

The development of communication research in Indonesia in 2001-2020

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ABSTRACT

No systematic review and/or meta-analysis has attempted to map the macro and comprehensive landscape conditions, developments, and trends of communication research in Indonesia in the past few decades. Therefore, it is challenging to measure the progress that Indonesian communication scholars have achieved. This study analyzed 3108 articles distributed in reputable communication scientific publications in Indonesia, spanning two decades: January 2001 to March 2020. This study found many optimistic or skeptical justifications of Indonesian communication scholars about the development of communication epistemology in Indonesia. During the two decades, although there had been an increase in publications relying on quantitative approaches, it can be seen that the dominance of qualitative approaches was irreplaceable. The trend of increasing research using a quantitative approach was only a conversion from literature review articles widely published in the early 2000s. The Ministry of Communication and Information, Indonesia, in the second position, as the institution that contributes to the most authors of scientific articles after the Universitas Islam Bandung in the first place, and even surpassing Universitas Hasanuddin, Universitas Padjadjaran dan Universitas Diponegoro showing that the agency of state institutions is one of the active actors in communication knowledge production and reproduction in Indonesia. The increasing number of citations over the past two decades indicates that Indonesian scholars are experiencing enrichment of reference sources and interconnection with other scholars. However, based on keyword trends, Indonesian research's deliberative and progressive vision has yet to appear dominant.

Keywords: Meta-analysis; communication science development; knowledge reproduction; publication trends; citation trends

Perkembangan riset komunikasi di Indonesia pada 2001-2020

ABSTRAK

Belum ada tinjauan sistematis dan/atau meta-analisis yang berupaya memetakan lanskap secara makro dan komprehensif, perkembangan dan tren penelitian komunikasi di Indonesia dalam beberapa dekade terakhir. Oleh karena itu, ini sangat sulit untuk memeriksa pencapaian para sarjana komunikasi Indonesia. Kajian ini dengan menganalisis 3108 artikel yang tersebar dalam publikasi ilmiah komunikasi otoritatif di Indonesia, dalam rentang waktu dua dekade: Januari 2001 hingga Maret 2020. Kajian ini menemukan berbagai hal yang memvalidasi justifikasi optimis atau skeptis para sarjana komunikasi Indonesia tentang perkembangan epistemologi komunikasi di Indonesia. Selama dua dekade, meskipun telah terjadi peningkatan publikasi yang mengandalkan pendekatan kuantitatif, terlihat bahwa dominasi pendekatan kualitatif tidak tergantikan. Tren peningkatan penelitian dengan pendekatan kuantitatif hanya merupakan konversi dari artikel tinjauan pustaka yang banyak dipublikasikan pada periode awal 2000-an. Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika Republik Indonesia di posisi kedua, sebagai lembaga penyumbang penulis artikel ilmiah terbanyak setelah Universitas Islam Bandung di peringkat pertama, bahkan mengungguli Universitas Hasanuddin, Universitas Padjadjaran dan Universitas Diponegoro menunjukkan bahwa lembaga lembaga negara merupakan salah satu aktor aktif dalam produksi dan reproduksi pengetahuan komunikasi di Indonesia. Jumlah rata-rata sitasi tahunan yang meningkat selama dua dekade menunjukkan bahwa akademisi Indonesia mengalami pengayaan sumber referensi dan interkoneksi dengan akademisi lain. Namun, berdasarkan tren kata kunci, visi deliberatif dan progresif dalam riset Indonesia, belum tampak secara dominan.

Kata-kata Kunci: Meta-analisis; perkembangan ilmu komunikasi; reproduksi pengetahuan; trend publikasi; trend sitasi

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Submitted: October 2021, **Revised:** April 2022, **Accepted:** April 2022, **Published:** June 2022

ISSN: 2303-2006 (print), ISSN: 2477-5606 (online). Website: <http://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/jkk>

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INTRODUCTION

After the fall of the New Order regime, social sciences in Indonesia underwent significant changes, including communication science (Tirtosudarmo, 2007; Fansuri, 2015; Adiprasetio, 2016; Adiprasetio, 2019). Social sciences in the New Order period were developed by the authoritarian regime, with the orientation of supporting the gigantic project of developmentalism with a robust positivistic paradigm, while after the fall of the New Order social sciences in Indonesia shifted towards a more open vision and began to accommodate various emancipatory and deliberative perspectives (Dhakidae, 2003; Sudibyo, 2004; Heryanto, 2006; Tirtosudarmo, 2007; Haryanto, 2008; Adiprasetio, 2019). Similar to other social sciences, communication science in the New Order period was only seen as a small wheel under the development 'locomotive' and was a very instrumental science under the authority of power (Sudibyo, 2004; Adiprasetio, 2019). Many scholars think that the 'positivistic' paradigm was firmly embedded in the vision of developing communication science in the New Order period (Narwaya, 2006; Haryanto, 2008), has an influence on the Indonesian research within the scope of communication in Indonesia even after the reformation in 1998, after the fall of the New Order (Narwaya, 2006). It is considered to be one of the reasons for the stagnation and monodimensional development of communication science and research in Indonesia (Rahardjo, 2012). However, until now, no meta-analysis or systematic literature review has tried to map macro conditions, developments, and dynamics of trends in communication research in Indonesia (Bajari, 2011; Bajari, 2017). Thus, the various skepticism from many scholars has never been rigorously tested or elaborated on.

Although not a few doubt whether communication science has succeeded in getting out of the New Order's shadow or has succeeded in becoming one of the emancipatory and deliberative science, many scholars in Indonesia are optimistically proclaiming that communication science in Indonesia has been and continues to experience a very significant development (Kuswarno, 2009; Mulyana, 2010a; Saputra, 2017; Hutapea, 2019), this argument usually stands on evidence that there

has been a significant increase in the number of universities opening communication programs in the post-reformation period. Before 1998, the number of universities that had study programs or majors in communication science, according to the Association of Indonesian Communication Scholars (ISKI) records, was approximately only 24 implementing institutions (Sendjaja, 2006). This number was tiny when compared to the data on Evaluation of Study Programs Based on Self-Evaluation (EPSBED) in November 2009. There were more than 199 institutions that provided communication science programs (Kuswarno, 2009). This number doubled in 2019, where it was estimated that there are approximately 340 communication science study programs in both public and private universities; this figure does not include study programs that are waiting for the official registration results (Hutapea, 2019).

Along with the growth in the number of universities that opened communication programs, there was a linear increase in scientific journals in the post-reformation period that accommodated an extraordinary scope for communication. During these two decades, not only did universities publish scientific journals in the field of communication, but the Ministry of Communication and Information (Kominfo) also participated in publishing scientific journals. Researchers and officials within the Ministry of Communication and Information are active in research and writing scientific articles, not only published in scientific journals published by the Ministry of Communication and Information itself but also through journals published by universities.

It cannot be separated if the state's planned socio-engineering activities caused the massive increase in scientific publications in the last two decades by issuing various rules: laws and other regulations related to the obligation of scholars to conduct research and write scientific publications. There are various regulations issued that indirectly or directly oblige scholars to conduct research and write scientific publications, by offering incentives as well as coercive obligations: Law Number 18 of 2002 concerning the National System of Research, Development, and Application of Science and Technology (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2002 Number 84, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic

of Indonesia Number 4219); Presidential Regulation Number 13 of 2015 concerning the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2015 Number 14); Presidential Regulation Number 38 of 2018 concerning the National Research Master Plan (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2018 Number 64); Regulation of the Minister of Research, Technology and Higher Education Number 15 of 2015 concerning Organization and Work Procedure of the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2015 Number 889); Regulation of the Minister of Research, Technology and Higher Education, Number 20 of 2018 concerning Research. The enactment of these various regulations is one of the reasons why scientific publications in Indonesia have increased, including in the field of communication science.

In addition, the increase in scientific publications was also due to the issuance of the Regulation of the Minister of Research, Technology and Higher Education of the Republic of Indonesia Number 9 of 2019, concerning the accreditation of scientific journals, where the regulation normatively aims to increase the relevance, quantity, and quality of scholarly publications in Indonesian universities. The enactment of the ministerial regulation has led to a growing number of scientific journals that publish articles in a more specific field. Slowly but consistently, Indonesian universities began to publish journals dedicated to communication topics in Indonesia, and then through being accredited by the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education (Kemenristekdikti - now the Ministry of Research and Technology), gained its authority.

Communication journals in Indonesia today, like most other national scientific journals, use the Open Access (OA) approach and use the Open Journal System (OJS) (Prasetyawan, 2017). OA and OJS are designed to facilitate open access development, relying on peer-review, providing the technical infrastructure not only for the online presentation of journal articles but also for the entire editorial management workflow. The application of OA and OJS directly supports the increase in the number of scientific publications in communication

journals in Indonesia (Kiramang, 2017).

However, despite an increase in the number of journals that accommodate writings that are the result of studies and research in the scope of communication, until now, there are still very few communication scholars who try to read the macro conditions and developments of Indonesian communication research through a meta-analysis approach or systematic literature review in Indonesia (Bajari, 2011; Bajari, 2017). One of the studies that have been carried out is an analysis of research trends in Islamic communication in Indonesia (Imamah, 2019). The study using a literature review approach shows that research on Islamic communication in Indonesia in the period 2011-2017 focused on the theme of da'wah. Meanwhile, other studies that have been carried out are limited to the scope of specific institutions, such as the thematic analysis of dissertations published in the doctoral program of the Faculty of Communication Sciences, Universitas Padjadjaran in 2008-2016 (Bajari, 2017). There are also meta-analytical studies conducted on specific topics when reviewing the development of marketing communications studies, although not carried out with a rigorous methodology (Rahmawati, Antoni, & Prasetyo, 2019). A simple study conducted by Adiprasetyo & Wibowo was later republished with additional analysis by Rahmawan in the *Pacific Journalism Review* (Adiprasetyo & Wibowo, 2020; Adiprasetyo, Rahmawan, & Wibowo, 2021), in mapping the literature related to hate speech in Indonesia offered a new approach in seeing how the power authorities can influence epistemic discourse. An approach that is rarely used by social science studies in Indonesia.

As in any modern science, progress in communication science relies on generalizations drawn from previous studies' findings (Stephen A Rains, Matthes, & Palomares, 2020). The achievements and explorations that have been carried out will become parameters for the development of specific scientific fields (Kamhawi & Weaver, 2003). However, the limitations of systematic literature review and meta-analysis research in Indonesia make it very difficult to measure the signs of progress that have generally been achieved by communication scholars in Indonesia (Bajari, 2017). It is also not known with certainty which institutions — universities, research institutes,

or government institutions — contribute most to the scientific communication discourse. In fact, it is complicated to read communication research trends other than getting empty claims without references and full of anecdotal explanations.

Until now, there has been no study within the scope of communication in Indonesia that examines the distribution of authors based on the universities in Indonesia—this can be a reference for which universities are authoritative in the mechanism of reproduction of communication knowledge in Indonesia; distribution of the methods used in the research—this can be a reference to answer, for example, to what extent do the positivism paradigms and quantitative methods take on the role in communication science in Indonesia (Powell, 1999); citation trends—this can be a reference to the extent of interconnection between scholars and their dynamics over a certain period of time (Chang & Tai, 2005; Tai, 2009) and keyword trends in scientific publications—this will serve as a reference for mapping trends and the scope of communication in Indonesia (Funkhouser, 1996). The lack of intention to elaborate on questions related to communication research trends in Indonesia has been made the development of communication science carried out sporadically and undirected, without considering previous scientific achievements and vision for future research development.

The lack of a meta-analysis approach in Indonesian communication research trends is in contrast to research trends in America and Europe. Since the first two publications with a meta-analytical approach were published in the journal communication in 1984 (Boster & Mongeau, 1984; Dillard, Hunter, & Burgoon, 1984); both appeared in the journals of the International Communication Association, including the journal Human Communication Research), communication scholars in America and Europe began to use meta-analysis. A study by (S.A. Rains, Levine, & Weber, 2018) shows that in the period 1984 to 2005, 150 articles were published using the meta-analysis method. There are at least three articles that use a meta-analysis approach per year in the three-decade period (S.A. Rains et al., 2018). Whereas between 2006 and 2015, that number increased to more than eight meta-analyses per year (Stephen A Rains et al., 2020).

In the end, this study is also an attempt to start the tradition of meta-analysis in the scope of communication in Indonesia by trying to build a more comprehensive picture of a field of study so that it can contribute to the development of further studies and theories (Schreiber, Crooks, & Stern, 1997; Kearney, 1998). This study analyzed 3108 articles in reputable communication publications in Indonesia in the two decades from January 2001 to March 2020. This analysis involved all journals with the scope of communication with the SINTA standard, the standard that is the criterion for determining the quality of scientific publications by the Indonesian Ministry of Research and Technology. In addition, this analysis also involved journals within the scope of communication (including journals that have not been or are in the accreditation process) published by reputable universities within the scope of communication in Indonesia: Universitas Padjadjaran, Universitas Islam Bandung, Universitas Hasanuddin, Universitas Brawijaya, Universitas Atmajaya Universitas Moestopo, London School of Public Relations, Universitas Islam Indonesia, Universitas Mercubuana (Pratama, 2019).

There are four big questions that this study seeks to answer, how is the distribution of the author's institutional background in the reputable scientific publications of communication in Indonesia from January 2001 to March 2020?; how is the distribution of research methods in the reputable scientific publications of communication in Indonesia from January 2001 to March 2020?; what is the trend in the number of citations in the reputable scientific publications of communication in Indonesia from January 2001 to March 2020?; and what is the trend of keywords in the reputable scientific publications of communication in Indonesia from January 2001 to March 2020?

RESEARCH METHOD

Based on an attempt to answer the questions of this study, the meta-analysis methodology in this study was adopted from (Johnson, Scott-Sheldon, Snyder, Noar, & Huedo-Medina, 2008). Meta-analysis generally involves several steps: (1) determining the theoretical domain of the literature under consideration—defining

the question, (2) setting boundaries for the study sample, (3) finding relevant studies, (4) coding for specific characteristics, (5) analyze the database, and (6) interpret and present the results.

The coding instruments used in this study: the university where the author of the scientific article came from; the research method; the number of citations, and keywords. The author's institutional background was only taken based on the listed institutional affiliation of the first author in each article. This was based on considering that the first author is the most responsible researcher in a publication. The research methods were first categorized into four, namely quantitative, qualitative, mixed methods, and literature review. Research methods were also categorized with more specific types of methods such as discourse analysis or phenomenology in qualitative studies or surveys and content analysis in quantitative studies.

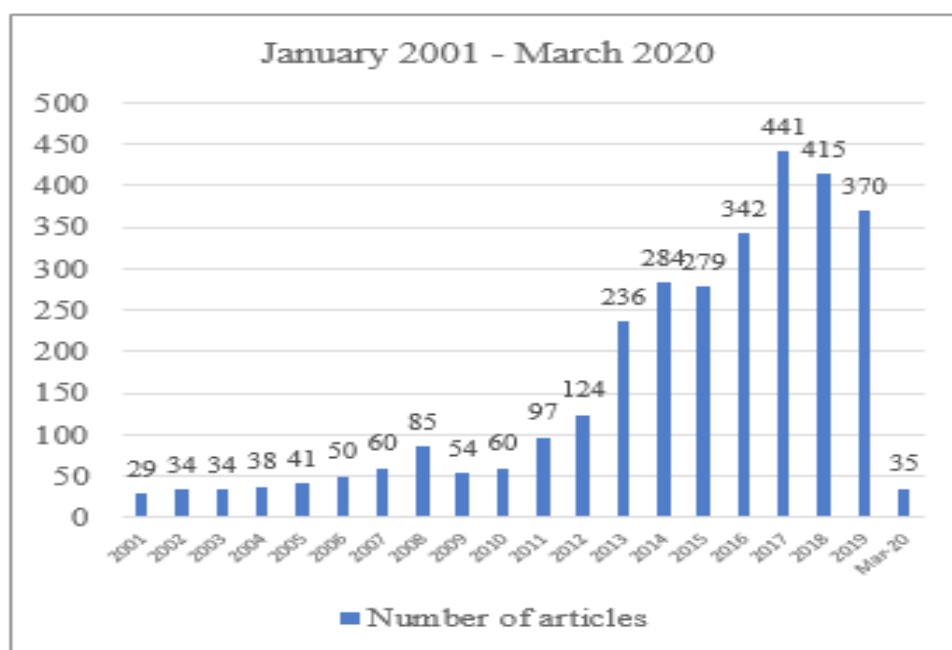
Two coders carried out the coding process to classify them based on these variables. All data coded by the two coders were then tested by intercoder reliability test using Krippendorff's, which met or exceeded 0.80 for all variables (Hayes & Krippendorff, 2007; Krippendorff, 2011). Any coding differences were then discussed to arrive at an agreement between the intercoder.

Meanwhile, the number of citations was taken based on the number of references used as references in an article. As well as keywords, each keyword in all articles was included in the analysis so that the 50 most frequently used keywords in communication research in Indonesia were obtained.

The population in this study, as previously mentioned, are all articles published in journals with the scope of communication with the SINTA standard – last recorded in March 2020, the standard that is the criterion for determining the quality of scientific publications from and by the Indonesian Ministry of Research and Technology. In addition, this analysis also involves journals with the scope of communication (while still including journals that have not been or are in the accreditation process) originating from universities within the scope of communication in Indonesia: Universitas Padjadjaran, Universitas Islam Bandung, Universitas Hasanuddin, Universitas

Brawijaya, Universitas Atmajaya Universitas Moestopo, London School of Public Relations, Universitas Islam Indonesia, Universitas Mercubuana (Pratama, 2019).

The following is a list of journals that make up the population of this study (SINTA Categorization is based on the data on March 2020): (1). Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi from Universitas Atmajaya Yogyakarta - SINTA 2, (2). Al Balagh: Jurnal Dakwah dan Komunikasi from IAIN Surakarta - SINTA 2, (3). Jurnal Komunikasi from ASPIKOM - SINTA 2, (4). Jurnal Komunikasi Indonesia from Universitas Indonesia - SINTA 2, (5). Jurnal Komunikasi Ikatan Sarjana Komunikasi Indonesia from ISKI – SINTA 2, (6). Jurnal Penelitian Komunikasi dan Opini Publik from Kemenkominfo – SINTA 2, (7). Jurnal Penelitian Komunikasi from Kemenkominfo – SINTA 2, (8). Jurnal Studi Komunikasi dan Media from Kemenkominfo – SINTA 2, (9). Jurnal Komunikasi Islam from UIN Sunan Gunung Ampel – SINTA 2, (10). Jurnal Komunikasi Profetik from UIN Sunan Kalijaga – SINTA 2, (11). Jurnal PEKOMMAS from Kemenkominfo – SINTA 2, (12). Jurnal PIKOM (Penelitian Komunikasi dan Pembangunan) from Kemenkominfo – SINTA 2, (13). Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi from UPN Veteran Yogyakarta – SINTA 2, (14). Jurnal Profesi Humas from Universitas Padjadjaran – SINTA 2, (15). Jurnal Kajian Komunikasi from Universitas Padjadjaran – SINTA 2, (16). Interaksi: Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi from Universitas Diponegoro – SINTA 3, (17). Jurnal Manajemen Komunikasi from Universitas Padjadjaran – SINTA 3, (18). MediaTor from Universitas Islam Bandung – SINTA 3, (19). Wacana: Jurnal Ilmiah Komunikasi from Universitas Moestopo – SINTA 4, (20). Kareba: Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi from Universitas Hasanuddin – SINTA 4, (21). Jurnal Kajian Jurnalisme from Universitas Padjadjaran – SINTA 4, (22). *Communicare: Journal Communication Studies* from LSPR – SINTA 4, (23). Jurnal Komunika: Jurnal Komunikasi, Media dan Informatika from Kemenkominfo – SINTA 4, (24). Jurnal Komunikasi from Universitas Islam Indonesia – SINTA 4, (25). Mediakom: Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi from Universitas Gunadarma – SINTA 4, (26). Jurnal Visi Komunikasi Universitas from Mercu Buana – SINTA 5, (27). *Jurnal Tuturlogi: Journal of Southeast Asian Communication*



Source: Research result, 2020

Figure 1 Number of Articles in the Period of January 2001 – March 2020

– Not yet/Not Accredited, (28). Jurnal Kajian Media dan Komunikasi Airlangga – Not yet/Not Accredited

The total number of articles published in the period January 2001-March 2020 and analyzed in this study is 3108 articles. Figure 1 is the distribution of the number of articles per year in the period January 2001 to March 2020.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

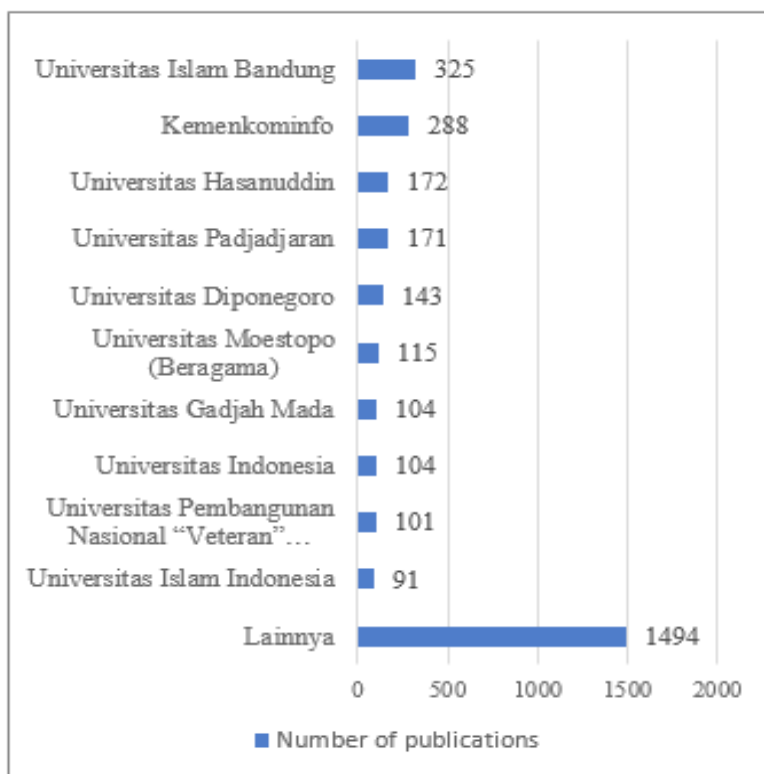
Based on an analysis of 3108 articles published during the years 2001-March 2020, contributions from the institutions of authors of scientific articles published by the 28 Indonesian communication journals can be seen. Universitas Islam Bandung, Ministry of Communication and Information (Kemenkominfo), Universitas Hasanuddin, Universitas Padjadjaran, and Universitas Diponegoro occupy the top five positions as institutions that contribute the most articles in scientific journals.

The Ministry of Communication and Information ranks second as the institutional background for the most scientific article writers after the Islamic University of Bandung in the

first place and even outperformed Universitas Hasanuddin, Universitas Padjadjaran, and Universitas Diponegoro shows that intellectuals from state institutions are one of the primary agents of knowledge production and reproduction practices in Indonesia.

Based on an analysis that divides the categories of research methodology and writing scientific articles in the aforementioned journals into four categories: literature review, quantitative methods, qualitative methods, and mixed methods. We can see that articles in the period 2001-2020 were dominated by articles that used qualitative methods when compared to quantitative and mixed methods, as well as articles containing literature reviews on a particular topic, concept, or theory.

The dominance of qualitative articles invalidates the claim that research or the general study of Indonesian communication tends to be dominated by the positivistic paradigm (Narwaya, 2006). Although quantitative research does not always use the positivistic paradigm and vice versa, it cannot be avoided that quantitative methods are strongly associated with the positivistic paradigm (Alakwe, 2017; Lindlof & Taylor, 2018). The proportion of quantitative methods that never



Source: Research result, 2020

Figure 2 Distribution of Institutions of Authors of Scientific Articles in the Period 2001-2020

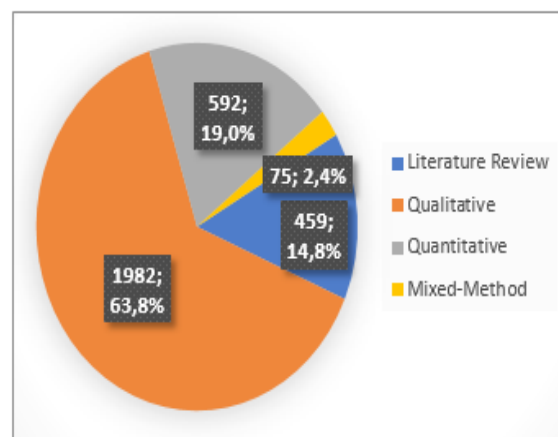
exceeded the proportion of qualitative methods in the 2001-March 2020 period shows that the positivistic paradigm has never really dominated the epistemological map of communication science in Indonesia.

However, the dominance of articles with qualitative methods, when compared to other methods, as well as a literature review is inconsistent. This can be seen from the dynamic of the percentage of research methods used in journal articles from 2001 to 2020.

In the early to mid-2000s, the majority of scientific communication publications were dominated by literature review articles. Even in the period 2001-2004, literature review articles had a percentage of more than 60% of the publications published each year. The high percentage of literature review articles shows that, at first, communication journals were filled with writings aimed at explaining certain specific topics or concepts. The application of the concept itself is not up to date, such as the tradition of cultural studies in Europe, which began in 1964 and was very popular in the

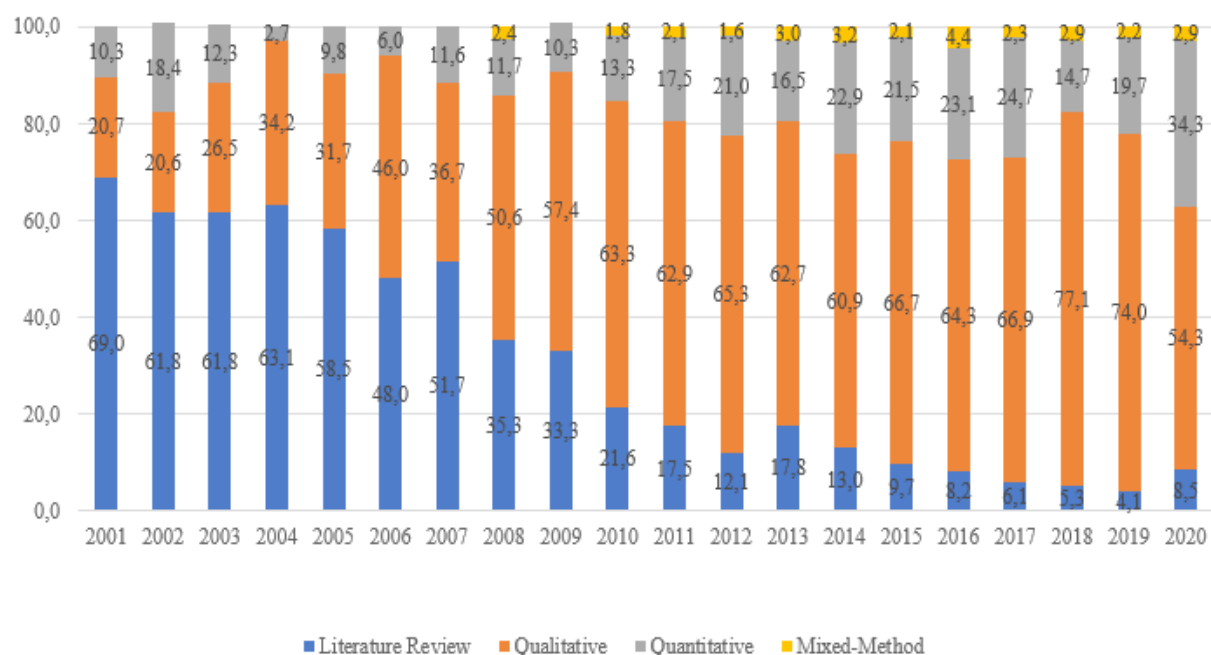
1980-1990s, only entering the epistemological map of Indonesian scientific publications in the mid-2000s (Adiprasetyo, 2016; Adiprasetyo, 2019).

In addition, literature review articles in the



Source: Research result, 2020

Figure 3 Distribution of Article Publications Based on Method Approach in the Period 2001-2020



Source: Research result, 2020

Figure 4 Distribution Ratio of Articles Based on Methods in the Period of 2001-2020

early 2000s tended to be a re-contextualization of the theory, which was abstracted from the conditions of America and Europe, on the situation in Indonesia, especially in the post-reform dynamics, with the affix of normative justification. However, re-contextualization is not accompanied by factual data to support the existing arguments. That thing made literature review articles in the early 2000s tend to be in the form of preliminary study rather than systematic, integrative, or theoretical literature research. It can be said that in this early period, communication scholars in Indonesia were still exploring what studies could be developed next.

Only in 2008 the proportion of literature review articles was rivaled by articles with qualitative methods. In a row, the proportion of literature review articles tended to decrease until 2019. It only reached 4.1% of the total articles published that year. Until March 2020, the percentage published in the form of literature reviews only amounted to 8.5% of the total articles in 2020.

Articles with mixed methods (between quantitative and qualitative) also just emerged as research methods published in journals in 2008. Although mixed methods research

disappeared in 2009, it always appeared in the range of 1.6-4.4% in the period of 2010-2020. Communication scholars began to explore and experiment with methodologies that fit the needs of their research questions.

The changing trend from literature review articles to articles with qualitative methods and the emergence of articles using mixed-methods in 2008 showed that it was momentum for a shift in tradition from previously being in the realm of exploring theories, topics, and concepts, to the next phase is the implementation of theories, topics, and concepts into the realm of research.

Based on the trend of research methodology in communication publications in the period 2001-2020, where research with quantitative methods has always been less dominant than research with qualitative methods from the start, refutes the justifications that communication science in Indonesia is dominated by the positivism paradigm with the dominance of a quantitative approach (Narwaya, 2006).

Although we can see that there is a trend of increasing the percentage of quantitative research from the mid-2000s until now, this is due to the conversion of the proportion of literature review articles into research articles.

Table 1 Five Most Used Methods in Publishing Articles in the Period of 2001-2020

2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
Methods	Total	Methods	Total	Methods	Total	Methods	Total	Methods	Total
Literature Review	20	Literature Review	21	Literature Review	21	Literature Review	23	Literature Review	23
Survey	3	Survey	6	Case study	3	Discourse analysis	4	Survey	4
Descriptive qualitative	3	Descriptive qualitative	3	Survey	3	Descriptive qualitative	3	Discourse analysis	3
Content analysis	1	Case study	2	Content analysis	2	Semiotics	3	Descriptive qualitative	3
Case study	1	Discourse analysis	1	Discourse analysis	2	Phenomenology	1	Case study	1
2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
Methods	Total	Methods	Total	Methods	Total	Methods	Total	Methods	Total
Literature Review	24	Literature Review	31	Literature Review	30	Literature Review	18	Literature Review	13
Descriptive qualitative	10	Descriptive qualitative	8	Descriptive qualitative	19	Descriptive qualitative	12	Descriptive qualitative	11
Case study	7	Survey	6	Case study	11	Semiotics	8	Case study	8
Survey	3	Phenomenology	4	Survey	10	Case study	7	Framing	5
Semiotics	2	Case study	4	Phenomenology	3	Survey	4	Ethnography	4
2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
Methods	Total	Methods	Total	Methods	Total	Methods	Total	Methods	Total
Descriptive qualitative	27	Case study	23	Descriptive qualitative	61	Descriptive qualitative	66	Descriptive qualitative	79
Literature Review	17	Survey	22	Literature Review	42	Survey	48	Survey	48
Case study	13	Literature Review	15	Case study	30	Literature Review	37	Case study	47
Survey	12	Descriptive qualitative	12	Survey	30	Case study	37	Literature Review	27
Discourse analysis	6	Phenomenology	10	Content analysis	16	Content analysis	17	Semiotics	20
2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
Methods	Total	Methods	Total	Methods	Total	Methods	Total	Methods	Total
Descriptive qualitative	81	Descriptive qualitative	107	Descriptive qualitative	121	Descriptive qualitative	93	Case study	7
Survey	62	Case study	84	Case study	86	Case study	74	Survey	7
Case study	61	Survey	78	Survey	48	Survey	56	Phenomenology	4
Literature Review	28	Content analysis	29	Ethnography	25	Phenomenology	25	Descriptive qualitative	3
Content analysis	15	Literature Review	27	Literature Review	22	Ethnography	21	Literature Review	3

Source: Research result, 2020

Research using qualitative methods is far more dominant than quantitative research, and in the past decade, from 2010 to 2019, the percentage

has consistently been above 60% and even exceeded 70% for several years. Only in 2020 data collection is still limited until March. The

percentage of qualitative methods amounted to 54.3%.

We can also look at the trend of publication in the last two decades by analyzing the top five dominant research methods in these articles. Semiotics and phenomenology began to enter the dominant map of writing and research methodologies in 2004. Meanwhile, discourse analysis has entered the dominant map in the previous two years, which is 2002.

There are exciting findings where communication scholars have a great desire to research with qualitative descriptive methods. In the 2006-2010 period, articles that used writing methods and qualitative descriptive research were only outnumbered by literature review articles. Only in 2011-2019, apart from 2012, along with the reduction in the number of research in literature reviews, articles with descriptive writing methods and qualitative research dominate scientific publications.

One of the things that can be underlined from the use of writing methods and qualitative descriptive research in approaching social reality and facts is the lack of in-depth explanations, especially on the explanation aspect of 'why does this reality or social fact happen?' in these articles. The questions that try to be answered with a qualitative descriptive approach are the 'how?' questions, but due to the methodological limitations of the articles, it is only possible to achieve surface description and not comprehensive.

Based on these data, we can see that although there has been a phase shift in 2008 from the previous phase of exploring theories, topics, and concepts, to the next phase, namely the implementation of theories, topics, and concepts into the realm of research, unfortunately, it is still in the process of maturation. Research published in this decade is still under the shadow of what happened in the New Order period, where Dahlan said that, in general, it could be seen that the reluctance of researchers and/or scholars of communication to explore theory in-depth and knowledge of a theory is often taken from an introductory book, without understanding the concept and its limitations, and the context in which and how the theory can be applied (Dahlan, 1987). Although today's situation is much better than what Dahlan faced three decades ago, today, we can quickly see how an article that uses theory or

concept A from author B but does not make the publications of author B the primary reference. This is something that is ironic considering that the existence and improvement of internet access in Indonesia should be able to facilitate the access of Indonesian communication scholars to the first source for an explanation of a theory or concept.

The process of improving the quality of publications in communication journals is currently ongoing, with peer review and blind-peer review processes required in the editorial work of determining the publication of articles in journals. The accreditation and ranking mechanism carried out by the SINTA portal—which was launched by the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education (Kemenristekdikti - now the Ministry of Research and Technology) in 2016, is expected to encourage improvements in the quality of journal articles.

In the study of mass communication, citation analysis has been carried out by several researchers, such as (Tankard, Chang, & Tsang, 1984; Funkhouser, 1996; Chang & Tai, 2005), to investigate the evolutionary changes in the scientific field. Citation analysis can be a quality parameter of the scholarship in a scientific field (Tai, 2009). Based on the bibliographic analysis, it can also be examined how the interconnections between scholars in one scientific field can be examined (Tankard et al., 1984; Chang & Tai, 2005).

Although in some years there has been a decrease, it can be seen that the overall average number of citations tends to increase in the period 2001 to 2020. If in 2001, it only had an average of 17.00 citations per article. In 2019, that number increased to 24.25 citations per article and in the data from 2020 to March. It had an average of 23.83 citations per article.

The number of citations shows that there is an increase in access to literature references that become references to research or literature reviews. In this context, it can be seen that communication scholars have begun to increase their reference enrichment at the time of writing.

Throwing a glance back, a prior study shows that in the 1970-1980s, there was limited use of communication literature from abroad, especially in America (Adhikarya, 1980). The relatively high cost of presenting American communication books in ASEAN



Source: Research result, 2020

Figure 5 Average Number of Citations Per-Article in the Period of 2001-2020

countries, including Indonesia, prevents most communication scholars, practitioners, or students from Indonesia from gaining access to a broader range of American communication books:

“As a result, most bookstores in ASEAN countries stock only a small number of such communication books, especially the most basic and frequently purchased titles. Thus, such a situation limits the availability of more US communication books in ASEAN countries.” (Adhikarya, 1980)

The limitation of literature for researchers of communication in Indonesia, several scholars whom the researcher invited to discuss personally and in large discussion forums and studied at the communication undergraduate education level in the 1980s and 1990s, stated that they mostly used introductory books as written by Astrid Susanto, Onong Uchjana Effendy, Kertapati, and so on in the classroom, rather than being able to directly access international language books. There are also translated books by international communication scholars such as those Everett M. Rogers, Werner J. Severin, James W. Tankard, etc., but the variety of perspectives offered by these translation works is minimal. The scholars that the researcher invited to discuss, among others, are Ignatius Hariyanto (Universitas Multimedia Nusantara),

Eni Maryani, Pandan Yudhapramesti, Dandi Supriadi (Universitas Padjadjaran), Antoni (Universitas Brawijaya), Gusti Ngurah Putra, Muhammad Sulhan, Wisnu Martha Adiputra (Universitas Gadjah Mada).

The enrichment that occurred in the 2000s indicated a kind of leap from the situation faced by Indonesian communication scholars in the previous period. It cannot be separated from the influence of globalization and the existence of the internet, where communication scholars in the decade of the 2000s were more connected to foreign literature, as well as scholars from other countries.

To see what themes, topics, or scopes have become trends in Indonesian communication scientific publications in the past two decades, an accumulation of all the keywords contained in 3108 articles was carried out. Previously, to avoid linguistic problems, because some journal editors have the policy to use keywords in Indonesian while others use English in their writing, the analysis process was carried out by first translating all keywords in Indonesian into English. 50 keywords that appear most frequently or used to represent publications in the period January 2010–March 2020.

Based on the analysis that has been done, the top ten keywords contained in the publication are communication, social, culture, public, information, political, relations,

Table 2 Top 50 Keywords in the Period of 2001-2020

No.	Keywords	Total	No.	Keywords	Total
1	communication	1050	26	management	89
2	social	457	27	internet	88
3	culture	397	28	framing	87
4	public	390	29	construction	86
5	information	314	30	role	86
6	political	258	31	learning	82
7	relations	161	32	self	79
8	analysis	151	33	local	79
9	program	144	34	technology	75
10	news	140	35	corporate	75
11	strategy	136	36	Indonesia	74
12	marketing	136	37	journalism	72
13	online	132	38	mass	72
14	government	129	39	new	72
15	television	110	40	participation	71
16	model	109	41	radio	69
17	brand	108	42	film	67
18	advertising	104	43	gender	62
19	image	98	44	responsibility	61
20	islam	94	45	theory	59
21	content	94	46	discourse	57
22	society	94	47	customer	57
23	digital	93	48	semiotics	55
24	campaign	93	49	network	54
25	development	92	50	behavior	53

Source: Research result, 2020

analysis, strategy, and program. Based on the top ten keywords, we can see that the cultural perspective in communication is one of the dominant narratives in the publication of communication in Indonesia from the period 2001 to 2020. Intercultural communication is an area of study that is quite prominent in Indonesia, especially post-reform. Deddy Mulyana is one of the scholars who popularized the area, especially after his return from doctoral studies at the Department of Anthropology and Sociology, Monash University. Mulyana wrote communication books from a cultural perspective, one of which is *Komunikasi Lintas Budaya: Pemikiran, Perjalanan dan Khayalan* (Mulyana, 2010b), which became a popular

book in the field of intercultural communication in Indonesia. Mulyana himself has written an intercultural communication book since 1990 together with Jalaludin Rakhmat, a scholar in communication as well as a cultural figure (Mulyana & Rakhmat, 1990). Mulyana is also a figure who introduced and popularized phenomenology as a research method within the scope of communication science in Indonesia.

Prior to the 1998 reform, research on political communication was minimal. Apart from scholarly and epistemic factors, communication scholars could not fully explore the subjects that should be the target of political communication science because of the situation and various repressive pressures imposed by

the New Order. It was only after the fall of the Soeharto regime that political communication research became known. Prior study shows that there is a significant increase in the number of research studies that explore political communication, as well as an increase in the diversity of topics studied (Gazali, Hidayat, & Menayang, 2009).

Post-reform rolling topics include media law and press freedom, the structure of the media industry, religious issues, conflicts between parties and various social and cultural groups in Indonesia, elections, and campaigns. There is a significant research trend in Indonesia that deserves attention, namely that research on the May 1998 reforms has begun to use a multidisciplinary approach. During the Soeharto regime, most communication research used theories that were limited and confined to the scope of communication or political science alone. However, after 1998, the approach taken by political communication researchers began to get acquainted with transdisciplinary and interdisciplinary theories (Gazali et al., 2009).

Research on the topic of communication strategy has also been prevalent in the last two decades. The usual approach is to review descriptively how the communication strategies are implemented by private corporations, State-Owned Enterprises, and government institutions. Unfortunately, articles on this kind of topic do not provide a critical review of the findings in the field. It is pervasive when articles of this kind tend to only symmetrically present existing theories and concepts and then tinker with them with field findings. There is not much intention to build new theoretical foundations based on the findings of existing analyses.

Meanwhile, the news keyword shows that the analysis of news content is prevalent. The approach used in analyzing news used by Indonesian communication scholars is quite varied: content analysis, discourse analysis, critical discourse analysis, framing analysis, semiotics, and rhetorical analysis is a popular approaches among communication scholars in Indonesia, especially for those students who study journalism. Even so, not many Indonesian communication researchers dare to experiment in news analysis research methodology, especially in an effort to adapt to the reality they are facing and the research questions

that are being answered, so they are often only pegged on theorist names with template methodologies. Research methods are often placed above objectives and goals to answer the research question itself. It is expected that we often see similar wording in research questions posed in articles because these research questions are considered the standard rules of the methodology they are trying to apply.

The top 50 keywords contained in the research can also indicate what fields, scope, themes, and topics are of interest to communication scholars in Indonesia. On the other hand, we can see how specific issues have not received much attention in the study and research of communication in Indonesia. Keywords such as "Critics" or "Critical" and "Emancipation" for example, do not make it into the top 50 keywords that are popular in the study of communication. Likewise, with the keywords "Class" and "Worker" or "Labor", things that show studies about labor or the working class of the communication and media industry have never really become the dominant discourse in communication science in Indonesia.

CONCLUSION

The findings of this study directly refute the allegation that communication science in Indonesia is dominated by the positivistic paradigm. During the period January 2001-March 2020, although there was an increase in publications relying on the quantitative approach, it can be seen that the dominance of the qualitative approach was not shaken. The trend of increasing research with a quantitative approach is only a conversion from literature review articles that were widely published in the early 2000s period.

The existence of the Ministry of Communication and Information in the second position, as the institutional background for the most scientific article writers after Universitas Islam Bandung in the first place, and even surpassing Universitas Hasanuddin, Universitas Padjadjaran, and Universitas Diponegoro shows that intellectuals from state institutions are one of the dominant agents of production and reproduction of communication knowledge in Indonesia. Further studies are needed

regarding the influence of the production and reproduction of knowledge by scholars from these state institutions on the epistemological map of communication in Indonesia, especially in relation to political economy and power struggles. It is undeniable that the Ministry of Communication and Information is a reincarnation of an institution that was disbanded, the Department of Information (*Departemen Penerangan*), which during the New Order era became the state's ideological organ in controlling and repressing public communications.

The number of citations that have increased on an annual average in the past two decades shows that when Indonesian scholars experience literature enrichment, they are also increasingly connected with other scholars. But unfortunately, from keyword trends, we still can't see the dominant deliberation and progressive vision of Indonesian communication science. This is allegedly a derivative of the situation that occurred in the 1970-1980 period, where there was a lack of adoption of a "critical" approach (including a holistic approach, redistribution of media resources, political economy, etc.) in communication science in Indonesia; the practice of censorship on leftist literature carried out by the Soeharto regime; and the positioning of communication science and communication science during the New Order era as instruments of power and did not become advanced science, and fell into the market mechanism when the regime collapsed.

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