

BIBLIOMETRIC MAPPING OF INFLATION DUE TO THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN INDONESIA USING VOS VIEWER

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Abstract :

This study aims to examine the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on inflation in Indonesia. The pandemic has had a wide and profound effect on various aspects of life, including the economy. Disruptions in supply chains, changes in consumer demand patterns, and government policies are the main factors affecting inflation during the pandemic. Factory closures and social restrictions have led to shortages of goods and raw materials, thus driving up prices. Meanwhile, the increase in demand for staples and medical products has not been offset by an increase in supply, causing a spike in prices. The government's fiscal and monetary stimulus policies have also increased the money supply, potentially driving further inflation. Fluctuations in energy prices during the pandemic have also contributed to the dynamics of inflation in Indonesia. The bibliometric method is used to identify research trends, inflation and covid-19 in Indonesia as well as researcher collaboration on this topic.

Keywords : *inflation, pandemic, covid-19, Indonesia, bibliometric analysis*

Abstrak :

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji dampak pandemi COVID-19 terhadap inflasi di Indonesia. Pandemi telah memberikan efek yang luas dan mendalam pada berbagai aspek kehidupan, termasuk ekonomi. Gangguan pada rantai pasokan, perubahan pola permintaan konsumen, dan kebijakan pemerintah menjadi faktor utama yang mempengaruhi inflasi selama pandemi. Penutupan pabrik dan pembatasan sosial menyebabkan kelangkaan barang dan bahan baku, sehingga mendorong kenaikan harga. Sementara itu, peningkatan permintaan untuk barang-barang pokok dan produk medis tidak diimbangi dengan peningkatan pasokan, menyebabkan lonjakan harga. Kebijakan stimulus fiskal dan moneter yang diterapkan pemerintah juga meningkatkan jumlah uang beredar, yang berpotensi mendorong inflasi lebih lanjut. Fluktuasi harga energi selama pandemi turut berkontribusi pada dinamika inflasi di Indonesia. Metode bibliometrik digunakan untuk mengidentifikasi tren penelitian, inflasi dan covid-19 di Indonesia serta kolaborasi peneliti dalam topik ini.

Kata Kunci: *inflasi, pandemi, covid-19, Indonesia, analisis bibliometrik.*

INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a very wide and profound impact on various aspects of life, including the global and national economy. One of the most striking impacts is on inflation in Indonesia. Inflation, as an economic indicator that measures the increase in the price of goods and services over time, is greatly influenced by various interrelated factors. In the context of the pandemic, disruptions in the supply chain are one of the main factors driving the increase in inflation. Factory closures and social restrictions imposed to control the spread of the virus have led to shortages of goods and raw materials. This has resulted in an increase in the prices of various commodities, ranging from foodstuffs to industrial products.

In addition to disruptions to supply chains, drastic changes in consumer demand patterns also played an important role in inflationary dynamics during the pandemic. When people have to undergo quarantine and work from home, the need for basic items, medical equipment, and sanitation products increases significantly. This increase in demand is not always offset by an increase in supply, so the prices of these goods soar. Meanwhile, demand for non-essential goods such as clothing and electronics declined, causing some sectors to experience temporary deflation. These changes show how the pandemic has changed consumer priorities and directly impacted the prices of goods and services in the market.

Government policies also have a big influence on inflation during the pandemic. To address the economic impact of COVID-19, the Indonesian government issued various fiscal stimulus packages, including direct cash assistance and tax incentives. While these measures aim to support people's purchasing power and maintain economic stability, they also increase the money supply in the economy. An increase in the money supply can drive inflation if it is not balanced by an increase in the production of goods and services. In addition, Bank Indonesia lowered interest rates to encourage lending and investment. This rate cut, while beneficial for stimulating economic growth, can also increase inflationary pressures by boosting consumption and investment.

Fluctuations in energy prices during the pandemic also contributed to inflation in Indonesia. At the beginning of the pandemic, global demand for energy declined dramatically as many countries imposed lockdowns and economic activity slowed. This caused oil and gas prices to drop sharply. However, as the economy began to recover and social restrictions were eased, energy demand increased again, causing energy prices to soar. These fluctuations in energy prices affect the cost of production and transportation, which in turn impacts the prices of goods and services in the market.

The labor market is also not spared from the impact of the pandemic. Many companies are forced to terminate employment (PHK) or reduce employee working hours to reduce operational costs. Increased unemployment and decreased household income reduce people's purchasing power, which can suppress inflation. However, when social restrictions are lifted and the economy begins to recover, a surge in labor demand leads to an increase in wages, which can drive up inflation. In addition, economic uncertainty has led many workers to switch to the informal sector or work from home, changing the dynamics of the labor market.

When we look at the entire spectrum of the pandemic's impact on inflation, it is clear that this situation is very complex and involves many interrelated factors. The COVID-19 pandemic has not only created various economic challenges affecting inflation, but it has also forced governments and the private sector to adjust their strategies in the face of the dynamic situation. Therefore, based on this, the purpose of this research is to see how inflation and covid 19 affect Indonesia published by journals with this theme and to see the opportunities for this research.

RESEARCH METHOD

In this study, various scientific journal publications related to the theme of the influence of the use of "Inflation Covid Indonesia" around the world were used as data sources. Data was collected by searching for journal publications indexed by the Dimension database using the keyword "Inflation Covid Indonesia". After that, scientific articles or journals relevant to the research theme will be selected based on the publication data that has been collected. Journals equipped with DOI are criteria in the process of filtering and processing data using software. There are 294 journal articles published under the research theme "Inflation Covid Indonesia" on May 18, 2024. The development of publication trends related to the research topic is analyzed using the VOSviewer software, which can generate bibliometric maps and allow for more detailed analysis. In order to build a map, VOSviewer uses the abbreviation VOS which refers to Visualizing of Similarity. In previous studies, VOS mapping techniques have been used to obtain bibliometric visualizations which are then analyzed. Furthermore, VOSviewer is able to create and display an author's journal map based on co-citation data or a keyword map based on shared incident data. Therefore, in this study, an analysis of journal maps related to "Inflation Covid Indonesia" will be carried out, including author maps, and keywords which will then be analyzed for research paths that can be carried out in the future through clusters on keyword mapping.

This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach with meta-analysis and descriptive statistical literature studies based on 249 journal publications that discuss the theme "Inflation Covid Indonesia". Meta-analysis is a method that integrates previous research related to a specific topic to evaluate the results of existing studies. Furthermore, the qualitative method used in this study is also referred to as a constructive method, where the data collected in the research process will be constructed into a theme that is easier to understand and meaningful. The sampling technique used in this study is the purposive non-probability sampling method, which aims to meet certain information according to the desired research objectives.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In the research on "inflation covid indonesia" where 294 articles related to inflation covid indonesia were found, this research was carried out on metadata dimensions with retrieval on May 18, 2024

Bibliometric Author Mapping

The author uses VOSviewer software to group and map authors who contribute to articles related to Inflation covid Indonesia. The images produced from the mapping provide a visualization where the brighter and larger the points

marked with yellow, the greater the number of publications with the theme "inflation covid indonesia".



Figure 1: Author Mapping

Author Mapping images using VOSviewer display collaborative mapping of authors based on their publications. Each dot or author's name indicates the number of publications or citations for that author, with a larger size indicating a more influential author. The colors and spacing between the authors indicate the relevance and level of their collaboration, with a lighter color in the middle indicating a greater intensity of collaboration. The closer the authors are to each other, the more collaborations they are likely to have or the closer the relationship will be. By looking at these images, one can easily identify key authors, patterns of collaboration, and collaborative groups within a particular field.

Research Map

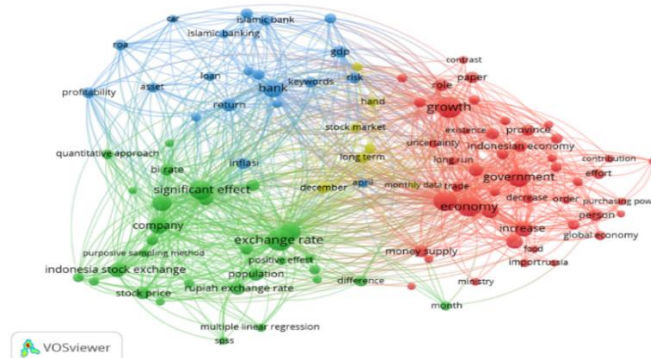


Figure 2: Bibliometric title

No	Cluster	Words
1	Cluster 1 (Red) <i>Inflation covid Indonesia on the Economy</i>	activity, analytical method, august, business, china, consumption, contrast, contribution, decrease, economy, effort, existence, fiscal policy, food, global economy, good, government, growth, implementation, import, increase, indonesian economy, issue, long run, ministry, monetary policy, money supply, negative impact, order, paper, percent, person, policy, problem, province, purchasing power, role, russia, service, significant difference, trade, uncertainty, unemployment, unemployment rate, way, world

2	Cluster (Green) <i>Capital Market When Experiencing Inflation Covid Indonesia</i>	2	bi rate, capital market, company, composite stock price index, data analysis technique, difference, exchange rate, idx, independent variable, indonesia stock exchange, investor, macroeconomic, macroeconomic condition, month, multiple linear regression, multiple linear regression analysis, negative effect, population, positive effect, purposive sampling method, quantitative approach, rupiah, rupiah exchange rate, sample, significant effect, significant negative effect, significant positive effect, spss, stock price, test
3	Cluster 3 (Blue) <i>Islamic Banks in Times Of Inflation Covid Indonesia</i>		abstract, april, asset, bank, car, financing, gdp, gross domestic product, inflasi, islamic bank, islamic banking, keywords, loan, macroeconomic factor, macroeconomic indicator, profitability, return, risk, roa, significant influence
4	Cluster (Yellow) <i>Long Term Risk Inflation Covid Indonesia</i>	4	december, hand, long term, monthly data, short term, stock market, vector error correction model

Cluster 1: *Inflation covid Indonesia on the Economy*

The first discussion in the cluster on Indonesia's covid inflation was related to the economy, where the COVID-19 pandemic has a major impact on the global economy, including inflation in many countries. Disruptions in the supply chain due to factory closures and social restrictions have led to shortages of goods and raw materials, which drives up prices. Consumer demand patterns have also changed drastically, with demand for basic necessities and medical equipment high, while sectors such as tourism have declined sharply, leading to an imbalance that fuels inflation.

Governments around the world responded with massive fiscal stimulus packages and central banks lowered interest rates and carried out quantitative easing. While this move is important to support the economy, an increase in the money supply could trigger inflation. Energy and commodity prices fluctuate greatly, initially falling sharply due to a decline in demand, but then surging as the economy begins to recover, which also contributes to inflation.

The labor market is undergoing significant changes, with many workers losing their jobs or experiencing reduced hours. As the economy recovers, there are labor shortages in some sectors, causing pressure on wages and inflation. Health restrictions imposed to control the spread of the virus, such as lockdowns and travel restrictions, hampered normal economic activities. When these restrictions are lifted, a surge in demand that is not proportional to supply pushes prices up.

Overall, the COVID-19 pandemic created a complex economic environment with a variety of factors contributing to inflationary pressures. Some articles published relevant to Inflation Covid Indonesia on the Economy.

The socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia and draws similarities with historical economic phenomena analyzed by Al-Maqrizi. Al-Maqrizi, a historian and economist of the Mamluk era in Egypt, studied issues such as inflation and monetary policy that contributed to economic instability. This article highlights Al-Maqrizi's analysis of inflation in his time and its causes, including poor governance and deviations from religious and moral principles, which resonate with the economic challenges faced during the COVID-19 pandemic. This study uses a literature review and field observations to explore how Al-Maqrizi's economic thinking can provide insights in managing inflation and economic crises today, especially in the context of Indonesia's economic conditions in the midst of a pandemic (Suar et al., 2020).

This study examines the influence of money supply (JUB), e-money, and BI7DRR on inflation in Indonesia during the Covid-19 pandemic. The results show that the increase in the money supply (JUB) and the BI7DRR interest rate increase inflation. The use of e-money has no significant impact on inflation. Overall, these factors together affect inflation, with monetary policy playing an important role in controlling inflation during the pandemic (Lubis, 2022).

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This study examines the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on unemployment in Indonesia using panel data regression analysis. The results of the study show that the Covid-19 pandemic has a significant influence on the increase in unemployment in Indonesia. The selected panel data regression model showed that the Covid-19 Dummy variable (DC) had a positive coefficient of 0.545639, which indicates that during the pandemic, the unemployment rate increased significantly. In addition, investment (INV) was also found to have a positive and significant influence on unemployment, with an increase in investment of 1 million rupiah contributing to an increase in unemployment by 1.82E-08%. In contrast, economic growth (EG) has a negative and significant influence on unemployment, where any increase in economic growth by 1% will reduce the unemployment rate by 0.013359%. Inflation (INF) was found to have a negative but not significant effect on unemployment. The conclusion of this study confirms that the Covid-19 pandemic had a direct impact on the increase in unemployment in Indonesia, and various other economic factors also played an important role in the dynamics of unemployment during the pandemic period (Sabran et al., 2023).

Cluster 2: *Capital Market When Experiencing Inflation Covid Indonesia*

The capital market in Indonesia has experienced a significant impact during the COVID-19 pandemic, especially related to inflation. Inflation that occurred during the pandemic was caused by various factors such as supply chain disruptions, an increase in the money supply, and interest rate policies. This affects the performance of the capital market, where many investors become more cautious and tend to sell high-risk assets, causing market volatility to increase. In addition,

companies listed on the stock exchange face operational challenges and declining revenues, which impact their stock prices. Nonetheless, some sectors such as technology and healthcare showed positive growth due to increased demand during the pandemic. Overall, inflation and economic uncertainty due to COVID-19 have caused high fluctuations in the Indonesian capital market.

This study analyzes the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the exchange rates of India and Indonesia. The study found that interest rate differences are the most significant factors affecting exchange rates for both countries, and recommend implementing policies to maintain competitive interest rates, control inflation, stimulate industrial production, and improve stock market transparency for post-pandemic financial stability. (Fredo & Heriqbaldi, 2024)

This study aims to analyze the impact of the increase in fuel oil (BBM) prices on the capital market in Indonesia after the Covid-19 pandemic. The results of the study show that the increase in fuel prices has a significant influence on capital market fluctuations. This is due to an increase in the company's operating costs which leads to a decrease in profitability and, ultimately, the stock price. The increase in fuel prices also triggered inflation which had a negative impact on people's purchasing power and the performance of the consumption sector. This study suggests that the government consider subsidy policies or price stabilization mechanisms to minimize the negative impact of fuel price increases on the economy and capital markets (Widiyanti Putri et al., 2022).

Based on the results of the research contained in the article "Interconnectivity and Investment Strategies Among Commodity Prices, Cryptocurrencies, and G-20 Capital Markets: A Comparative Analysis During COVID-19 and Russia-Ukraine War," there are several important findings obtained. This research explores the relationship between commodity prices, cryptocurrencies, and G-20 capital markets during the COVID-19 pandemic and the Russia-Ukraine geopolitical crisis. Using the TVP-VAR technique, the results show a high level of interconnectedness during COVID-19, which has a multidimensional impact on the global economy. Countries such as the European Union, Canada, France, Germany, and the United Kingdom are major contributors to this impact. (Kumar et al., 2023)

During geopolitical crises, the United States, Brazil, Saudi Arabia, Canada, Mexico, China, Indonesia, and Japan were the main recipients of market volatility. Meanwhile, Russia, Germany, France, the European Union, Italy, the United Kingdom, Argentina, India, Australia, Turkey, Korea, and South Africa were the main contributors to volatility. Interestingly, Argentina, South Africa, and Turkey, which are among the main contributors, experience high inflation and significant budget deficits. The weight increase in the portfolio occurred dramatically during COVID-19 and the Russia-Ukraine war. This research can be used for investment, hedging, and diversification decision-making in such uncertain situations, by utilizing the linkages and various hedging techniques available. These findings provide valuable insights into market behavior and can assist investors in planning their strategies during periods of global economic uncertainty.

This study examines the influence of Covid-19, inflation rates, and crude oil prices on investment decisions on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. The results of the

study show that Covid-19 has a significant effect on stock prices and stock trading volume. This is because government policies during the pandemic, such as PSBB and PPKM, affected certain sectors, including tourism, so that they had an impact on the stock prices of these sectors. In contrast, the inflation rate does not show a significant influence on stock prices and trading volumes. The decline in demand and purchasing power due to the pandemic caused inflation to remain low during the study period, which may explain the lack of influence of inflation on the stock market. Crude oil prices, on the other hand, have a significant influence on stock prices and trading volumes. The increase in crude oil prices tends to encourage an increase in stock prices, especially in the mining sector, which has a large contribution to the JCI on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. Overall, the study concludes that external factors such as the Covid-19 pandemic and crude oil prices have a significant impact on the stock market, while inflation rates do not show a significant influence in this context (Lutfiyah, 2022).

The results show that foreign investment, exchange rates, interest rates, and stock market indices have a significant influence on the capital market capitalization in Indonesia, with a contribution of 89.7% based on the Adjusted R-Squared value for the period 1990-2020. This research supports previous findings showing that foreign direct investment has a significant positive impact on capital markets and economic growth, as found in research by Ali & Fei (2016), Ratnaningtyas (2020), and Almfraji & Almsafir (2014). In addition, the results of research on the impact of Covid-19, inflation rates, and crude oil prices on investment decisions on the Indonesia Stock Exchange show that Covid-19 has a significant effect on stock prices and trading volumes. However, the inflation rate has no significant effect on stock prices and trading volumes. Conversely, crude oil prices have a significant influence on stock prices and trading volumes, where rising crude oil prices tend to increase stock prices and trading volume

Cluster 3: *Islamic Banks in Times Of Inflation Covid Indonesia*

In the period of inflation triggered by the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia, Islamic banks have shown better resilience compared to conventional banks. This is due to their business model that does not depend on interest, but on profit-sharing systems such as mudharabah and musharakah contracts. During the pandemic, when many economic sectors experienced a downturn, Islamic banks continued to show positive performance. This profit-sharing system allows Islamic banks to share risk with customers, which ultimately helps maintain the bank's stability and profitability. In the context of inflation, where the prices of goods and services increase, this approach also helps reduce the financial burden on customers, making Islamic banks a more resilient and sustainable choice in times of economic crisis.

(Purnomo et al., 2023) This study aims to analyze the role of Bank Indonesia Syariah Certificates (SBIS) in driving economic growth during the COVID-19 pandemic. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method with a literature study and interview approach. Based on the results of the study, SBIS plays an important role in stabilizing inflation and increasing the distribution of financing in Islamic banks. When SBIS is issued and sold to the public, the money supply in society decreases, which helps to suppress inflation. With inflation under control, financing

by Islamic banks has increased, providing capital support to MSME actors affected by the pandemic. Overall, the implementation of SBIS has been successful in driving economic growth performance during the COVID-19 pandemic.

(Khalifaturofi'ah et al., 2022) This study aims to analyze the performance of Islamic banking in Indonesia during the COVID-19 pandemic. The results show that the profitability of Islamic banking tends to decline during the pandemic, even though indicators such as Return on Asset (ROA) and Net Operating Margin (NOM) are more stable than Return on Equity (ROE). ROE experienced a sharp decline in the fourth quarter of 2021. Internal factors such as capital adequacy, operational efficiency, and disbursed financing have a negative and significant effect on the profitability of Islamic banking. On the other hand, financing risk factors and bank size do not have a significant influence. In addition, macroeconomic indicators such as economic growth, inflation, interest rates, and exchange rates also do not significantly affect the profitability of Islamic banking, indicating that Islamic banking is more resilient to economic turmoil. (Astuty & Rizqia, 2021)

This study aims to analyze the influence of inflation and the COVID-19 pandemic on the interbank Islamic money market in Indonesia. Using the Error Correction Model (ECM) and time series data from January 2018 to November 2022, this study found that inflation and COVID-19 have a significant influence on the interbank Islamic money market both in the long and short term. Partially, inflation has a positive and significant effect on the Islamic interbank money market in the long run, with every 1% increase in inflation increasing the money market by 0.302412%. In contrast, COVID-19 has a negative and significant influence in the long term, with every 1% increase in the COVID-19 variable resulting in a decrease in the Islamic interbank money market by 2.282426%. In the short term, COVID-19 also shows a significant negative influence, while inflation does not have a significant influence in the short term (Fatoni, 2023).

This study found that Islamic monetary policy instruments and Islamic bank financing have a significant influence on economic growth and inflation in Indonesia, both in the short and long term. Analysis using the Vector Error Correction Model (VECM) model shows that Bank Indonesia Syariah (FASBIS) and the Sharia Interbank Money Market (PUAS) have had a significant impact on economic growth, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic. Meanwhile, Islamic bank financing shows a significant influence in the long term on economic growth. In the inflation model, FASBIS has a significant impact in the short term, while FASBIS, PUAS, and Islamic bank financing significantly affect inflation in the long term. The results of this study indicate that sharia open market operations such as Bank Indonesia Syariah Certificates (SBIS) and Bank Indonesia Sukuk (SukBI) need to be re-evaluated because of their insignificant influence on economic growth and instead driving inflation (Winarto & Beik, 2024).

This study examines the performance of Islamic banking in Indonesia during the Covid-19 pandemic using key macroeconomic variables and internal bank factors. The study revealed that variables such as Gross Domestic Product (GDP), BOPO, CAR, FDR, trade, and Covid-19 have a positive relationship with Return on Assets (ROA), which is an indicator of a bank's financial performance. In

contrast, the non-performing financing variable (NPF) showed a negative and insignificant relationship with ROA. This study recommends expansionary fiscal policies by the government to stimulate economic growth and improve the performance of Islamic banks. These results are useful for Islamic bank management and academics in understanding the factors that affect the financial performance of Islamic banking in Indonesia (Jallow, 2023).

Cluster 4: *Long Term Risk Inflation Covid Indonesia*

Long-term inflation could increase due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia. This can happen due to decreased production, increased prices of imported goods, and higher operational costs for companies. As a result, the prices of goods and services can rise, providing prolonged economic pressure for the community.

This study aims to examine the influence of the COVID-19 pandemic and the business cycle on the Composite Stock Price Index (JCI) in Indonesia. The research uses historical data from JCI and various other economic indicators over a certain period. The results of the analysis show that the COVID-19 pandemic has a significant impact on JCI fluctuations, especially at the beginning of the pandemic. In addition, it was found that the business cycle also plays a role in influencing the movement of the JCI, with a significant decline seen during the recession. These findings show the importance of understanding global and domestic economic dynamics in investment decision-making in the Indonesian stock market (Seftarita et al., 2022).

This study shows that the growth of bank deposits in Indonesia below IDR 2 billion is influenced by several macroeconomic factors. This study found that inflation, BI-7DRR, and deposit interest rates had a significant influence on the growth of third-party funds (DPK) in the period from January 2017 to December 2021. On the other hand, SBN yields do not have a significant effect on the increase in bank deposits. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic has also had a positive and significant impact on the growth of deposits in Indonesia (Kornitasari et al., 2023).

Analyze the causality and long-term balance between the variables of Minimum Required Current Account (RR), interest rate (IR), and inflation (INF) during the Covid-19 pandemic. This study uses the Granger Causality and Johansen Cointegration test methods. The results of the study showed a long-term balance between the RR, IR, and INF variables. A one-way causality relationship was found between RR and IR, as well as between IR and INF, but no causality relationship was found between RR and INF. This study concludes that RR policies have an effect on interest rate setting, which then affects the inflation rate in Indonesia during the Covid-19 pandemic. Bank Indonesia is encouraged to implement RR policies through interest rate setting to reduce the rate of inflation during the pandemic (Rangkuty & Lubis, 2021).

Analyze the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on credit distribution to Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in East Java banks. The results of the study show that the pandemic did not significantly affect the distribution of credit to micro and small businesses, but had a negative impact on medium-scale businesses. The government is advised to implement policies that support MSMEs during the pandemic. The study provides insights for policymakers and suggests

further research on this topic to help MSMEs access working capital during the pandemic and ensure the sustainability of their businesses in the future. This study uses quantitative data analysis and regression models to understand the relationship between these variables (Nufus et al., 2021).

This study analyzes the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the Indonesian economy and determines the economic recovery period. Using various methods of analysis, the study found that there were periods of structural pause in the economy in 1989, 1998, and 2004. The study also shows that exports have a positive but insignificant influence on economic growth, while inflation has a significant negative impact. Economic stability or recovery can be achieved within 5-10 years after a shock to economic growth, exports, or inflation (Handayani., 2021).

Post-covid-19 Pandemic Inflation

In 2022, Indonesia will again be able to organize the life of the economic sector after the Covid-19 pandemic which has been hit all over the world for 2 years. Risk mitigation is needed to be able to take the right policies and be able to improve and protect the Indonesian economy (Anggraeni et al., 2022). Post-covid inflation shows that Indonesia uses 3 fiscal policies as a driver of change, namely by accelerating government policies, income tax relaxation and national economic elections by implementing state financial policies through state budget relations (Karimah et al., 2024).

CONCLUSION

This study aims to find out the extent of developments regarding covid inflation in Indonesia. The results of the study show that the number of research publications is 249 articles that are indexed by dimensions. Furthermore, the results of the analysis from vosviewers bibliometric author mapping show that there are Abdurakhman, juhro, Arifin, mai, fatoni, fakhrunnas, sari, sundaya, astuty, rangkuty are names that show that they are more often seen in Indonesia's covid inflation analysis data. Furthermore, there are 4 clusters with the most words in keyword mapping. The words used are grouped into Cluster 1 (red): Inflation covid Indonesia on the Economy, Cluster 2 (green): Capital Market When Experiencing Inflation Covid Indonesia, Cluster 3 (blue): Islamic Banks in Times Of Inflation Covid Indonesia, Cluster 4 (yellow) Long Term Risk Inflation Covid Indonesia

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