

INTELLECTUAL DYNAMICS OF GOOD GOVERNANCE STUDIES: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS

Fauzan^{1*}, Adi Susilo Jahja²

¹ Department of Accountancy, Faculty of Economic and Business, Universitas PGRI Kanjuruhan, Malang, 65148, Indonesia

² Department of Management, Faculty of Economics and Business, Perbanas Institute, Jakarta, 12940, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Introduction/Main Objectives: This study presents a bibliometric analysis of good governance research publications from the Scopus database from 1984 to 2020. **Background Problems:** Since good governance has an essential and central role in organizations, the research trends on good governance in the literature need to be revealed. **Novelty:** To the best of our knowledge, bibliometric analysis for the term good governance is not yet available. This paper aims to fill in the gap by providing a broad overview of the bibliometric analysis of the literature relating to this term. **Research Methods:** Good governance is used as a keyword in the titles of articles taken from the Scopus database on November 4, 2020. There were 1,954 documents analyzed. Microsoft Excel is used for frequency analysis, the VOSviewer app is used for the data's visualization, and Harzing's Publish or Perish is used for citation metrics and analysis. **Finding/Results:** The results showed an increase in the growth rate of good governance literature from 1984 to 2020, particularly since 2011. **Conclusion:** Research related to corporate governance has involved various authors, and is published in various languages. There are 159 authors from 123 countries and 160 institutions. The United States is the most significant contributor to this study, followed by the United Kingdom and Indonesia. The International Review of Administrative Sciences has published the most papers on good governance. Our findings indicate that studies on good governance are mostly carried out in the field of social sciences.

ARTICLE INFO

Article information:

Received 23 November 2020. Received in Revised Form 2 April 2021. Accepted 7 April 2021.

Keywords:

bibliometric analysis, good governance, intellectual dynamics

JEL Code:

D13, I31, J22, K31

* Corresponding Author at Department of Accountancy, Faculty of Economic and Business, Universitas PGRI Kanjuruhan, Malang, 65148, Indonesia.

E-mail address: fauzansholeh76@gmail.com (author#1), adi.susilo@perbanas.id (author#2)

INTRODUCTION

Good governance is crucial and occupies a central role in fostering development. Kofi Annan, Secretary-General of the United Nations from 1997 to 2006, said that this concept has a critical role in solving poverty and promoting national development (Abdellatif, 2003). It is a normative term that defines the consistency and sound public administration of democratic choice by respecting economic actors' human rights (Klusáček et al., 2018). In sustainable development and policymaking thinking, good governance is widely discussed (Demmers et al., 2004; Ramzy et al., 2019). Therefore, many countries in the world are following and practicing this concept.

Since this idea is widely accepted, it is investigated in a variety of circumstances. Good governance is conducted to protect individuals and society, administer transparent and efficient public sector policies, and advance social and economic objectives (Addink, 2019). Consequently, good governance is explored in many contexts, using various disciplines and approaches (Addink, 2019; Grindle, 2010; Ramzy et al., 2019). Hence, it is interesting to reveal the intellectual dynamics of this subject.

While previous studies employed a subjective point of view, this study uses an objective approach. Horvath (2017) researched this topic with an analysis of online and printed sources. In his study, he recognized the need for subjectivity in interpreting the texts to make an analytical framework. Schiehl and Martins (2017) conducted critical systematic reviews to screen the articles and evaluate each associated study using filtering techniques. Although somewhat subjective, these studies were conducted in a justified way. Unlike previous studies, this study was implemented using an objective approach. There is little attention paid to the study of good governance using bibliometric analysis (Naomi

et al., 2020). A bibliometric analysis enables a more transparent and reproducible process. In this paper, bibliometric analysis is used to capture the evolution of the study of good governance. Accordingly, this study aims to investigate the trends and research developments in the field of good governance.

Bibliometric analysis of the literature relating to this term is used to answer the following questions.

1. How are articles of good governance classified?
2. What is the trend in good governance research?

This paper consists of the following sections. Section 1 is devoted to the introduction. Section 2 explains the overview of the good governance literature based on the previous research and the research objectives. Section 3 describes the methodology used to perform the bibliometric analysis, including the step-by-step method associated with retrieving documents from the Scopus database and using the VOSviewer software and Harzing's Publish or Perish. Section 4 presents the results using VOSviewer and Harzing's Publish or Perish. The conclusions and suggestions appear in Section 5.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Initially, good governance is conditional on aid. It is a requirement for countries that want to get policy advice, financial support, and technical assistance from the World Bank, IMF, and other donor institutions (Dijkstra, 2018; Mohamoud, 2020). The World Bank has endorsed this idea since 1992 (Mohamoud, 2020). According to this institution, underdevelopment and state failures should be overcome by solving the root causes: maladministration, mismanagement, and corruption (Addink, 2019; Mohamoud, 2020). Good governance is supposed to contribute to a

transparent public administration, efficient public services, and a reliable justice system (Gisselquist, 2012). Therefore, this concept is critical.

Although this concept is crucial, however, there is no consensus on its definition. The literature on governance provides a plethora of definitions (Khouya & Benabdelhadi, 2020), where the meanings of this concept differ across organizations and contexts (Pomeranz & Stedman, 2020). Different researchers highlight various aspects of the issue, depending on the topic under study (Tarverdi et al., 2019). Thus, there is no agreed definition of governance (Abdulazeez, 2014; Fukuyama, 2016; Mohamoud, 2020) that provides a convenient device for organizing the literature (Gisselquist, 2012). In this regard, Biswas et al. (2019) opined that Fukuyama (2013) offers a more generalized and clear definition of good governance, which is: the government's capacity to establish and implement laws and provide services. The idea of good governance arose from this viewpoint and became a strategy for sustainable development (Ramzy et al., 2019).

Good governance is needed to ensure the success of sustainable development. Sustainable development aims to satisfy the present's needs without sacrificing the future generations' ability to meet their needs (Brundtland, 1987). In this regard, the United Nations Development Programme (2015) declared the concept of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) in 2015. This agenda is a plan for ending poverty and hunger, protecting the earth from degradation, ensuring human prosperity, and fostering a peaceful, just and inclusive society. These plans are implemented through global partnerships. In short, this agenda is an action plan for people, planet, prosperity, peace, and partnership. Goal no. 16 of the SDGs asserts the importance of strong institutions to ensure the

effectiveness of supporting and promoting sustainable development. Therefore, good governance is one of the foundations for sustainable development.

Consequently, good governance is related to many dimensions of development. In this regard, good governance is inextricably linked to the economic, environmental, social, and political dimensions (Abdulazeez, 2014; Dhaoui, 2019; Ramzy et al., 2019). The economic dimension emphasizes governments' effectiveness and capacity to utilize scarce resources to meet people's wants continuously. The environmental dimension emphasizes the environmental protection for future generations from the depletion of non-renewable resources and renewable resources' over-exploitation. The social dimension ensures that all communities in society act and function without discrimination, achieving distributional equality, gender equity, and providing sufficient social services, including education, health, and political accountability. The political dimension denotes the responsibility of the government's political elements, the lawfulness of the government, and respect for human rights. Therefore, good governance encompasses a wide variety of research areas.

Previous studies revealed that governance is the subject of discussion in many fields. Addink (2019) stated that theologians, philosophers, social scientists, economists, and lawyers all have different perspectives on good governance. Each discipline contributes to constructing the understanding of good governance, bringing the most significant possible benefits to society. Likewise, Burris et al. (2008) pointed out the considerable overlap across diverse fields of study. Horvath (2017) supported their view and emphasized that none of the areas are mutually exclusive. He also revealed that governance was studied frequently in the following academic

fields: international relations, political science, management studies, business studies, economics, (international) law, public policy/administration, development studies, and higher education studies. Hence, good governance is a cross-disciplinary study.

To summarize, since good governance is essential for sustainable development, many countries have adopted it. A comprehensive understanding of the various dimensions of development is needed to implement sustainable development. Consequently, the good governance literature cuts across disciplinary boundaries. On the other hand, this concept's definition has not been agreed upon; therefore, good governance is open to further discussions.

METHOD, DATA, AND ANALYSIS

Bibliometric analysis is employed toward all journal articles in the leading Scopus database. The advantages of the bibliometric method are in terms of its quantification and objectivity. Bibliometric analysis can avoid some of the subjective bias potentials and can confirm what experts in the field can infer intuitively. Since good governance is a multidisciplinary area that openly borrows and assimilates work from different disciplines, long-term bibliometric research may help recognize the most influential works and their relationships. This study shows the research trends, the language used, the affiliations, the authors' countries, searches for citations in articles, identifying how these quotes relate to various good governance research topics, and how shared citation patterns have developed.

1. Bibliometric analysis

Bibliometric is "the application of mathematics and statistical methods to books and other media of communication" (Pritchard, 1969). According to Potter (1981), bibliometric measures publi-

cation patterns and written communications and authorship modes. It is also the use of quantitative and statistical analysis to describe the patterns of publication in particular scientific literature (Bellis, 2009; Ma, 2005), it measures text and information, and makes it possible to analyze published documents (Daim et al., 2006; Hall, 2011). This method is a popular method for uncovering trends in the research articles being studied (Ahmi & Mohamad, 2019). Additionally, it can be used in evaluating the quantity and quality of published material to monitor trends or patterns in a particular research area (Sweileh et al., 2017). Bibliometric analysis can also provide descriptive patterns of publications by domain, field, country, and period (Ho, 2007). Finally, bibliometric analysis can provide more detailed information regarding a publication, including the author, the keyword frequency, and citations (Rusly et al., 2019). Thus, the bibliometric method can reveal and analyze the impact of literature on each scientific discipline and help formulate policies for various studies, publishers' ratings, literature developments, collection developments, and other related policies.

2. Source and data collection

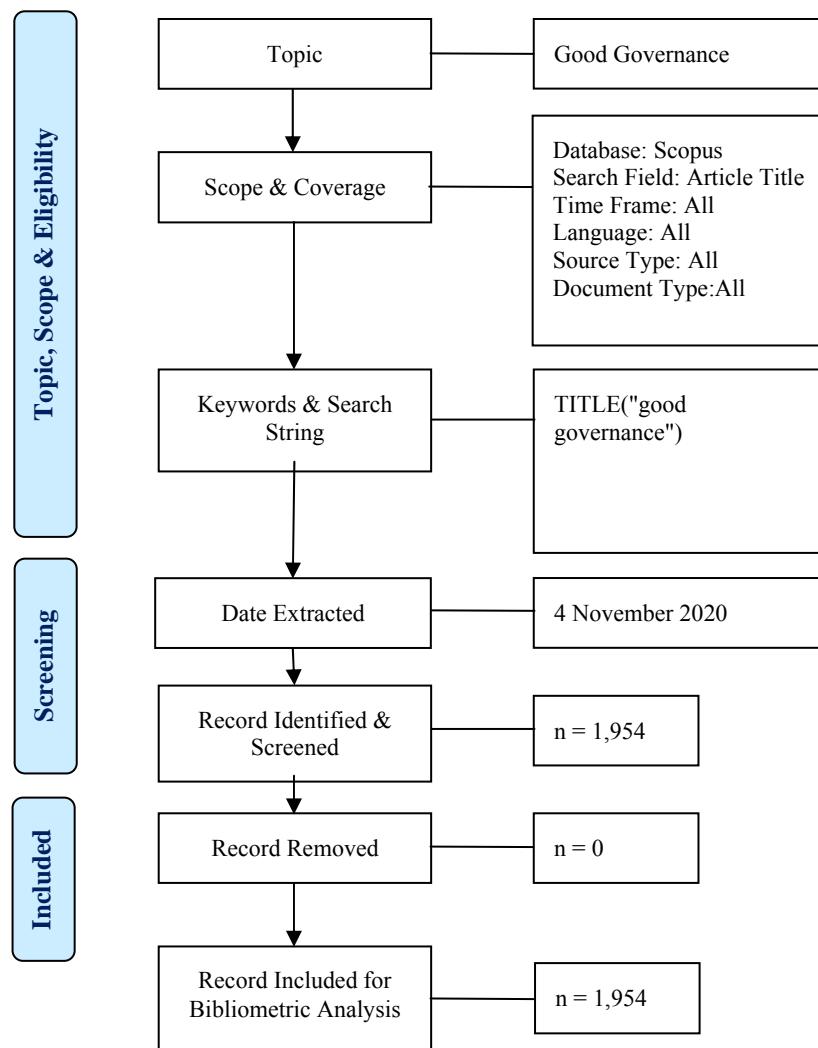
The unit of analysis adopted is granular, which includes all scientific works in the Scopus database on good governance, published from 1984 to 2020. Determination of this period follows the Scopus database. The year good governance studies were written and indexed by the Scopus database can be identified by including all the years. Harzing's Publish and Perish revealed that the first study on good governance indexed by the Scopus database was authored by Silal et al. (1984).

Data are collected to map the good governance studies' conceptual framework, including qualitative, quantitative, case studies, non-

empirical, and others in the published Scopus database. A search query (TITLE (good governance)) was applied to article titles in the Scopus database on November 4, 2020, at 7.58 am. This query produced a total of 1,954 documents for further analysis. The data set were exported in CSV (comma separated values) and RIS (research information system) formats. Microsoft Excel, VOSviewer, and Harzing's Publish or Perish have been used to analyze the submitted documents. These steps are depicted in Figure 1.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Some general statistics from the data set are presented to get an overview of the research related to good governance. All the articles that met the search query were evaluated from the following aspects: document type and source, research productivity, publication language, subject area, most active source titles, distribution of publications by country, most active institutions, authorship, keywords, title, and abstract analysis and citation analysis.



Source: Zakaria et al. (2021)

Figure 1. Flow diagram of the search strategy

Most of the results are presented in terms of frequency and percentage. We show annual growth data as the number of documents generated each year, including frequency, percentage, and cumulative percentage. We report the citation analysis as a citation metric and reveal the 10 most cited articles on good governance.

1. Document and Source Types

Types of documents are documents based on the authenticity of documents from articles, conference papers, and book chapters. Source documents are documents in journals, conference proceedings, books, book series, and trade publications. According to Sweileh et al. (2017), conference papers that appear under document types may vary from those that appear under source documents. For instance, a paper delivered at a conference is classified as a conference paper under the document types. However, the same paper can be classified as a full journal article, conference proceedings, or book chapter under documentary sources, depending on its publication status.

Table 1. Document type

Document Type	Frequency	% (N=1,954)
Article	1,217	62.28
Book Chapter	333	17.04
Conference Paper	157	8.03
Review	89	4.55
Book	55	2.81
Editorial	42	2.15
Note	34	1.74
Letter	11	0.56
Short Survey	11	0.56
Erratum	4	0.20
Conference Review	1	0.05
Total	1,954	100.00

As summarized in Table 1, publications on good governance are spread over 11 types of

documents. More than half of the total publications are articles, consisting of 1,217 documents (62.28%). Moreover, as presented in Table 2, documents are classified into five types of sources: journals, books, conference proceedings, book series, trade journals, and one source that cannot be identified. Based on Table 2, journals are the highest source documents, with 1,411 documents representing 72.21% of the total publications.

Table 2. Source type

Source Type	Frequency	% (N=1,954)
Journal	1,411	72.21
Book	380	19.45
Conference Proceeding	113	5.78
Book Series	38	1.94
Trade Journal	11	0.56
Undefined	1	0.05
Total	1,954	100.00

2. Year of Publications - Evolution of Published Studies

This first analysis examines the research productivity based on the number of documents published per year. A review of the documents by year of publication helps researchers observe the patterns and popularity of research subjects over time. The first publication on good governance was written by Silal et al. (1984) with the title "From e-government to good governance: The mediating role of government e-participation." Subsequently, the growth of publications has continued to increase until 2020. The drastic increase in the number of publications on good governance began in 2011, which reached 100 and continues to fluctuate until now (see Figure 2). Table 3 summarizes the details of the number of good governance publications since 1984. Based on the number of publications, good governance still seems to be a favorite topic among academics.

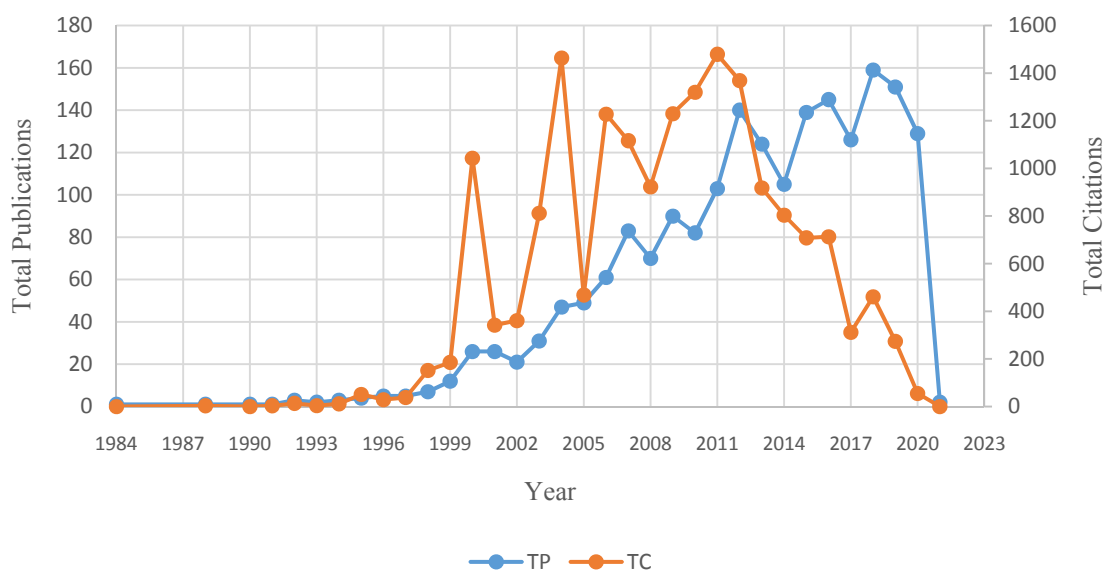


Figure 2. Total publications and citations by year

The highest number of citations per year occurred in 2011, with 1,479 citations per year and 103 documents published. The second position for the number of citations per year was 1,464 in 2004 with 47 documents. Meanwhile, in

2012 the number of citations per year was 1,369, with the number of publications being 140 documents. Table 3 presents the data on the total publications and citations per year.

Table 3. Year of publication

Year	TP	NCP	TC	C/P	C/CP	h	g
1984	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1988	1	1	3	3.00	3.00	1	1
1990	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1991	1	1	3	3.00	3.00	1	1
1992	3	2	13	4.33	6.50	2	3
1993	2	2	4	2.00	2.00	1	2
1994	3	3	11	3.67	3.67	2	3
1995	4	4	51	12.75	12.75	2	4
1996	5	4	29	5.80	7.25	3	5
1997	5	5	38	7.60	7.60	3	5
1998	7	6	152	21.71	25.33	5	7
1999	12	9	185	15.42	20.56	7	12
2000	26	23	1,043	40.12	43.35	12	26
2001	26	22	342	13.15	15.55	8	18
2002	21	13	361	17.19	27.77	7	19
2003	31	22	812	26.19	36.91	9	28
2004	47	39	1,464	31.15	37.54	15	38
2005	49	34	468	9.55	13.76	12	20

Year	TP	NCP	TC	C/P	C/CP	h	g
2006	61	51	1,228	20.13	24.08	15	34
2007	83	56	1,116	13.45	19.93	16	32
2008	70	57	923	13.19	16.19	15	28
2009	90	70	1,230	13.67	17.57	16	33
2010	82	62	1,320	16.1	21.29	18	35
2011	103	72	1,479	14.36	20.54	18	37
2012	140	95	1,369	9.78	14.41	19	34
2013	124	90	918	7.40	10.20	16	26
2014	105	80	804	7.66	10.05	16	24
2015	139	95	708	5.09	7.45	12	22
2016	145	87	713	4.92	8.20	14	22
2017	126	63	312	2.48	4.95	9	12
2018	159	90	461	2.90	5.12	12	15
2019	151	70	274	1.81	3.91	8	13
2020	129	28	55	0.43	1.96	4	4
2021	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,954						

Notes: TP=total number of publications; NCP=number of cited publications; TC=total citations; C/P=average citations per publication; C/CP=average citations per cited publication; h=h-index; and g=g-index.

3. Languages of the Documents

As presented in Table 4, English was the commonly used language in the collected publications, found in 95.04% of the total documents. Several publications were also published in French, Spanish, and German, and other languages. There were also 23 bilingual documents.

4. Subject Area

This study also categorized the publications based on the subject areas summarized in Table 5. Since good governance focuses more on social science, business, and economics, those three fields of study occupied the top rank for the number of publications. Other areas that made significant contributions are environmental science, the arts and humanities, medicine, computer science, and engineering.

Table 4. Languages used for publications

Language	Total Publication	% (N=1,977)
English	1,879	95.04
French	34	1.72
Spanish	28	1.42
German	10	0.51
Portuguese	9	0.46
Italian	4	0.20
Lithuanian	2	0.10
Persian	2	0.10
Arabic	1	0.05
Chinese	1	0.05
Croatian	1	0.05
Czech	1	0.05
Dutch	1	0.05
Russian	1	0.05
Slovak	1	0.05
Swedish	1	0.05
Thai	1	0.05
Total	1,977	100.00

*23 documents were in dual languages

Table 5. Subject area

Subject Area	Total Publication	% (N=3,155)
Social Sciences	1,140	36.13
Business, Management, and Accounting	471	14.93
Economics, Econometrics, and Finance	372	11.79
Environmental Science	211	6.69
Arts and Humanities	174	5.52
Medicine	139	4.41
Computer Science	137	4.34
Engineering	133	4.22
Agricultural and Biological Sciences	93	2.95
Earth and Planetary Sciences	48	1.52
Decision Sciences Journal	45	1.43
Energy	37	1.17
Nursing	22	0.70
Mathematics	20	0.63
Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology	18	0.57
Materials Science	15	0.48
Multidisciplinary	15	0.48
Physics and Astronomy	12	0.38
Psychology	12	0.38
Pharmacology, Toxicology, and Pharmaceutics	10	0.32
Chemical Engineering	9	0.29
Immunology and Microbiology	7	0.22
Health Professions	6	0.19
Chemistry	5	0.16
Veterinary	3	0.10
Neuroscience	1	0.03
Total	3,155	100.00

5. The Most Active Source Titles

This research also presents the most active source titles with eight or more publications on good governance. Table 6 provides information about the publishers, and the International Review of Administrative Sciences is the top publisher, with 16 articles about good governance (2.31%).

6. Keywords Analysis

We map the keywords provided in each document using VOSviewer. VOSviewer is a powerful network analysis software tool that helps visualize the dynamics and structure of

science, it can couple events together through a keyword analysis for in-depth exploration, and examine the intellectual structure of the intended research area (Valenzuela et al., 2017; van Eck & Waltman, 2010). The keywords were mapped using VOSviewer. Figure 3 demonstrates a network visualization of the authors' keywords, that is, good governance. This figure indicates the strength of the relationship between the keywords by the color, circle size, font size, and line thickness (Sweileh et al., 2017).

Based on the analysis, there are four clusters of good governance research that have been developed based on the keywords. The first

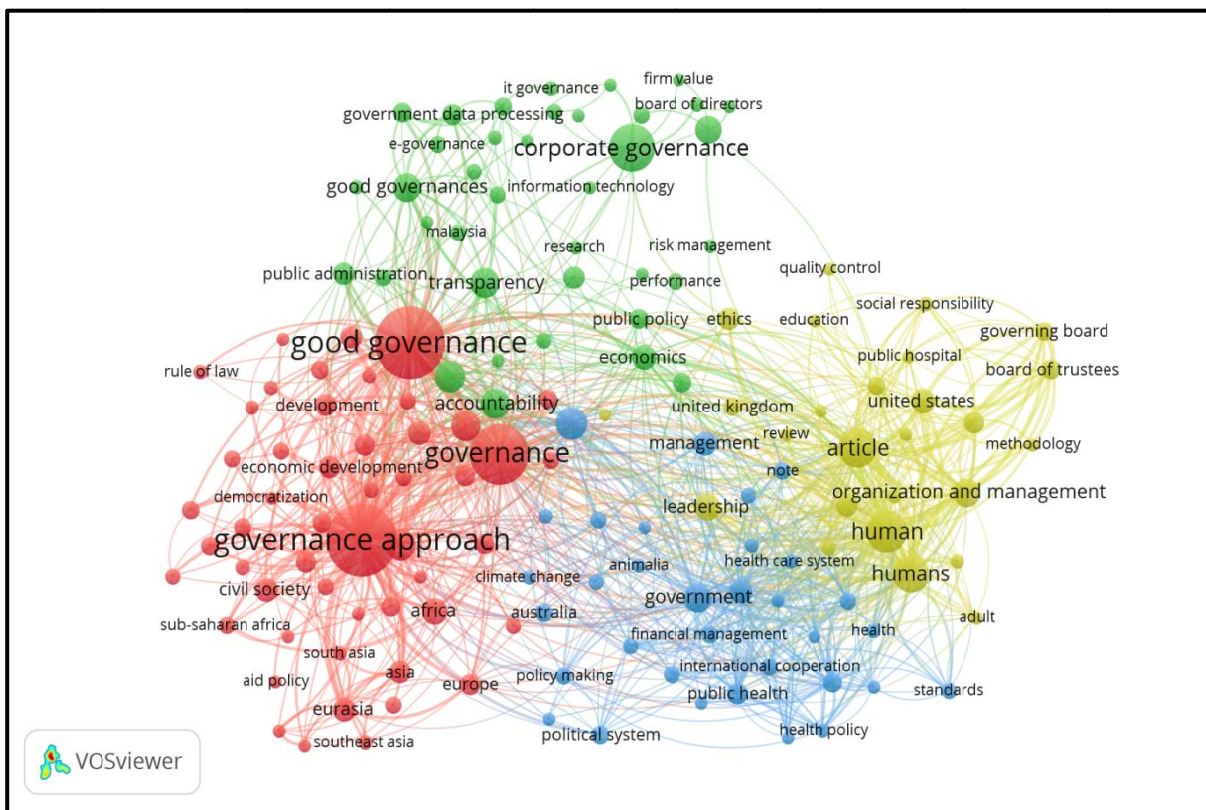
cluster, colored red, relates to a governance approach and good governance. Likewise, the other clusters are colored green, blue, and yellow.

Subsequently, the latest research topics can be seen in Figure 4. The yellow color shows the

issues investigated by recent research into good governance. Figure 4 is no different from Figure 3; Figure 4 is colored according to the research's publication date.

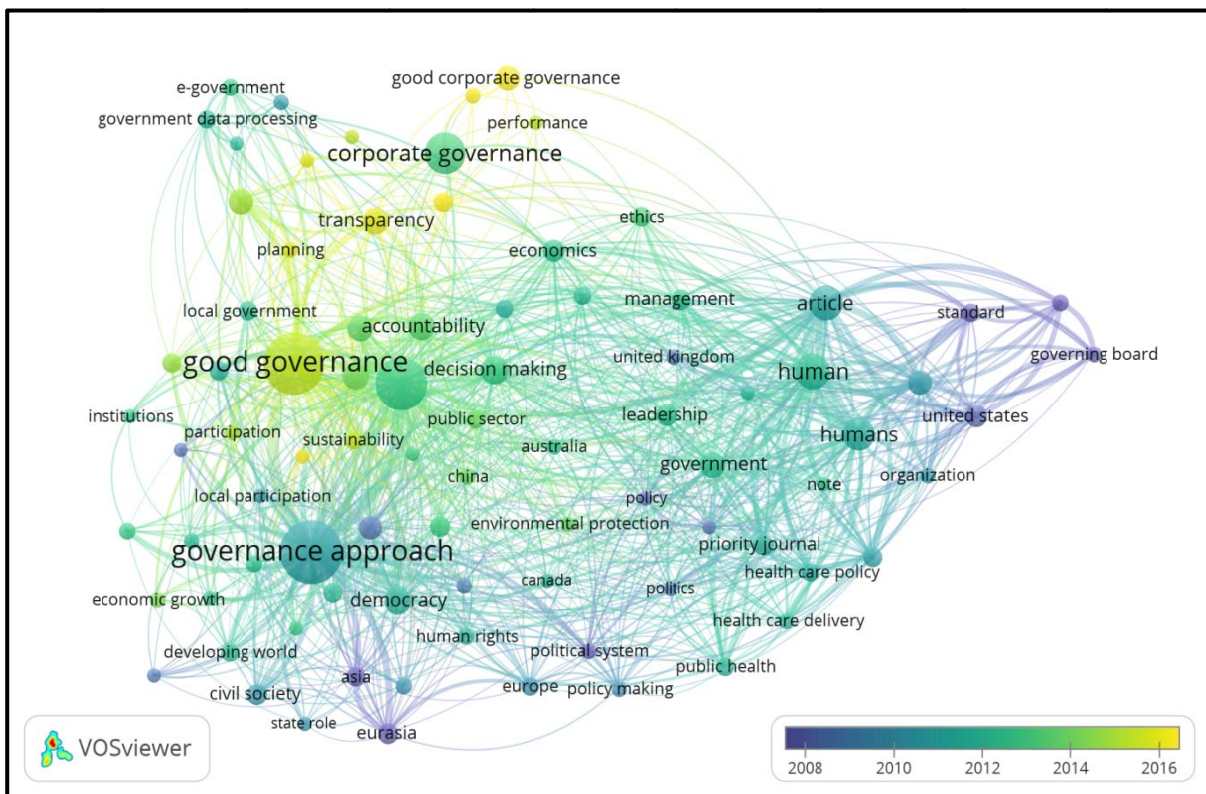
Table 6. The most active source title

Source Title	Total Publication	% (N=692)
International Review of Administrative Sciences	16	2.31
Corporate Ownership and Control	14	2.02
International Journal of Innovation Creativity and Change	14	2.02
OIE Revue Scientifique Et Technique	14	2.02
Trustee the Journal for Hospital Governing Boards	11	1.59
ACM International Conference Proceeding Series	10	1.45
Corporate Governance an International Review	10	1.45
Journal of Advanced Research in Dynamical and Control Systems	10	1.45
Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences	10	1.45
Asian Social Science	9	1.30
Corporate Governance Bingley	9	1.30
Quest for Good Urban Governance: Theoretical Reflections and International Practices	9	1.30
International Journal of Public Administration	8	1.16
International Journal of Scientific and Technology Research	8	1.16
Journal of Business Ethics	8	1.16
Public Administration and Development	8	1.16
Regulation and Governance	8	1.16
Third World Quarterly	8	1.16
World Development	8	1.16



Source: VOSviewer

Figure 3. Network visualization map of the author keywords



Source: VOSviewer

Figure 4. Overlay visualization map of the author keywords

We also analyzed the keywords in the spreadsheet document to calculate the total number of occurrences. Based on Figure 3, Table 7 exhibits the total frequency of keywords used from the documents taken. This keyword analysis resulted in 148 interconnected items gathered in four clusters (red, green, blue, and yellow) and 160 keywords had been used.

Table 7. Articles with their most frequently occurring keywords

Cluster	Most frequent keywords	Keywords
Cluster one – Red (51 keywords)	"Governance Approach" (293 occurrences); "Good Governance" (288); "Governance" (205).	Africa, aid policy, Asia, Bangladesh, Canada, China, civil society, corruption, decentralization, democracy, democratization, developing world, development, Eastern Hemisphere, economic development, economic growth, Eurasia, Europe, European Union, human rights, India, innovation, institutional framework, institutions, land management, local government, local participation, deliberalism, non-governmental organization, participation, participatory approach, policy implementation, political economy, poverty alleviation, public sector, rule of law, South Africa, South Asia, Southeast Asia, stakeholder, state role, sub-Saharan Africa, sustainability, theoretical study, urban planning, water management, world, World Bank.
Cluster two – Green (38 keywords)	"Corporate Governance" (126 occurrences); "Sustainable Development" (58); "Transparency" (53).	Accountability, audit committee, best practice, best practices, board of directors, corporate social responsibility, developing countries, e-governance, e-government, economic and social effect, economics, firm value, globalization, good corporate governance, good governances, government data processing, Indonesia, industrial management, information and communication technologies, information management, information systems, information technology, integrity, IT governance, Malaysia, perception, performance planning, public administration, public policy, research, risk management, societies and institution, surveys, trust.
Cluster three – Blue (33 keywords)	"Decision Making" (59 occurrences); "Government" (49)	Animalia, Australia, climate change, delivery of health care, developing country, environmental management, environmental policy, environmental protection, financial management, government regulation, health, health care delivery, health care organization, health care policy, health care system, health policy, international cooperation, investment, law, management, note, policy, policymaking, political system, politics, priority journal, procedures, public health, resource management, standard, United Nations.
Cluster four – Yellow (26 keywords)	"Human" (101 occurrences); "Article" (89); "Humans" (79).	Adult, board of trustees, capacity building, education, ethics, female, governing board, health care quality, health service, leadership, medical research, methodology, national health service, organization, organization and management, practice guideline, public hospital, quality control, review, social responsibility, standard, United Kingdom, United States.

Based on Table 7, we sorted the top keywords as shown in the next table.

Table 8: Top Keywords

Keywords	Total Keywords	% (N=4,079)
1. Governance Approach	293	7.18
2. Good Governance	288	7.06
3. Governance	205	5.03
4. Corporate Governance	126	3.09
5. Human	101	2.48
6. Article	89	2.18
7. Article	89	2.18
8. Humans	79	1.94
9. Decision Making	59	1.45
10. Democracy	58	1.42
11. Sustainable Development	58	1.42
12. Transparency	53	1.30
13. Government	49	1.20

7. Title and abstract analysis

This study examined the titles and abstracts of the documents collected based on the number of occurrences and co-occurrences using VOSviewer. In particular, this analysis used the binary count method in the construction of a co-event network. A binary counting methodology means the number of times a noun phrase appears in a publication's title, but not in the abstract. Noun phrases that appear only once in a publication's title and abstract are handled in the same way as a noun phrase that happens 10 times (van Eck & Waltman, 2010).

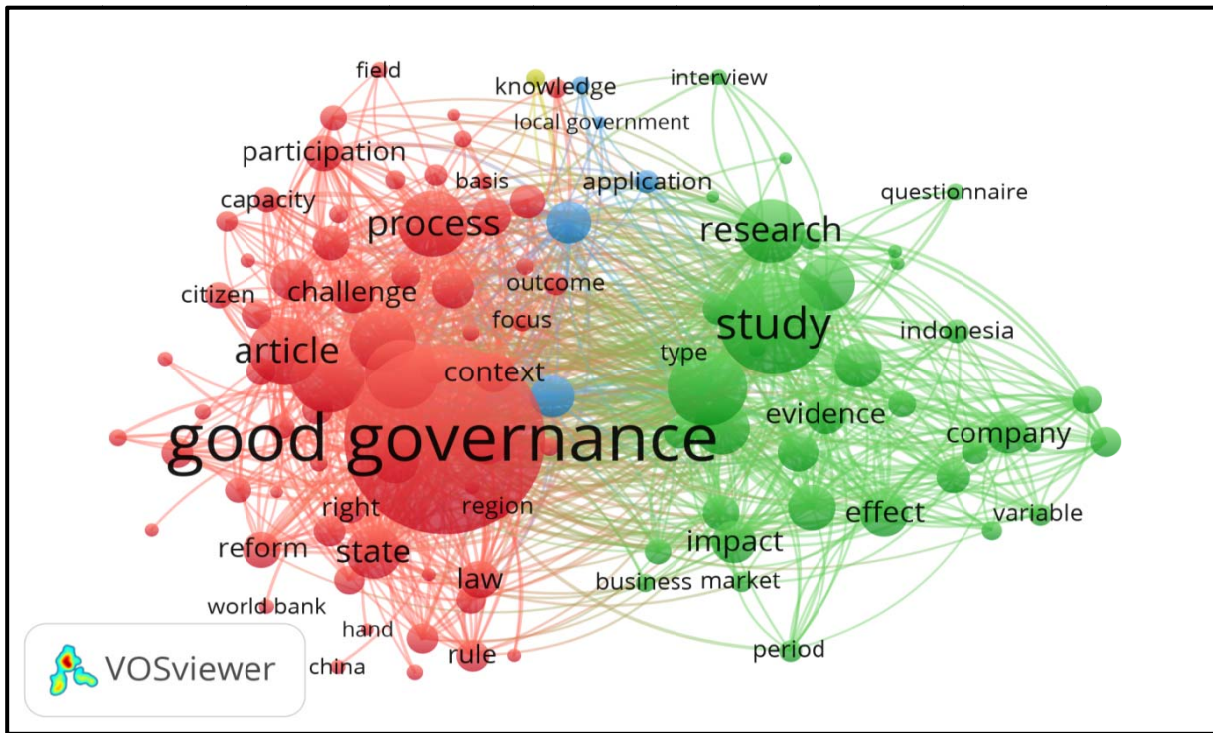
Figure 5 displays the term co-occurring network's visualization of the keywords by title and abstract with the minimum number of occurrences of the terms. It is important to note that this figure is different from the previous figures. In figures 4 and 5, the keywords are

based on title only. If Figure 5 is described in tabular form, the results will not be much different from Table 7.

Figure 5 reveals good governance as the main term that acts as the central node of the entire network in good governance research. The nodes' size shows the weight of the occurrence, while the thickness of the connecting lines shows the strength of the relationship between terms. Related words, such as those shown in the same color, often appear together. For example, the diagram indicates that good governance, participation, process, capacity, state, reform, right, law, region, rule, challenge, and other terms colored in red are closely related and usually appear together. Specifically, VOSviewer generated four different colors representing the four clusters with 109 terms from the publication title, 5,666 links, and total link strength of 73,875.

8. Geographical Distribution of Publications

The study also evaluates the number of publications by country, based on the authors' affiliations. Overall, a total of 123 countries were identified as being involved in good governance publications. Table 9 presents the top active countries that contributed at least 20 publications on good governance. The United States contributed the highest number of publications (294), representing 12.56% of the total publications in good governance, followed by the United Kingdom (9.79%), Indonesia (7.44%), Australia (5.24%), and Canada (4.62%). These results indicate that developed countries occupy a leading position in good governance research, compared to developing countries.



Source: VOSviewer

Figure 5. VOSviewer visualization of a term co-occurrence network based on title and abstract fields

Table 9. Top 20 countries contributing to the publications

Country	Total Publication	% (N=2,340)
United States	294	12.56
United Kingdom	229	9.79
Indonesia	174	7.44
Australia	117	5.00
Canada	108	4.62
Netherlands	95	4.06
Germany	91	3.89
South Africa	68	2.91
India	63	2.69
Malaysia	57	2.44
France	50	2.14
Italy	46	1.97
Spain	45	1.92
Belgium	36	1.54
China	35	1.50
Switzerland	33	1.41
Nigeria	29	1.24
Thailand	29	1.24
Norway	25	1.07
Iran	24	1.03

9. Authors Analysis

For analyzing the authors, Harzing's Publish or Perish application was used to map the number of authors, the most productive authors, their affiliations, and citations. Based on Harzing's Publish or Perish analysis, 159 unique authors contributed 1,954 publications on good governance. Table 10 presents the number of publications based on the number of authors for each publication. According to the table, 49.54% of the publications were single-authored, while the rest were multi-authored. Most of the multi-authored articles on good governance were co-authored by either two authors (25.23%) or three authors (12.49%). The highest number of authors writing publications on good governance was 26.

This study revealed the most active authors who publish documents on good governance. Table 11 lists the most active authors with a minimum of four publications. As indicated in the table, M.S. Grindle, affiliated with Harvard University, in the United States, is the most

active author in this field of study, having five pieces on good governance published. He also has a total citation of 968, an h-index of five and a g-index of five, the largest number of citations and indexes.

Table 10. Number of author(s) per document

Author Count	Total Publication	% (N=1,954)
1	968	49.54
2	493	25.23
3	244	12.49
4	119	6.09
5	47	2.41
6	25	1.28
7	8	0.41
8	11	0.56
9	4	0.20
10	4	0.20
11	1	0.05
12	1	0.05
13	1	0.05
14	1	0.05
15	1	0.05
18	1	0.05
26	1	0.05
0*	24	1.23
Total	1,954	100.00

Source: Harzing's Publish or Perish

*Conference review document. No author is listed.

Table 11. Most productive authors

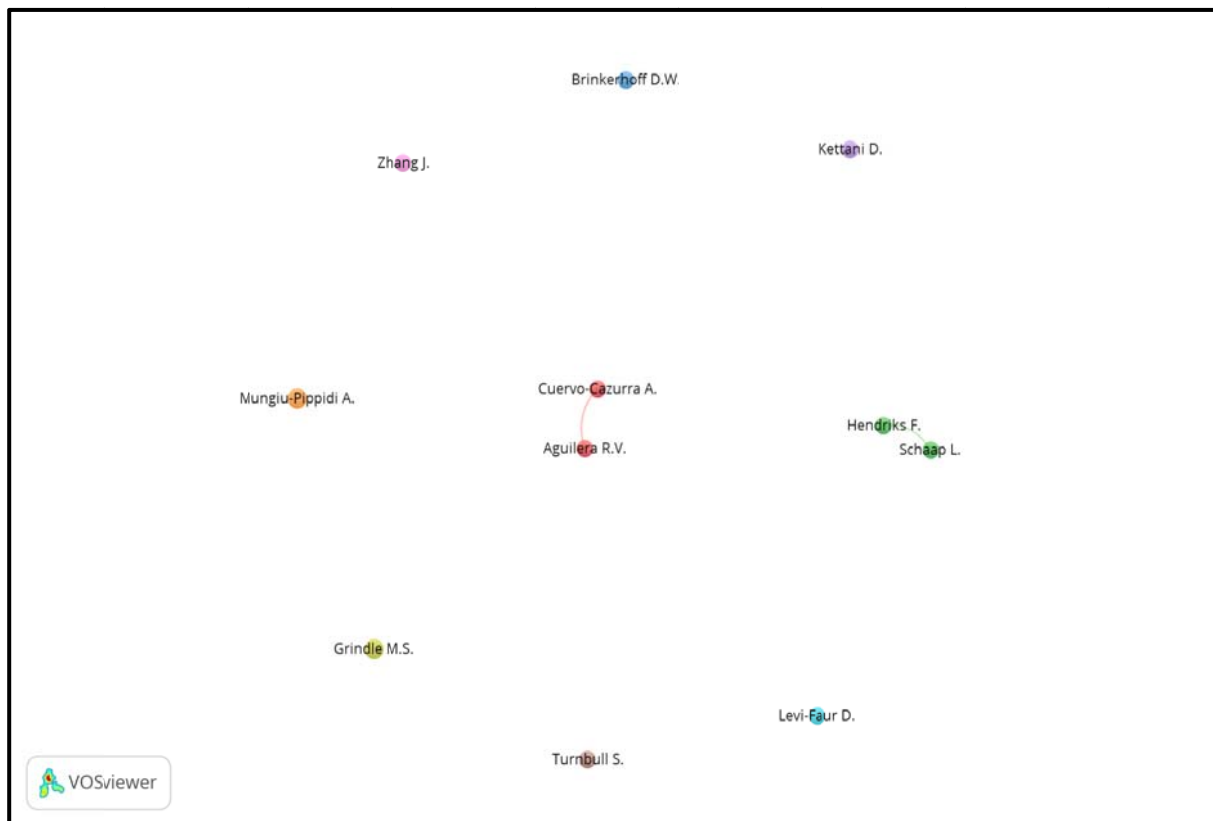
Author's Name	Affiliation	Country	TP	NCP	TC	C/P	C/CP	h	g
Grindle, MS.	Harvard University	United States	5	5	968	193.6	193.6	5	5
Mungiu-Pippidi, A.	Hertie School of Governance GmbH	German	5	5	120	24	24	3	5
Aguilera, R.V.	Northeastern University	United States	4	4	576	144	144	4	4
Cuervo-Cazurra, A.	Northeastern University	United States	4	4	576	144	144	4	4
Brinkerhoff, D.W.	RTI International	United States	4	4	296	74	74	4	4
Hendriks, F.	Tilburg University	Netherlands	4	3	39	9.75	13	2	4
Kettani, D.	Al Akhawayn University	Morocco	4	3	8	2	2.67	2	2
Schaap, L.	Tilburg University	Netherlands	4	3	8	2	2.67	2	2
Turnbull, S.	International Institute for Sel-governance	Australia	4	2	8	2	4	2	2
Levi-Faur, D.	Hebrew University of Jerusalem	Israel	4	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes: TP=total number of publications; NCP=number of cited publications; TC=total citations; C/P=average citations per publication; C/CP=average citations per cited publication; h=h-index; and g=g-index.

This study analyzed author collaborations by conducting a co-author analysis using VOSviewer. This analysis is based on influential authors who have more than five citations and are counted using the full count method. The color, size of the circle, size of the font, and thickness of the connecting lines indicate the relationships between the authors. Connected authors, as shown in the same color, are usually grouped. Based on the visualization produced by VOSviewer, there were only two authors who collaborated in their research. They are Cuervo-Cazurra and Aguilera (shown in red) and Hendriks and Schaap (shown in green), while the other writers who appear in the diagram did not collaborate (see Figure 6). In Figure 6, there are

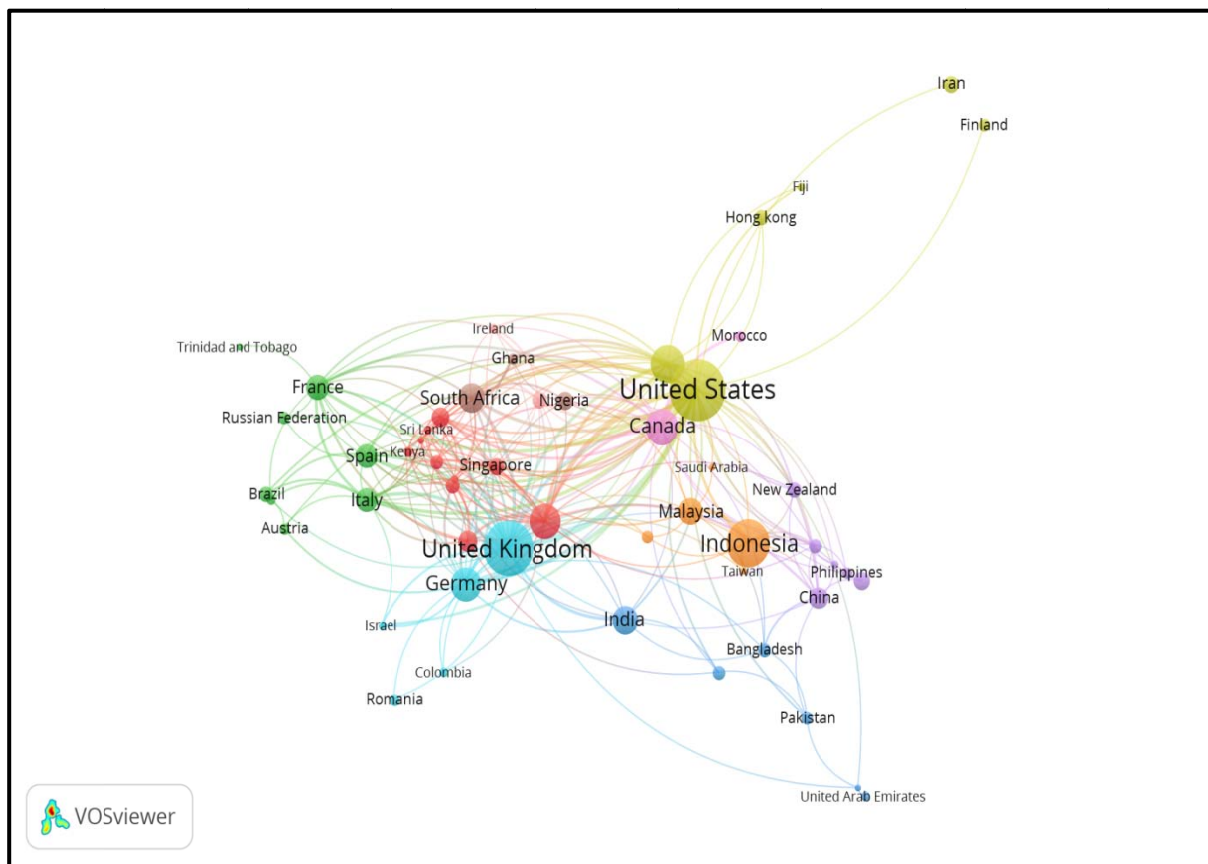
11 items with nine clusters, and there are two links with a total link strength of seven.

Figure 7 shows more about the network's visualization map of the authors by their countries of affiliation. Only countries with more than five articles and more than one citation were considered in this analysis. Based on the full count method, these findings suggest that the United States plays a very prominent role in cooperating with other countries. The United States has worked closely with Hong Kong, Iran, and Finland, while the United Kingdom works closely with Israel, Romania, and the United Arab Emirates. Figure 7 shows a map of the network visualization of co-authoring by country, with at least one citation and five documents (full count).



Source: VOSviewer

Figure 6. VOSviewer visualization of a term co-occurrence network based on the author



Source: VOSviewer

Unit of analysis = Countries
 Counting method: Full counting
 Minimum number of documents of a country = 5
 Minimum number of citations of a country = 1

Figure 7. Network visualization map of the co-authorship

10. Most Influential Institutions

The participation of research institutions related to good governance has also been taken into account in this paper, which is based on a minimum of nine publications. One hundred and sixty institutions have contributed to good governance’s research. Table 12 shows the top 20 institutions with a minimum of nine publications. Two institutions from Malaysia are included in the top 20, namely Universiti Utara

Malaysia and Universiti Teknologi MARA, and three institutions from Indonesia, namely, Universitas Airlangga, Universitas Padjajaran, and Universitas Brawijaya. Meanwhile, the University of Toronto has the highest number of good governance publications with 17 publications (1.92), followed by Universiti Teknologi MARA with 16 publications (1.81%) and Universiti Utara Malaysia is in the third position with 15 publications (1.69%).

Table 12. Most influential institutions with a minimum of nine publications

Affiliation	Total Publication	% (N=885)
University of Toronto	17	1.92
Universiti Teknologi MARA	16	1.81
Universiti Utara Malaysia	15	1.69
Universiteit van Amsterdam	13	1.47
KU Leuven	13	1.47
Universitas Airlangga	13	1.47
City University of Hong Kong	11	1.24
Erasmus Universiteit Rotterdam	11	1.24
Universitas Padjadjaran	11	1.24
Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam	10	1.13
National University of Singapore	10	1.13
University College London	10	1.13
University of Oxford	10	1.13
London School of Economics and Political Science	9	1.02
The University of Manchester	9	1.02
Tilburg University	9	1.02
University of Twente	9	1.02
University of Melbourne	9	1.02
University of Cambridge	9	1.02
Universitas Brawijaya	9	1.02

11. Citation Analysis

Table 13 summarizes the citation metrics for documents retrieved on November 4, 2020, at 7.58 am. As can be seen, there were 17,889 citations reported in the 36 years (1984 to 2020) of good governance publications. These citation metrics were created by Harzing's Publish or Perish software by importing a RIS formatted file from the Scopus database into the software to present the raw citation metrics.

Moreover, Table 14 demonstrates the top 10 most cited articles (based on the number of documents cited) according to the Scopus database. The document entitled "Good enough governance: Poverty reduction and reform in developing countries" by Grindle (2004), Harvard University affiliates, United States, has

received the highest number of citations (471 citations or an average of 29.44 citations per year).

Table 13. Citations metrics

Metrics	Data
Publication years	1984-2020
Citation years	36 (1984-2020)
Papers	1,954
Citations	17,889
Citations/year	496.92
Citations/paper	9.16
Citations/author	112.51
Papers/author	12.29
Authors/paper	1.98
h-index	58
g-index	98

Source: Harzing's Publish or Perish

Table 14. Highly cited articles - Most influential papers

No	Authors	Title	Year	Cites	Cites Per Year	Cites Per Author
1	Grindle, 2004	Good enough governance: Poverty reduction and reform in developing countries	2004	471	29.44	471
2	Lockwood, 2010	Good governance for terrestrial protected areas: A framework, principles and performance outcomes	2010	270	27.00	270
3	Hood & Heald, 2012	Transparency: The key to better governance?	2012	205	25.63	103
4	Bennett et al., 2019	Local support for conservation is associated with perceptions of good governance, social impacts, and ecological effectiveness	2019	25	25.00	4
5	Asongu et al., 2019	The mobile phone as an argument for good governance in sub-Saharan Africa	2019	24	24.00	6
6	Brinkerhoff & Brinkerhoff, 2011	Public-private partnerships: Perspectives on purposes, publicness, and good governance	2011	209	23.22	105
7	Aguilera & Cuervo-Cazurra, 2004	Codes of Good Governance Worldwide: What is the Trigger?	2004	353	22.06	177
8	Rodriguez-Fernandez, 2016	Social responsibility and financial performance: The role of good corporate governance	2016	86	21.50	86
9	Mungiu-Pippidi, 2015	The quest for good governance: How societies develop control of corruption	2015	99	19.80	99
10	Grindle, 2007	Good enough governance revisited	2007	252	19.38	252

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This study aimed to investigate trends and research developments in the field of good governance by using a bibliometric analysis. By adopting this method, the productivity of the research and publications in a particular domain can be evaluated (Moed et al., 2001). The bibliographic analysis results can provide information to evaluate a certain research domain's performance. Thus, agencies can formulate policies related to research funding allocations and compare the scientific input and output (Gu, 2004). Furthermore, the bibliometric analysis results can explain the factors that enhance the contribution of studies in the

research area and guide scholars in producing impactful studies (Akhavan et al., 2016). This study indicates that the number of good governance publications has been increasing rapidly. It is believed that several research opportunities related to good governance are still attractive to researchers and the numbers will continue to grow in the future.

Nearly all the publications were written in English (95.04%) by 159 authors from 123 countries. The United States and the United Kingdom are the top two countries that contributed to the publication of articles on good governance. Research into this subject is generally published in the social sciences group.

Apart from focusing on the research fields of social sciences, business, management, accounting, economics, econometrics, and finance, studies on good governance are also carried out in the fields of environmental science, the arts and humanities, medicine, computer science, and engineering. The focus of these areas can be seen from the results of the analysis that VOSviewer processes with a keyword analysis and an analysis of the title and abstract.

The impact of publications about good governance can be seen from the citation metrics disclosed in this paper. Based on 36 years of publications (1984 to 2020), 1,954 documents have been published with a total of 17,889 citations. There are 496.92 citations per year, 9.16 citations per paper, and 112.51 authors per paper for documents collected from the Scopus database on good governance.

Although bibliometric analysis has a specific nature, however, this study has limitations that should be overcome to provide a clear understanding for the reader, and to improve the quality of any future research. First, the keywords used are specific only to good governance, based on the document's title. Thus, query search results in other fields such as the abstract and keywords, author, affiliates, and source title have not been included in this analysis. The main reason is that most of the research that focuses on a specific area will be included in the document's title. Some people may put terms related to the search query in the abstract or keywords. However, their research focus may not be specifically related to what the researchers are looking for. Therefore, screening and cleaning need to be carried out before the analysis begins. Future research can be expanded with other search queries.

Second, both positive and negative errors should be anticipated because there is no search

query that is 100% perfect (Sweileh et al., 2017). Third, this study only focused on the Scopus database as the main source of document searches. Although Scopus is one of the most extensive databases for indexing scientific works (Ahmi & Mohamad, 2019; Sweileh et al., 2017), Scopus does not cover all the available sources. Other available databases could be included in future research, such as Web of Science, Google Scholar, Dimension, and PubMed. Combining all of these databases may also contribute to more interesting and valuable results.

Apart from these limitations, this study has contributed to the current knowledge by presenting current good governance research trends. This study also expands and complements previous findings about the good governance literature using a bibliometric approach and provides meaningful insights about the past literature trends.

REFERENCES

- Abdellatif, A. M. (2003). Good governance and its relationship to democracy and economic development. *Global Forum III on Fighting Corruption and Safeguarding Integrity*, 20–31.
- Abdulazeez, S. A. (2014). Measuring good governance and sustainable development by statistical series and indicators. *Journal of Physical Science and Innovation*, 6(2), 27–36.
- Addink, H. (2019). *Good governance: Concept and context*. Oxford University Press.
- Aguilera, R. V., & Cuervo-Cazurra, A. (2004). Codes of good governance worldwide: What is the trigger? *Organization Studies*, 25(3), 415–443.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/0170840604040669>
- Ahmi, A., & Mohamad, R. (2019). Bibliometric analysis of global scientific literature on web accessibility. *International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering*, 7(6), 250–258.

- Akhavan, P., Ebrahim, N. A., Fetрати, M. A., & Pezeshkan, A. (2016). Major trends in knowledge management research: A bibliometric study. *Scientometrics*, *107*(3), 1249–1264. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-016-1938-x>
- Asongu, S., le Roux, S., Nwachukwu, J. C., & Pyke, C. (2019). The mobile phone as an argument for good governance in sub-Saharan Africa. *Information Technology and People*, *32*(4), 897–920. <https://doi.org/10.1108/ITP-01-2018-0011>
- Bellis, N. De. (2009). *Bibliometrics and citation analysis: From the science citation index to cybermetrics*. Scarecrow Press, INC. <https://doi.org/10.1016/c2014-0-00967-7>
- Bennett, N. J., Di Franco, A., Calò, A., Nethery, E., Niccolini, F., Milazzo, M., & Guidetti, P. (2019). Local support for conservation is associated with perceptions of good governance, social impacts, and ecological effectiveness. *Conservation Letters*, *12*(4), 2–11. <https://doi.org/10.1111/conl.12640>
- Biswas, R., Jana, A., Arya, K., & Ramamritham, K. (2019). A good-governance framework for urban management. *Journal of Urban Management*, *8*(2), 225–236.
- Brinkerhoff, D. W., & Brinkerhoff, J. M. (2011). Public-private partnerships: Perspectives on purposes, publicness, and good governance. *Public Administration and Development*, *31*(1), 2–14. <https://doi.org/10.1002/pad.584>
- Brundtland, G. H. (1987). *Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development: "Our common future."*
- Burris, S., Kempa, M., & Shearing, C. (2008). *Changes in governance: A cross-disciplinary review of current scholarship* (41 Akron L. Rev. 1).
- Daim, T. U., Rueda, G., Martin, H., & Gerdstri, P. (2006). Forecasting emerging technologies: Use of bibliometrics and patent analysis. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, *73*(8), 981–1012. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.techfore.2006.04.004>
- Demmers, J., Fernandez, A. E., Jilberto, & Hogenboom, B. (2004). Good governance and democracy in a world of neoliberal regimes. In J. Demmers, A. E. Fernandez, Jilberto, & B. Hogenboom (Eds.), *Good governance in the era of global neoliberalism: Conflict and depoliticisation in Latin America, Eastern Europe, Asia and Africa* (pp. 1–37). Routledge.
- Dhaoui, I. (2019). Good governance for sustainable development. In *MPRA Paper No. 92544* (No. 92544). <https://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de/92544/>
- Dijkstra, G. (2018). Aid and good governance: Examining aggregate unintended effects of aid. *Evaluation and Program Planning*, *8*, 225–232.
- Fukuyama, F. (2013). What is governance? *Governance*, *26*(3), 347–368. <https://doi.org/10.1111/gove.12035>
- Fukuyama, F. (2016). Governance: What do we know, and how do we know it? *Annual Review of Political Science*, *19*(1), 89–105. <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-polisci-042214-044240>
- Gisselquist, R. M. (2012). *Good governance as a concept, and why this matters for development policy* (2012/30).
- Grindle, M. S. (2004). Good enough governance: Poverty reduction and reform in developing countries. *Governance*, *17*(4), 525–548. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.0952-1895.2004.00256.x>
- Grindle, M. S. (2007). Good enough governance revisited. *Development Policy Review*, *25*(5), 533–574. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-7679.2007.00385.x>
- Grindle, M. S. (2010). *Good governance: The inflation of an idea* (No. RWP10-023; HKS Faculty Research Working Paper Series).
- Gu, Y. (2004). Global knowledge management research: A bibliometric analysis. *Scientometrics*, *61*(2), 171–190. <https://doi.org/10.1023/B:SCIE.0000041647.01086.f4>

- Hall, C. M. (2011). Publish and perish? Bibliometric analysis, journal ranking and the assessment of research quality in tourism. *Tourism Management*, 32(1), 16–27.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2010.07.001>
- Ho, Y. S. (2007). Bibliometric analysis of adsorption technology in environmental science. *Journal of Environmental Protection Science*, 1(1), 1–11.
- Hood, C., & Heald, D. (2012). *Transparency: The key to better governance?* Oxford University Press.
- Horvath, A. (2017). 'Governance'—in crisis? A cross-disciplinary critical review of three decades of 'governance' scholarship (No. 20).
- Khouya, M., & Benabdelhadi, A. (2020). Good governance and its impact on economic development: A systematic literature review. *International Journal of Accounting, Finance, Auditing, Management and Economics*, 1(1), 47–67.
- Klusáček, P., Alexandrescu, F., Osman, R., Malý, J., Kunc, J., Dvořák, P., Frantál, B., Havlíček, M., Krejčí, T., Martinát, S., Skokanová, H., & Trojan, J. (2018). Good governance as a strategic choice in brownfield regeneration: Regional dynamics from the Czech Republic. *Land Use Policy*, 73, 29–39.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landusepol.2018.01.007>
- Lockwood, M. (2010). Good governance for terrestrial protected areas: A framework, principles and performance outcomes. *Journal of Environmental Management*, 91(3), 754–766.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2009.10.005>
- Ma, Z. (2005). From theoretical essentials to paradigms: The development path of electronic commerce research. *International Journal of Electronic Business*, 3(5), 491.
<https://doi.org/10.1504/ijeb.2005.008522>
- Moed, H. F., Luwel, M., & Nederhof, A. J. (2001). Towards research performance in the humanities. *Library Trends*, 50(3), 498–520.
- Mohamoud, M. O. H. (2020). The conditionalities of aid and the good governance agenda: The World Bank and its member states. *International Journal of Innovative Science and Research Technology*, 5(5), 114–121.
- Mungiu-Pippidi, A. (2015). *The quest for good governance: How societies develop control of corruption*.
<https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9781316286937>
- Naomi, P., Akbar, I., & Firmanzah. (2020). A bird's eye view of researches on good governance: Navigating through the changing environment. *Webology*, 17(2), 150–171.
- Pomeranz, E. F., & Stedman, R. C. (2020). Measuring good governance: piloting an instrument for evaluating good governance principles. *Journal of Environmental Policy & Planning*, 22(3), 428–440.
- Potter, W. G. (1981). Introduction to library trends. *Library Trends*, 30(1), 5–8.
- Pritchard, A. (1969). Statistical bibliography or bibliometrics. *Journal of Documentation*, 25(5), 348–349.
- Ramzy, O., Bedawy, R. El, Anwar, M., & Eldahan, O. H. (2019). Sustainable development & good governance. *European Journal of Sustainable Development*, 8(2), 125–125.
<https://doi.org/10.14207/ejsd.2019.v8n2p125>
- Rodriguez-Fernandez, M. (2016). Social responsibility and financial performance: The role of good corporate governance. *BRQ Business Research Quarterly*, 19(2), 137–151.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.brq.2015.08.001>
- Rusly, F. H., Ahmi, A., Talib, Y. Y. A., & Rosli, K. (2019). Global perspective on payroll system patent and research: A bibliometric

- performance. *International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering*, 8(2 S2), 148–157.
<https://doi.org/10.35940/ijrte.B1028.0782S219>
- Schiehll, E., & Martins, H. C. (2017). Cross national governance research: A systematic review and assessment. *Corporate Governance: An International Review*, 24(3), 181–199.
- Silal, P., Jha, A., & Saha, D. (1984). From e-government to good governance: The mediating role of government EParticipation. *40th International Conference on Information Systems, ICIS 2019*.
- Sweileh, W. M., Al-Jabi, S. W., AbuTaha, A. S., Zyoud, S. H., Anayah, F. M. A., & Sawalha, A. F. (2017). Bibliometric analysis of worldwide scientific literature in mobile - health: 2006-2016. *BMC Medical Informatics and Decision Making*, 17(72), 1–12.
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12911-017-0476-7>
- Tarverdi, Y., Saha, S., & Campbell, N. (2019). Governance, democracy and development. *Economic Analysis and Policy*, 63, 220–233.
- United Nations Development Programme. (2015). *Sustainable development goals*.
- Valenzuela, L. M., Merigó, J. M., Johnston, W. J., Nicolas, C., & Jaramillo, J. F. (2017). Thirty years of the journal of business & industrial marketing: A bibliometric analysis. *Journal of Business and Industrial Marketing*, 32(1), 1–18.
<https://doi.org/10.1108/JBIM-04-2016-0079>
- van Eck, N. J., & Waltman, L. (2010). Software survey: VOSviewer, a computer program for bibliometric mapping. *Scientometrics*, 84(2), 523–538.
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-009-0146-3>
- Zakaria, R., Ahmi, A., Ahmad, A. H., & Othman, Z. (2021). Worldwide melatonin research: a bibliometric analysis of the published literature between 2015 and 2019. *Chronobiology International*, 3(1), 27–37.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/07420528.2020.1838534>