Daftar Isi (Table of Content)
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New Public Management (New Public Comparison Meta-Analysis Developed and Developing Country Policies)

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the development of research on new public management policies in developed and developing countries in the last five years. To find out, we reviewed hundreds of related journals related to new general management policies in developed and developing countries with previous 5-year edition from 2016 to 2020. Then we compared the concepts used in new public management in developed and developing countries. This study used a qualitative research method with a review of previous research. Sources are selected articles published in the Scopus database in the last five years, from 2016 to 2020. Selected items are publications relevant to new public management policy topics in developed and developing countries. This study's results were obtained through a data analysis process using the Nvivo 12 Plus and VOSviwer applications. The results showed 90 concepts in studying new public management policies in developed countries and categorized them into five groups. Again, new public management policies in developing countries have 58 concepts and can be categorized into four groups. The significance of this research is the discovery of mapping new public management policy concepts in developed and developing countries to assist in developing a conceptual framework in subsequent studies and can see the novelty in further research.

Keywords: New public management, public policy in developed countries, public policy in developing countries, scopus

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perkembangan penelitian pada tema kebijakan manajemen publik baru di negara maju dan negara berkembang dalam kurung waktu lima tahun terakhir. Untuk mengetahuinya, kami mereview ratusan jurnal terkait kebijakan manajemen publik baru di negara maju dan negara berkembang dengan edisi lima tahun sebelumnya dari tahun 2016 sampai dengan 2020. Kemudian membandingkan konsep yang digunakan pada manajemen publik baru di negara maju dan negara berkembang. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan mereview dari penelitian sebelumnya. Sumber dipilih yang diterbitkan di data base scopus dalam lima tahun terakhir, dari 2016 hingga 2020. Artikel yang dipilih adalah publikasi yang relevan dengan topik kebijakan manajemen publik baru di negara maju dan negara berkembang. Hasil penelitian ini diperoleh melalui proses analisis data menggunakan Aplikasi Nvivo 12 dan VOSviwer. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 90 konsep dalam kajian kebijakan manajemen publik baru di negara maju dan dapat dikategorikan menjadi lima kelompok. Selanjutnya kebijakan manajemen publik baru di negara berkembang terdapat lima puluh delapan konsep dan dapat di kategorikan menjadi empat kelompok. Signifikansi penelitian ini adalah ditemukannya pemetaan konsep kebijakan manajemen publik baru di negara maju dan negara berkembang sehingga dapat membantu dalam pengembangan kerangka konseptual pada kajian-kajian selanjutnya serta dapat melihat kebaruan dalam meneliti selanjutnya.

Kata Kunci: Manajemen publik baru, kebijakan publik di negara maju, kebijakan publik di negara berkembang, scopus

INTRODUCTION

Over the last two decades, public management has undergone substantial changes in developed and developing countries (Kharisma, 2014). Modern administrative systems emerged in the nineteenth century to the 1960s (Rushananto, 2014, Hood & Dixon, 2015, Waheduzzaman, 2019). The new public management has become the dominant ideology of political and administrative reform in developed countries. Moreover, this trend then spread to developing countries and has made a tremendous contribution to public sector reform. New public management was formed because of the weakness of the bureaucratic paradigm in public Administration. The primary practitioners of new public management (NPM) were British, under Margaret Thatcher, the then Prime Minister. United States municipal governments also adopted NPM due to the heavy damage caused by the tax rebellion. The economic recession government's interventionist character is quite visible in production, provision, and regulation activities. This interventionist state's characteristics were put forward by Max Weber with solid echoes from other scholars (Indraddin, 2016). The dichotomy of policy administration, rule-based Administration, meritocracy, career systems, impersonality, labor division, and hierarchy are essential characteristics (Raharjanto, 2019). The contributions of the old system were enormous. However, since the 1970s, the senior administrative model has come under heavy criticism for various reasons (Alamsyah, 2016).

The emergence of a new public management model (NPM) Common and Minogue observed that the government's fiscal crisis, the poor performance of the public sector in various arenas, arrogant bureaucracy, lack of accountability, corruption, changing public expectations, and the emergence of more alternative forms of service delivery both have contributed to the emergence of the NPM model. Whatever the reasons for its emergence, this new model promises leaner and better governance, decentralization, empowerment, customer satisfaction, and better public accountability mechanisms (Pedersen & Wilkinson, 2018, Zhong & Fisher, 2017). Public services must pay attention to more than just the market. It must also be laws and the constitution, societal values, political norms, professional standards, and citizens' interests. Public accountability must be built to develop a multi-cultural society consensus has emerged, indicating a partnership between the state, the private sector, and civil society organizations in various activities (Rosyadi & Dharma, 2014). The goal is to alleviate excessive government burdens and involve other parties who are more efficient in producing goods and services and providing them to the public (Prabowo, 2018)

There is no doubt that the traditional public administration model played a historic role in many countries' economic transformation, including some in the developing world. However, despite his contribution, the pressure has been under constant pressure since the mid-1970s. The first set of criticisms focuses on major economic issues. The government is too big. It uses up existing resources; the government is involved in too many of these

activities, whereas alternative means of provision exist for many of these activities; and. Increased inflation, high costs, and excessive bureaucracy due to state intervention. There have been calls to "reinvent" government based on a market economy. Expressed in economic terms, this formula is reported by the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, etc. It is also a powerful instrument for change in developing countries, receiving a prescription from international donors for financial assistance. The second aspect of criticism relates to the implementation pattern. This traditional administrative model was rejected because it was considered inefficient, expensive, rigid, corrupt, irresponsible, and unsuitable for an era looking for a more dynamic social and economic development (Taufiqurokhman & Satispi, 2018)

Undoubtedly many developing countries are experimenting with new public management reforms. There are some well-known examples: Malaysia's experiment with total quality management (Tampubolon, 2020), results-oriented management initiatives in Uganda, and the massive restructuring of Chilean education along market lines internally, a change that was far more radical than that had been done in the UK (Lim et al., 2020). The UK is considered a developing country for NPM and a launching point for NPM worldwide due to its significant contribution to the development of NPM. After its emergence, NPM was quickly embraced in several countries, especially in North America and Australia, due to NPM reforms for International Financial Institutions and OECD countries in developing countries (Ikeanyibe, 2016). In Singapore's case, this country has special economic, political, and social conditions contributing to the successful implementation of NPM reforms (W Waheduzzaman, 2019). Singapore is a small country compared to many other Asian countries. This is a driving factor in increasing economic growth rapidly to compete with other countries in the region (Ikeanyibe, 2016). The government of Bangladesh, for example, adopted NPM to improve public services at the local level. Other public management features in developing countries, notably the continuation of 'traditional' public Administration and the Adoption of the 'Washington model' of civil service reform.

This study will compare the concepts of developed and developing countries in implementing new public management. The new public management has become the dominant ideology of political and administrative reform in the developed world. Moreover, this trend then spread to developing countries and has made a tremendous contribution to public sector reform. A vital aspect of this argument suggests that the new public management identifies and changes traditional public management's weaknesses. Therefore, it becomes a new paradigm for sector management reform, and hence a new paradigm for sector reform.

Several previous researchers have carried out this study by conducting research mapping with specific topics. Husna, Kusumasari, & Pramusinto worked on research mapping on the concept of "network" in public Administration from 2007-2016 from articles in journals indexed by Scopus, and 111 papers were obtained (Prabowo, 2018). In entrepreneurship (Heidari, Yazdanparast, & Jabbarzadeh, 2019), Research mapping was carried out on 947 academic documents from 1972-2019. Research using bibliometric cartography analysis was carried out on the concept of absorptive capacity for 25 years. There are 336 articles analyzed using HisCite and 2088 using VosViewer (Apriliyanti & Alon, 2017), mapping bureaucratic reform research in Indonesia research mapping of bureaucratic reform in Indonesia (Habibi, 2020). Mapping research on a topic has been carried out in various disciplines. The goal is to see the development (dynamics) of the study at a specific time and provide an overview of the dynamics/journey of a particular theme discussed in the research. Mapping can also classify concepts and theories that get the most attention from researchers. This research is also a literature review of new public management policies in developed and developing countries.

METHODS

This study aims to examine various scientific articles that discuss new public management policies in developed and developing countries that have been published in Scopus. Besides, the review article in this study is directed at conceptualizing the survey of new public management policies in developed and developing countries, which is explained through the following questions, namely: (1) What are the topics related to the study of new public management policies in developed countries and developing countries? (2) What types of mapping are used in new public management policy topics in developed and developing countries? (3) What concepts are used in the study of new public management policies in developed and developing countries? These questions are explained based on the topic of study, the framework, and previous research findings indexed in the Scopus database. The articles reviewed in this study go through the stages of (1) searching for items, (2) mapping topics, (3) analyzing issues, and (4) conceptualizing new public service management policies in developed and developing countries.

Articles are searched through the following stages. First, identify the theme. This is done using the Scopus database. Furthermore, at this stage, the keywords "new public service management policies in developed countries" "New public management policies in developing countries" are entered in the search column for articles on Scopus, and the year of publication is limited between 2016 and 2020. The search resulted in 743 views. For developed countries and 145 for developing countries, the articles are relevant to the topic. The publications accessed, visualization, and bibliometric mapping were carried out through VOSviewer software (Anglada-Tort & Sanfilippo, 2019), and bibliometric

(Heidari et al., 2019). This study analyzes data collected via VOSviewer, and N Vivo, similar to those suggested by (Oscar Basulto, Pablo Segovia, & Cristián Jullian, 2020) and (Cumming & Johan, 2019). Furthermore, bibliometric analysis is identical to that recommended by (Anglada-Tort & Sanfilippo, 2019), And (Mørk, 2020) applied.

This process is carried out to obtain data clusters and visualize networks from the research theme. While the Nvivo 12 plus software is used to input learning topics, namely the relationship of study themes and their mapping based on the focus of each article analyzed. Second, items are managed in the Nvivo 12 plus software by classifying them by author, year, journal, and publisher name. Furthermore, this classification is performed using the NVivo 12 database import feature.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this study's results, journal analysis results by comparing the new public management policies in Developed and Developing Countries are the two data seen from 2016 to 2020 by comparing the number of documents published.

Publication by Year

Documents published in 2016 to 2020 discussing new public management policies in Developed and Developing Countries can be found because the number of papers published from the Scopus data is 473 documents for data on new public management policies in developed countries and developing countries documents namely 145 reports. It can be seen that there are more themes about new public service management policies in developed countries than in developing country documents. Papers published annually can be seen in the image below.
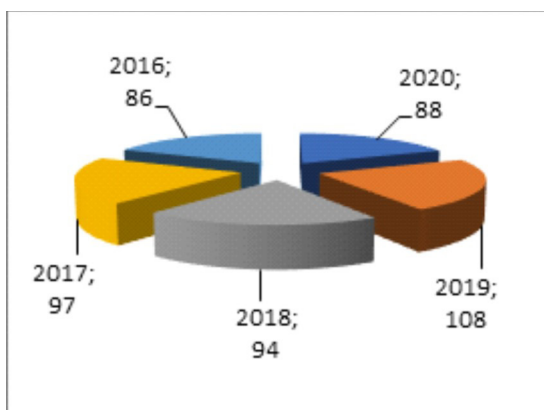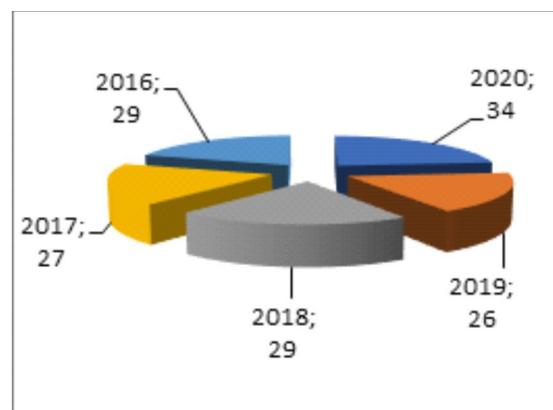

Figure 1. Developed Country Publications

Figure 2. Developing Country Publications

Document data per year is seen from Scopus data with new public management themes in developed country policies. There are 473 publications, the most publications were in 2019 with 108 documents, and the lowest was in 2020 with 88 papers. Meanwhile, on the theme of new public management in developing country policies from the Scopus analysis results in the last five years, there were as many as 145 documents. Most documents were in 2020 with 34 papers, and the lowest forms were obtained in 2019 with 26 articles. The data above shows that new public management in developing country policies has received more documents from 2015 to 2020 than new public management in developing countries. Although developed countries have the most publications, they will experience a decline in magazines in 2020. Meanwhile, publications in developing countries increased in 2020, and if the average publication is averaged each year, developing countries have productivity and publication development every year.

Publication based Sources

Based on the source documents taken from Scopus data, which talks about new public management in developed and developing countries, the author has five sources with the most publications during the 2016 to 2020 period. Can be seen in figures 3 and 4 below:
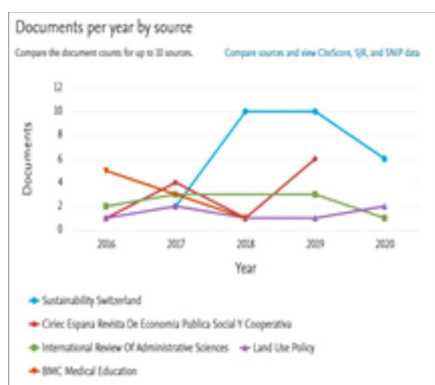
Figure 3. Developed Country   **Figure 4. Developing Country**
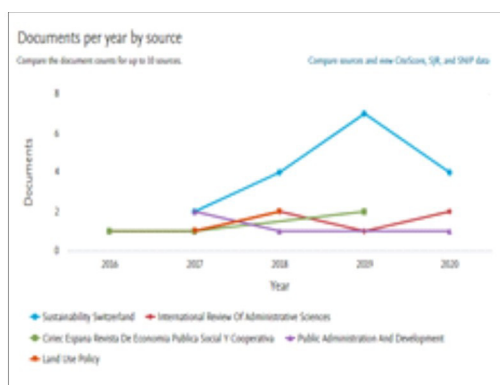
Based on the document source from the picture above, five most document sources publish new public management in developed countries: Sustainability Switzerland, Social, Ciriec Espana Revista De Economia Publica Y cooperative, International Review Of Administrative Sciences, Land use Policy, Bmc Medical. And the one that publishes the most is Sustainability Switzerland 28. Meanwhile, new public management in developing countries also has the top 5 publications, and the most published is Sustainability Switzerland, namely 17. Both developed and developing countries have the most publications based on the same source.

Publication by Country
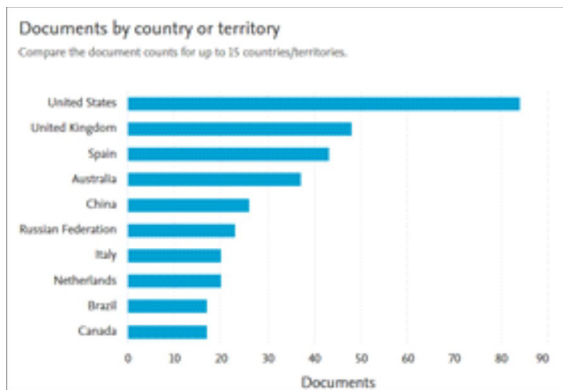
**Figure 5. Publication
by Developed Countries**
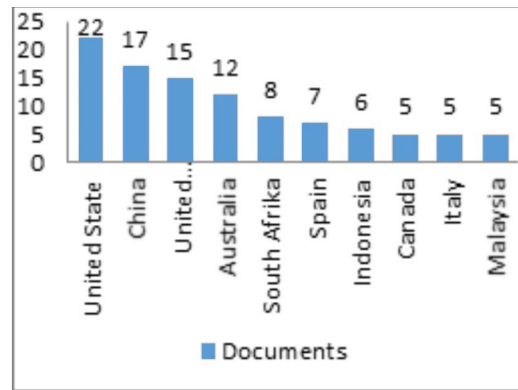
**Figure 6. Publication
by Developing Countries**

The countries above provide information and understanding about new public management in developed and developing countries, as seen in the Scopus data from 2016 to 2020. The results found that ten countries publish a lot about new public management. The most documented developed countries are United States, United Kingdom, Spain, Australia, China, Russian Federation, Italy, Netherlands, Brazil, and Canada. Meanwhile, countries publish a lot about new public management in developing countries, namely: United States, China, United Kingdom, Australia, South Africa, Spain, Indonesia, Canada, Italy, and Malaysia. More details can be seen in figures 7 and 8 above. Various documents produced can be identified by document type, shown in Figure 8 and Figure 9 below.
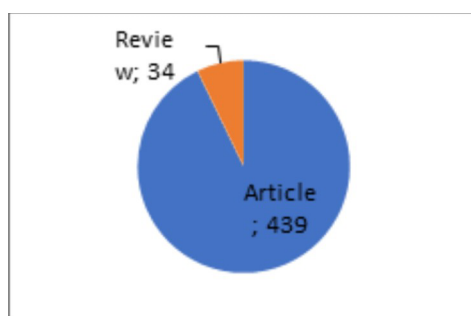
**Figure 7. Developed Country
by Document Type**
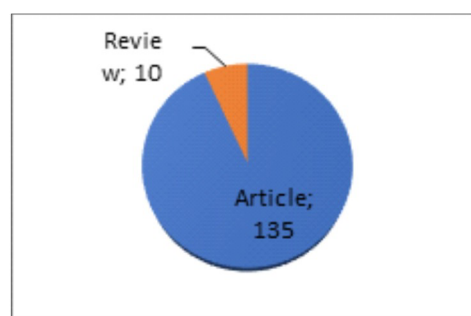
**Figure 8. Developing Country
by Document Type**

The amount of data generated from 2016 to 2020 from the Scopus results regarding new public management in developed countries and developing countries can be grouped by type of articles and reviews. . There are 473 types of data on new public services in developed countries, 439 for article types and 34 for review types. Meanwhile, the Scopus results on new public services in developing countries produce document types grouped into two documents: article and review. The types of items made are 135 documents, and article types are ten documents. Article documents on document types dominate in providing information and knowledge about new public services in developed and developing countries. The two figures can be seen from the comparison that the article that discusses new general management in developed countries is more of an item than articles with new public service themes in developing countries.

Network Visualization New Public Service Policy Themes in Developed Countries

This section will explain the development of studies on new public service policies in developed countries with 473 documents. Then the researcher will explain new public service policies in developing countries with 145 papers. Using VOSviewer, which can show the development of the theme discussed. This finding is essential in providing new products and finding novelty in research in new service policies in developed and developing countries. In Figure 9, you can see the development of new public service policies in developed countries from the 2016 to 2020 Scopus results.
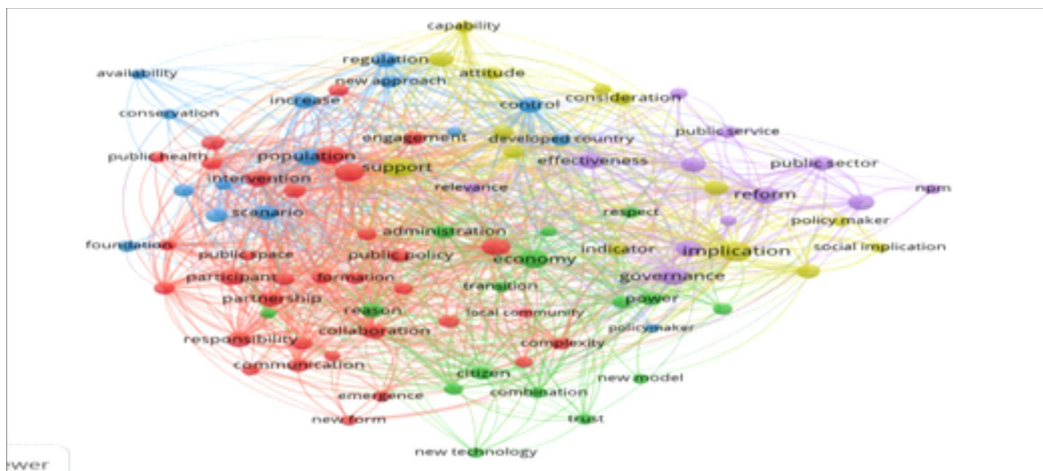

Figure 9. Visualization of The Network Map for The Development of New Public Management Policy Research in Developed Countries

Updating information on developing new public service policy research trends in developed countries by understanding the VOSviewer image's correlation can be classified into 5 clusters. Cluster 1 focuses on Achievement, assessment, association, building,

collaboration, collection communication, complexity, constraint, cooperation, course, decision-maker, and dynamic emergence. Cluster 2 focuses on Administration, citizen, combination, economy, evolution, new models, new technology, power, private sector, public outrage, territory, transition, transparency, trust. Custer 3 discusses Availability, charge, conservation, control, developing country, distribution, foundation, increase, investment, a new approach, policymaker, population, regulation, and scenario. Cluster details can be seen in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Themes of New Public Management Policies in Developed Countries

Cluster	Concept Name	Total
Cluster 1	Achievement, assessment, association, building, collaboration, collection communication, complexity, constraint, cooperation, course, decision-maker, dynamic emergence, engagement, facility, formation, integration, intervention, involvement, local community, new form, outcome, participant, partnership, planning, possibility, priority, public policy.	33
Cluster 2	Administration, citizen, combination, economy, evolution, new model, new technology, power, private sector, public authority, territory, transition, transparency, trust.	16
Cluster 3	Availability, charge, conservation, control, develop country, distribution, foundation, increase, investment, a new approach, policymaker, population, regulation, scenario.	15
Cluster 4	Attitude, behavior, capability, consideration, decision making, implication, indicator, leadership, policymaker, practical sense, practitioner, requirement, social significance, support.	14
Cluster 5	Effectiveness, efficiency, governance, local government, new public management, npm, public Administration, general management, public sector, public service, reform, relevance.	12

For Cluster 1 related to new public management policies in developed countries, this article discusses Achievement, assessment, association, building, collaboration. Developed countries' new public management policies talk about values, achievements, associations, development, and collaboration. This illustrates that the new public management in

developed countries assesses the government's public sector performance.

Network Visualization New Public Management Policy Themes in Developing Countries

This section describes concepts in several visualizations related to this research theme, and 56 of them were identified in 145 articles. Furthermore, the review results on VOSviewer reveal four groups of new public service policy concepts in developing countries, which can be seen in Figure 10. Shows the names of the ideas derived from the cluster density display. Furthermore, each color code is used to see a list of concepts that stand out from each cluster. The aim is to identify as many themes as possible that are often discussed in previous research and be used in future research. Looking at Figure 10, it can be seen that a different color distinguishes the cluster density from each cluster.
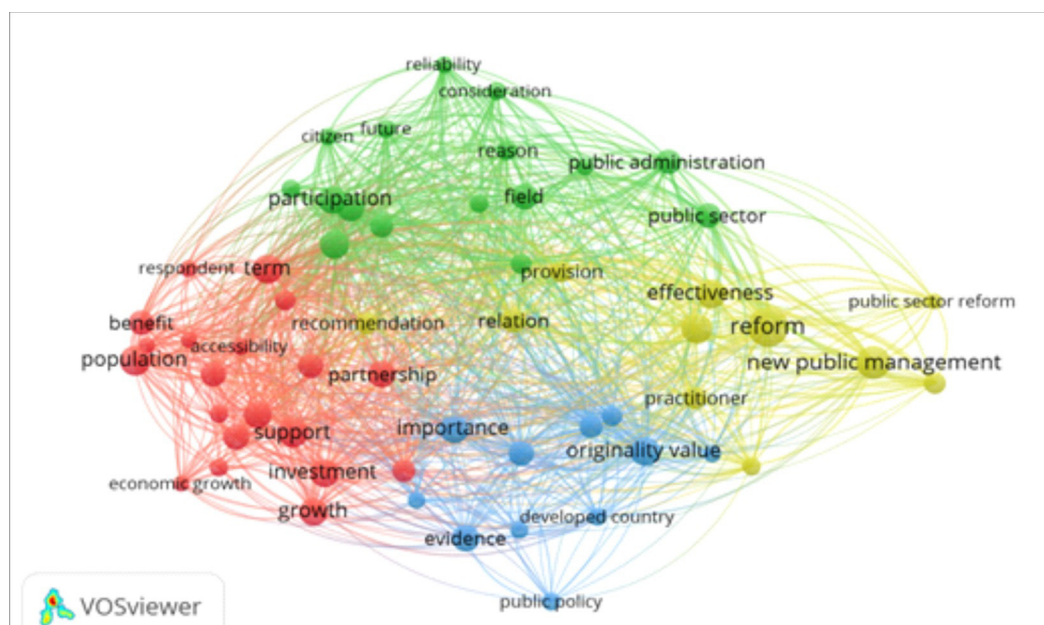
Figure 10. Themes Clustering of New Public Management Policies in Developing Countries

Identification in the form of a map in Figure 10 can help researchers, especially those who are just starting their research from scratch. When they find a topic of interest in a particular area they are interested in, they can read articles related to that topic with this study's help. In Cluster 1, the related concepts are accessibility, benefit, cause, demand, economic growth, growth, infrastructure, integration, investment, majority, partnership, panning, population, public health, respondent, responsibility. In contrast, Cluster 2 emphasizes the concept of adaptation, citizen. Consequence, consideration, field, future,

improvement, limitation, organization, public, public Administration, public sector, reason, reliability, society. In Cluster 3, the concepts are aimed at accountability, collaboration, developed country, evidence, implication, importance, originality value, practical implication, private sector, public policy, and cluster. For researchers who wish to discuss new public service policy themes in developing countries, this clustering will help analyze the related concepts. For example, when the researcher chooses cluster 4, the starting point that needs to be used as body literature is the concept of Adoption, effectiveness, efficiency, new public management, NPM, practitioner, provision, public sector reform, recommendation, reform, relations. Researchers can also search for literature related to reference managers, with keywords included in the cluster 4 category: Adoption, effectiveness, efficiency, new public management, npm, practitioner, provision, public sector reform, recommendation, reform, and relations. Others. Several general management elements, such as decentralization, market-based services, efficiency, and accountability, need to be reformed first through NPM practices to create a suitable promotion basis (Wahed Waheduzzaman, 2019).

Table 2. Themes of New Public Management Policies in Developing Countries

Cluster	Concept Name	Total
Cluster 1	Accessibility, benefit, cause, demand, economic growth, growth, infrastructure, integration, investment, majority, partnership, panning, population, publich health, respondent, responsibility, support, sustainability, term, urbanization	20
Cluster 2	Adaptation, citizen, consequence, consideration, field, future, improvement, limitation, organization, public, public Administration, public sector, reason, reliability, society,	16
Cluster 3	Accountability, collaboration, developed country, evidence, implication, importance, originality value, practical implication, private sector, public policy,	11
Cluster 4	Adoption, effectiveness, efficiency, new public management, npm, practitioner, provision, public sector reform, recommendation, reform, relation.	11

Dominant Themes in Policy Studies New Public Management in Developed and Developing Countries

Word Frequency Queries explores the words that appear most frequently in research data. Therefore, this analysis tool talks with the same meaning can be categorized into one group. Based on data analysis results on new public service policy documents in developed countries, sourced from 473 articles, previous researchers' dominant theme is themes related to public, management, social policy, development, new, urban, education. Meanwhile, developing countries' article about new public services is management, development, new, policy, health, government, Administration, and urban. Therefore, it can be interpreted that this is the overall focus of research related to this topic. This is further explained in (Figures 11 and 12), especially in bold words.

Figure 11. Dominant Themes in New Public Management Studies In Developed Countries

Figure 12. Dominant Themes in New Public Management Studies In Developing Countries

The Categorization of New Public Service Policies in Developed and Developing Countries Themes

Based on cluster analysis with NVivo 12 plus sourced from 473 Scopus indexed articles, there are twelve main clusters in new public management policy studies in developed countries (see Figure 13), namely. Furthermore, the results of the Categorization of research themes indicate that research on new public management policies discusses many articles about public, management, policy, development, systems, social, sector, technology, urban, government, change, and governance.
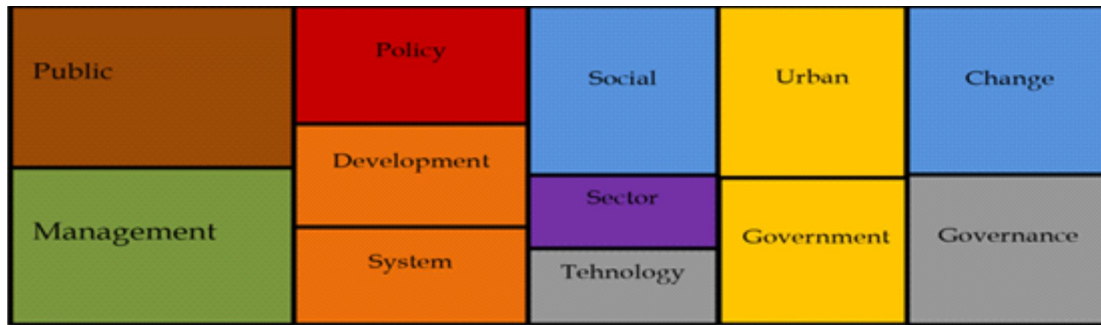
Figure 13. The Categorization of New Public Service Policy Themes in Developed Countries

Furthermore, based on cluster analysis with NVivo 12 plus sourced from 145 Scopus indexed articles, there are thirteen main clusters in new public management policy studies in developing countries (see Figure 14). Furthermore, the Categorization results of research themes show that research on new public management policies in developing countries discusses many articles about public, development, management, policy, reform, government, local, sector, governance, innovation, urban, and sustainability.

Figure 13. The Categorization of The Theme of New Public Service Policies in Developing Countries

The Relationship Between the Topics of New Public Service Policies in Developed Countries

The results of the study from Scopus contained 473 articles which were then processed using NVIVO 12 plus showing that there is a strong relationship between new public policy topics in developed countries with the public, management, policy, development, systems, social, sector, technology, urban, government, change, and governance. Although this relationship has different Jaccard coefficient values between the new public management policies and the twelve study topics, it is confirmed that this study cannot

be separated from the public, management, policy, development, and several others. Meanwhile, new public management policies in developing countries obtained from 145 Scopus data, which were also processed using NVIVO 12 plus, showed a strong relationship between new public management policies in developing countries and the public, management, policy, reform, government. , local, sector, governance, innovation, urban, and complete sustainability can be seen in the following table:

Table 3. New Public Management Relations in Developed Countries

Code A	Code B	Jaccard's Coefficient
policies in developed countries	Public	0,82237
policies in developed countries	Management	0,82237
policies in developed countries	Policy	0,05128
policies in developed countries	Development	0,06154
policies in developed countries	System	0,07317
policies in developed countries	Social	0,66667
policies in developed countries	Sector	0,16667
policies in developed countries	Technology	0,21782
policies in developed countries	Urban	0,66667
policies in developed countries	Government	0,33333
policies in developed countries	Governance	0,20395
policies in developed countries	Change	0,33333

In the table above we can see the relationship between new public management in developed countries and the public, management, policy, development, have a strong relationship in new public management in developed countries. Therefore, in developed countries, new public management requires a new system of services, namely by using technology. Technology is used as a renewal in new public services. The use of technology in services is not just following global trends, but is directed at realizing good governance, namely good governance, transparency and accountability in government processes.

Table 4. New Public Management Relations in Developing Countries

Code A	Code B	Jaccard's coefficient
policies in developing countries	Public	0,551724
policies in developing countries	Development	0,025641
policies in developing countries	Management	0,025641
policies in developing countries	Policy	0,032258
policies in developing countries	Reform	0,006897
policies in developing countries	Government	0,365517
policies in developing countries	Local	0,142857
policies in developing countries	Sector	0,373333
policies in developing countries	Innovation	0,125
policies in developing countries	Governance	0,084746
policies in developing countries	Tehnology	0,025641
policies in developing countries	Urban	0,142857
policies in developing countries	Sustainable	0,142857

The table above explains the relationship between code A and code B (new public management in developing countries), which has a relationship between public, development, and management by looking at the percentage of Coefficient jaccards. The relationship between this concept, the writer sees the relationship with the highest percentage in the concept of public services, namely the public itself and the government.

The relationship between the concepts of developed countries and developing countries has almost the same concept. Developed countries in the public sector have a presentation of 0.82237, while developing countries in the public sector have a percentage of 0.551724. On the other hand, when we want to see the difference, developed countries in the Government section have a 0.33333 while developing countries in the government section have a percentage of 0.365517. In the second concept above, which has several components almost the same in presentation, what distinguishes the two concepts above lies in the concept of reform (Reformasi). New public management in developing countries is still discussing reform, while in developed countries, it is not discussing the concept of reform.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the discussion results in comparing the concepts of new public management policies in developed and developing countries. The following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The development of research that discusses new management policies in developed countries from 2016 to 2020 is considered very large, with 473 documents published in several journal sources. This study found that the journal source published the most related to new public management was the Swiss Sustainability journal, with 28 documents. The country that contributed the most was the United States. The document types are article types, 439 papers, and 34 document reviews. The results of the study with VOSviewer show that there are five concepts in new public management policies in developed countries, namely In cluster 1, it focuses on Achievement, assessment, association, building, collaboration, collection communication, complexity, constraint, cooperation, course, decision-maker, dynamic emergence. Cluster 2 focuses on Administration, citizen, combination, economy, evolution, new models, new technology, power, private sector, public outrage, territory, transition, transparency, trust. Custer 3 discusses Availability, charge, conservation, control, developing country, distribution, foundation, increase, investment, a new approach, policymaker, population, regulation, and scenario. The reader can see in full the five clusters regarding new public management policies in developed countries in table 1. Besides, previous researchers' dominant themes are grouped into eight main categories: public, management, social policy, development, new, urban, education. Furthermore, the Categorization of research themes shows that research on new public management policies in developed countries discusses many articles about public, management, policy, development, systems, social, sector, technology, urban, government, change, and governance.

2. Discussion of new public management policies in developing countries found 145 documents published from 2016 to 2020. The journal source published the most about new general management policies in developing countries was Sustainability Switzerland, namely 17. Furthermore, the country that contributed the most documents was the United States, with 22 papers. The types of documents were: The articles produced were 135 documents, and the review was ten documents. The review results with VOSviewer show four concepts in new public management policies in developing countries. In Cluster 1, the related ideas are accessibility, benefit, cause, demand, economic growth, growth, infrastructure, integration, investment, majority, partnership, panning, population. , public health, respondent, responsibility, while Cluster 2 emphasizes adaptation, citizen, consequence, consideration, field, future, improvement, limitation, organization, public, public Administration, public sector, reason, reliability, society. In the case of Cluster 3, the concept is aimed at accountability, collaboration, developed country, evidence, implication, importance,

originality value, practical implication, private sector, public policy, and cluster 4 emphasizes the concept of Adoption, effectiveness, efficiency, new public management, npm—practitioner, provision, public sector reform, recommendation, reform, relations. Besides, previous researchers' dominant themes were grouped into eight main categories: management, development, new, policy, health, government, Administration, and urban. Furthermore, the Categorization results of research themes show that research on new public management policies in developing countries discusses a lot about the themes of public, development, management, policy, reform, government, local, sector, governance, innovation, urban, and sustainable.

These two comparisons illustrate the development of new public management policies in developed and developing countries. They can provide related information about the concept of new public management policies in both developing and developed countries. new In this study only looks and compares the analysis results of developments and the concept of new public management policies. So that the recommendations for further research are to be able to compare new public management policies in developed and developing countries in certain management sectors, for example, new public management policies in the education, health, economic sectors and also share other aspects that can be seen and in future research can compare sources data published by Scopus data with web of science (Wos) data.

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