

Bibliometric Analysis the Role of the Regional Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA) in Regional Development

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Article History:

Received: 03/07/2025

Revised: 22/10/2025

Accepted: 23/10/2025

Published: 11/11/2025

Keywords:

Bappeda;

Bibliometrics;

Development;

Planning

Abstract: Bappeda (Regional Development Planning Agency) is a local government organization responsible for regional development planning together with regional heads. In preparing regional development planning activities, a process is required that is not only limited to planning but also includes monitoring and realization of development. This study aims to determine the roles of Bappeda in regional development planning. The method used in this study is a quantitative method with bibliometric analysis using VosViewer software. This study is a quantitative descriptive study with secondary data obtained from 47 national journal articles during the period 2020-2024. Bibliometric analysis was used to map previous journals to determine the role of Bappeda in regional development planning. The results obtained show that there are three main keywords from the bibliometric analysis mapping results that are interrelated, namely Bappeda, planning, and development. Each of these keywords is related to other items, including policy planning, budget mapping, development implementation, development planning meetings (musrenbang), good governance, and the preparation of regional planning documents. This shows that Bappeda's broad role is to develop regional development planning, starting from musrenbang activities at the village and district levels, budget mapping, to the preparation of regional planning documents such as RPJPD, RPJMD, and RKPD. In addition, Bappeda also plays a role in post-planning activities, namely monitoring the implementation of development and the realization of good governance principles

1. Introduction

As is currently the case, Indonesia is experiencing rapid development in all aspects of life. To realize a developed Indonesia, development is not only limited to physical development, such as the construction of roads and public transportation systems for the entire community. However, the government is also striving to improve the quality of human resources to accelerate the development process in Indonesia (Fadila et al., 2021). With quality human resources, it will be easier for the government to regulate, shape, and develop every region (Setiawan & Adiinto, 2021). To realize development, it is necessary to improve good governance because with a good and orderly government system, development can be carried out.

Development is a process that involves efforts to change the entire life of a community or country to improve the standard of living and welfare of its people. This process covers various aspects, such as the economy, society, and infrastructure. Economic development, for example, focuses on increasing the production and distribution of goods and services, creating jobs, and increasing per capita income. In addition, development also covers social aspects, such as education and public health. Infrastructure development is also an integral part of development, including transportation, energy, and communication. Good infrastructure development can improve connectivity and accelerate economic growth in a region (Kuncoro, 2018).

Careful and holistic design and planning are necessary to achieve good development. Development planning must comprehensively cover economic, social, and environmental aspects. According to Mahi & Trigunarjo (2017), the first step in planning is to identify the needs and potential of the community, including an analysis of economic conditions, education levels, and public health. Furthermore, planning must map out clear and measurable long-term development goals. These goals include improving financial welfare, equalizing income distribution, increasing access to education, and equalizing health services. The planning process must also involve active community participation to ensure that local aspirations and needs are reflected in the development plan.

At the regional level, development planning is initiated by Bappeda (Regional Development Planning Agency) together with the governor or regent/mayor. Bappeda is a regional technical agency in the field of research and regional development planning led by a head of agency who is under and responsible to the governor or mayor through the regional secretary. Bappeda must play an active, effective, and efficient role in carrying out its duties and responsibilities to create a solid regional development framework for successful development (Nasir, 2023). Thus, the role of Bappeda is crucial in determining the direction of regional government in the field of development planning.

All actions related to the administration of a region, as well as to support the role of Bappeda, which runs in sync with the use of agencies that are very important for the implementation of planning and development, must be carried out in a planned manner (Iqbal & Utomo, 2020). Thus, Bappeda is a regional development planning agency that plays a role in planning development in a region or at the central level and is responsible for regional development planning. The functions and roles of Bappeda are very important as an agency that supports the government in regional development planning.

Research on the role of Bappeda in development planning has been widely found in various journals. Based on relevant research, it was found that Bappeda is an important element in regional development planning and policy planning (Nur Ajizah et al., 2021; Rion, 2023; Ritonga & Harmain, 2023; Saputri & Adawiyah, 2024). Several studies have also analyzed the role of Bappeda in the preparation of regional development planning documents (Agustar et al., 2021; Fadila et al., 2021; Nasir, 2023; Rusmin & Kusbandrijo, 2024; Sandra & Ansari, 2022). Furthermore, several research analyses also discuss the role of Bappeda in mapping the development activity budget (Mulyana & Arfayan, 2021; Putriani & Fanida, 2022). Bappeda's role is also to support *good governance* through regional development planning (Afifah et al., 2023; Lucy Adriani, 2022; Putriani & Fanida, 2022). From several studies that have been conducted, research on the role of Bappeda in regional development planning continues to evolve. Therefore, an analysis is needed to determine the development of research on the role of Bappeda in regional development planning. One analysis technique that can be used is bibliometric analysis.

However, of the many studies that have been conducted, there has been no bibliometric analysis research that describes the mapping of the development of Bappeda's role in regional development planning. Therefore, this study aims to conduct a computational bibliometric analysis of articles on the

development of Bappeda’s role in regional development planning in the Garuda (Garba Digital Reference) indexed journal owned by the Ministry of Education and Culture using VOSViewer software. This study is expected to be a reference for other researchers who want to determine research topics related to Bappeda’s role in regional development planning.

2. Research Methods

This study uses bibliometric analysis to answer the research questions. Bibliometric analysis is a quantitative technique used to analyze bibliographic data in articles or journals. The main purpose of this analysis is to investigate scientific article references cited in journals, map journal scientific fields, and group scientific articles according to research fields. According to (Effendy et al., 2021), in bibliometric analysis, two approaches are used to analyze article results. The first is citation analysis to find one article that is cited by another article (*co-authors*), and the second is *co-word* analysis, which relates to a research topic. The words used, or *co-words*, indicate the scientific concepts contained in a document. Bibliometric analysis can help reveal relationships between topics, see the direction of research development, and map collaboration networks between researchers or institutions. Therefore, it is useful to know the extent to which the field of research has developed, current research trends, and potential new areas of research in the future. This approach not only describes the map of research that has been conducted but also identifies the direction of development and new research opportunities related to regional governance and development planning in Indonesia. This study uses a mapping tool in the form of the VOSViewer application, which can provide specific information about the research conducted (Nandiyanto & Al Husaeni, 2021). The data used in this study is secondary data, namely articles published in national journals over the last five (5) years. When processing the articles used as research data, the process followed was that described by (Danar, 2023), namely article identification, article screening, and then the inclusion process, whereby the final articles that met the criteria were ready for analysis. The first step was to search for articles in *reputable databases* with credible published articles. The second step is the article screening process. This process consists of several criteria or specific conditions to screen articles that are suitable for the research needs and to discard articles that are insufficient or unsuitable for the research needs. These conditions can be seen in terms of the year of publication, type of publication, quality of the publisher, suitability of the title with the content of the article, and so on. The final step begins when the selected articles have been collected and are ready for in-depth analysis to answer the research needs.

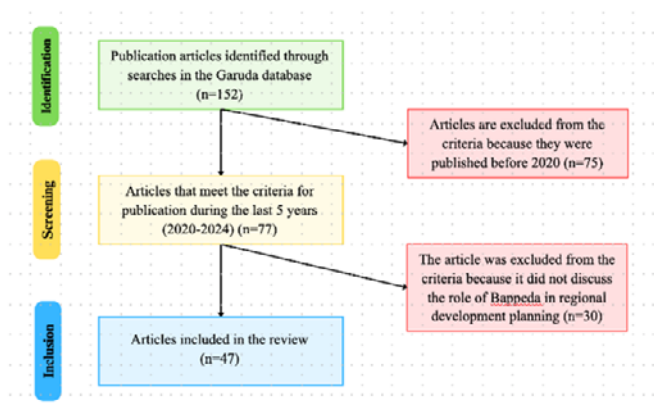


Figure 1. Flowchart of the Journal Selection Process
Source: Author (2025)

The first step in the data search process in this study was (1) article identification. This process began with a search through the Garuda database, which is a source of reputable national journals that publish publications in Indonesia relevant to the research topic. We chose these publications because the subject and object of discussion in this study focused on Indonesia. The article search began by entering the keywords "Bappeda in development planning" and "regional development planning agency in development planning," each associated with the boolean "OR" because both keywords usually discuss the same concept. As a result, 152 articles were collected from the total publications obtained.

The second stage (2) is the article screening or filtering process, which is a technique used to determine the selection criteria used to include and exclude articles in the previous stage. The first screening was carried out by selecting articles published from 2020 to 2024, with the aim of selecting articles with the latest information and content. Then, at this stage, a total of 77 articles will be obtained, each of which will be read in full for the research feasibility process. After that, it continues to the final stage (3) of the inclusion process, which is reviewing articles for their feasibility and validity; data collection then proceeds to the next stage, which is evaluation by researchers to assess the validity of the articles. To evaluate the literature relevant to this study, we only assessed publications that discussed the role of Bappeda in regional development planning. This was achieved by using inclusion and exclusion criteria to collect data (Taylor-Roberts et al., 2019). After this process, the author obtained a total of 47 articles, all of which were included in the research data for bibliometric analysis. To support the research data, a literature study was conducted on the role of Bappeda in regional development planning. Supporting data was obtained through OPD documents, websites, articles, and reliable news sources.

3. Results and Discussion

Research Development on the Role of Bappeda in Regional Development Planning

Table 1 shows the development of Bappeda's role in regional development planning as published in the Garuda database. Based on the data shown in Table 1, the number of online learning studies using the Zoom application was 59 articles from 2019 to 2024. In 2020, there were three articles; in 2021, there were eight articles; then in 2022, there were 15 articles; in 2023, there were 11 articles; and in 2024, there were eight articles. From the total number of studies, research on the role of Bappeda in regional development planning has been studied in the last 5 years. The development is also quite significant because the number tends to increase every year, except in 2023, which fluctuated with a decrease in the number of articles published, and in 2024, where there are still eight articles, considering that 2024 has not ended yet.

Figure 1 shows a graph of the development of Bappeda's role in regional development planning over the last five years, from 2020 to 2024. Based on Figure 1, research on the role of Bappeda in regional development planning has shown a steady upward trend every year. Although there was a decline in 2023, it was not significant.

Table 1 Details of Publications on the Role of Bappeda in Regional Development Planning

Year of Publication	Number of Publications
2020	3 articles
Year 2021	8 articles
Year 2022	15 articles
2023	11 articles
Year 2024	8 articles
Total	45 articles

Source: Processed Authors (2025)

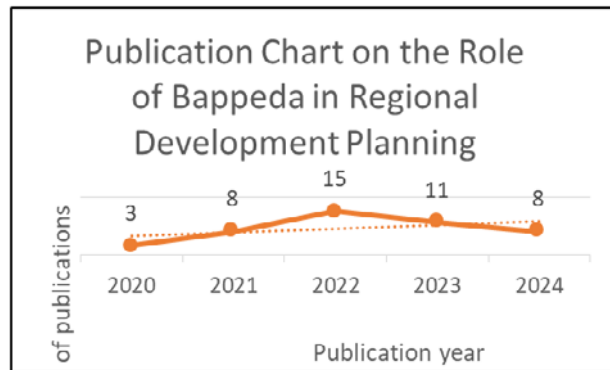


Figure 2. Trendline of Articles on the Role of Bappeda in Regional Development Planning
Source: Processed Authors (2025)

Visualization of the Topic Field of Bappeda’s Role in Regional Development Planning

Computational mapping was then performed using the VOSViewer application based on the articles obtained. Twenty-two words (items) were found in the computational mapping results. The relationship between one item and another is shown in each existing cluster. Labels with colored circles are given to each term. The size of the circle for each term’s varies depending on the frequency of the term’s appearance. The size of the label circle shows a positive correlation with the occurrence of the term in the title and abstract. The more frequently a term is found, the larger the label size (Lestari et al., 2023). This study uses three types of mapping visualizations for analysis, namely the *network visualization* shown in Figure 3, the *overlay visualization* shown in Figure 4, and the *density visualization* shown in Figure 5.

The mapping results are divided into three major clusters, namely planning, development, and Bappeda, each of which has a relationship with other items. These major clusters are interpreted as the most frequently used keywords in research articles or the most researched topics. Then, each item found related to the role of Bappeda in regional development planning is divided into 9 clusters. First, Cluster 1 is marked in red. There are four items in this cluster, namely Bappeda, *good governance*, regional development, and RKP. In cluster 2, there are three items marked in green, namely *e-planning*, *musrenbang*, and stakeholders. In cluster 3, there are three items marked in blue, namely policy, development, and strategy.

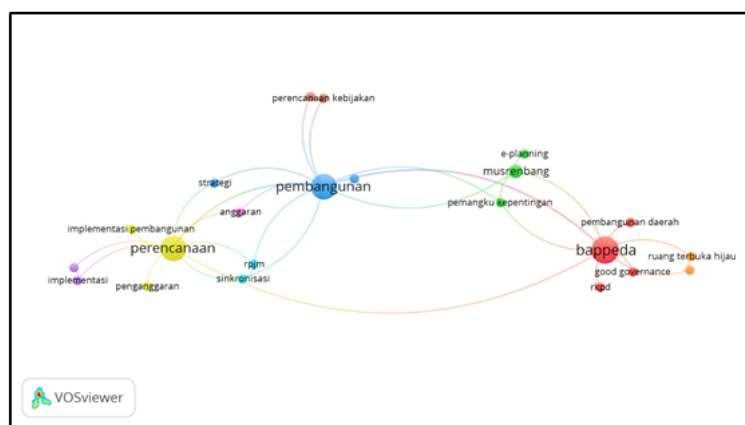


Figure 3. Visualization of Bappeda’s Role Network in Planning and Development
Source: Author Processed (2025)

Cluster 4 is marked in yellow and contains items related to development, budgeting, and planning implementation. Cluster 5 is marked in purple and contains two items, namely implementation and control. Cluster 6 has two items, namely RPJM and synchronization, which are marked in light blue. Cluster 7 is marked in orange and contains items related to management and green open spaces. Cluster 8 is marked in brown and contains items related to policy planning. Finally, cluster 9 contains items related to budgeting, marked in pink.

Apart from related items, according to (Lestari et al., 2023), network visualization also shows the number of *links* (relationships) from each item (keyword) to other items. From the clusters contained in the network visualization, research on the role of Bappeda in regional development planning can be divided into three fields. Namely, the first term is planning, which is included in cluster 1 with a total of 10 links, a total link strength of 12, and an occurrence of as many as 8. The second term is development, which is included in cluster 2 with a total of 11 links, a total of 14 link strengths, and seven appearances. Then, the third term, namely Bappeda, is included in cluster 3 with a total of 10 links, a total of 12 link strengths, and seven appearances. Figure 4 shows the distribution of research every year or a visualization of the overlay of the role of Bappeda in regional development planning.

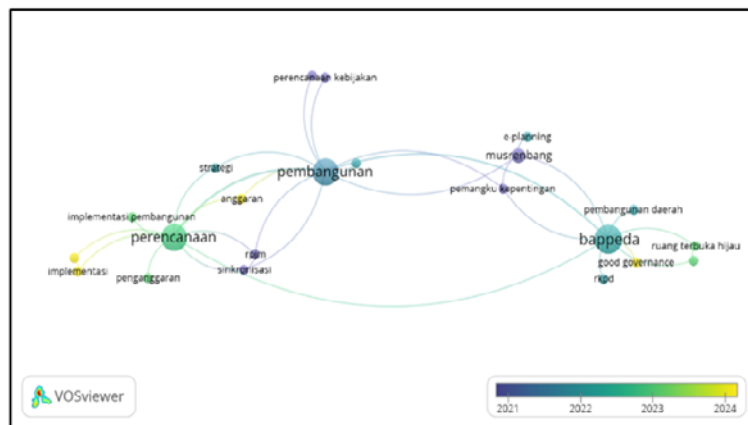


Figure 4. Overlay Visualization of Bappeda's Role in Planning and Development
Source: Processed Author (2025)

In addition to related items, according to (Lestari et al., 2023), network visualization also shows the number of *links* (relationships) from each item (keyword) to other items. From the clusters found in the network visualization, research on the role of Bappeda in regional development planning can be divided into three areas. The first term is planning, which is included in cluster 1 with a total of 10 links, a total link strength of 12, and 8 occurrences. The second term is development, which included in cluster 2 with a total of 11 links, a total link strength of 14, and seven appearances. Then, the third term, namely Bappeda is included Cluster 3 with a total of 10 links, a total of 12 link strengths, and seven occurrences.

This *overlay* visualization shows the novelty of research on related terms (Nandiyanto & Al Husaeni, 2021). The color difference marks the difference in the year of publication of the article. The older the color, the longer the article will be published. Instead, the most recently published articles will be marked in a light color. Based on the image, it is known that old research or those conducted around 2020-2021 are marked with blue and dark green colors that discuss a lot about RPJM, policy planning, musrenbanag, development, Bappeda, RKPD, and *e-planning* applications. The article, which was published in 2022-2023, is marked with light green and discusses the topics of planning, green open space, development implementation, and budgeting. Then, the article published in 2024 is marked in yellow, debating

a lot about budget, implementation, and *good governance*. The cluster in the largest items, namely planning, development, and Bappeda, covers the entire level of novelty; every year, there is always research that discusses the three items

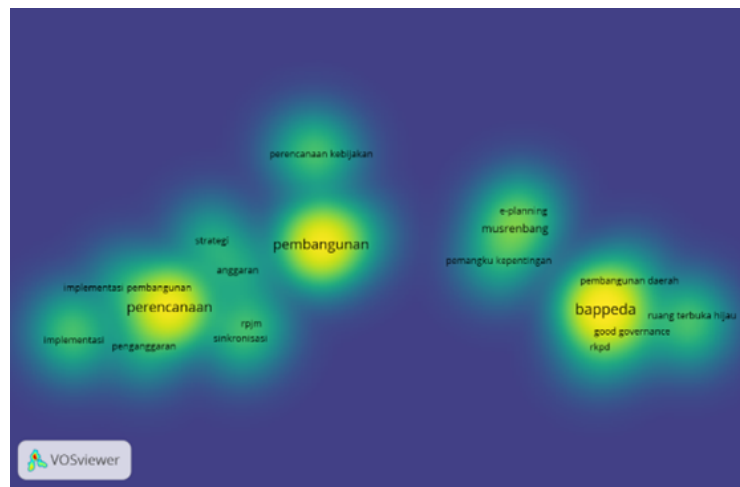


Figure 5. Visualization of the Density of Bappeda's Role in Planning and Development
Source: Processed Author (2025)

Figure 5 shows a visualization of density in research on the role of Bappeda in regional development planning. Density visualization explains the density of a term based on the brightness of the visible colors (Effendy et al., 2021; Muttaqin, 2023). Density can be used as a basis for looking at research terms that are still rarely done and often done. According to (Lestari et al., 2023), if a term shows a faded or blurred color, then research on that term is still rarely done. Meanwhile, if a term shows a color that is increasingly bright yellow, then research on the term has often been carried out. As shown in Figure 5, the terms planning, development, and Bappeda have the brightest yellow color; this indicates that research using this topic has been carried out frequently. In contrast to the terms budgeting, strategy, green open space, policy planning, *e-planning*, and RPJM, which are faded in color or even barely visible, research that discusses these topics is still rarely conducted

Bappeda's Role Network in Regional Development Planning

This discussion is used to explain all keywords or items related to research on the role of Bappeda in regional development planning. Related items are shown by the existence of a network that connects keywords with other keywords from the most significant topic (Nandiyanto & Al Hусаeni, 2021). The most common issues of this study include planning, development, and Bappeda, each of which has a network connected to all items. In addition, the three keywords are also interrelated because all regional planning and development are directly related to Bappeda. Maryam (2023) revealed that Bappeda plays a vital role in formulating and coordinating development planning at the regional level. The primary function of Bappeda is to prepare long-term, medium-term, and annual development plans that are in line with the needs of the community and central government policies. Bappeda is also responsible for integrating the aspirations of the community through the Musrenbang (Development Planning Deliberation), as well as ensuring the sustainability and effectiveness of development programs (Yulitasari et al., 2024). In addition, Bappeda plays a role in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of development projects, optimizing the use of resources, and ensuring that regional development supports economic growth and community welfare in a sustainable manner (Saputri & Adawiyah, 2024).

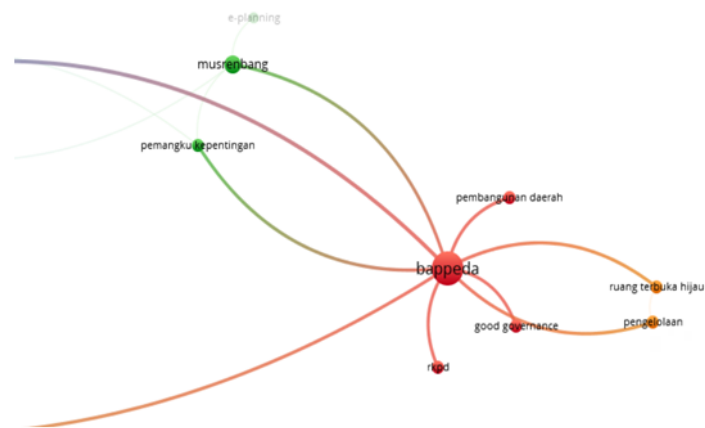


Figure 6. Network of Items on Bappeda Keywords
Source: Processed Author (2025)

Figure 6 shows the network connected to the Bappeda keyword. Based on the drawing, Bappeda items are related to regional development, RKPD, *good governance*, management, green open spaces, musrenbang, and stakeholders. If you look at it more deeply, Bappeda plays a significant role in the implementation of regional development and the preparation of the RKPD through the musrenbang process. Regional development planning is a process in the preparation of each stage of activities that involve various elements of interest (Nasir, 2023). Bappeda plays an active role in facilitating and carrying out its duties and functions as a planner, coordinator, and controller, as well as in the development of regional development, such as in the preparation of regional planning documents in the form of RKPD, RPJPD, and RPJMD. In regional development, it is necessary to prepare a development plan for the success of an area that involves the community in it.

Community involvement in the preparation of the RKPD through development planning deliberations or Musrenbang, from the Regional Apparatus Work Unit (SKPD) and *Focus Group Discussion* (FGD) activities. According to (Sandra & Ansari, 2022), there are two stages of musrenbang every year, namely, the village-level musrenbang and the sub-district-level musrenbang. The village musrenbang is an annual deliberation forum of stakeholders at the village level to plan the next annual budget activity. The village musrenbang level is the responsibility of the village head, then facilitated by the sub-district head, who is concerned with the coordination of the head of Bappeda. Furthermore, the sub-district musrenbang is carried out by Bappeda to collect all proposals in the musrenbang. In this case, it is clearly reflected that Bappeda plays a role as a planner coordinating and formulating activity programs in accordance with the vision and mission of the regional head to be synergized into the activity program implemented by all SKPDs (Iqbal & Utomo, 2020; Ritonga & Harmain, 2023).

The following item is *good governance*. Bappeda plays a crucial role in realizing the principles of *good governance* through transparent, accountable, participatory, and practical regional development planning (Putriani & Fanida, 2022). By involving the community and stakeholders in the Musrenbang process, Bappeda ensures inclusive and responsive planning to public needs. Transparency is achieved through open access to planning information, while accountability is realized in periodic evaluations of program implementation. Bappeda also encourages coordination between institutions to create efficiency and policy integration. That way, Bappeda not only plans development but also becomes an essential pillar in developing good governance and is oriented towards community welfare.

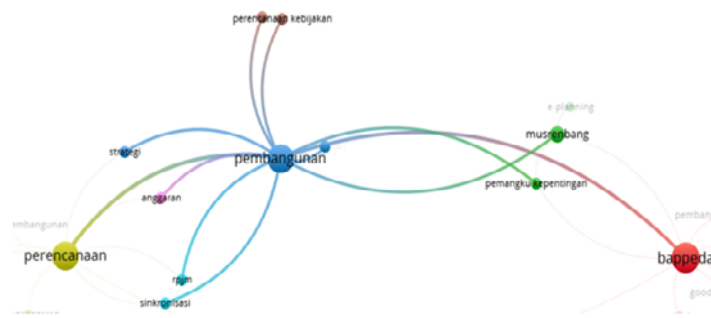


Figure 7. Network Items on Development Keywords
Source: Processed Author (2025)

In the development keyword, the item is related to many other keywords, namely Bappeda, planning, policy planning, musrenbang, stakeholders, strategy, budget, RPJM, and synchronization. If discussed in more depth regarding the relationship between keywords, musrenbang has a close relationship with the regional budgeting process and the role of Bappeda. As a participatory forum, Musrenbang allows the community to convey their aspirations and development needs at the local level. Bappeda then integrates the results of this Musrenbang into regional development planning documents, such as RKPD and regional RPJM (Rusmin & Kusbandrijo, 2024). Bappeda also coordinates and aligns the proposals from the Musrenbang with national development priorities and available budget potential. At the budgeting stage, these proposals are prioritized to be included in the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) so that the regional planning and budgeting process runs synchronously and based on the needs of the community, with Bappeda as the principal manager and coordinator (Mulyana & Arfayan, 2021).

Akbar & Rosidin (2024) argue that Bappeda has a central role in policy planning at the regional level. As a planning institution, Bappeda is responsible for formulating comprehensive and sustainable development policies based on data, studies, and inputs from various parties. In addition, Bappeda also functions as a liaison between the central and regional governments, ensuring that regional policies are in line with the direction of national development. Thus, the policy planning produced by Bappeda is not only technocratic but also participatory, takes into account community needs, and is responsive to local dynamics (Akbariah et al., 2023; Ritonga & Harmain, 2023).

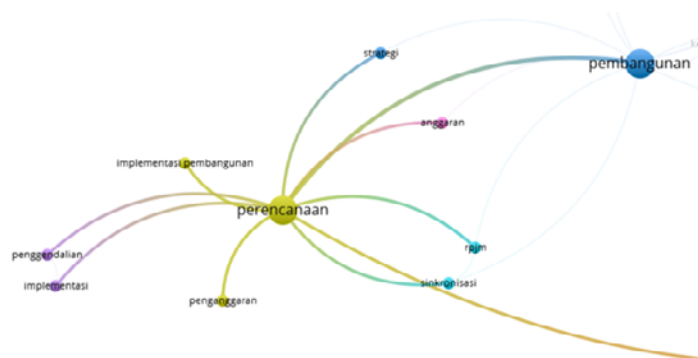


Figure 8. Network Items on Planning Keywords
Source: Processed Author (2025)

In planning keywords that relate to several keywords. Among them are the implementation of development, control, implementation, budgeting, synchronization, RPJM, budget, strategy, and de-

velopment. If examined in detail, planning plays a crucial role in the implementation of development. Planning is a key foundation in the successful implementation of development, as it serves as a strategic guide to achieving short-, medium-, and long-term development goals. Without good planning, the development process will run without a clear direction, risk inefficiency, and have the potential to produce policies that are not on target. In the context of regional development, planning plays a role in aligning the needs of the community with development priorities set by the government. This planning process includes problem identification, analysis of potentials and constraints, and formulation of sustainable solutions to improve the welfare of the community equally.

Good planning also plays a role in ensuring the proper allocation of resources, both human, financial, and material resources, so that development can be carried out efficiently and effectively (Nasir, 2023). In addition, careful planning is able to minimize the risks and negative impacts that may arise during the development process, such as social inequality, environmental degradation, or the unfair distribution of development benefits. In this case, Bappeda plays a key role in coordinating and compiling development planning at the regional level. The planning documents that have been prepared by Bappeda, as explained in the previous paragraph, are a reference for all government agencies in preparing development programs and activities. Bappeda also plays a role in bridging the gap between central and regional governments, ensuring that regional development policies are in line with the direction of national development (Fadila et al., 2021). Thus, Bappeda is not only responsible for technical planning but also plays a vital role in coordinating, monitoring, and evaluating development implementation, ensuring that the wider community feels development results are sustainable.

4. Conclusion

Based on the discussion that has been presented in this study, Bappeda has a crucial role in regional development planning. Based on the mapping of research data results, the role of Bappeda is not only limited to regional development planning but also has other interrelated roles. The mapping shows that the research data is divided into three main keywords, namely Bappeda, planning, and development. The three keywords are interconnected, which shows the role of Bappeda in development planning. If viewed in detail, Bappeda has relationships in policy planning, budget mapping, development implementation, *musrenbang*, *good governance*, and the preparation of regional planning documents. This shows that the role of Bappeda, in general, is to prepare regional development planning, starting from *musrenbang* activities at the village/sub-district and sub-district levels, budget mapping, to the preparation of regional planning documents such as RPJPD, RPJMD, and RKPD. In addition, Bappeda also plays a role in post-planning activities, namely monitoring the implementation of development and the realization of the principles of *good governance*. Currently, Bappeda can be helped in preparing plans because of the *e-planning* application. With the *e-Planning* application, Bappeda and Regional Apparatus Work Units (SKPD) can carry out regional development planning online, which allows the integration of data from various sources and makes it easier to supervise and evaluate the implementation of the plan. This system supports a transparent and coordinated planning process so that every stage can be monitored appropriately.

As an institution responsible for formulating, coordinating, and evaluating development plans, Bappeda ensures that regional development policies and programs are in line with the vision and mission of local governments, as well as national policies. Bappeda plays a role in compiling regional planning documents that serve as a guide for all sectors in carrying out development. In addition, Bappeda

is also tasked with analyzing regional needs and potentials so that it can develop an effective and sustainable strategy. In the process, Bappeda must involve various stakeholders, including the community, the private sector, and non-governmental institutions, to ensure active participation in development. Bappeda is also responsible for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of development to ensure that the programs implemented run as planned and have a positive impact on the welfare of the community. Thus, the role of Bappeda is very crucial in creating directed, sustainable, and inclusive regional development. Suggestions that can be built in this study include exploring the role of Bappeda related to the effectiveness of using *e-planning* applications to find out the extent to which the application helps Bappeda in planning regional development..

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