

Mapping Indonesian Business Law Research After The Job Creation Law: A Bibliometric Analysis

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Abstract

This study maps and analyzes the development of Indonesian business law research following the enactment of Law Number 11 of 2020 on Job Creation, which significantly reshaped the national regulatory landscape and generated extensive academic debate. Despite growing scholarly attention, there remains limited empirical evidence systematically examining thematic trends, influential publications, and emerging research directions in this field. Using a bibliometric approach, this study analyzes 187 Scopus-indexed publications published between 2021 and mid-2024. Bibliometric indicators, including citation analysis, keyword co-occurrence, and network visualization, were examined using VOSviewer to identify dominant themes, leading journals, and research clusters. The findings reveal that research has grown steadily, with fintech regulation, micro and small enterprise governance, halal business, and banking law emerging as dominant themes. The International Journal of Law and Management was identified as the most influential publication outlet. The analysis also highlights emerging scholarly attention to Perseroan Perorangan as a new legal entity introduced by the Job Creation Law, while areas such as consumer protection and insolvency remain underexplored. This study contributes to the literature by providing the first comprehensive bibliometric mapping of Indonesian business law research in the post-Job Creation Law era. The findings offer valuable insights for scholars, policymakers, and regulators in understanding research trajectories, identifying gaps, and supporting evidence-based legal development to enhance regulatory effectiveness and sustainable business governance in Indonesia.

Keywords: *Bibliometric Analysis; Business Law; Job Creation Law; Research Trends*

1. INTRODUCTION

Business law plays a crucial role in shaping ethical business practices and supporting economic development in Indonesia. It regulates rights and obligations, ensures fair competition, and prohibits harmful business practices. As a developing country, Indonesia needs to continuously improve various aspects of its economy by adopting practices implemented in developed countries, even when such efforts require adjustments to the national economic system. The implementation of business law is influenced by factors such as national development priorities, business ethics, and legal awareness.¹ Suastama stated that the influence of the global economy has led recent national economic trends to be increasingly based on capitalist and neoliberal

¹ Rustandi and RR Amanna Dzirkillah Lazuardini LAH, "Implikasi Hukum Bisnis Terhadap Praktik Etika Bisnis Di Indonesia," *JBK: Jurnal Bisnis Dan Kewirausahaan* 19, no. 02 (2023): 59–68; Hasiholan Sihalo et al., "Analysis of Challenges and Opportunities for the Development of Economic Globalization in Business Law in Indonesia Keywords : Challenges Analisis Tantangan Dan Peluang Perkembangan Globalisasi Ekonomi Dalam Hukum Bisnis Di Indonesia" 2, no. 11 (2023): 1751–64. <https://doi.org/10.25078/vyavaharaduta.v19i1.3170>.

thinking.² This condition has resulted in laws that favor foreign investment and privatization, particularly in sectors such as agriculture and mining.³

The Indonesian government has sought to establish laws and regulations to ensure smooth, orderly, and secure business operations through legislation governing cooperatives, limited liability companies, and capital markets. These legal frameworks serve as guidance for business actors and contribute to consistency in business activities within Indonesian society and the state.⁴ These governmental efforts are manifested in the Job Creation Law (JCL), ratified on 5th October 2020 and widely known as the Omnibus Law.

Officially titled “Law Number 11 of 2020 on Job Creation,” the JCL was enacted to streamline regulations and improve the ease of doing business in Indonesia. The law aims to promote investment and economic growth by simplifying business licensing processes.⁵ However, it has faced criticism for potentially compromising environmental sustainability and workers’ rights. Hadi et al. argued that exempting businesses from *Environmental Impact Assessments* may lead to environmental degradation.⁶

The JCL is one of the legal products that has received widespread rejection through public demonstrations.⁷ Although its implementation is expected to increase investment and job opportunities, thereby contributing to national income and prosperity, Hamid notes that the JCL neglects labor rights and lacks optimal community involvement in its drafting process.⁸ Concerns have also been raised regarding its impact on workers’ bargaining power and environmental protection.⁹ The controversial nature of the JCL has generated conflicts between the government and various stakeholders, underscoring the need for a balanced approach that considers both economic growth and social welfare.¹⁰ These controversies have also given rise to a growing

² Ida Bagus Radendra Suastama, “Urgensi Hukum Bisnis Indonesia Yang Berbasis Nilai-Nilai Sosial Budaya,” *Forum Manajemen* 19, no. 1 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.61938/fm.v19i1.419>.

³ Ahmad Shodik and Miftahuudin, “Liberalism and Newliberalism : Liberalism in Indonesia 1999- 2013,” *Budapest International Research in Linguistics and Education-Journal* 4, no. 2 (2020): 865–71. <https://doi.org/10.33258/birle.v4i2.1880>.

⁴ Yoram Odang Laleat, “Tinjauan Yuridis Terhadap Kontribusi Hukum Bisnis Di Indonesia,” *JLAS : Jurnal of Law and Administrative Science* 1, no. 1 (2023), <https://doi.org/10.33478/jlas.v1i1.4>.

⁵ Sudharto P Hadi, Rizkiana Sidqiyatul Hamdani, and Ali Roziqin, “A Sustainability Review On The Indonesian Job Creation Law,” *Heliyon* 9, no. 2 (2023): 1–7, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2023.e13431>.

⁶ Hadi, Hamdani, and Roziqin.

⁷ Ayu Kholifah, “Pembenahan Muatan Kebijakan Pembangunan Hukum Nasional Melalui Policy Screening Tool Terhadap Rancangan Undang-Undang,” *Jurnal Legislasi Indonesia* 19, no. 2 (2022): 148–64. <https://doi.org/10.54629/jli.v19i2>.

⁸ Duhita Driyah Suprapti, Faridhotun Ridho, and Yudha Kusuma, “Omnibus Law On Job Creation As A Means To Increase Investment Based On The Concept Of Welfare State,” *International Journal of Business, Economics and Law* 23, no. 1 (2020): 137–43; Adnan Hamid, “Research In Business & Social Science A Critical Study Of The Job Creation Law No . 11 Of 2020 And Its Implications For Labor In Indonesia,” *International Journal Of Research In Business And Social Science* 10, no. 5 (2021): 195–206.

⁹ Hadi, Hamdani, and Roziqin, “A Sustainability Review On The Indonesian Job Creation Law”; Hamid, “Research In Business & Social Science A Critical Study Of The Job Creation Law No . 11 Of 2020 And Its Implications For Labor In Indonesia.”

¹⁰ Suprapti, Ridho, and Kusuma, “Omnibus Law On Job Creation As A Means To Increase Investment Based On The Concept Of Welfare State.”

number of academic scholarship that critically examines the JCL from multiple legal perspectives.

The academic discourse that emerged after the JCL was generally expressed in the research of Anjar Kususiyanah et al., who stated that there has been a growing global scholarly interest in the Omnibus Law, marked by a significant surge in publications after 2020 and strong participation from international researchers. The findings show that 40.6% of the analyzed articles expressed support for the JCL, 37.5% adopted a critical position, and 21.9% remained neutral.¹¹ While the findings demonstrate the intensity and polarization of scholarly responses to the JCL, they also reveal a critical limitation in the existing literature.

The relationship between the JCL and the evolving contours of Indonesian business law remains under-theorized and empirically underexplored from the aspect of JCL's position in contemporary business law literature. In fact, the main objective of the JCL is to create a legal environment that supports increased economic competitiveness. There is a notable absence of research that systematically maps the intellectual landscape, thematic trends, institutional actors, and the evolution of Indonesian business law research in relation to the JCL using a bibliometric approach. This gap is particularly significant for international audiences, as it limits a comprehensive understanding of how Indonesian business law research is positioned, developing, and contributing within the broader global discourse on regulatory reform and economic competitiveness. Whereas the JCL represents a significant shift in Indonesia's regulatory landscape, encompassing both advantages and disadvantages, including potential economic benefits, improved ease of doing business, labor rights issues, changes in the corporate law paradigm, and environmental risks.

Legal research plays an essential role in overseeing development and facilitating the transition from traditional to modern societies through economic progress.¹² Comparative legal research contributes significantly to the development of legal systems by informing legal education, scholarship, legal practice, the judiciary, and the legislature.¹³ The field of Law and Development (L&D) examines these interactions through various approaches, including mainstream, post-modern, and alternative perspectives, which are increasingly aligned with the multidimensional agenda of the Sustainable Development Goals.¹⁴ Furthermore, open access to

¹¹ Anjar Kususiyanah et al., "Trends and Landscape of Omnibus Law Research: A Bibliometric Analysis," *Volkgeist: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum Dan Konstitusi* VII, no. 40 (2024): 219–43, <https://doi.org/10.24090/volkgeist.v7i2.9633>.

¹² Mustamin, "Analysis of the Role of Law in Economic Development," *Journal Social Society* 2, no. 1 (2022): 43–54, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.54065/jss.2.1.2022.239>.

¹³ Zahidul Islam and Moin Uddin, "The Important Role Of Comparative Legal Research," *Journal of Asian and African Social Science and Humanities* 9, no. 3 (2023): 31–43, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.55327/jaash.v9i3.316>.

¹⁴ Lizarazo Rodriguez, "Approaches to Law and Development," in *Encyclopedia of Law and Development* (Massachusetts: Edward Elgar Publishing, 2021).

legal information is vital for strengthening the rule of law and consolidating national legal institutions in developing countries.

The internet and related technologies have transformed the provision of low-cost, high-quality access to legal documentation, creating favorable conditions for the wider circulation of legal knowledge.¹⁵ Legal research trends have evolved substantially over recent decades. Bibliometric analysis indicates a 7% annual growth in legal research outputs from 1991 to 2020, with a multidisciplinary approach to legal ethics emerging as a complex phenomenon that extends beyond conventional ethical codes.¹⁶

Legal professionals need to understand legal research trends to remain competitive and effective in practice. Legal research skills are essential for analyzing legal problems, reviewing subject matter, and utilizing primary and secondary sources.¹⁷ Bibliometric analysis has emerged as a valuable tool for mapping research trends and identifying gaps in the scientific literature, as it provides insights into the past, present, and future of scientific output through various indicators.¹⁸ Recent studies have applied bibliometric techniques to various legal domains, including criminal law,¹⁹ administrative law,²⁰ consumer law,²¹ and other fields of legal research. The utility of bibliometric analysis lies in its ability to reveal publication trends, identify leading authors and journals, and uncover research hotspots. By employing software tools such as VOSviewer, researchers can conduct comprehensive analyses of co-authorship networks, keyword co-occurrences, and citation patterns.²²

Accordingly, this study aims to systematically map and analyze the landscape of Indonesian business law research in the post–Job Creation Law era using a Scopus-based bibliometric approach. Specifically, it seeks to identify publication trends over time, reveal dominant thematic clusters and emerging research topics, map institutional and author collaboration networks, and analyze citation patterns within the literature. By employing bibliometric techniques and visualization tools such as VOSviewer, this study provides a structured and data-driven overview

¹⁵ Daniel Poulin, “Open Access to Law in Developing Countries,” *First Monday* 9, no. 12 (2004), <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.5210/fm.v9i12.1193>.

¹⁶ Lijana Valanciene and Dovile Valanciene, “Trends In Legal Ethics Research: A Bibliometric Analysis,” *Legal Ethics* 25, no. 1 (2022): 109–33, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1080/1460728x.2023.2208967>.

¹⁷ Julian Webb et al., *Lawyer’s Skill* (Oxford University Press, 2019).

¹⁸ D. Tunger and C. Plott, “Bibliometric Analysis as Part of a Trend Recognition System in Science,” *International Journal of Information Science and Management (IJISM)* 3, no. 2 (2005), https://ijism.isc.ac/article_698071.html.

¹⁹ Hudjolly, Ujang Badru Jaman, and Yana Priyana, “Perkembangan Penelitian Hukum Pidana: Menyingkap Pola Dan Dampaknya Dalam Sistem Peradilan (Criminal Law),” *Jurnal Hukum Dan HAM Wara Sains* 02, no. 07 (2023): 544–55, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.58812/jhhws.v2i07.546>.

²⁰ Ardiansyah et al., “Bibliometric Analysis and Visualization of State Administrative Law in Scopus Database from 2017–2021,” *Cogent Social Science* 10, no. 1 (2024), <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2024.2310935>.

²¹ Loso Judijanto, “Bibliometric Study on Consumer Protection Law in the Global Business Context,” *The Easta Journal Law and Human Rights (ESLHR)* 2, no. 02 (2024): 59–67, <https://doi.org/10.58812/eslhr.v2i02>.

²² Marlissa Omar and Dayana Farzecha, “A Bibliometric Review: Research on Assistive Technology for Special Needs,” *International Journal of Academic Research in Progressive Education and Development* 11, no. 4 (2022), <https://doi.org/10.6007/IJARPEd/v11-i4/15683>.

of the evolution of business law research trends in Indonesia, thereby clarifying its position within the global research landscape and offering directions for future legal research.

2. METHOD

This study analyzed research documents on business law published in Scopus, a prominent scientific database with extensive coverage across various fields.²³ It indexes a wide range of research literature, including journals, conference proceedings, and books, with stringent content selection policies that ensure high-quality content.²⁴ The bibliometric techniques employed in this study enabled the analysis of the performance of articles, authors, institutions, and journals based on citation metrics, as well as the exploration of keyword trends and the clustering of research gaps.²⁵ Bibliometric analysis constitutes a rigorous methodological tool that supports both senior and emerging researchers in conducting retrospective assessments of broad and multifaceted areas of business literature.²⁶

The study also employed the VOSviewer mapping technique, which proved useful for displaying analytical data and facilitating the identification of research themes.²⁷ It was applied to conduct a bibliometric analysis, generating new avenues of inquiry and informing subsequent formal research approaches. VOSviewer enables the visualization of network maps that illustrate patterns of researcher collaboration and prevailing thematic structures. The analysis incorporates co-citation analysis, bibliographic coupling, and keyword co-occurrence to reveal linkages among publications, institutions, and research topics.²⁸ Through this approach, major trends in business law research can be systematically examined, and shifting themes can be identified. A key methodological limitation of this study lies in its dependence on the Scopus database, which may result in incomplete coverage of the existing literature. Consequently, the findings should be interpreted with caution, as they may not fully represent research outputs published in non-Scopus-indexed journals or regional publications.

²³ Aris Yaman et al., "Tinjauan Pustaka Sistematis Pada Basis Data Pustaka Digital : Tren Riset , Metodologi , Dan Coverage Fields," *BACA: Jurnal Dokumentasi Dan Informasi* 40, no. 1 (2019): 1–20, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.14203/j.baca.v40i1.481>.

²⁴ Michiel Schotten et al., "A Brief History of Scopus: The World's Largest Abstract and Citation Database of Scientific Literature," in *Research Analytics*, 1st ed. (Boca Raton, Fla.: Auerbach Publications, 2017), 31–58, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1201/9781315155890-3>.

²⁵ Otávio José de Oliveira et al., "Bibliometric Method for Mapping the State-of-the-Art and Identifying Research Gaps and Trends in Literature: An Essential Instrument to Support the Development of Scientific Projects," in *Scientometrics Recent Advances* (London: IntechOpen, 2019), <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.5772/intechopen.85856>.

²⁶ Naveen Donthu et al., "How to Conduct a Bibliometric Analysis: An Overview and Guidelines," *Journal of Business Research* 133, no. April (2021): 285–96, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2021.04.070>.

²⁷ Martin Roestamy, Abraham Yazdi Martin, and Radif Khotamir Rusli, "The Philosophy of Pancasila as The Grand Theory of Legal Research Based on Bibliometric Analysis," *Indonesian Journal of Social Research (IJSR)* 4, no. 3 (2022): 187–95, <https://doi.org/10.30997/ijrs.v4i3.247>.

²⁸ Sunny Agung Kurniawan et al., "Bibliometric Analysis of The Development of Forensic Audit Research Based on VOS-Viewer," *Golden Ratio of Finance Management* 5, no. 1 (2025): 145–54.

Research keywords for academic publications were determined from the Scopus database using the keyword phrase “business law in Indonesia,” covering publications from 2021 to the end of July or mid-2024. This period was selected because it followed the ratification of the JCL. After relevant documents were selected and data consistency was ensured, 187 publications discussing Indonesian business law since 2021 were identified. The prepared data file was then imported into VOSviewer, and the results generated from the research mapping were interpreted. The software’s capabilities extended beyond traditional bibliometric analysis, allowing for the processing and visualization of network data from diverse sources.²⁹ After all processes were completed, the results summarized key insights and suggested areas of business law for future research based on the analysis

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research outputs on business law indexed in Scopus from 2021 onward reflect the evolving landscape of legal scholarship following the enactment of the Omnibus Law as a new regulatory framework in Indonesia. Existing studies have examined how businesses adapt to the new regulatory environment and the role of law in facilitating national economic development. Ansari emphasized that the legal system must balance predictability, stability, and fairness to effectively support economic development.³⁰ This section provides an overview of the distribution of business law research documents indexed in Scopus. The data represent the number of documents across different publication categories from 2021 to mid-2024, including articles, book chapters, conference papers, and reviews.

Table 1. Business Law Research Document Indexed in Scopus

<i>Year</i>	Article	Book	Book Chapter	Conference Paper	Review	Grand Total
<i>2021</i>	40		2	11	2	55
<i>2022</i>	42	2	1	5		50
<i>2023</i>	44		2	4	1	51
<i>Mid-2024</i>	28			1	2	31
<i>Total</i>	154	2	5	21	5	187

Source. Output Publish or Perish, 2024

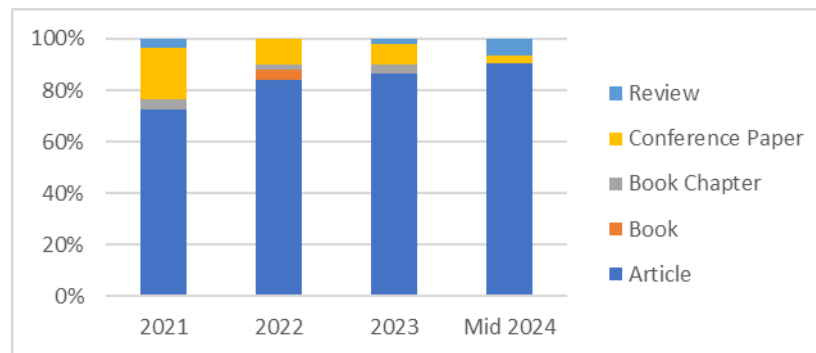
²⁹ Umar Ali Bukar et al., “A Method for Analyzing Text Using VOSviewer,” *MethodsX* 11, no. August (2023): 102339, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.mex.2023.102339>.

³⁰ Teuku Syahrul Ansari, “State, BUMN (State Owned Enterprises - SOEs) and Rule of Law in Economic Development: A Theoretical Approach,” *Britain International of Humanities and Social Sciences (BioHS) Journal* 1, no. 2 (2019): 20–29, <https://doi.org/http://doi.org/10.33258/biohs.v1i2.32>.

Based on Table 1, in 2021, there were 55 publications, consisting of 40 articles, 2 book chapters, 11 conference papers, and 2 reviews. In 2022, the total number of publications decreased slightly to 50, comprising 42 articles, 2 books, 1 book chapter, and 5 conference papers. Publication output increased marginally in 2023 to 51 documents, comprising 44 articles, 2 book chapters, 4 conference papers, and 1 review. As of mid-2024, 31 publications had been recorded, including 28 articles, 1 conference paper, and 2 reviews. Overall, from 2021 to mid-2024, the total academic output on business law amounted to 187 publications, consisting of 154 articles, 2 books, 5 book chapters, 21 conference papers, and 5 reviews.

The data indicate a consistent emphasis on article publications, with a notable peak in 2021 and relatively stable performance in subsequent years. Conference papers and reviews show a minor yet consistent contribution, while books and book chapters remain the least frequent forms of publication. Alfitri³¹ and Mulyani³² are the only researchers who have authored Scopus-indexed books in the field of business law over the past three years. To illustrate the percentage differences more clearly, the comparison of publication types is presented in the following chart.

Chart 1. Comparison of Publication Types in Business Law Research



Source. Analysis from Data Collection, 2024

The chart shows that articles constituted the majority of publications in 2021, accounting for nearly 80% of the total output. In 2022, a slight increase in the diversity of document types was observed. Although articles remained the dominant publication type, the proportion of conference papers increased noticeably. Reviews continued to maintain a steady presence, alongside the emergence of book chapters and books. In 2023, the dominance of articles persisted, with a distribution pattern similar to that of 2022, although the proportions of conference papers and reviews experienced a slight decline. The year 2021, which recorded the highest number of publications, followed the enactment of the Job Creation Law in the previous

³¹ Alfitri, *Islamic Law and Society in Indonesia: Corporate Zakat Norms and Practices in Islamic Banks* (Taylor and Francis, 2022), <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003183112>.

³² Lilis Mulyani, *Traditional Communities in Indonesia: Law, Identity, and Recognition*, 1st ed. (Routledge, 2022), <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003311478>.

year and coincided with the global COVID-19 pandemic. Chacón-Labela et al. found that the pandemic created both challenges and opportunities to strengthen collaboration and reinvent scientific practices.³³ Consequently, the shift toward online work facilitated the dissemination of research outputs. Prior studies have noted that large-scale regulatory reforms tend to reshape research priorities by encouraging cross-sectoral and interdisciplinary inquiry. The effect of regulation on scientific research within a given domain provides a renewed understanding of the demand-pull research model, where heightened regulatory activity creates demand-led research.³⁴ In line with post-2020 studies on legal reform and knowledge production, shifts in publication patterns following major regulatory changes reflect substantive transformations in research orientation rather than temporary statistical fluctuation.

3.1 The Most Cited Articles and Journals

The enactment of the JCL in 2020 has spurred a significant transition in the landscape of business law research in Indonesia. This section examines the most cited articles and journals that have emerged following this pivotal legislation. The most cited works primarily analyze the law's impact on Indonesia's legal framework, its alignment with international standards, and the practical challenges associated with its implementation. In countries that adopt a common law system, such as Canada, legal articles are widely cited not only as scholarly works but also in judicial decisions.³⁵ However, as Indonesia adheres to a civil law system, legal articles are more commonly referenced in academic texts and draft legislation. Rather than being directly quoted in judicial decisions, such works serve as legal sources that inform the formulation of draft laws.

The compilation of the most cited articles and journals presented below provides valuable insights into how the JCL has reshaped business law research in Indonesia. It reflects ongoing scholarly discourse on legal reform, the balance between economic growth and regulatory safeguards, and the broader implications for Indonesia's position in the global economy. By highlighting these influential works, this section underscores the importance of continued research and debate in navigating the complexities introduced by the JCL. The most cited articles related to business law research in Indonesia are presented in the following table.

³³ Julia Chacón-Labela et al., "From A Crisis To An Opportunity: Eight Insights For Doing Science In The COVID-19 Era And Beyond," *Ecology and Evolution* 11, no. 8 (2020), <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1002/ece3.7026>.

³⁴ Sujit Bhattacharya, Sandhiya Laksmanan, and Lata Kashyap, "Influence of Regulation on Research and Technology Maturation: A Bibliometric Investigation of Research in Aftertreatment Technology," in *20th International Conference On Scientometrics & Informetrics*, 2025, 985–1011, https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.51408/issi2025_003.

³⁵ Yan Campagnolo and Camille Andrzejewski, "The Most-Cited Law Review Articles of All Time by the Supreme Court of Canada," *Alberta Law Review* 60, no. 1 (2022): 129–68, <https://doi.org/10.29173/alr2713>.

Table 2. The Most Cited Business Law Articles from Scopus Per Year

<i>Year</i>	<i>Articles</i>	<i>Cites</i>
2021	Urgency of Financial Technology (Fintech) Laws in Indonesia ³⁶	37
2022	Prospects and Challenges of Islamic Fintech in Indonesia: A Legal Viewpoint ³⁷	30
2023	Indonesia's Omnibus Law on Job Creation: Legal Strengthening Digitalization Of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises ³⁸	7
2024	The Legal Politics Of Outsourcing And Its Implications for The Protection of Workers In Indonesia ³⁹	2

Source. Output Publish or Perish, 2024

Table 2 indicates that recent research trends in Indonesian business law, as reflected in the most cited articles, highlight several critical areas requiring improvement. In general, articles accepted by reputable journals tend to undergo lengthy peer-review processes, with the publication stage constituting the longest phase. In many cases, 12–18 months or more are required, particularly when multiple rounds of revision are involved or when manuscripts are resubmitted to different journals following rejection. Consequently, articles published two years after the enactment of the Job Creation Law continue to discuss business law issues that existed before 2021, such as those related to financial technology.

The rapid growth of financial technology in Indonesia has generated both opportunities and challenges. The sector has expanded significantly by offering services such as digital payments, peer-to-peer lending, and crowdfunding.⁴⁰ Kharisma authored the most cited article identifying deficiencies in fintech regulation and proposing measures to strengthen consumer protection and support digital economy growth.⁴¹ In the following year, Muryanto argued that inadequate

³⁶ D.B. Kharisma, "Urgency Of Financial Technology (Fintech) Laws In Indonesia," *International Journal of Law and Management* 63, no. 3 (2021), <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJLMA-08-2020-0233>.

³⁷ Y.T. Muryanto, D.B. Kharisma, and A.S. Ciptorukmi Nugraheni, "Prospects And Challenges Of Islamic Fintech In Indonesia: A Legal Viewpoint," *International Journal of Law and Management* 64, no. 2 (2022): 239–52, <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJLMA-07-2021-0162>.

³⁸ A.K. Jaelani, R.D. Luthviati, and R Octavia, "Indonesia's Omnibus Law On Job Creation: Legal Strengthening Digitalization Of Micro, Small And Medium Enterprises," *Relacoes Internacionais No Mundo Atual* 3, no. 41 (2023): 209–27, <https://doi.org/10.21902/Revrima.v3i41.5833>.

³⁹ S. Kunarti, N.P. Hidayah, and M.B. Hariyanto, Ulum, "The Legal Politics of Outsourcing and Its Implication for the Protection of Workers in Indonesia," *Sriwijaya Law Review* 8, no. 1 (2024), <https://doi.org/10.28946/slrev.Vol8.Iss1.2750.pp1-19>.

⁴⁰ Muhammad Anshari, Mohammad Almunawar Nabil, and Masairol Masri, *An Overview of Financial Technology in Indonesia* (IGI Global Scientific Publishing, 2020), <https://doi.org/10.4018/978-1-5225-9183-2.ch012>.

⁴¹ Kharisma, "Urgency Of Financial Technology (Fintech) Laws In Indonesia."

regulatory frameworks and the prevalence of unlicensed fintech companies have contributed to the limited market size of Islamic fintech in Indonesia.⁴²

Articles addressing the Job Creation Law that achieved the highest citation levels emerged in the third year following its enactment. Jaelani examined how cultural barriers, limited digital literacy, and fraud risks impede the digitalization of micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises, a situation further aggravated by complex regulations and unclear implementation of the Omnibus Law on Job Creation Law.⁴³ Meanwhile, Kunarti analyzed the evolution of outsourcing regulations, highlighting shifts in legal politics over time.⁴⁴ Collectively, these studies emphasize the need for regulatory improvement, stronger consumer protection, and clearer legal frameworks to support Indonesia's business environment and digital economy.

Beyond identifying the most cited works, the dominance shown in Table 2 also has implications for legal research in Indonesian business law. It suggests that academic attention tends to concentrate on certain laws that are considered highly authoritative, shaping which legal issues receive greater visibility and influence. This concentration reflects how legal interpretation and research impact are guided not only by scholarly quality but also by the normative weight of specific regulations. Consequently, some legal perspectives become more prominent, while others remain less explored. When legal research seeks to uncover a coherent legal truth. Such truth provides the basis for resolving legal problems.⁴⁵ Thus, these findings should be understood not merely as a ranking of influential articles but as an indication of how legal authority and academic focus interact in shaping business law research in Indonesia.

Table 3. The Most Cited Reference Journals in the Scope of Business Law

<i>Journals</i>	Cited
<i>International Journal of Law and Management</i>	67
<i>Journal of Human Rights, Culture and Legal System</i>	38
<i>Bestuur</i>	31
<i>Land Use Policy</i>	20

Source. Output Publish or Perish, 2024

⁴² Muryanto, Kharisma, and Ciptorukmi Nugraheni, "Prospects And Challenges Of Islamic Fintech In Indonesia: A Legal Viewpoint."

⁴³ Jaelani, Luthviati, and Octavia, "Indonesia's Omnibus Law On Job Creation: Legal Strengthening Digitalization Of Micro, Small And Medium Enterprises."

⁴⁴ Kunarti, Hidayah, and Hariyanto, Ulum, "The Legal Politics of Outsourcing and Its Implication for the Protection of Workers in Indonesia."

⁴⁵ Peter Mahmudz Marzuki, "The Essence of Legal Research Is to Resolve Legal Problems," *Yuridika* 37, no. 1 (2022): 37–58, <https://doi.org/10.20473/ydk.v37i1.34597>.

In addition to the most cited articles, the most cited journals are also presented. Identifying highly cited journals in the field of law is important for researchers, academics, and practitioners, as it enables them to recognize influential publication outlets that can enhance the visibility and impact of future research.

Table 3 presents a quantitative overview of the most frequently cited journals in business law research. The International Journal of Law and Management emerges as the most influential journal, with 67 citations, reflecting its substantial contribution to scholarly discourse and its pivotal role in shaping contemporary business law practices. This is followed by the Journal of Human Rights, Culture and Legal System, which received 38 citations, indicating its interdisciplinary focus that intersects business law with human rights and cultural considerations. *Bestuur*, with 31 citations, demonstrates its relevance to governance-related legal issues within the business context. *Land Use Policy*, cited 20 times, highlights the increasing importance of legal frameworks governing land use in business operations. Collectively, these citation patterns illustrate the diversity of research interests within business law and underscore the dynamic interaction between legal studies and broader societal and managerial dimensions.

3.2 Clustering Findings in Indonesian Business Law

In the context of international business research, scholars have emphasized the importance of focusing on new or underdeveloped domains characterized by high salience, urgency, and actionability, as well as contributing to evolving theoretical discussions within established fields.⁴⁶ Identifying potential areas for future research in business law is essential to maintaining the relevance and effectiveness of legal frameworks within an increasingly complex commercial environment. Legal technologies are exerting a growing influence on the legal profession by automating tasks and enhancing efficiency, while simultaneously requiring legal practitioners to adapt and acquire new competencies.⁴⁷ By anticipating emerging issues and unexplored domains, legal scholars and practitioners can proactively address potential legal gaps, thereby mitigating unforeseen legal challenges and supporting the orderly conduct of business activities.

The development of jurisprudence is closely associated with legal research methodologies and the evolution of legal systems.⁴⁸ It responds to emerging business models, cross-border transactions, and the growing complexity of corporate governance. The results of the clustering analysis of Scopus-indexed research publications related to Indonesian business law from 2021 to mid-2024 are presented below.

⁴⁶ Birgitte Grøgaard, Michael A Sartor, and Linda Rademaker, "What Merits Greater Scholarly Attention In International Business?," *Journal of International Business Studies* 53, no. 7 (2022): 1508–18, <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41267-022-00539-1>.

⁴⁷ Fernando Antonio Ramos Zaga, "Legal Technology: A Comprehensive Analysis Of Their Impact On Legal Industry And Enhancing Entrepreneurial Opportunities," *Derecho Global. Estudios Sobre Derecho Y Justicia* 9, no. 25 (2023), <https://doi.org/10.32870/dgedj.v9i25.701>.

⁴⁸ Laurensius Arliman S, "Peranan Metodologi Penelitian Hukum Di Dalam Perkembangan Ilmu Hukum Di Indonesia," *Sumatera Law Review* 1, no. 1 (2018): 112–32, <https://doi.org/10.22216/soumlaw.v1i1.3346>.

Graphic 2. Research Cluster Related to Business Law



Source. Analysis from Scopus Database, 2024

The chart illustrates a funnel-shaped distribution of research clusters across various legal and business domains, indicating the concentration and dispersion of scholarly activity within these fields. At the widest section of the funnel, which represents the most extensively researched areas, “Small Business,” “Halal Business,” and “Banking Law” emerge as dominant clusters, reflecting a high level of academic interest and research output. As the funnel narrows, clusters such as “Labor Law,” “Trade Law,” and “Philanthropy Law” demonstrate moderate research activity, suggesting a balanced yet less intensive focus compared to the most prominent clusters.

At the lower end of the funnel, “Insolvency” and “Consumer Protection” appear as the least researched clusters, indicating that these areas may represent emerging fields or remain relatively underexplored in current academic discourse. The limited prominence of “Sharia Business Law” as a research cluster is attributed to the thematic fragmentation of Islamic law studies, which tend to focus on specific sectors such as Islamic banking, halal industries, or Islamic finance, rather than framing them under a unified business law perspective.⁴⁹ Overall, the funnel-shaped visualization highlights disparities in research intensity across legal and business topics, thereby pointing to gaps in the literature and potential directions for future investigation. Qiang and Conrad introduced an issue-based recommendation system using cluster association and labeling to support comprehensive content recommendations.⁵⁰ Ultimately, the urgency of identifying and pursuing future research in business law lies in the need to maintain the integrity, adaptability,

⁴⁹ Loso Judijanto, “Bibliometric Mapping of Islamic Law Research: Global Perspectives and Scholarly Networks (2000-2025),” *West Science Islamic Studies* 3, no. 03 (2025): 211–18, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.58812/wsiss.v3i03.2097>.

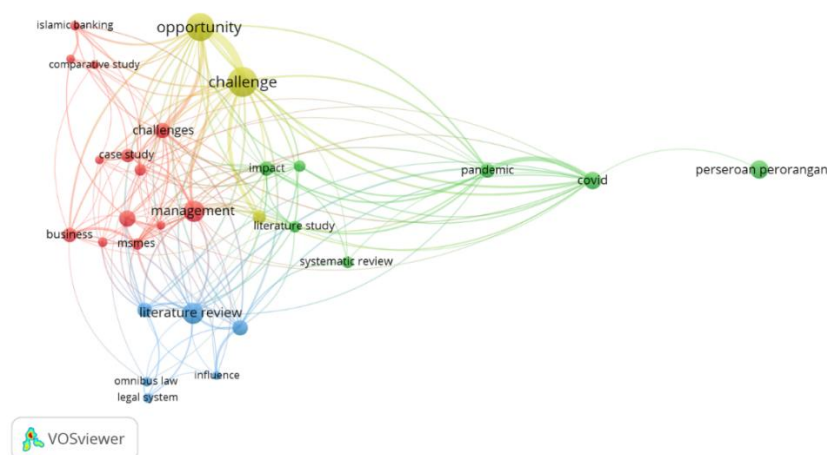
⁵⁰ Qiang Lu and Jack G Conrad, “Bringing Order to Legal Documents An Issue-Based Recommendation System via Cluster Association,” in *Proceedings of the International Conference on Knowledge Engineering and Ontology Development*, 2012, 76–88, <https://doi.org/10.5220/0004136600760088>.

and forward-looking capacity of legal systems within a dynamic and globalized business environment.

3.3 Frequent Topics on Indonesian Business Law

The conceptual structure of a research field is essential for understanding its thematic landscape, as it enables the identification of core themes, subfields, and emerging trends through the examination of clusters of related concepts. Bibliometric analyses have been widely employed to map the evolution of business model research and provide valuable insights for both academics and practitioners.⁵¹ In this study, the conceptual structure was obtained after the data were processed using VOSviewer. This stage involved analyzing node frequency and co-occurrence metrics within the network. The most frequent topics are represented by nodes or keywords with the highest frequency or centrality, indicating their prominence within the dataset. The following data presents topics in business law research from 2021 to 2024.

Figure 1. Network of Business Law Research Dataset from Scopus



Source. Analysis from VOSViewer, 2024

The visual representation generated using VOSviewer illustrates a network map of keywords related to business law research. In this map, nodes represent key terms, with their size reflecting the frequency of occurrence, while the connecting lines indicate co-occurrence relationships. The network is divided into four clusters, each represented by a different color: red (Cluster 1), green (Cluster 2), blue (Cluster 3), and yellow (Cluster 4)..

Red Cluster: The central term in this cluster is “management,” which is closely associated with discussions of legal management, including studies such as *Legal Management of Natural*

⁵¹ Julio Estanislao Cuc, “Trends in Business Model Research : A Bibliometric Analysis,” *Journal of Business Models* 7, no. 5 (2019): 1–24, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.5278/ojs.jbm.v7i5.2981>.

Resources in the Coastal Region of Indonesia.⁵² This cluster is strongly linked to concepts such as “business,” “MSMEs” (Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises), and “case study.” It reflects a substantial focus on management practices within business law research, particularly emphasizing MSMEs and the use of case studies to examine business law implications, as illustrated by works such as *Reform and Breakthrough in Business Regulations for Empowering MSMEs in Indonesia and the Netherlands*.⁵³

Green Cluster: This cluster includes terms such as “COVID” and “pandemic,” reflecting the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on business law, particularly in relation to the new opportunities and challenges that emerged during this period. One example is the article *The Impact of the Pandemic in Relaxation Policy of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Indonesia*,⁵⁴ which examines how the pandemic influenced business regulations. The network also features terms such as “systematic review” and “literature study,” indicating the prevalence of these methodological approaches within the research landscape.

Blue Cluster: This cluster is characterized by two dominant themes, namely “legal system” and “omnibus law,” which emphasize comprehensive evaluations of broad legal principles and their influence on business law research. Ikhsan and Jaelani have discussed the role of the omnibus law in relation to environmental sustainability and the digitalization of MSMEs.⁵⁵

Yellow Cluster: This cluster illustrates connections between the terms “opportunity” and “challenge,” suggesting an ongoing scholarly discourse on balancing potential benefits and obstacles within the business law framework. The presence of keywords such as “Islamic banking” and “comparative study” points to a diversified approach to examining different legal systems and their application across various business contexts. Supriyadi examined the legal framework of Islamic banking in the article *Green Sukuk in Indonesia: Unraveling Legal Frameworks for Sustainable Islamic Bonds*.⁵⁶

The network map reflects a multifaceted exploration of business law, encompassing management practices, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, opportunities and challenges, and a variety of methodological approaches, thereby indicating a holistic and diverse research environment

⁵² L. Shahnaz and A. Syaprih, “Legal Management of Natural Resources in Coastal Region of Indonesia,” in *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, 2022, <https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/1083/1/012034>.

⁵³ A. Riwanto, S. Suryaningsih, and D.K. Putri, “Reform and Breakthrough in Business Regulations for Empowering MSMEs in Indonesia and the Netherlands,” *Journal of Human Rights, Culture and Legal System* 3, no. 3 (2023): 513–40, <https://doi.org/10.53955/jhcls.v3i3.109>.

⁵⁴ R. Apriani, P.S. Putra, and E. Selvi, “The Impact of The Pandemic in Relaxation Policy of Micro, Small, and Medium (MSMEs) Enterprises in Indonesia,” *Review of International Geographical Education Online* 11, no. 8 (2021): 187–95, <https://doi.org/10.48047/rigeo.11.08.18>.

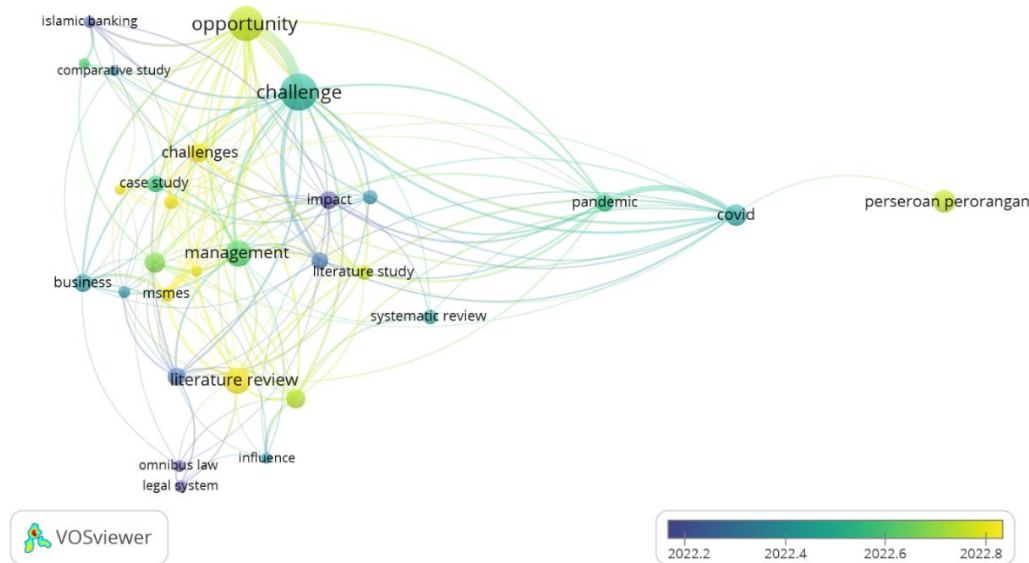
⁵⁵ E. Ikhsan, “The Omnibus Law in Indonesia: Assessing Its Consequences on Environmental Sustainability and Land Rights,” *Journal of Human Security* 18, no. 2 (2022): 47–53, <https://doi.org/10.12924/johs2023.19010036>; Jaelani, Luthviati, and Octavia, “Indonesia’s Omnibus Law On Job Creation: Legal Strengthening Digitalization Of Micro, Small And Medium Enterprises.”

⁵⁶ Supriyadi et al., “Green Sukuk In Indonesia: Unraveling Legal Frameworks for Sustainable Islamic Bonds,” *El-Mashlahah* 13, no. 2 (2023): 151–80, <https://doi.org/10.23971/el-mashlahah.v13i2.7372>.

within the field. The term “perseroan perorangan” is positioned prominently on the right side of the map, with only a single connection linking it to the denser cluster on the left. This configuration suggests that research on individual companies or sole proprietorships is connected to broader thematic discussions, particularly those related to the role and impact of MSMEs.

The visualization reveals a clear thematic linkage between governance and operational challenges faced by individual companies and the wider socio-economic effects of the pandemic and other contextual factors. It highlights the interdisciplinary nature of recent research by demonstrating how individual enterprises are both influenced by and contribute to broader debates concerning economic conditions, including poverty and MSMEs. Overall, the map illustrates the interconnectedness of multiple research domains and underscores the importance of comprehensive literature reviews in synthesizing these complex relationships.

Figure 2. Keywords Co-occurrences



Source. Analysis from VosViewer, 2024

The visualization presents a temporal co-occurrence network map of keywords related to business law research, with particular emphasis on “perseroan perorangan” (individual companies or sole proprietorships). The color gradient, ranging from blue to yellow, represents the temporal distribution of keywords from early 2022 to late 2022, with blue indicating earlier occurrences and yellow denoting more recent ones. The gradient shows that “perseroan perorangan” attracted increasing scholarly attention throughout 2022, as indicated by its yellow coloration. This trend suggests a growing research interest in the legal and business challenges faced by individual companies operating as one-person limited liability companies following the enactment of the Job Creation Law.

Recent studies have highlighted the establishment of one-person companies as limited liability entities as an emerging area of interest. Regulatory changes introduced through Law No. 11 of 2020 simplified the formation of such entities, with implications for citizen welfare.⁵⁷ The legal validity of establishing a one-person limited liability company is critical, as failure to comply with legal requirements may result in dissolution.⁵⁸ Comparative perspectives indicate that the legal recognition of single-member limited liability companies has long existed in jurisdictions such as Poland, where such entities have gained economic significance. However, Indonesia still requires greater legal certainty regarding the functioning of corporate organs, particularly in relation to corporate governance.⁵⁹ Comparative studies with India's One Person Company framework further suggest that regulations governing Perseroan Perorangan in Indonesia remain insufficiently detailed, potentially leading to multiple interpretations among government authorities and business actors. Accordingly, future research may focus on refining regulations on Perseroan Perorangan to enhance the clarity and effectiveness of small business governance.

4. CONCLUSION

The bibliometric analysis of business law research in Indonesia from 2021 to mid-2024 reveals significant developments following the enactment of the Job Creation Law (JCL) in 2020. The findings indicate substantial scholarly growth, with 187 Scopus-indexed publications reflecting strong academic engagement with post-reform regulatory dynamics. Dominant research themes include business adaptation, labor law, environmental sustainability, and economic growth, demonstrating the broad legal implications of the JCL. The analysis further shows that studies on Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), digitalization, Islamic finance, and fintech regulation have become central, with JCL-related research on MSMEs and labor law receiving the highest citation impact. As a key contribution, this study also identifies notable gaps in underexplored areas such as consumer protection and insolvency law, while the VOSviewer keyword co-occurrence analysis reveals emerging yet limited scholarly attention to *Perseroan Perorangan* as a newly introduced legal entity. Overall, the findings confirm that the JCL has significantly reshaped Indonesia's business law research landscape, while highlighting the need for more balanced and nuanced legal analysis. Future research should address these gaps to support policy development and promote sustainable and equitable business practices in Indonesia.

⁵⁷ Bitu Gadsia Spaltani, Muhammad Farid Alwajdi, and Uni Tsulasi Putri, "One-Man Company Policy and Its Impact on Improving Citizen Welfare," *Yuridika* 38, no. 1 (2023): 121–42, <https://doi.org/10.20473/ydk.v38i1.37454>.

⁵⁸ Irwan Haryowardani, "Validity Of The Establishment Of A Limited Liability Company (PT) By One Person," *International Journal Of Humanities Education And Social Sciences (IJHESS)* 2, no. 3 (2022): 746–51, <https://doi.org/10.55227/ijhess.v2i3.295>.

⁵⁹ Ayu Kholifah and Shelly Kurniawan, "One-Person Limited Liability Company: Considering Company 'S Organ Governance Of The Indonesian Legal Entities For Micro And Small Enterprises," *Diponegoro Law Review* 09, no. 01 (2024): 1–17, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.14710/dilrev.9.1.2024.1-18>.

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