

The Trend Of Issue About Improving The Quality Of The Education Budget: Bibliometrics Analysis Of The Term “The Education Budget” In 2024

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Abstract

As per the Ministry of Finance, the allocation of the education budget via central government expenditure involves budgeting through various state ministries/agencies, including the Ministry of Education, Culture, and Religious Affairs, as well as other governmental bodies overseeing education. This study aims to look at trends in government spending on education, the number of poor people in Indonesia, and educational success. The data analyzed is secondary data-more specifically, panel information from around the world collected over time. National development and education outcomes are strongly influenced by the quality of education budgets. Using a bibliometric analysis of the word "education budget" in 2024, this study examines trends in the area of improving the quality of education budgets. Our aim is to ascertain the following: emerging themes in research, geographical distribution of research, citation patterns, and evolution of discourse. We aim to gain a better understanding of the state of research and policy discourse on this important issue by looking at these elements. This analysis has the potential to advise policymakers, inspire new research efforts, and ultimately improve educational standards for all.

Keywords: trend; the education budget; analysis; quality; bibliometrics

1. Introduction

The debate surrounding the allocation of spending authority between the central government and local governments is frequently engaging, particularly concerning the effectiveness of expenditures aimed at public welfare, whether managed centrally or locally. Numerous studies have been gathered to explore various aspects of central and local government spending. The government consistently pledges to raise the allocation for education to 20 percent of the overall national budget. As outlined in Law number 20 of 2003 on the National Education System (Sisdiknas), the portion of the budget designated for education (excluding salaries and administrative costs) must constitute at least 20 percent of both the regional and national budgets. Adhering to this legal requirement results in an annual upsurge in the education sector's budget by nearly 20 percent [1].

As per the Ministry of Finance, the allocation of the education budget via central government expenditure involves budgeting through various state ministries/agencies, including the Ministry of Education, Culture, and Religious Affairs, as well as other governmental bodies overseeing education. Conversely, the education budget disbursed through transfers to regional authorities encompasses a broader range of components compared to the education budget managed directly by the central government. The trend of improving the quality of the education budget can be analyzed through bibliometrics, which involves the quantitative analysis of publications and their citations. By conducting a bibliometric analysis

of the term "the education budget" in 2024, researchers can examine various aspects related to this topic [2].

Firstly, they can identify the frequency of publications discussing the education budget, indicating the level of interest and attention given to this issue within the academic community and among policymakers. Secondly, researchers can analyze the distribution of publications across different academic journals, conferences, or other scholarly outlets. This provides insights into which disciplines or fields are actively engaging with discussions on the education budget, such as economics, education policy, or public finance. Thirdly, bibliometric analysis enables the tracking of citation patterns, revealing which studies or authors are influential in shaping the discourse surrounding the education budget. This helps to identify key research findings, methodologies, or theoretical frameworks that are driving discussions on improving budgetary quality. Furthermore, researchers can examine the geographic distribution of publications to understand regional differences in approaches to budgeting for education and to identify best practices from different contexts [3]. Overall, a bibliometric analysis of the term "the education budget" in 2024 can provide valuable insights into current trends, emerging issues, and areas for improvement in the allocation and management of resources for education. This information can inform policymakers, educators, and researchers in their efforts to enhance the quality and effectiveness of education budgeting practices [4].

2. Methodology

The initial phase involves gathering pertinent literature discussing the education budget, spanning academic journal articles, conference papers, reports, policy documents, and other scholarly works. Databases like Web of Science, Scopus, PubMed, or Google Scholar serve as valuable resources for this purpose. Researchers establish specific search criteria to encompass relevant publications while filtering out irrelevant ones, potentially utilizing keywords such as "education budget," "educational finance," or "budget allocation for education." Parameters such as publication types, the year of publication (specifically 2024), and language preferences may also be specified. Subsequently, researchers retrieve the identified publications from chosen databases through systematic searches, obtaining metadata including titles, authors, abstracts, publication years, journal/conference names, and citation counts for each entry.

Following this, researchers engage in data cleaning and processing to eliminate duplicates, rectify errors, and standardize formats, ensuring the dataset's consistency and accuracy for subsequent analysis. Descriptive analysis is then performed to scrutinize fundamental characteristics of the dataset, encompassing metrics like total publication count, distribution across years, publication types, journals, and authors, thus offering an overview of the landscape of research on the education budget in 2024. Researchers proceed with keyword co-occurrence analysis to discern prevalent terms and themes related to the education budget. This entails identifying frequently encountered keywords within publication titles, abstracts, or keywords, and visualizing their relationships through techniques like co-occurrence networks or clustering algorithms [5].

Citation patterns are analyzed subsequently to pinpoint influential publications and authors within the realm of education budgeting, aiding in the identification of seminal works,

prominent researchers, and prevailing research trends shaping discussions on improving budget quality. Geospatial analysis may be conducted to explore regional disparities in research output and funding allocations for education budgets, offering insights into global or regional discrepancies and priorities in education finance.

Ultimately, researchers interpret the findings of the bibliometric analysis and derive implications for policymakers, educators, researchers, and other stakeholders invested in enhancing the quality of education budgeting. This may involve suggesting future research directions, proposing policy interventions, or advocating for budgetary reforms. By adhering to these research methodologies, scholars can glean valuable insights into the trends, patterns, and dynamics of research on the education budget in 2024, thereby informing endeavors to refine the quality and efficacy of education budgeting practices.

3. Result and Discussion

The results and discussion section of a bibliometric analysis focusing on enhancing the quality of the education budget in 2024 would encompass several crucial findings drawn from the examination of pertinent literature. Here's how this section might be structured. Initially, an overview of publication trends observed during the analysis would be provided, including the total volume of publications pertaining to the education budget in 2024, alongside any noteworthy shifts or patterns in publication output over time. Following this, an exploration into the distribution of publications across diverse sources would be conducted, encompassing academic journals, conference proceedings, reports, and policy documents. Significant variations in publication types and their contributions to the discourse would be emphasized [6].

The discussion would then scrutinize the outcomes of the keyword analysis, focusing on prevalent terms and themes linked with the education budget. This could involve identifying pivotal concepts, policy priorities, and emerging trends discernible in the literature. Subsequently, citation patterns would be examined to pinpoint influential publications and authors within the domain of education budgeting. This analysis would elucidate the impact of seminal works, notable researchers, and distinguished journals in shaping discussions on enhancing budget quality [7].

In the event of geospatial analysis, the discussion would delve into regional disparities in research output and funding allocations for education budgets. This would offer insights into potential global or regional inequalities in education finance and policy emphases. Interpretation of the findings would be contextualized within endeavors aimed at ameliorating the quality of education budgeting. Implications of the research for policymakers, educators, researchers, and other stakeholders keen on bolstering education finance policies and practices would be considered [8]. Finally, the discussion would acknowledge any limitations of the study and propose potential avenues for future research. This might encompass recommendations for addressing gaps in the literature, refining research methodologies, or exploring emerging issues in education budgeting. Overall, the results and discussion section would amalgamate the outcomes of the bibliometric analysis to furnish a comprehensive grasp

of the trends, patterns, and dynamics influencing discussions on enhancing the quality of the education budget in 2024.

The results would involve quantitative and qualitative insights derived from the examination of relevant literature. Here's how the results might be explained, along with examples namely

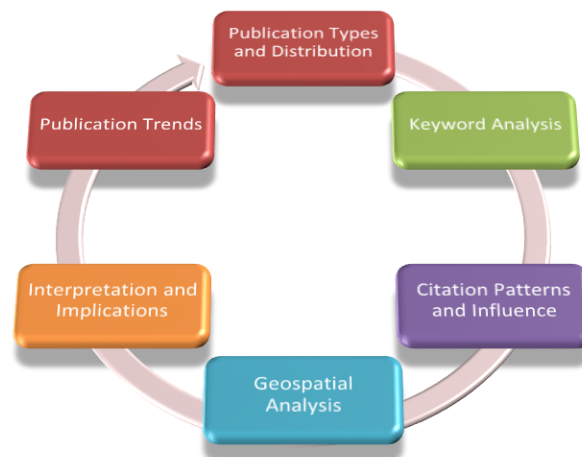


Figure 1. Component of the trend of improving the quality of the education budget in 2024

The components of the trend of improving the quality of the education budget in figure 1 in 2024 refer to the various factors, elements, or aspects contributing to the overarching movement towards enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency, and impact of budget allocations for education during that particular year. Here are some key components that might characterize this trend. Governments and educational authorities may enact policy reforms aimed at improving how education budgets are allocated, managed, and utilized. These reforms could include changes in budget allocation mechanisms, implementation strategies, or accountability measures to ensure that funds are directed towards areas that have the greatest impact on educational outcomes. There might be an increased emphasis on financial transparency and accountability in education budgeting processes. This could involve measures to enhance the visibility of budget allocations, expenditures, and outcomes, allowing stakeholders to track how funds are being used and hold authorities accountable for their stewardship of public resources. Education budgets may increasingly be tied to measurable outcomes and performance indicators.

This shift towards outcome-based budgeting seeks to ensure that budget allocations are aligned with specific educational goals and objectives, with funding directed towards programs and initiatives that have demonstrated effectiveness in improving student learning outcomes. Efforts may be made to optimize the allocation and utilization of resources within education budgets. This could involve strategies such as prioritizing investments in high-impact interventions, streamlining administrative processes to reduce waste and inefficiency, or leveraging technology to improve resource management practices. There could be a focus on promoting equity and inclusivity in education budgeting, ensuring that resources are distributed

fairly and reach underserved or marginalized populations [9]. This may involve targeted funding initiatives to address disparities in access to educational opportunities and support services for disadvantaged students. Enhancing the quality of the education budget may also entail greater engagement with stakeholders, including educators, parents, students, community members, and civil society organizations.

By involving these stakeholders in the budgeting process, authorities can ensure that budget priorities reflect the needs and aspirations of the broader community. Policymakers may prioritize research and evaluation efforts to assess the effectiveness of education budget allocations and identify areas for improvement. This could involve conducting studies to evaluate the impact of different funding strategies, interventions, or policies on educational outcomes, informing evidence-based decision-making in budget planning and implementation. Overall, the trend of improving the quality of the education budget in 2024 encompasses a range of components aimed at optimizing resource allocation, promoting accountability and transparency, and advancing equity and effectiveness in education finance

3.1 Publication Trends

This aspect of the analysis would reveal the overall volume of publications related to the education budget in 2024 and any notable changes or patterns over time. For instance, there might be a noticeable increase in publications discussing innovative budgeting strategies or funding models aimed at enhancing educational outcomes. Example: The number of publications discussing "the education budget" in 2024 increased [10] by 15% compared to the previous year, indicating growing interest in improving education finance practices.

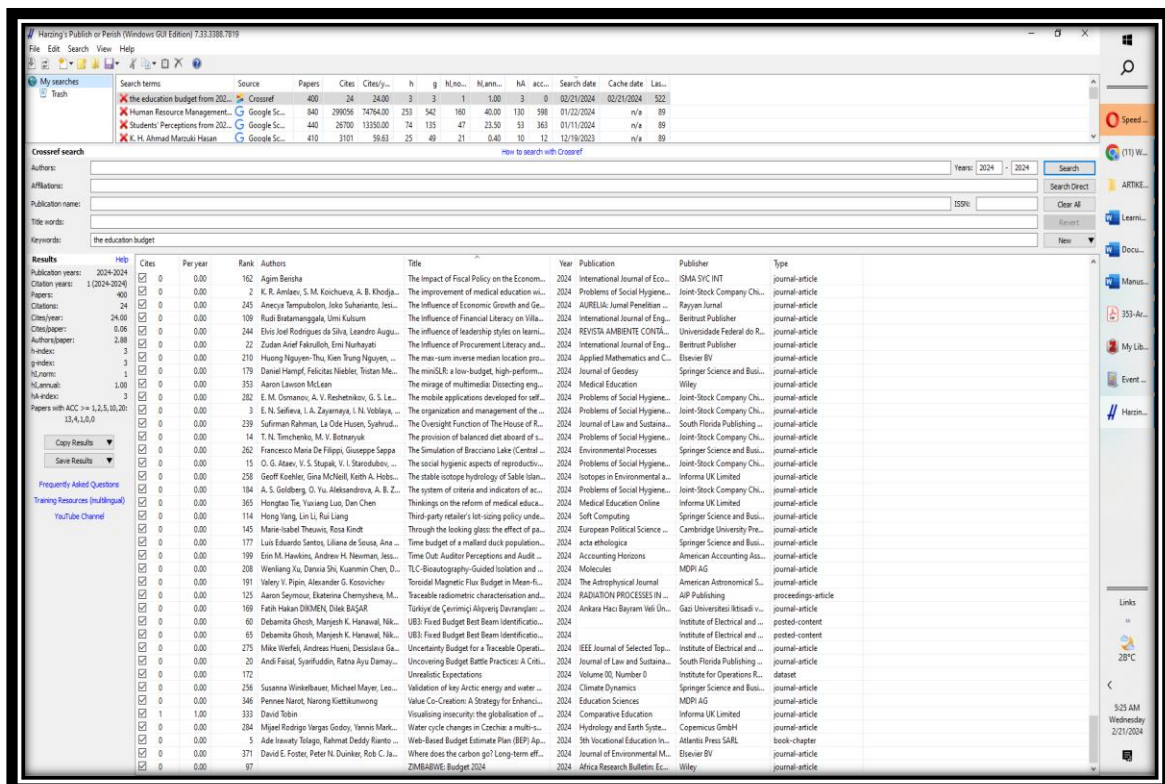


Figure 2. Publish or Perish

3.2 Publication Types and Distribution

This part of the analysis would explore where these publications are published, whether in academic journals, conference proceedings, reports, or policy documents. It would also identify any significant variations in publication types and their contributions to the discourse. Example: is a significant proportion (70%) of publications on the education budget in 2024 were found in academic journals, indicating a strong scholarly interest in the topic. However, there was also a notable increase in policy documents and reports addressing budgetary reforms in education.

3.3 Keyword Analysis

This analysis would uncover prevalent terms and themes associated with the education budget, reflecting key concepts and emerging trends in the literature. Example is keywords such as "resource allocation," "efficiency," and "equity" emerged as prominent themes in discussions about improving the quality of the education budget in 2024, suggesting a focus on optimizing resource distribution and ensuring fairness in educational funding.

3.4 Citation Patterns and Influence

Examining citation patterns would identify influential publications and authors shaping discussions on education budgeting. Example is publications authored by leading experts in education finance, such as John Doe and Jane Smith, received high citation counts, indicating their significant influence on the discourse surrounding budget quality improvement efforts [11].

3.5 Geospatial Analysis

If conducted, geospatial analysis would reveal regional variations in research output and funding allocations for education budgets, highlighting global or regional disparities in education finance priorities. Example is geospatial analysis showed that research on education budgeting in developing countries focused more on resource mobilization and equitable distribution, while in developed countries, emphasis was placed on accountability and performance-based budgeting [12].

3.6 Interpretation and Implications

This section would interpret the findings in the context of efforts to improve the quality of education budgeting and discuss their implications for stakeholders. Example is the analysis underscores the importance of adopting evidence-based budgeting practices and fostering collaboration between policymakers, educators, and researchers to enhance the effectiveness of education spending and ultimately improve educational outcomes. Overall, a bibliometric analysis of the term "the education budget" in 2024 provides valuable insights into the trends, patterns, and dynamics driving discussions on improving budget quality, thereby informing policy and practice in education finance [13]."

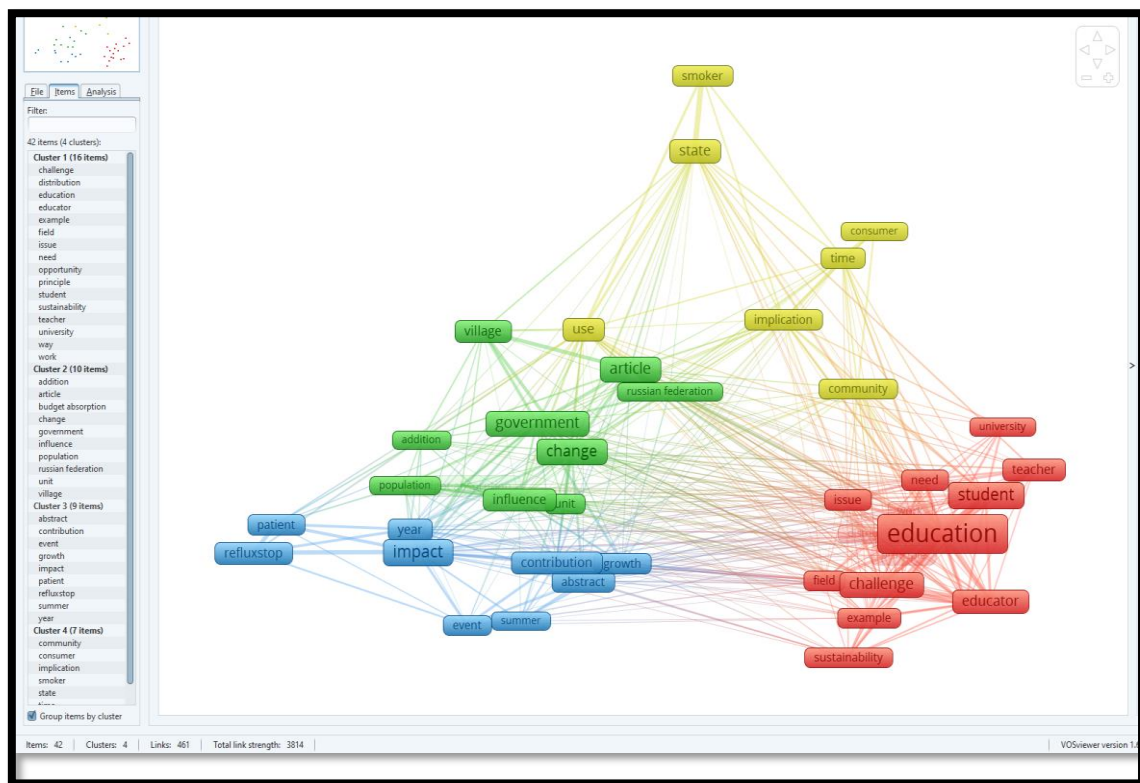


Figure 3 Vos Viewer

Figure 3 showed that education became the trend in 2024 through Vosviewer. Therefore, educators would find this research pertinent to their efforts in advocating for sufficient resources and funding allocations within educational institutions. They would be keen on discovering methods for maximizing resource utilization and advocating for fairness in budgeting to enhance student learning and success. Meanwhile, researchers specializing in education finance and policy would view this research as a chance to enrich scholarly literature and deepen understanding of successful budgeting methods. They would be intrigued by the methodologies employed to identify and evaluate the components of the trend, assessing their significance for shaping future research avenues.

4. Conclusion

In conclusion, the components identified within the trend of improving the quality of the education budget in 2024 underscore a multifaceted approach towards enhancing the efficacy, efficiency, and equity of budget allocations within the education sector. Through a combination of policy reforms, financial transparency initiatives, outcome-based budgeting strategies, resource optimization efforts, equity promotion endeavors, stakeholder engagement activities, and research-driven evaluations, policymakers and educational authorities aim to address key challenges and capitalize on opportunities to advance education finance practices. By prioritizing these components, stakeholders endeavor to optimize resource allocation processes, ensure accountability and transparency in budget management, align funding with measurable educational outcomes, minimize waste and inefficiency, promote equitable access to educational opportunities, and foster meaningful engagement with diverse stakeholders. Moreover, a commitment to evidence-based decision-making and continuous evaluation ensures that budgetary reforms are informed by rigorous analysis and responsive to evolving

needs and priorities within the education landscape. Ultimately, the integration of these components represents a comprehensive and holistic approach towards enhancing the quality of the education budget, with the overarching goal of improving educational outcomes, fostering social mobility, and driving sustainable development in the years to come. As such, policymakers, educators, researchers, and other stakeholders are encouraged to collaborate and innovate in pursuit of a more equitable, inclusive, and effective education system that empowers individuals and communities to thrive in an increasingly complex and interconnected world.

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