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Bibliometric Mapping Analysis of Digital Innovation in Streamlining Bureaucratic Processes

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Abstract: Mapping bibliometric analysis of digital innovation in streamlining bureaucratic processes aims to identify and analyze the impact of digital technology implementation in improving bureaucratic efficiency and map the development of key themes in this field. This research was conducted by analyzing 354 relevant publications related to digital transformation in organizational management. The purpose of this study is to explore the relationship between digital innovation and bureaucratic efficiency, and to identify the challenges and opportunities that come with the application of technology in bureaucratic structures. The method used is bibliometric analysis which involves searching, mapping and analyzing relevant literature using bibliometric software to identify research patterns and emerging trends. The results show that digital innovation contributes greatly to improving efficiency through automation, standardization, and agility in bureaucratic structures. Nonetheless, there are potential drawbacks that need to be considered, such as over-reliance on technology that can reduce the role of humans in decision-making and organizational creativity. This mapping provides deeper insights into how digital innovations can streamline bureaucracy, while also reminding the importance of maintaining a balance between technology and human oversight in managerial processes.

Keyword: Bibliometric Analysis, Digital Innovation, Bureaucracy, Efficiency, Digital Transformation

INTRODUCTION

A bibliometric analysis of digital innovation reveals the central role of digital transformation in improving the efficiency and effectiveness of organizational management, particularly in streamlining bureaucratic processes. Moreira & Dallavalle (2024) proposed a framework based on value creation, governance, and agility, comprising eight key findings, to strengthen bureaucratic efficiency. Meanwhile, Uršič & Čater (2024), through an analysis of 354 publications, identified key themes and emerging topics related to the impact of digital innovation on managerial practices.

The shift toward more agile and adaptive bureaucratic structures reflects the positive impact of digital innovation. However, the standards and automation implemented also pose significant challenges for organizations (Yordanova, 2021). While efficiency increases, the use of high-risk technology leads to reliance on automated systems, reduces human oversight, and limits creativity in decision-making, which can have negative long-term impacts.

The adoption of digital innovation accelerates administrative processes and improves operational efficiency, but also poses challenges in the form of technology dependence. While bureaucratic structures are becoming more agile and automated, the reduced role of humans can diminish the quality of decision-making and creativity. While automation brings efficiency benefits, it also poses risks to the human aspects of the organization, such as adaptability and contextual considerations, creating a dilemma between system efficiency and human control.

METHOD

This study uses a quantitative bibliometric approach to analyze the development and trends of digital innovation in streamlining bureaucracy. This method was chosen for its ability to map publication volume, thematic trends, author influence, and research structure in the field. Using a descriptive-analytical approach, secondary data from scientific articles and publications were collected and analyzed to identify themes, trends, and citation relationships between articles.

The analysis was conducted using Bibliometrix software, with data sources from Google Scholar, Scopus, and Web of Science for publications from 2015–2023. Non-peer-reviewed articles, opinion pieces, editorials, unindexed proceedings, duplicates, and non-English/Indonesian publications without official translations were excluded.

The analysis focused on publishing trends, author and journal influence, citation analysis, and keywords such as automation, efficiency, and bureaucratic agility. This research also mapped patterns of international and interdisciplinary collaboration, including networks between authors and institutions, to identify key actors in the development of digital innovation in the bureaucracy.

Thus, this research method is designed to provide a deep understanding of the dynamics and direction of research developments related to digital innovation in bureaucracy, as well as provide a clearer picture of the influence of digital technology on changes in bureaucratic practices.

Table 1.1 Summary Table of Research Methods

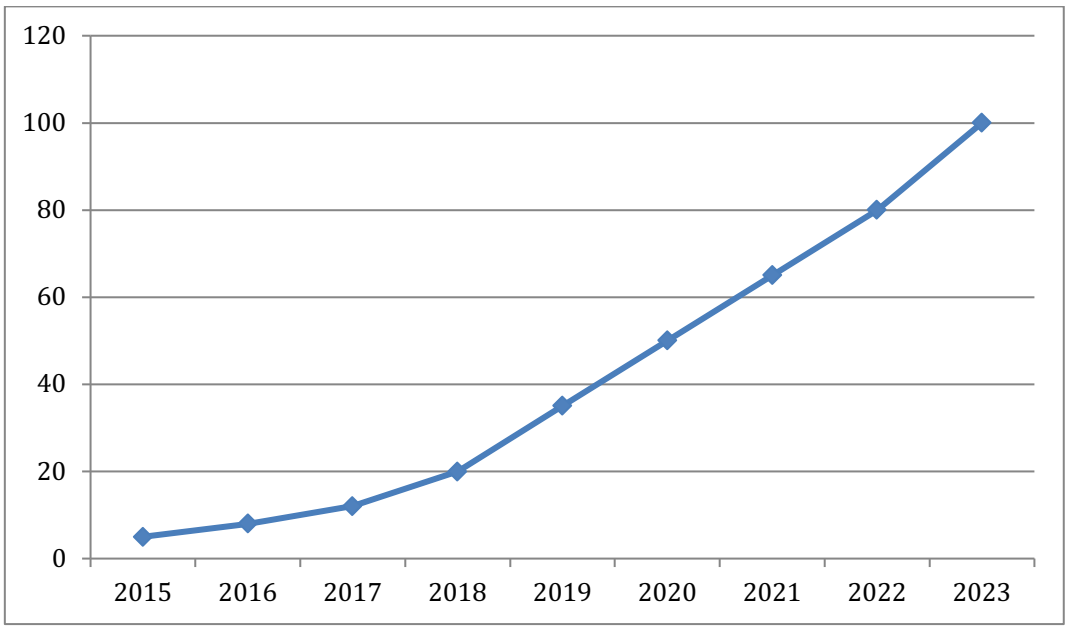
Research Type	Quantitative – Bibliometric
Research Approach	Descriptive Analytical
Data Sources	Secondary data from scientific articles in databases: Google Scholar, Scopus, Web of Science
Publication Period Under Review	Year 2015 – 2023
Analysis Tools	Bibliometrix (R Package), VOSviewer
Data Analysis Techniques	1. Publication trend analysis 2. Author and journal analysis 3. Citation analysis 4. Keyword analysis 5. Collaboration network analysis
Unit of Analysis	Scientific articles, keywords, authors, journals, institutions, and countries
Analysis Objectives	Mapping trends, key themes, dominant actors, and collaboration patterns in digital innovation and bureaucracy research

Output research	Intellectual map of the field of study, thematic trends, actor influence, and collaboration patterns in the literature on digital innovation and bureaucracy

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The volume of publications related to digital innovation in bureaucracy increased significantly between 2015 and 2023. Initially, publications were limited to conceptual introductions and initial case studies, but since 2018, there has been a surge reflecting growing interest in public sector digitalization. This increase was driven by technological advances, demands for efficiency and transparency, and government policies encouraging digital transformation. The peak occurred in 2023, marking the consolidation of knowledge and best practices in the application of digital innovation in bureaucracy.

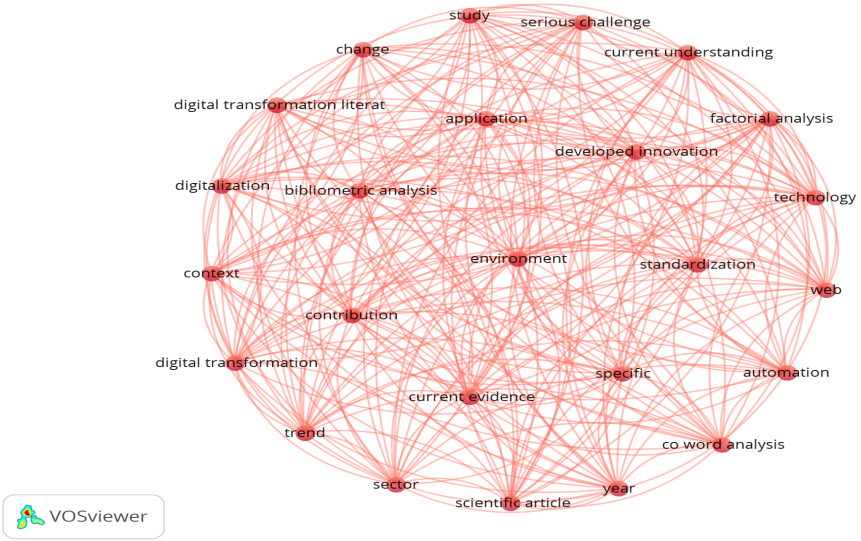
The following graph illustrates the trend in publication volume related to digital innovation between 2015 and 2023:



In recent years, there has been a significant increase in the volume of publications related to digital innovation and bureaucracy, particularly in the 2015–2023 period. This surge aligns with the rapid digital transformation in the organizational and management sectors, as well as the growing attention to sales efficiency through the implementation of technologies such as automation, artificial intelligence, and cloud-based systems. The focus of research is shifting toward digital governance and more agile organizational systems, with an emphasis on transparency and accountability. This increase is driven by the need for organizations to respond to rapid change and the policies of governments and international institutions that encourage the digitalization of bureaucracy. Themes such as automation, agility, and standardization have become a primary focus in studies of digital innovations to streamline bureaucracy. Automation plays a role in reducing human intervention in routine tasks, increasing efficiency, and reducing errors. Agility enables organizations to be more adaptive to change, while standardization creates systematic procedures that ensure consistency and efficiency. All three are interrelated and are key elements in the transformation of bureaucracy towards a more responsive and efficient organization in the digital era.

The results of a bibliometric analysis using VOSviewer show a growing trend in research on digital innovations to streamline bureaucracy, with a primary focus on increasing efficiency

and transparency in the government sector. The mapping reveals important clusters such as administrative digitalization, e-government, and the use of big data and artificial intelligence. The analysis also identifies leading authors and institutions, highlighting the importance of cross-sector collaboration. Overall, digital innovation has been shown to accelerate bureaucratic processes while increasing transparency, accountability, and the quality of public services.



Source: VOS Viewer, 2025

Bibliometric analysis in the field of digital innovation for streamlining bureaucracy demonstrates significant contributions from various authors. Moreira and Dallavalle (2024) proposed a framework based on eight key findings emphasizing value creation and governance in digital-based BPM strategies. Purwanto and Irawan (2023) highlighted the importance of digital leadership through an analysis of trends and gaps in the literature, offering a systematic approach to understanding the development of this theme. Meanwhile, Zhang et al. (2017) mapped the intellectual structure of digital innovation research, identifying influential authors and journals, and highlighting the United States' dominance in the field.

Digital transformation trends in bibliometric analysis highlight challenges in standardizing and automating innovation processes, which often hinder effective digital implementation (Yordanova, 2024). While digital innovation improves performance, organizations must be prepared to address challenges in automation processes. Interest in public sector digitalization continues to grow, reflected in academic publications such as the Public Administration Review and Government Information Quarterly (Cruz-Martínez et al., 2024; Prabawa et al., 2024). Related publications surged from 2005 to 2022, particularly in the UK and the US, fueled by the COVID-19 pandemic and advances in AI. However, several researchers emphasize the importance of considering the ethical implications and inequities in bureaucratic digitization processes.

Digital innovations such as information systems, cloud computing, and workflow automation improve bureaucratic efficiency by accelerating decision-making and reducing human error. Robotic Process Automation (RPA) increases productivity by up to 30% in SMEs (Abidemi, 2024; Ikwuanusi et al., 2024). Digital technology supports real-time and accurate decision-making (Wibawa, 2024; Kumar, 2024), thereby reducing dependence on human factors.

Tabel 1.2 Penulis Indonesia dalam Inovasi Digital dan Transformasi Birokrasi

No.	Author Name	Institusi Asal	Main Topics
1	Loso Judijanto & Al-Amin	IPOSS Jakarta & Airlangga University	Legal challenges in the digital transformation of public services
2	Ivan Oktobrian, Raden Biroum Bernardianto, & Saipul Saipul	University Muhammadiyah Palangkaraya	Implementation of e-government through the SITAGUH application in Central Kalimantan
3	Aseng Yulanda & M. Fachri Adnan	Padang State University	Efficiency of public services through digital transformation in public administration
4	Sari Sisilianingsih, Betty Purwandari, Imairi Eitiveni, & Mardiana Purwaningsih	University of Indonesia & Perbanas Institute	Driving and inhibiting factors for digital transformation of public services in the pandemic era
5	Tekat Sukomardojo, Ryan Aldiansyah Akbar, Zaenal Aripin, Fakhry Amin, & Endang Fatmawati	Surabaya Aviation Polytechnic, Jakarta DKI Communication, Informatics and Statistics Office, Sangga Buana University Bandung, STIE Enam Enam Kendari, Diponegoro University	The impact of digital transformation in public administration on people's political and economic awareness
6	Mardianto, Yoyok Hendarso, Sofyan Efendi, Rahmat Rafinzar, & Khairunnas Khairunnas	Sriwijaya University	An innovative e-government model to accelerate public service transformation in Palembang
7	Ade Setiadi	University 17 Agustus 1945 Cirebon	The role of digital leadership in public service transformation

8	Ade Setiadi	UniversityNegeri Padang	Transformasi digital pelayanan publik di masa pandemic
9	Alhilal Yusril Hawari & Dede Sri Kartini	University Padjadjaran	Post-pandemic bureaucratic transformation for more efficient public services
10	Rinaldi	Lembaga Administrasi Negara (LAN)	Bureaucratic challenges in the era of digital transformation of public services

Although specific citation data is not available, authors' contributions are reflected in the number of publications and the relevance of topics on digital innovation and bureaucratic transformation, including legal challenges, e-government implementation, public service efficiency, political and economic awareness, digital leadership, and bureaucratic challenges in the digital era. In Indonesia, Loso Judijanto and Al-Amin (IPOSS Jakarta, Airlangga University) highlighted the legal challenges in the digital transformation of public services, while Ivan Oktobrian, Raden Biroum Bernardianto, and Saipul Saipul (Muhammadiyah University of Palangkaraya) examined the e-government application "SITAGUH" for digitalizing healthcare services in Central Kalimantan.

Aseng Yulanda and M. Fachri Adnan from Padang State University examined the efficiency of public services through digital transformation that simplifies complex bureaucracy. Meanwhile, Sari Sisilianingsih and her team from the University of Indonesia and Perbanas Institute examined the drivers and obstacles to digital transformation during the COVID-19 pandemic, highlighting the crisis as a momentum for acceleration despite constraints on human resource and infrastructure readiness.

Research by Tekat Sukomardojo and colleagues shows that digital transformation in public administration influences public political and economic awareness, changing patterns of public participation. Mardianto and his team from Sriwijaya University proposed an innovative e-government approach in Palembang that emphasizes adaptive and service-oriented digital governance to accelerate the transformation of public services.

From a leadership and governance perspective, Ade Setiadi (University of August 17, 1945, Cirebon) highlighted the role of digital leadership in the successful transformation of public services, particularly during the pandemic. Alhilal Yusril Hawari and Dede Sri Kartini (Padjadjaran University) discussed post-pandemic bureaucratic transformation for more responsive and efficient services. Rinaldi (Public Administration Institute) examined the challenges of digital-era bureaucracy, including resistance to change and limited technological capabilities in government institutions.

Challenges in Implementing Digital Innovation

Challenges in implementing digital innovation include internal resistance from employees accustomed to manual systems, limited budgets for training and infrastructure, and a digital skills gap that hinders the adaptation of new technologies in bureaucratic environments (Wibawa, 2024). Furthermore, high costs and unequal access to training are also significant barriers, especially in the resource-constrained public sector (Santos & Pessoa, 2024). Organizations must also contend with the constraints of outdated legacy systems and the need for ongoing training to maximize the potential of digital transformation (Ononiwu et al., 2024). Nevertheless, agile methodologies can help the public sector become more adaptive to change, enabling these challenges to be addressed with a strategic approach (Kurnia et al., 2022; Mergel et al., 2021).

Improving Transparency and Accountability

Before digitalization, citizens experienced difficulty tracking the application process and obtaining accurate information, which opened up opportunities for opaque practices. After the implementation of digital platform innovations, applications can be monitored in real time with clear status and measurable completion times, and features include employee performance reporting and citizen feedback to strengthen accountability(Yang et al., 2024; Manita et al., 2023). Decision-making is now data-driven using analytical dashboards that enhance policy responsiveness (Yang et al., 2024), while multi-layered data security systems ensure the protection of citizens' personal information (Pereira et al., 2020). These digital innovations not only improve service efficiency and governance but also build public trust through greater transparency and accountability (Manita et al., 2023). However, challenges such as the digital divide and data privacy must still be addressed for digital governance to remain inclusive and effective (Yordanova, 2024).

Barriers to Technology Adoption

At a public university in Indonesia, the integration of digital learning platforms such as LMS and video conferencing faced strong resistance from senior lecturers who felt the technology disrupted conventional teaching methods and feared technical failures and loss of classroom control (Noroozi et al., 2024). Rigid bureaucratic structures within faculties and universities, with multiple approval processes and inflexible regulations, also slowed down the technology procurement and training process, as found by Preet & Chahal (2024), who highlighted structural and organizational cultural barriers to technology adoption at large institutions. Furthermore, the lack of adequate infrastructure such as hardware and internet connections, particularly in remote areas, was another barrier (J & Ponrani, 2024). Inadequate training also undermined staff confidence, exacerbating resistance to change. This case illustrates that even when technology is available, adoption remains hampered by human, cultural, and systemic factors

Facilitators for Successful Implementation

Technology adoption can be accelerated through a strategic approach that includes training, collaboration, and infrastructure improvements. Effective and ongoing training, tailored to the skill level of users, is crucial for reducing resistance and increasing confidence, especially in the education sector (Preet & Chahal, 2024). A collaborative approach to decision-making also accelerates implementation by creating ownership and reducing barriers, engaging stakeholders to ensure the technology adopted meets needs. Furthermore, collaboration between departments facilitates the process. To address the technology access gap, equitable device and training programs need to be implemented to ensure equal learning opportunities (Preet & Chahal, 2024).

Facing Ethical Challenges and Job Security Concerns

Technology brings significant benefits, but it raises ethical and job security concerns, particularly regarding potential job losses due to automation. Therefore, retraining and developing new skills are crucial for affected individuals (Sánchez-Graells, 2024). Furthermore, personal data management and privacy are crucial issues for maintaining public trust (Sánchez-Graells, 2024). Digital innovation improves bureaucratic efficiency, but risks diminishing human involvement in decision-making and reliance on automated systems can diminish creativity. Concerns about data security and privacy are also growing with the use of artificial intelligence (AI) in the public sector, which could undermine public trust without adequate oversight (Sikorski, 2021). Inequitable access to technology exacerbates socioeconomic inequalities, especially for organizations less able to undertake digital transformation (Rossi et al., 2024). These challenges can be addressed through policies that

balance human and technological oversight and comprehensive training, so that the benefits of digitalization are achieved without ignoring risks and inequalities (Sánchez-Graells, 2024; Sikorski, 2021; Rossi et al., 2024).

CONCLUSION

Digital innovation significantly improves bureaucratic efficiency and effectiveness through technologies such as information management systems, cloud computing, and workflow automation, which accelerate processes and increase transparency and accountability. However, challenges such as resistance to change, a rigid bureaucratic culture, limited infrastructure, digital inequality, and privacy issues and the risk of job loss must be carefully managed for effective technology integration. With the right approach, digital innovation can make bureaucracies more responsive and efficient (Yordanova, 2024). This finding is supported by Oktaviarosa (2024), who highlighted the influence of big data in accelerating and improving the accuracy of public sector decision-making, and Congge (2024), who examined the challenges and opportunities for digitalizing public administration in developing countries with traditional infrastructure and bureaucratic constraints.

Limitations and Recommendations for Further Research

This study has limitations, namely that the publication period was limited to 2015–2023 and data was drawn solely from Google Scholar, Scopus, and Web of Science. Therefore, it is possible that important literature from national or regional journals was missed. Furthermore, the analysis was quantitative without qualitative in-depth analysis, limiting thematic interpretation. For further research, it is recommended to combine bibliometrics with qualitative approaches such as systematic literature reviews or content analysis, expand data sources and time periods, and explore the implementation of digital technology through case studies or in-depth interviews.

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