Corona virus disease (Covid-19) is an infectious disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus. Some people who contract Covid-19 experience mild to moderate symptoms, and recover without special treatment. However, some others can be severe and require medical assistance, especially if they have co-morbidities. In Indonesia, the total number of Covid-19 cases was 6.29 million cases with 157,000 people died (Github.com, 2022; Ourworldindata.org, 2022).

The outbreak of Covid-19 cases has caused the government to take firm steps to limit community activities. This is done to protect the public from the threat to life safety caused by Covid-19. This policy then had an impact on the weakening of the economy. Furthermore, the government issued Government Regulation Number 23 of 2020 which regulates the National Economic Recovery Program (ERP). The ERP program contains six policies, namely health care, social protection, incentives for the business world, support for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), corporate financing, as well as sectoral programs of the Ministries of Institutions and Local Governments (Kemenkeu.go.id, 2020). In this effort to restore the national economy, all parties, namely the central government, regional governments, civil servants, the community, and the private sector need to collaborate and actively participate.

3. Research Method

This research is qualitative study, the form of a bibliometric study using the charting the field method developed by Hesford et al., (2006). In this method, research on a particular topic is classified based on the research topic, research methods, and sources of disciplines. The type of data in this study is secondary to the documentation method. Data from previous studies were collected by purposive sampling method, namely by developing sample selection criteria. The criteria set are:

- a. Samples are articles that appear in searches with the keyword economic recovery in the Publish or Perish application
- b. The sample is an article published in 2021-2022.
- c. The sample comes from a Sinta accredited journal.

The steps taken in this research are:

- The researcher opens the Publish or Perish application, then selects Google Scholar search, then the researcher writes the keyword economic recovery in the search column, with a range of 2021-2022.
- The researcher opened one by one the titles of the articles that appeared and checked that the articles came from journals accredited by Sinta.
- The researcher downloaded each article with the keyword economic recovery from the Sinta accredited journal.

The researcher recorded the data of the article, namely the journal, the focus and scope of the journal, year, citation, Sinta's accreditation rating, type of research, research method, type of data source, data collection method, and economic recovery strategy discussed.

4. Result and Discussion

Table 1. List of Sample Articles

No	Title	Citation
1	Memanfaatkan Insentif Pajak UMKM dalam Upaya Mendorong Pemulihan Ekonomi Nasional	(Marlinah. Lilih, 2021)
2	Pemulihan Ekonomi Nasional Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19: Analisis Produktivitas Tenaga Kerja Sektor Pertanian	(Abidin, 2021)
3	Efektivitas Bantuan Langsung Tunai Dana Desa dalam Pemulihan Ekonomi di Desa	(Sofi, 2021)
4	Kawal Pemulihan Ekonomi Usai Pandemi	(Kasna, 2021)
5	Pemanfaatan Teknologi Artificial Intelligence Untuk Penguatan Kesehatan dan Pemulihan Ekonomi Nasional	(Fitri Andri Astuti, 2021)
6	Implementasi Pembiayaan Mudharabah Untuk Kegiatan Usaha Masyarakat Sebagai Upaya Pemulihan Ekonomi Nasional Akibat Pandemi Covid-19	(Bintarto, 2021)
7	Optimalisasi Sektor Unggulan Kota Surabaya dalam Pemulihan Ekonomi Pasca Pandemi Covid-19	(Puspaningtyas, 2021)
8	Menakar Kelayakan Pinjaman Pemulihan Ekonomi Nasional (Pen) Daerah Pada Kabupaten Bone Bolango	(Mooduto et al., 2021)
9	Efektifitas Dampak Alokasi Dana Desa Dalam Program Pemulihan Ekonomi Masyarakat (Studi Kasus Desa Citali Kecamatan Pamulihan Kabupaten Sumedang)	(Rochmansjah, 2021)
10	Peran Cash Waqf Dalam Optimalisasi Pemulihan Ekonomi Nasional di Masa Pandemi	(Winarto et al., 2021)
11	Strategi Pemulihan Sektor Pariwisata dan Ekonomi Kreatif Masa Pandemi Covid-19	(Hermawan, 2021)
12	Kedudukan Diplomasi Parlemen dalam Rangka Pemulihan Ekonomi Nasional Pasca Covid-19 di Indonesia	(Gandryani & Hadi, 2021)
13	Peran Bank Indonesia dan Pembangunan Hukum di Bidang Moneter dalam Rangka Pemulihan Ekonomi Indonesia	(Astuti & Eddyono, 2021)
14	Pelaksanaan Anggaran Prioritas Pemulihan Ekonomi Nasional Pasca Pandemi Covid-19 Pada Satker di Wilayah Kppn Surabaya Ii	(Atmodjo & Akhmadi, 2021)
15	Kebijakan Stimulus Dampak Covid-19 Melalui Restrukturisasi Kredit dalam Rangka Pemulihan Ekonomi Nasional	(Abubakar & Handayani, 2021)
16	Strategi Pemerintah dalam Pemulihan Ekonomi Daerah Pada Usaha Mikro Kecil Menengah (Ukm) Selama Masa Pandemi Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19) di Kota Pekanbaru	(Maghvira & Rusli, 2021)
17	Optimizing The Use Of Sharia Digital Transactions To Support Indonesia's Eco	(Alfarizi et al., 2021)
18	Tinjauan Teknologi Cerdas Pendukung Pemulihan Ekonomi Ukm Terdampak Covid-19	(Margahayu, 2021)

- 19 Efektivitas Fiskal - Moneter: Strategi Pemulihan Ekonomi Provinsi Riau dalam Menghadapi Era New Normal (Widiarsih et al., 2021)
- 20 Efektivitas Pemberian Bantuan Langsung Tunai dan Pendampingan Digital Marketing Dalam Upaya Pemulihan Ekonomi Nasional (Ambarwati & Hidayati, 2021)
- 21 Implementasi Kepemimpinan Tni Tipe Strategis dalam Percepatan Penanganan Covid-19 Dan Pemulihan Ekonomi Nasional Guna Meningkatkan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat Dalam Rangka Terwujudnya Indonesia Tangguh (Purboyo et al., 2021)
- 22 Resiliensi dan Inovasi Umkm Sebagai Penggerak Pemulihan Ekonomi (Sofyan, 2021)
- 23 Program Pengembangan Desa Wisata Sebagai Wujud Kebijakan Pemerintah dalam Rangka Pemulihan Ekonomi Pasca Covid dan Implementasinya (Sebuah Studi Literatur) (Krisnawati, 2021)
- 24 Pengaruh Tipe Kepemimpinan Nasional/Tni Karismatik Dalam Percepatan Penanganan Covid-19 dan Pemulihan Ekonomi Nasional Guna Meningkatkan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat Dalam Rangka Terwujudnya Indonesia Tangguh (Yuliar et al., 2021)
- 25 Eksistensi Hukum Jaminan dalam Program Pemulihan Ekonomi Nasional (Pen) Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19 (Ernawati & Syaifudin, 2021)
- 26 Optimalisasi Kepemimpinan Nasional/Tni dalam Percepatan Penanganan Covid-19 Dan Pemulihan Ekonomi Nasional Guna Meningkatkan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat dalam Rangka Terwujudnya Indonesia Tangguh Ditinjau dari Perspektif Kepemimpinan Strategis (Widhi Cahyono & Guyana, 2021)
- 27 Aktivitas Pemulihan Ekonomi Masyarakat Terdampak Pandemi Covid-19 di Kabupaten Indragiri Hulu (Harahap & Rahmadian, 2021)
- 28 Peningkatan Penerimaan Zis Melalui Platform Digital Sebagai Pendukung Upaya Pemulihan Ekonomi Umat di Tengah Pandemi Covid-19 (Wulandari & Khotijah, 2022)
- 29 Potensi Sukuk Ritel dan Sukuk Tabungan Untuk Mempercepat Pemulihan Ekonomi Pasca Pandemi Covid-19 (Aditiya et al., 2022)
- 30 Efektivitas Program Pemulihan Ekonomi Nasional Bagi Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Indonesia (Widodo & Ardhiani, 2022)
- 31 Literasi Keuangan Dan Literasi Digital Umkm Kuliner Kota Padang Sebagai Penggerak Pemulihan Ekonomi Masa Pandemi Global Covid 19 (Rosa et al., 2022)
- 32 Persepsi Wajib Pajak Umkm Pada Pemanfaatan Insentif Pajak (Widyastuti et al., 2022)
- 33 Ekonomi Syariah: Menjawab Strategi Pemulihan Ekonomi Pasca Pandemi (Rakhmawati & Afandi, 2022)
- 34 Penguatan Umkm Melalui Inovasi “Lapak Umkm” Sebagai Upaya Pemulihan Ekonomi di Masa Pandemi (Prasetyo & Nasikh, 2022)
- 35 Analisis Peran Sektor Pertanian Dalam Mendukung Pemulihan Ekonomi Masa Pandemi Covid 19 di Kota Batu (Wicaksana, 2022)
- 36 Optimalisasi Kepemimpinan Demokratis Nasional dalam Pemulihan Ekonomi Nasional Di Masa Pandemi Covid-19 Untuk Terwujudnya Indonesia Tangguh (Widiantoro et al., 2022)
- 37 Strategi Pemerintah Provinsi Kalimantan Utara Terhadap Umkm Pada Masa Pemulihan Ekonomi Pasca Pandemi Covid-19 (Soimah et al., 2021)
- 38 Implementasi Kepemimpinan Karismatik Tni Dalam Penanganan Covid-19 Dan Pemulihan Ekonomi Nasional (Manullang, 2022)
- 39 Sinergitas Pemerintah Kabupaten Sidoarjo dengan Kodim 0816 Sidoarjo Dalam Upaya Pemulihan Ekonomi di Masa Pandemi Covid-19 (Kurniasih & Zharifah, 2011)

40	Pemulihan Ekonomi Melalui Pengembangan Umkm di Masa New Normal Covid-19: Pendekatan Anp-Bcor	(Tanjung et al., 2022)
41	Kebijakan Pemerintah Dalam Penanggulangan Dampak Covid-19 di Suralaga, Lombok Timur (Studi Pada Pemulihan Ekonomi Pekerja Migran)	(Hamdi, 2022)
42	Dampak Covid-19 Terhadap Perbankan Serta Peranan Hukum dalam Pemulihan Ekonomi di Indonesia	(Kartini et al., 2022)
43	Asean Menghadapi Pandemi : Pola Pemulihan Ekonomi Pada Beberapa Indikator	(Rimayanti & Subianto, 2021)
44	Strategi Pemerintah Kota Batu Mempertahankan Umkm di Masa Pandemi Covid-19 Dalam Upaya Pemulihan Ekonomi Masyarakat	(Sopiana et al., 2021)
45	Optimalisasi Peran Polri dalam Membantu Percepatan Pemulihan Sosial Ekonomi Pasca Covid-19	(Sumandiyar & Nur, 2022)
46	Analisis Hukum Dampak Wabah Pandemi Covid-19 Terhadap Investasi Berdasarkan Regulasi Pemulihan Kestabilan Ekonomi di Indonesia	(Mardhiyah et al., 2022)

From Table 1, it is known that through the method used by the researcher, 46 articles with the theme of economic recovery were obtained during the 2021-2022 time period. Table 1 contains information on article titles and citations.

Table 2. Distribution of Articles per Year

Year	Amount	Percentage
2021	27	58.70%
2022	19	41.30%
Amount	46	100.00%

Table 2 contains information about the distribution of articles per year, from 46 articles studied there are 27 articles or 58.70% which are published in 2021 and as many as 19 articles or 41.30% published in 2022.

Table 3. Classification of Samples Based on Sinta Accreditation

Sinta Accreditation	Amount	Percentage
2	4	8.70%
3	8	17.39%
4	13	28.26%
5	18	39.13%
6	3	6.52%
Amount	46	100.00%

Next, the researchers classified the samples based on Sinta's accreditation rating. Sinta (Science and Technology Index) is an online scientific portal managed by the Ministry of Education and Culture. Sinta contains information on a list of national accredited journals (Duniadosen.com, 2022). There are six ranks in Sinta, namely Sinta 1, Sinta 2, Sinta 3, Sinta 4, Sinta 5, and Sinta 6. In the Sinta Journals 1 to 6, then rankings are given according to the number of citations and h-index from verified Google Scholar (Sinta.kemdikbud.go.id, 2022). From Table 3, it is known that there are no samples from Sinta 1 accredited journals, this is probably because the researchers entered the keyword economic recovery in Indonesian while the Sinta 1 accredited journals are generally written in English. The most samples came from the Sinta 5 accredited journal as many as 18 articles or 39.13%, followed by Sinta 4 accredited journal as many as 13 articles or 28.26%, Sinta 3 accredited journal as many as 8

articles or 17.39%, Sinta 2 accredited journal as many as 4 articles or 8.70%, Sinta 6 accredited journal as many as 3 articles or 6.52%

Table 4. Classification of Samples Based on Journal Focus and Coverage

Journal Focus and Coverage	Amount	Percentage
Administration	5	10.87%
Conventional Economics	23	50.00%
Sharia Economics	4	8.70%
Law	6	13.04%
Social	6	13.04%
Technology	2	4.35%
<i>Amount</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>100.00%</i>

Table 4 describes the classification of the sample based on the focus and scope of the journal. Researchers get samples from various sources of disciplines which are reflected in the focus and scope of the journal. Economic journals dominate the journal classification, as many as 23 articles or 50.00% equipped with sharia economic journals as many as 4 articles or 8.70%. Legal and social journals each with 6 articles or 13.04%, journals with administrative focus and coverage as many as 5 articles or 10.87%, and finally technology journals with 2 articles or 4.35%.

Table 5. Classification of Samples by Type of Research

Types of research	Amount	Percentage
Qualitative	39	84.78%
Quantitative	6	13.04%
Mixture	1	2.17%
<i>Amount</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>100.00%</i>

Furthermore, Table 5 contains information on the classification of samples based on the type of research. According to Sugiyono (2013), qualitative research is research on natural objects, data is analyzed inductively, research results are more focused on meaning and are descriptive. While quantitative research has the characteristics that it focuses more on the specified variables, has standardized instrument and scale measurements, uses samples and statistical analysis and the results can be generalized. The mixed research is a combination of qualitative and quantitative research. In this study, 39 articles were qualitative research, this type of research dominated the sample, namely 84.78% while quantitative research consists of 6 articles or 13.04% and mixed research there is only 1 sample or 2.17%. Mixed research is rarely encountered because it requires a more complex process.

Table 6. Classification of Samples Based on Research Methods

Research methods	Amount	Percentage
Analysis	8	17.39%
Phenomenology	2	4.35%
Case study	4	8.70%
Survey	1	2.17%
Overview	31	67.39%
<i>Amount</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>100.00%</i>

Table 6 presents sample classification data based on research methods. The method used refers to the research of Hesford et al (2016), namely analysis, phenomenology, case studies, surveys, and reviews. The review method dominates the sample obtained as many as 31 articles or 67.39%. Furthermore, using the analytical method of 8 articles or 17.39%, the case study method of 4 articles or 8.70%, the

phenomenological method of 2 articles or 4.35%, and finally using the survey method of 1 article or 2.17%.

Table 7. Classification of Samples Based on Data Sources

Data source	Amount	Percentage
Primary	8	17.39%
Secondary	32	69.57%
Mixture	6	13.04%
Amount	46	100.00%

Table 7 contains information on the classification of samples based on data sources. The data sources are divided into 3 types, namely primary, secondary, and mixed data. Primary data sources mean that researchers obtain data directly from the object of research (Marginingsih et. al., 2019). While secondary data means that researchers obtain data indirectly or have been processed by other parties. Meanwhile, mixed data means a combination of primary and secondary data. In this study, secondary data sources dominate the sample, namely as many as 32 articles or 69.57%, samples with primary data sources were 8 articles or 17.39%, and samples with mixed data sources were 6 articles or 13.04%.

Table 8. Classification of Samples Based on Method of collecting data

Method of collecting data	Amount	Percentage
Interviews, observations, and documentation	6	13.04%
Documentation	30	65.22%
Documentation, FGD	1	2.17%
Questionnaire	2	4.35%
Questionnaire and Documentation	1	2.17%
Observation and interview	3	6.52%
Interviews and documentation	1	2.17%
In-depth Interview, Observation, FGD and Documentation	1	2.17%
Interview, observation, questionnaire	1	2.17%
Amount	46	100.00%

Data collection can be done by various methods, such as interviews, observation, documentation, group discussion forums, questionnaires, and others. From Table 8, it is known that as many as 30 articles or 65.22% used the documentation method for data collection, then as many as 6 articles or 13.04% combined interview, observation, and documentation methods. Total of 3 articles or 6.52% combined observation and interview methods. Total of 2 articles or 4.35% used the questionnaire method.

Table 9. Classification of Samples Based on Economic Recovery Strategy

Economic Recovery Strategy	Amount	Percentage
New normal adaptation	1	2.17%
Allocation of village funds	1	2.17%
Social Assistance	7	15.22%
Parliamentary Diplomacy	1	2.17%
Effectiveness of government spending	2	4.35%
Legal Existence	2	4.35%
Islamic financial instruments	5	10.87%

Leadership	5	10.87%
Collaboration between the central government, local governments, the community, and the private sector	2	4.35%
Safe and conducive conditions	1	2.17%
Utilization of Tax Incentives	2	4.35%
MSME Empowerment	7	15.22%
Tourism Village Development	1	2.17%
Local Economic Development	1	2.17%
Strengthening the Agricultural Sector	1	2.17%
Simplification of permission to invest	1	2.17%
ERP Program through fiscal and monetary policy	1	2.17%
Health Protocol	1	2.17%
Credit Restructuring	1	2.17%
Technology	2	4.35%
More massive vaccinations	1	2.17%
Amount	46	100.00%

In an effort to recover the national economy, the Government has launched various supporting programs as regulated in Government Regulation No. 23 of 2020. In addition, various parties have also taken part in revitalizing the economy that had slumped due to the Covid-19 pandemic. This study summarizes the national economic recovery strategy which is the subject of the 46 samples, which are shown in Table 9. The most discussed national economic recovery strategy in the sample is the empowerment of MSMEs. This MSME empowerment is carried out in various ways, namely training related to financial literacy, digital literacy, marketing, strengthening regulations that support the enthusiasm of MSME actors, MSME innovation, and capital assistance. In addition to focusing on MSMEs, the economic recovery strategy that dominates the sample discussion is social assistance, in the form of Direct Cash Assistance (BLT). Sharia financial instruments also contribute to efforts to restore the national economy, namely the use of mudharabah contracts which are considered capable of improving the entrepreneurship ecosystem, selling sukuk, managing zakat, infaq, and shodaqoh, takaful, and sharia fintech. In addition, strategies that are considered capable of contributing to the recovery of the national economy are through charismatic, democratic, and strategic leadership.

5. Conclusion

This study aims to determine the characteristics of previous studies on economic recovery using the Charting the field method developed by Hesford et al., (2006). Through the Publish or Perish application, with a Google Scholar search and the keyword economic recovery, 46 articles for the period 2021-2022 were obtained from the Sinta accredited journal. The 46 samples were then classified based on the focus and scope of the journal, Sinta's accreditation rating, type of research, types of data sources, data collection methods, and economic recovery strategies discussed. 2021 is the year with the most research with 27 studies or 58.70%. Sinta 5 accredited journal dominates the research sample with a percentage of 39.13%. Meanwhile, the focus and coverage of the journals that dominate is conventional economics, as many as 23 articles or 50.00%. The most common type of qualitative research was found in the sample, namely 39 samples or 84.78% with a review method of 31 articles or 67.39%. A total of 32 articles used secondary data sources (69.57%). The data collection method that dominates the sample is documentation, which is 30 articles or 65.22%. The three strategies most discussed in the sample of this research are the empowerment of MSMEs, the provision of social assistance, and the use of Islamic financial instruments.

Limitation and Further Research

This study has several limitations, namely it only uses the keyword economic recovery in Indonesian so that it does not include articles written in English. This study uses only two of the three classifications developed by Hesford et al (2006), namely research methods and sources of disciplines (focus and scope of journals), while research topics are not classified in this study. Future research is expected to use the keywords economic recovery in Indonesian and English so that it is more detailed in describing the research conditions on economic recovery in Indonesia. In addition, further researchers can add a method of charting the field that is not done by researchers, namely by classifying articles based on research topics.

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