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## Usaha Mikro Kecil dan Menengah di Tengah Pandemi Covid 19 : Sebuah Analisis Bibliometrik

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### **Abstrak**

*Pandemi COVID-19 tidak hanya menyerang kesehatan masyarakat tetapi juga ekonomi. Sebagai tulang punggung perekonomian, UKM menghadapi tantangan besar. Pemerintah harus merespon pandemi dengan menerapkan respon kebijakan yang akan mendukung UKM. Kajian ini mengevaluasi tren publikasi penelitian UKM di era COVID-19 yang dimulai pada Januari 2020. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk memberikan kontribusi kepada peneliti dalam membuat kerangka teori dan memberikan sumber referensi awal dalam pemetaan penelitian di bidang ini. Semua publikasi penelitian terkait disiplin ilmu dalam database Scopus dianalisis menggunakan beberapa indikator bibliometri. Area penelitian, kepenulisan, jumlah kutipan, sumber jurnal, penerbit, lembaga, dan negara, tahun terbit, dan kata kunci penulis dievaluasi.*

**Kata kunci :** Covid-19, Kebijakan, UKM

### **Abstract**

*COVID-19 pandemic attacking not only public health but also the economy. As the backbone of the economy, SMEs facing a great challenges. The government has to response the pandemic with implementing policy response which will support the SMEs. This study evaluated the trend of SMEs research publications in the COVID-19 era which began on January 2020. The aim of this study is to contribute to researchers in creating a theoretical framework and to provide a preliminary source of references in research mapping in this field. All research publications related to disciplines in the Scopus database were analyzed using several bibliometric indicators. The researches area, authorship, number of citations, journal sources, publishers, institutions, and countries, year of publication, and author keywords were evaluated.*

**Keywords :** Covid-19, Policy, SMEs



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### **INTRODUCTION**

Since the first confirmed case in January 2020, Covid-19 pandemic has hit almost all countries in the world. In detail, as of 30 September 2020, there have been 33,249,563 confirmed cases of COVID-19, including 1,000,040 deaths, recorded by WHO (WHO, 2020). It has not only attacked public health, but also destabilized the financial system around the world. Small and medium enterprises (SMEs) are the foundation of every economy. So, when an external crisis harms the markets, such as the recent COVID-19 outbreak, SMEs are hit with great force (Eggers, 2020). Most of the financial pressure facing by SMEs is from paying salaries, employee insurance and social security; rent and loan payments were the second and third causes for stress (Bouey, 2020).

Considering set of condition SMEs are nowadays look toward, countries have made strategic policies to support them. The first concern is public health, besides that various actions are also being taken to reduce the economic impact of the corona virus outbreak. In particular, many countries are implementing policy measures that focus strongly on initiatives to maintain short-term liquidity to support SMEs and entrepreneurs during these very challenging times. This policy takes various forms. Some countries have focused on more general policies that have the prospective to mitigate the blow for the economy and for all businesses (OECD, 2020). Furthermore, OECD (2020) also found that in many countries, Central Banks have stepped in to support lending by reducing monetary conditions and allowing commercial banks to lend more to SMEs.



Figure 1. SMEs Policy Responses Across Countries

Figure 1 illustrate that the most common used policy instruments across countries in response to the outbreak are wage subsidies (applied in 96 countries), income / corporate tax deferrals (94 countries), direct lending to SMEs (87 countries), and loan guarantees (78 countries).

### **SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC**

SMEs play a big role in most economies, particularly in developing countries. However, we cannot argue that SMEs generally have small and newly established assets. This liability of newness and liabilities of smallness enforce SMEs to have a greater risk than the bigger and older industry (Freeman, Carroll, & Hannan, 1983). COVID-19 pandemic impact in the context of the theory of precautionary saving which suggests that older and larger business have less need to save as a precautionary motive as they have more stable cash-flows and face fewer constraints in external capital markets (M Cowling, Brown, & Rocha, 2020).

Knowing these consequences, several countries have proposed measures related to working time shortening, temporary lay-off and sick leave, some targeted directly at SMEs. The countries also provide salary and income support for employees who the time being were laid off, or for companies to safeguard employment. In many cases, countries have introduced measures specifically focused on the self-employed (OECD, 2020).

### **METHODOLOGY**

Bibliometric analysis is the research area which be useful to examine ongoing trends in the literature regarding a particular area and provides grounds and guidelines for future research work. Fundamentally, it gives a general outline and overall structure of the related articles in areas and topics of research



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(Muhuri, Shukla, & Abraham, 2019). This type of analysis comprises of determining qualitative and quantitative changes by applying statistical methods in a given scientific research topic, set up the profile of publications on the topic, and detect tendencies within a discipline (De Bakker, Groenewegen, & Den Hond, 2005). Formerly, Pritchard (1969) bring up the idea about the definition of bibliometric analysis as a quantitative and qualitative analysis of scientific research trends. Afterwards, bibliometric analysis used in widely range of topic including tourism (Ruhanen, Weiler, Moyle, & McLennan, 2015), decision making in healthcare (Diaby, Campbell, & Goeree, 2013), supply chain management (Fahimnia, Sarkis, & Davarzani, 2015), and also the fourth industrial revolution (Muhuri et al., 2019).

This study gathered the data from Scopus database on September 30, 2020. In order to examine and evaluate the research publication outputs, the first step is the keyword of 'Small and medium enterprises' is used to extract paper from Scopus collection within the publication period limited to the year of 1959 to 2021. From this keyword, a total of 29.455 publications have been discovered. Regardless of that, these publications also include some of not closely related research papers. Based on that, this result was refined again by using a keyword which is "Covid-19". On this level, this study managed to set a total of 41 research documents that have been published from the beginning of this year (39 documents) and also will be published on the next year (2 documents) related to SMEs in the Covid-19 pandemic era.

**FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

This research using some of bibliometric indicators as follows:

1. Areas of knowledge, document, and access type within which authors have published research on SMEs during the outbreak.
2. The number of researches relating to SMEs during COVID-19 pandemic and author citations.

3. Institution and countries where authors have published the research.
4. Journals and publishers in which authors have published the research.
5. Keywords used by authors

**Disciplines Area, Document, and Access Type**

Figure 1 illustrate the number of documents published with regard to the disciplines area in Scopus categories. The result include 17 documents in business, management and accounting, 15 documents in social sciences, 10 documents in environmental science, 7 documents in computer science and also other area which are negligible in number. The figure shows a slight difference number between the number of document in business, management and accounting with the number in other research area. This result implies that even SMEs is highly relevant topic in the field of business, but COVID-19 pandemic is also relate to other topic such as social science.

Figure 2 compare and contrast various types of documents in the SMEs research during COVID-19 outbreaks. in accordance with the result, there are 5 different types of document. The major type of document was 'Article' which consists of 34 documents. The other documen types were insignificant in number compare to the 'Article' type. There are 'Review' which only consist of 3 documents, 2 documents of 'Book Chapter', 1 documents of 'Letter' and 'Conference Paper' respectively.

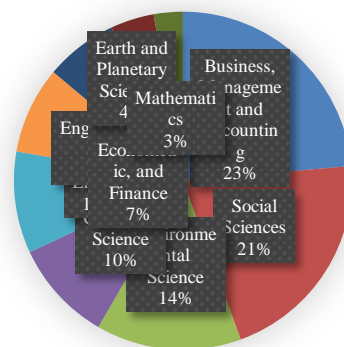


Figure 2. Disciplines area of the Documents



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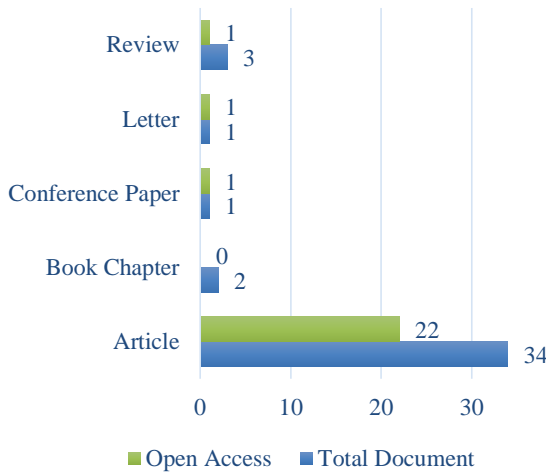


Figure 3. Document and Access by Type

**Number of Papers and Author Citations**

The number of papers per year about SMEs in Scopus has been increasing since the first paper in 1959. Especially after the global financial crisis in 2008, the papers were having a bullish trend. But this study restrict the papers about SMEs during COVID-19 era which began in January 2020. 39 documents which was retrieve from the Scopus showing that these were published in 2020 and the other 2 documents was belongs to 2021. A thorough analysis of this document shows that this article does concentrate on the impact of COVID-19 pandemic in SMEs (Kottika et al., 2020; Liu, Min, & Celia, 2020; Lu, Wu, Peng, & Lu, 2020; Ratnasingam et al., 2020; Sahoo & Ashwani, 2020; Tsilik, A, Kakouris, Apostolopoulos, & Dermatis, 2020). The other authors also focused on adoption of digital technologies by SMEs to survived from the outbreaks (Papadopoulos, Baltas, & Balta, 2020; Winarsih, Indriastuti, & Fuad, 2021).

The data show that the authors interest about SMEs has an upward trend. it didn't depict any crooked trend. This evolving interest illustrate that the topic about SMEs is always relevant and the future research on SMEs topic can still address many gaps. For instance, such gaps include how SMEs managed their cash flow during crisis (Marc Cowling & Brown, 2020). The government also have a big role to support the ongoing business of SMEs as this

business is the backbone of the economy. Some policy recommendation were proposed for the government (Fadeev, 2021). The future research can analyze the effectiveness of this government policy response. Since the outbreaks still have an increasing trend based on WHO data, other policy recommendation might also suggest for the government based on the effectiveness implementation analysis.

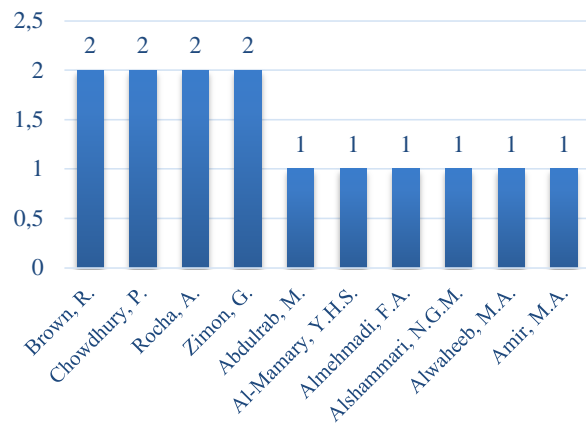


Figure 4. Top Ten Authors

Regarding 41 document publications related to SMEs during COVID-19, the number of publications and authors was analyzed. According to Scopus data, it indicated that there are 4 authors have published more than 2 documents. Figure 4 depicts that Brown, R; Chowduru, P; Rocha, A; and Zimon, G were the highest ranked authors with 2 publications. This result related to the Tabel 1 which shows that Brown, R. and Rocha, A were the authors with the second and third highest rank in terms of citation.

Table 1 Top 10authors with the highest citations

Authors	Title	Cite d by	Ye ar
Eggers F.	Masters of disasters? Challenges and opportunities for SMEs in times of crisis	6	2020





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Brown R., Rocha A.	<i>Entrepreneurial uncertainty during the Covid-19 crisis: Mapping the temporal dynamics of entrepreneurial finance</i>	4	20 20
Papadopoulos T., Baltas K.N., Balta M.E.	<i>The use of digital technologies by small and medium enterprises during COVID-19: Implications for theory and practice</i>	3	20 20
Valeri M., Baggio R.	<i>A critical reflection on the adoption of blockchain in tourism</i>	3	20 20
Masood T., Sonntag P.	<i>Industry 4.0: Adoption challenges and benefits for SMEs</i>	2	20 20
Tsilika T., Kakouris A., Apostolopoulos N., Dermatis Z.	<i>Entrepreneurial bricolage in the aftermath of a shock. Insights from Greek SMEs</i>	2	20 20
Mukherjee M., Chatterjee R., Khanna B.K., Dhillon P.P.S., Kumar A., Bajwa S., Prakash A., Shaw R.	<i>Ecosystem-centric business continuity planning (eco-centric BCP): A post COVID19 new normal</i>	1	20 20
Juergensen J., Guimón J., Narula R.	<i>European SMEs amidst the COVID-19 crisis: assessing impact and policy responses</i>	1	20 20
Lu Y., Wu J., Peng J., Lu L.	<i>The perceived impact of the Covid-19 epidemic: evidence from a sample of 4807 SMEs in Sichuan</i>	1	20 20

	<i>Province, China</i>		
Zimon G., Dankiewicz R.	<i>Trade credit management strategies in SMEs and the COVID-19 pandemic-a case of Poland</i>	1	20 20

Source: processed data by author

Table 1 compare and contrast the first top ten authors with the highest citation and the title of the articles for each author. Research by Eggers F published this year with 6 citations was in the first place. The article entitled “Masters of disasters? Challenges and opportunities for SMEs in times of crisis” was studied the previous research and proposed ways to overcome economic downturns in the areas of finance, strategy and the institutional environment (Eggers, 2020). Followed by Brown R., Rocha A in the second place entitled “Entrepreneurial uncertainty during the Covid-19 crisis: Mapping the temporal dynamics of entrepreneurial finance” with 4 citations. Based on these results, this study also recognized that article was the type of documents that received the highest citation.

**Institution and Countries**

Figure 5 describes the top five institutions that contributed papers related to how SMEs facing the outbreaks. Based on the number of publications, Figure 5 depicts that the highest contribution of 3 papers came from University of Cambridge at United Kingdom. This was then followed by the other 4 institution which have 2 paper publications respectively. The other 4 institution are RMIT University, University of St Andrews, Keio University, and Rzeszow University of Technology.



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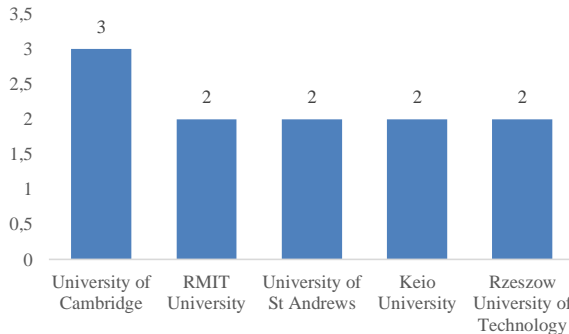


Figure 5 Papers by Affiliations

The different expenditure and assistance of research by universities or institutions were the reasons for the variation of paper publications among these universities or institutions. The reward system applied in an institution were contributed to a higher number of paper publications in high impact journal. Spending and TOEFL score have a significant relationship with publication output in some institutions or countries (Man, Weinkauff, Tsang, & Sin, 2004). In regards of that finding, usually a university that has more research publications can be presume that they are one step ahead in terms of financial support and research assistance to boost more research publications.



Figure 6 Documents by Country

Figure 6 shows that United Kingdom was the most productive country analyzing about SMEs during the outbreaks with 11 publication in 2020. The second place was India with 8 papers published. Australia and China have published 5 publications respectively. Greece, Italy, and United States

were also contributed 3 papers each. Indonesia was included in the countries that were not shown in the Figure 6. In Indonesia there is 1 scientific article which discussed about digital transformation needed by SMEs to survived this pandemic (Winarsih et al., 2021).

**Journals and Publishers**

Journals and publishers need to be analyzed to conclude which journal and publisher who concerned about the disciplines. Figure 7 illustrate the top 5 journals that have been published papers in this discipline area.

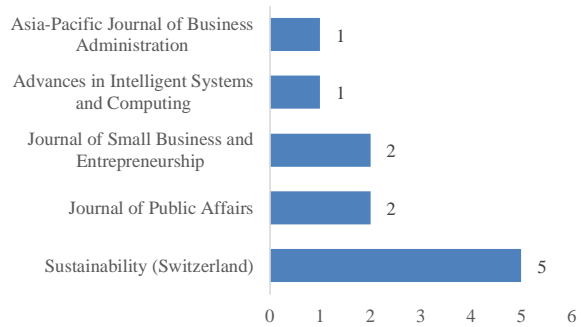


Figure 7 Top 5 Journals

In total, there was 35 different journals that published article about this topic. Figure 7 depicts that Sustainability (Switzerland) has published 5 documents. It has published more SMEs research during pandemic than any other journal. The second place was Journal of Public Affairs and Journal of Small Business and Entrepreneurship with 2 publications each. All the publisher in this area was shown in Figure 8. The first publisher was MDPI AG which has 9 publications. Following next was Elsevier Ltd with 7 documents. Springer was in the third place with 5 publications. Taylor and



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Francis also contributed in publishing 4 papers.

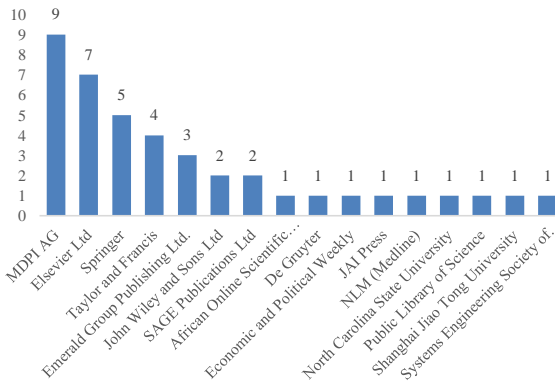


Figure 8 Document by Publishers

High rank journals has to be one of consideration for the author to publish their papers. The SJR indicator attributes different weight to citations depending on the “prestige” of the citing journal without the influence of journal self-citations (Falagas, Kouranos, Arencibia-Jorge, & Karageorgopoulos, 2008).

**Keywords**

Figure illustrate the lists of top ten most frequent keywords used by the authors in their paper publications. The result shows that the most frequent keywords used by the authors perspective in this area was ‘SMEs’. This keyword was found 11 times. The second frequent keywords was ‘COVID-19’ (8 times), followed by ‘Small and Medium-sized Enterprise’ (6 times). The other keywords were used below 5 times.

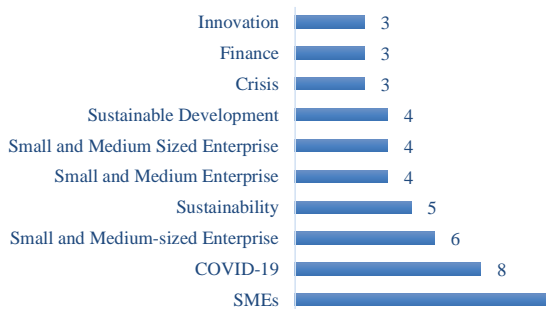


Figure Top Ten Most Frequent Keywords

**KESIMPULAN DAN SARAN**

This study analyzed the growth of paper publications within SMEs area during COVID-19 pandemic. Research publications which have correlations with SMEs were evaluated using bibliometric analysis. The result retrieved from analysis of the area of knowledge within the researcher published the paper and also the document and access type, the number of researches relating to SMEs during COVID-19 pandemic and author citations, the institution and countries where authors have published the research, the journals and publisher which authors selected to publish their documents, and the frequent keywords used by authors who have published research on SMEs in the outbreaks era. This analysis yield on a guide to those who have interest in this disciplines, providing information on which journals to consult and which authors are most dominant.

The 41 documents retrieved from Scopus database show that the disciplines area of this topic is in Business, Management and Accounting (17 documents). There are 34 documents which has Article type of documents. 25 documents are open access papers. 39 documents which was retrieve from the Scopus showing that these were published in 2020 and the other 2 documents was belongs to 2021. The highest citation author was for Eggers F with 6 citations. The highest contribution of 3 papers came from University of Cambridge at United Kingdom. United Kingdom was the most productive country analyzing about SMEs during the outbreaks with 11 publication in 2020. From 35 different journals published paper on this disciplines, Sustainability (Switzerland) has the highest publication (5 papers). The first publisher was MDPI AG which has 9 publications.

Besides the bibliometric analysis this study conclude that the most common used policy instruments across countries in response to the outbreak are wage subsidies which is applied in 96 countries, income / corporate tax deferrals (94 countries), direct lending to SMEs (87 countries), and loan guarantees (78 countries).

This study concluded that bibliometric analysis helps the author to know that research



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on SMEs during a pandemic is still on an increasing trend and has many areas for further discussion. Furthermore, this research is expected to be an additional consideration for the government and stakeholders to pay more attention to SMEs.

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