Unveiling Research Trends in Good Governance: Bibliometric Insights from 2012 to 2022

Mengungkap Tren Penelitian dalam Tata Kelola Pemerintahan yang Baik: Wawasan Bibliometrik dari 2012 hingga 2022

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Abstract

Background*: The provision of public services by governmental entities embodies their dedication to enhancing societal well-being. The manifestation of superior and high-caliber public services serves as an inherent manifestation of effective governance. Nonetheless, there persists a deficiency in comprehensive comprehension regarding the intricacies of sound governance practices.* ***Purpose****: The objective of this study was to ascertain the prevailing research patterns within the domain of good governance.* ***Method****: To bridge this scholarly void, the investigation adopted a quantitative research paradigm incorporating a bibliometric framework to discern the trajectory of developments in the realm of good governance. Employing a purposive sampling technique, data collection centered on article documents pertaining to the specified timeframe of 2012 to 2022, encompassing works containing the designated keywords "good governance" and published in the English language.* ***Result****: The Scopus database showed 7772 scientific publications related to "good governance," which were narrowed down to 658 documents based on the above criteria. The number of publications increased significantly from 2018 to 2020, with the highest trends occurring in 2020 with 99 papers published. Furthermore, the 12837 keywords were grouped into six clusters, with 434 interconnected keywords.* ***Conclusion****: The Scopus database exhibited a total of 7772 scientific publications encompassing the subject of "good governance," from which a refined selection of 658 documents was extracted in accordance with the aforementioned criteria. Notably, there was a substantial surge in the number of publications observed between 2018 and 2020, with the apex of this upward trend manifesting in 2020, accounting for a noteworthy 99 papers published. Additionally, the extensive collection of 12837 keywords underwent a rigorous analysis resulting in the identification of six distinct clusters, comprised of 434 interconnected keywords.*

Keywords: *Co-word Analysis; Bibliometric; Good Governance; Scopus*

Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Pelayanan publik yang diberikan oleh pemerintah kepada masyarakat merupakan suatu bentuk komitmen pemerintah dalam upaya menyejahterakan masyarakat. Pelayanan publik yang baik dan berkualitas merupakan salah satu bentuk nyata dari *good governance*. Namun perkembangan mengenai *good governance* belum diketahui secara rinci. **Tujuan**: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui tren penelitian di bidang *good governance*. **Metode**: Metode yang digunakan pada penelitian ini adalah paradigma kuantitatif dengan pendekatan bibliometrik. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan purposive sampling dengan batasan tahun 2012-2022, tipe dokumen artikel, kata kunci *good governance*, dan bahasa yang digunakan bahasa Inggris. **Hasil**: Publikasi ilmiah dengan subjek "good governance" pada pangkalan database scopus sebanyak 7772 dokumen. Setelah dibatasi, ditemukan 658 dokumen. Publikasi meningkat signifikan di tahun 2018-2020. Tren tertinggi terjadi pada tahun 2020 dengan jumlah publikasi sebanyak 99 dokumen. Terdapat 12837 kata kunci, 434 di antaranya saling berhubungan dan dikelompokkan dalam 6 kluster. **Kesimpulan**: Terdapat 31 kata kunci yang menjadi tren dengan nilai occurrence minimal 50, di antaranya adalah *country, principle, relationship, effect, quality, indicator, democracy, stakeholder, economy, rule, structure, variable, information, leadership, program, city, africa, index, control, period, actor, sustainable development, condition, project, economic growth, trust, growth, malaysia, offical, criterium,* dan *member*. Kata kunci tersebut menjadi tren disebabkan beberapa faktor, yaitu perkembangan dunia global, tren global mengenai isu-isu sosial, penekanan pada kualitas dan dampak, penekanan multi-disiplin, perkembangan

teknologi informasi, serta perkembangan berkelanjutan, keberlanjutan ekonomi dan lingkungan

Kata kunci: Analisis Kata Kunci; Bibliometrik; Good Governance; Scopus

I. INTRODUCTION

Background. In the contemporary era of modernization, the government assumes a pivotal role and bears the responsibility of providing public services in accordance with Article 1, Paragraph (1) of Law Number 25 of 2009. This law offers a comprehensive depiction of public services, characterizing them as endeavors aimed at meeting the needs of all citizens and residents while upholding standards of quality and administrative excellence.

The government's provision of such services exemplifies its unwavering commitment to enhancing societal well-being and serves as a testament to the principles of good governance. The effective and high-quality delivery of public services stands as a cornerstone of good governance, highlighting the government's dedication to meeting the expectations and aspirations of the populace. Additionally, the establishment of a cohesive governing system and fostering harmonious relationships among the government, private sector, and society at large are integral components of good governance (Rohman & Hanafi, 2019).

This comprehensive approach to governance refers to the robust, accountable, efficient, and effective administration of a state, while concurrently promoting harmonious collaboration between private sectors and society. From this perspective, good governance encompasses a diverse array of government endeavors that assume responsibility for establishing a fair and prosperous society (Dungga et al., 2017).

Problem. It is impossible to overstate the role that effective public services play in fostering a just and prosperous society. However, it has been difficult to fully comprehend the advancements and developments in the area of good governance over the past ten years. Conducting an analysis of knowledge development through mapping is essential to comprehensively grasp the current state of affairs. Knowledge mapping serves the purpose of facilitating the visualization of information across diverse formats and can be achieved through various methodologies, including bibliometric analysis. As highlighted by Sulistyo-Basuki in Royani et al. (2010), employing bibliometric analysis for visualization or mapping enables the generation of maps that effectively capture the key topics within a particular field of knowledge.

Furthermore, the application of bibliometrics involves the utilization of diverse theories, including authorship analysis, citation analysis, webometrics, co-authorship analysis, and document obsolescence, among others. These methodologies enable the thorough exploration of the scope and prestige associated with specific knowledge and educational institutions. Additionally, bibliometrics offers valuable insights into the productivity and dissemination patterns of scientific publications within a designated domain, thus facilitating the observation of advancements within the field. This is achieved through the examination of interconnectedness among pertinent documents in both print and electronic formats. Consequently, engaging in bibliometric research pertaining to a specific subject contributes significantly to the construction of a comprehensive developmental map within the targeted field of knowledge (Nuryudi, 2016).

Previous Literature Review. Asmawanti and Melin Soya (2023) conducted a bibliometric research study focused on the field of good governance. The study utilized

keyword analysis and data obtained from Google Scholar, specifically focusing on the years 2015 to 2020. Employing bibliometric analysis techniques using Publish or Perish (PoP), Mendeley, and VOSviewer software, the researchers aimed to uncover patterns and relationships within the literature. The research yielded comprehensive results, providing a detailed overview of the topic of "Good Government Governance." The findings identified five distinct clusters within this domain and explored various facets of good governance, including financial reporting quality, budgeting quality, financial performance, government performance, and the significance of performance management in achieving organizational objectives.

Regarding theoretical frameworks, the study identified the primary ones utilized in Good Government Governance research as the Agency Theory and Stewardship Theory. These frameworks served as valuable conceptual tools for understanding and examining governance practices in different contexts. Overall, the bibliometric research conducted by Asmawanti and Melin Soya (2023) made a significant contribution to the scholarly discussion on good governance. Through a systematic analysis of existing literature, the study successfully identified thematic clusters and shed light on the prevalent theoretical frameworks employed in this field of research.

Another study conducted by Farida (2020) performed a comprehensive analysis of the past four years, revealing ten notable trending keywords in the field of archives. These keywords included archives, Universitas Gadjah Mada, archivist, information, NSPK, processing, digital archives, education, socialization, and archiving. Furthermore, an examination of the Journal of Archive and Record highlighted trending keywords such as archive, community archive, local authority archives, effect, digitization, museums, Wales, impact, fiduciary, and organization.

Another research study conducted by Dwiyantoro (2020) on similar topic also reveals the dominant trends in accredited SINTA 2 journals within the field of library and information science, spanning from 2012 to 2019. The study identified three key areas: Libraries and Information Services (LIS), The Information Professional, and Information Science Research (ISR).

Maryatun and Handayani (2021) conducted a research study with identical approach fins that undergraduate final projects from various departments closely aligned with the main research areas of the Faculty of Economics and Business at Universitas Gadjah Mada. The findings indicated that approximately 71% of the projects undertaken were related to the prevailing topic within the Department of Accounting. Likewise, 63.9% and 61% of the projects fell under the primary and principal topics of the Department of Economics and Management, respectively. Finally, the last research that yield similar result is conducted by Dwiyantoro, Junaidi, and Sri (2018) who identified dominant themes in library science from 2015 to 2017, including libraries, library services, and societal issues.

State of The Art. The mentioned research and analysis exhibit both similarities and differences. They share a common ground in utilizing bibliometric analysis, particularly keyword or co-word analyses. However, the disparity arises in the research focus, specifically in the domain of good governance, conducted between the years 2012 and 2022, with data sourced from the Scopus database.

Purpose. The objective of this analysis is to identify research trends within the field of good governance, utilizing the Scopus database as the data source, covering the period from 2012 to 2022.

II. METHODS

The research employed a quantitative paradigm with a bibliometric approach, which involved analyzing data from journals and articles. The bibliometric method utilized was co-word (keyword) analysis, utilizing the VOSviewer software to process and visualize the data in order to generate a map depicting the development of research topics.
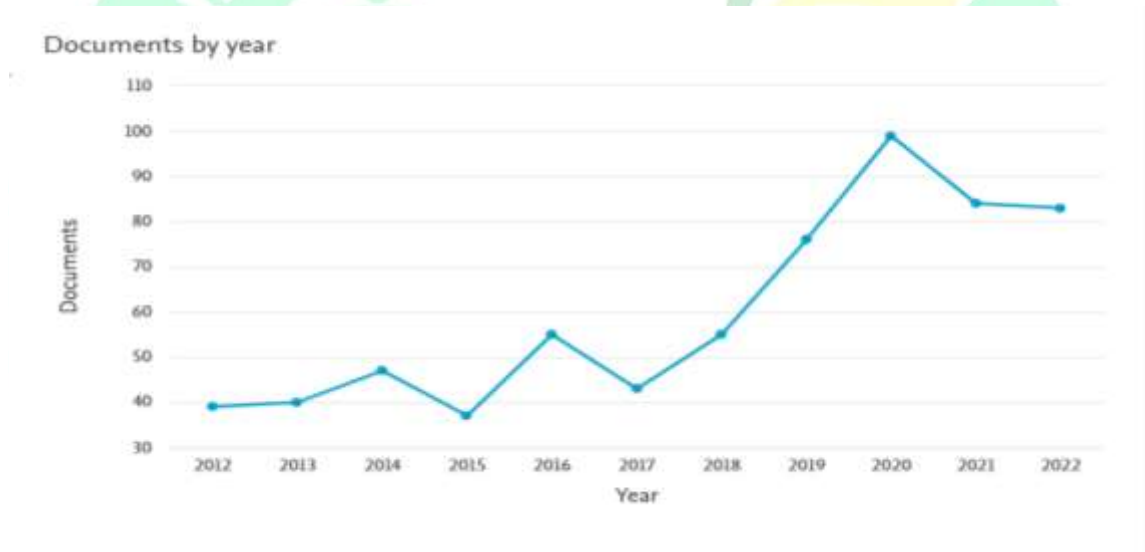
The population for this research consisted of all publications on the subject of "good governance" within the Scopus database, collected on April 18, 2023. The analysis revealed a total of 7772 documents, and the sample was selected using purposive sampling, taking into account specific considerations. The criteria for inclusion encompassed publications from the period between 2012 and 2022, with a restriction on document type to articles. The keyword used for the search was "Good Governance," and the publications included were limited to those written in English, resulting in a total of 658 documents.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Growth of Publications Count Per Year

Figure 1.

Trends of Publication Count Per Year

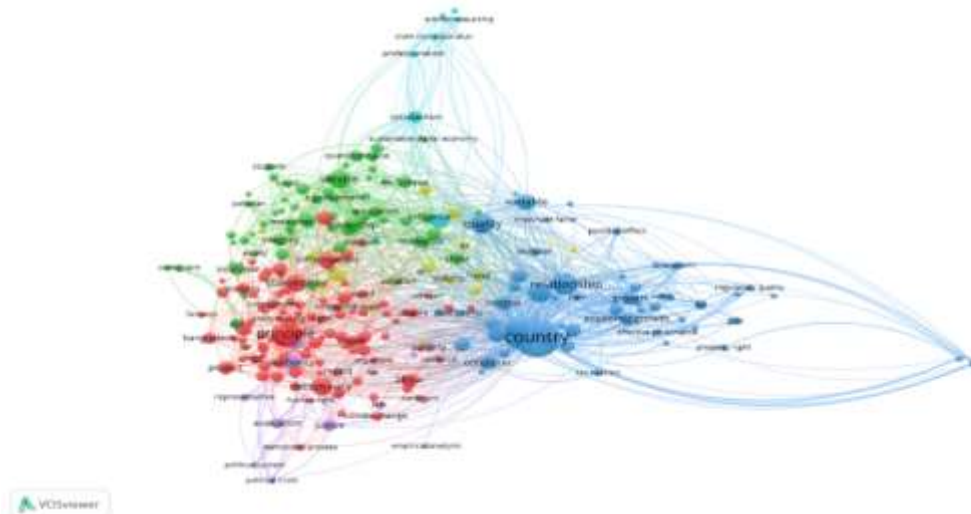*Source: Research Data, 2023*

Figure 1 illustrates the annual distribution of publications from 2012 to 2022, focusing on the topic of good governance. The number of publications varied across different years, with notable fluctuations. The highest surge in publication trends was observed in 2020, totaling 99 documents. Additionally, there was a significant increase in publications from 2018 to 2020.

Trends of Research Topics Based on Keyword Mapping
Figure 2.
Trends of Research Topics

Source: Research Data, 2023

Co-occurrence network visualization can display the most common research topics and show the interconnections. Based on Figure 2, there are 6 clusters of keywords used in the publications on good governance.

The keywords in cluster 1 (red color) are *access, actor, africa, african country, agent, argument, attempt, balance, bangladesh, basis, board, bureaucracy, case research, city, civil society, climate change, communication, consequence, continent, cooperation, criterium, cso, debate, decision making, degree, democracy, democratic process, depth interview, discourse, donor, dynamic, emergence, emphasis, empirical evidence, end, europe, european union, evolution, example, existence, expert, failure, fairness, future, ghana, governance reform, health, history, human resource, human right, inclusiveness, information, insight, instrument, interaction, legitimacy, lesson, light, list, local community, local governance, local level, medium, national level, nature, network, ngo, nigeria, official, organisation, party, place, planning, policy making, politic, practioner, president, principle, project, public authority, public interest, qualitative approach, recent year, reference, regard, relevance, research method, responsibility, right, scholar, scope, sense, singapore, south africa, sport, stakeholder, subject, success, sustainability, transition, vietnam, view, violence, water governance,* and *world bank*. Based on the keywords, it can be stated that most of the topics is revealing a relationship among a number of theme in social sciences, that will be explained in more detailed in the next paragraphs.

Access and communication are fundamental elements in ensuring the availability of information, services, and resources to individuals and communities. These factors play a pivotal role in facilitating public participation in decision-making processes, as they enable individuals to access the necessary information and resources to contribute effectively to policy discussions and initiatives. By fostering accessibility, governments and institutions can empower citizens to engage in meaningful ways, leading to more inclusive and democratic governance.

Furthermore, **the involvement of various actors and stakeholders** is vital for shaping public policy, politics, and environmental outcomes. These actors, which can include individuals, organizations, interest groups, and communities, possess specific interests and

wield influence that can shape governance decisions and policy implementation. Their engagement is crucial for effective governance, as it ensures that diverse perspectives and expertise are considered, leading to more well-rounded and balanced policies that address the needs and concerns of different stakeholders.

Countries in Africa are subjects of significant interest in development and international research. Given the continent's vast diversity, rich resources, and complex challenges, Africa's development progress and struggles are extensively examined and analyzed. Researchers and policymakers explore various aspects of development, including economic growth, poverty alleviation, social progress, governance reforms, and environmental sustainability. Understanding Africa's development journey is vital not only for the continent but also for global development efforts, as it provides valuable insights into strategies and approaches that can be applied in other regions facing similar challenges.

The concept of agent and bureaucracy is also central to the study of public governance. It involves examining the role of bureaucratic systems and agents in policy implementation and decision-making processes. Bureaucracy influences the implementation of policies through its administrative structures, procedures, and decision-making mechanisms. Studying the dynamics between agents and bureaucracy helps uncover how bureaucratic systems can either facilitate or hinder effective governance. It also highlights the need for efficient and accountable bureaucratic structures to ensure policy goals are met and public trust is maintained.

Argument and debate are essential components of the democratic process. By fostering open discussions and deliberations, argumentation and debate enable the consideration of diverse perspectives and viewpoints. These processes encourage critical thinking, challenge assumptions, and promote the exploration of alternative solutions. Informed decision-making is enhanced when a range of arguments and debates are facilitated, as it allows policymakers to assess the merits and drawbacks of different approaches. Robust democratic governance relies on fostering an environment where argumentation and debate are encouraged, ensuring policies are based on sound reasoning and reflective of the collective will of the people.

Achieving balance and sustainability is of paramount importance in managing natural resources and the environment. Striking a harmonious equilibrium between economic development and environmental preservation is necessary to ensure the well-being of present and future generations. Sustainable resource management involves considering the long-term impact of policies and practices on the environment, communities, and the economy. By incorporating principles of sustainability into governance frameworks, decision-makers can mitigate environmental degradation, address social inequalities, and promote economic resilience. Balancing the interests of various stakeholders and ensuring equitable distribution of resources are vital for achieving sustainability and safeguarding the planet for future generations.

Lastly, **Bangladesh and Vietnam** provide compelling case studies for understanding the complexities of development management. These countries face unique opportunities and challenges in their development journeys. They navigate issues such as rapid urbanization, poverty reduction, infrastructure development, and environmental sustainability within their specific contexts and circumstances. Studying the approaches and strategies employed by Bangladesh and Vietnam sheds light on effective development practices, innovative policies, and lessons learned. These insights are valuable for policymakers, researchers, and

development practitioners seeking to address similar challenges in diverse socio-economic contexts worldwide.

Differ to the first cluster, the keywords in cluster 2 (green color) are *accordance, achievement, adoption, advantage, aid, china, component, constraint, correlation, course, covid, decentralization, e-governance, e-government, education, employee, equity, ethic, expectation, good governance practice, government agency, high level, influence, integrity, interview, leader, leadership, life, Malaysia, ministry, municipality, Myanmar, Pakistan, pandemic, perception, policymaker, practical implication, primary data, program, public, public sector, public servant, public service, public trust, questionnaire, researcher, respondent, response, responsiveness, sample, school, service, significance, significant relationship, student, successful implementation, sustainable digital economy, technique, technology, Thailand, total,* and *village*.

The keywords found in cluster 2 of the analysis are interconnected and pertain to various aspects of public governance, information technology, and development. These keywords offer valuable insights into the relationships between different concepts within this domain.

One prominent set of keywords in this cluster is "achievement" and "successful implementation." These terms highlight the importance of attaining specific goals and objectives, both in the context of development and public management. They emphasize the significance of effective implementation strategies and practices in achieving desired outcomes and fostering progress.

Another set of keywords in cluster 2 is "adoption" and "technology." These terms reflect the adoption and utilization of information and communication technology in the realms of public governance and development. The integration of technology in these domains can yield transformative effects, facilitating more efficient and effective processes and services.

The keywords "advantage" and "constraint" shed light on the advantages and constraints associated with public management and development. These terms highlight the opportunities and benefits that can arise from certain practices and approaches, as well as the challenges and limitations that need to be addressed to ensure successful outcomes.

In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, the keywords "COVID" and "pandemic" are particularly relevant. These terms indicate the impact of the global health crisis on public governance, the economy, and society as a whole. The pandemic has necessitated adaptive measures, prompting governments to respond swiftly and effectively to the challenges posed by the crisis.

The keywords "decentralization" and "municipality" signify efforts aimed at enhancing public participation and improving efficiency in public management through decentralization and local autonomy. These terms highlight the importance of empowering local communities and enabling them to have a more active role in decision-making processes.

"E-governance" and "e-government" are keywords that emphasize the use of information and communication technology in public governance. The application of these technologies can support the principles of good governance, such as accountability and transparency. They enable streamlined processes, enhanced access to public services, and improved communication between citizens and government institutions.

Lastly, the keywords "good governance practice" and "public trust" underscore the significance of good practices and the establishment of public trust in public institutions and government. These terms emphasize the importance of adopting ethical and transparent practices, which in turn foster public trust in the functioning and integrity of institutions and government bodies.

In summary, the keywords in cluster 2 offer valuable insights into the interconnectedness of various concepts within the realms of public governance, information technology, and development. These keywords reflect the importance of successful implementation, the adoption of technology, advantages and constraints, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, decentralization efforts, e-governance practices, and the establishment of public trust. Understanding the relationships between these concepts is crucial for informing effective policies, promoting sustainable development, and ensuring accountable and transparent governance.

The keywords in cluster 3 (blue color) are *CO_2 emission, condition, control, country, determinant, economic development, economic growth, economy, effect, effective governance, environment, fdi, fdi inflow, gdp, governance indicator, governance quality, government spending, growth, higher level, human development, important factor, increase, index, indicator, infrastructure, institutional quality, investment, Iran, meaning, oil, panel data, period, political stability, positive effect, positive impact, property right, public policy, quality, regulatory quality, relationship, remittance, rule, significant effect, significant impact, significant role, size, square, sub saharan africa, sustainable development, tax evasion, tourism, turn, urbanization, variable,* and *voice.*

Cluster 3 of the keyword analysis reveals a set of interconnected terms that revolve around the theme of effective governance and its various dimensions. These keywords provide valuable insights into the critical factors that contribute to good governance and its impact on different aspects of society.

The first keyword in this cluster is "effective governance," emphasizing the significance of decision-making processes and the successful implementation of public policies. Good governance requires effectiveness and efficiency in these areas, ensuring that policies are well-planned, implemented, and monitored to achieve desired outcomes.

The quality of governance is another key focus within this cluster. Keywords such as "governance quality," "institutional quality," and "regulatory quality" shed light on the importance of robust and reliable institutions, as well as high-quality regulations, in the governance framework. These factors contribute to creating an environment that fosters accountability, transparency, and effective governance practices.

The relationship between political stability, public policy, and property rights is highlighted by the interconnected keywords in this cluster. These terms signify that good governance relies on political stability, which provides a conducive environment for the formulation and implementation of effective public policies. Additionally, recognized and protected property rights are crucial in ensuring fairness, equity, and economic growth within a country.

The rule of law is a fundamental aspect of effective governance, and it is emphasized within this cluster. This keyword indicates the importance of a legal framework that is fair, transparent, and applicable to all citizens. The rule of law ensures equal treatment and legal certainty, contributing to a just and well-governed society.

The last keywords in this cluster, "economic growth" and "sustainable development," underline the impact of good governance on these crucial aspects. Effective governance practices have the potential to positively influence economic growth by promoting a conducive business environment, encouraging investment, and fostering innovation. Furthermore, good governance is closely tied to sustainable development, which involves balancing economic, social, and environmental factors to ensure long-term well-being and prosperity.

In conclusion, the keywords in cluster 3 provide insights into the multifaceted nature of effective governance. They highlight the importance of decision-making, institutional and regulatory quality, political stability, public policy, property rights, the rule of law, economic growth, and sustainable development. Understanding and implementing these principles are essential for fostering good governance, enhancing social welfare, and promoting sustainable and inclusive development.

The keywords in cluster 4 (yellow color) are *ability, assessment, brazil, capacity building, guideline, hand, ICT, inclusion, India, integration, member, nation, population, resilience, stability,* and *tourism development*.

When examining the concept of good governance, it becomes evident that the identified keywords exhibit interconnections and offer valuable insights into various aspects of governance practices. Each keyword sheds light on different dimensions that collectively contribute to the overall understanding and promotion of effective governance.

The keyword "ability" emphasizes the crucial role of leaders and government officials possessing the necessary capabilities to make informed decisions that positively impact society. Effective governance necessitates individuals with the skills, knowledge, and competence to navigate complex challenges, ensuring sound decision-making processes and outcomes that benefit the public.

"Assessment" underscores the significance of accurate evaluation and analysis in ensuring that governments are meeting the demands and needs of society. Regular assessments serve as valuable tools for identifying areas of improvement, monitoring progress, and maintaining the effectiveness of governance structures. Through thorough assessments, governments can address shortcomings and adapt their policies and practices accordingly.

The inclusion of the keyword "Brazil" highlights the country's notable role as the largest economy in Latin America and its potential for promoting good governance practices. Brazil's experiences, policies, and initiatives can serve as valuable examples and lessons for other nations within the region, offering insights into effective governance strategies that can be adapted and applied to similar contexts.

"Capacity building" emerges as a crucial keyword, underscoring the importance of training and development programs for government officials. By investing in capacity building, governments ensure that their officials possess the necessary competencies and expertise required for effective governance and successful policy implementation. Equipping officials with the right skills and knowledge enhances their ability to navigate complex governance challenges and drive positive change.

The keyword "guideline" signifies the necessity of clear directives and frameworks that direct government actions towards positive and beneficial goals. Guidelines serve as valuable reference points, ensuring that governance practices align with established principles and objectives. By providing a clear path, guidelines facilitate consistent and accountable governance practices, promoting transparency and public trust.

The concept of "hand" alludes to the fundamental principles of good governance, emphasizing the duty of government officials to carry out their responsibilities with integrity and transparency. Ethical conduct and accountable practices form the bedrock of good governance, ensuring that officials act in the best interests of the public and uphold the principles of fairness and justice.

The incorporation of "ICT" highlights the immense potential of information and communication technology in enhancing transparency and facilitating public participation in decision-making processes. Leveraging ICT tools and platforms can lead to increased citizen engagement, improved access to information, and enhanced governance outcomes.

By embracing ICT, governments can foster a more inclusive and participatory governance environment.

The keyword "inclusion" underscores the importance of ensuring equal access and representation for all societal groups within governance structures. Inclusive governance practices promote social equity, diversity, and the fair representation of marginalized communities. By actively involving all segments of society, governments can ensure that governance processes consider the perspectives and needs of a diverse population.

With "India" as a keyword, attention is drawn to the country's significant role as the second-most populous nation and its potential for promoting good governance practices. India's experiences, policies, and initiatives serve as valuable insights for other nations grappling with governance challenges, offering lessons and strategies that can be adapted and implemented in their respective contexts.

The term "member" refers to the membership of states in international organizations, which provides opportunities for cooperation and knowledge exchange in promoting good governance practices. Collaborative efforts among member states contribute to the advancement of governance standards, fostering mutual learning and sharing of best practices.

The keyword "nation" highlights the imperative of good governance to safeguard and prioritize the broader interests of society and the nation as a whole. Governance practices should consider the needs and aspirations of the entire population, ensuring that policies and decisions are driven by the collective welfare and contribute to the overall development and progress of the nation.

"Population" emphasizes the importance of considering the diverse needs and requirements of the entire population when formulating policies and implementing governance practices. A comprehensive and inclusive approach is necessary to ensure that governance outcomes address the various socio-economic, cultural, and demographic aspects of society.

"Resilience" emerges as a critical keyword, underscoring the need for governance structures to effectively address challenges and crises. Resilient governance systems can promptly and appropriately respond to adversities, mitigate risks, and promote stability. By fostering resilience, governments can navigate uncertainties and maintain effective governance even in times of crisis.

Finally, the keyword pairing "stability and tourism development" highlights the interconnectedness of political stability and responsible tourism practices within the realm of good governance. Political stability provides a foundation for effective governance, enabling governments to uphold the rule of law, maintain order, and provide a conducive environment for responsible tourism development. Sustainable and responsible tourism practices contribute to positive socio-economic outcomes, environmental preservation, and overall governance effectiveness.

In conclusion, the identified keywords offer valuable insights into various dimensions of good governance. Through their interconnections, these keywords collectively contribute to our understanding of leadership abilities, accurate assessment practices, the role of nations like Brazil and India, capacity building, the importance of guidelines, ethical conduct, ICT utilization, inclusive governance, international cooperation, national interests, population considerations, resilience, and the significance of stability and responsible tourism development. By comprehensively considering these dimensions, governments and

policymakers can promote effective governance practices across diverse domains and contexts, leading to positive social, economic, and environmental outcomes.

The keywords identified in cluster 5 exhibit interconnections with good governance, representing important aspects within this domain. These keywords collectively contribute to our understanding of effective governance practices:

One significant keyword within this cluster is "authority," highlighting the importance of strong decision-making power in implementing good policies. Authority enables effective governance by providing the ability to make and enforce decisions that benefit society as a whole.

The keyword "empirical analysis" emphasizes the role of accurate data collection and analysis in understanding issues and making informed decisions. Good governance relies on evidence-based approaches, utilizing empirical analysis to inform policy development and implementation.

Continuous evaluation, as highlighted by the keyword "evaluation," is essential for good governance. Regular assessments of system performance, processes, and policies ensure their effectiveness and efficiency, enabling necessary adjustments and improvements to be made.

The concept of "justice" underscores the importance of equitable enforcement of laws and the protection of rights. Justice is a fundamental component of good governance, promoting fairness and equality within society.

The keyword "link" emphasizes the need for strong coordination and connections among institutions and stakeholders. Effective governance requires collaboration and cooperation among various entities to achieve shared goals and address societal challenges.

A democratic, transparent, and accountable "political system" is crucial for good governance. This keyword signifies the significance of governance structures that prioritize democratic principles, transparency, and accountability in decision-making processes and policy implementation.

"Political trust" and "trust" highlight the critical role of public trust in institutions, leaders, and the overall governance system. Good governance depends on fostering public trust, which enhances the legitimacy and effectiveness of governance practices.

Addressing poverty and inequality is another key aspect of good governance. The keyword "poverty" signifies the importance of sustainable economic and social policies that aim to reduce poverty and promote equality, ensuring inclusive and equitable development.

Lastly, good governance necessitates representation from all segments of society. The keyword "representative" emphasizes the need for inclusive governance structures that consider and represent diverse perspectives and interests, ensuring that all societal groups have a voice in decision-making processes.

In summary, the keywords in cluster 5 provide insights into various interconnected dimensions of good governance, including the role of authority, empirical analysis, evaluation, justice, linkages among institutions, political systems, political trust, poverty reduction, and the importance of representation. Understanding and incorporating these aspects contribute to the promotion of effective governance practices that foster transparency, accountability, justice, inclusivity, and sustainable development.

The keywords in cluster 6, represented by the light blue color, exhibit interconnections with good governance, highlighting several important aspects:

These aspects include consideration, entrepreneurship, the important role of government, private sector, and society, organizational commitment, professionalism, public service quality, satisfaction, state civil apparatus, and structure.

Consideration emphasizes the need for government decisions to take into account the overall interests of society, ensuring that policies and actions benefit the broader population. Entrepreneurship is highlighted as a driver of innovation and sustainable economic development, showcasing the role of entrepreneurial endeavors in fostering growth and progress within governance systems.

Recognizing the important role played by the government, private sector, and society is crucial in building effective governance. Collaboration and cooperation among these entities contribute to the development and implementation of successful governance practices.

Organizational commitment ensures that public officials are accountable and work in the best interests of society, reinforcing the need for dedicated and responsible individuals within the governance structure.

Professionalism is essential in ensuring integrity and accountability among public officials and within the overall governance framework, emphasizing the importance of ethical conduct and competence in governance practices.
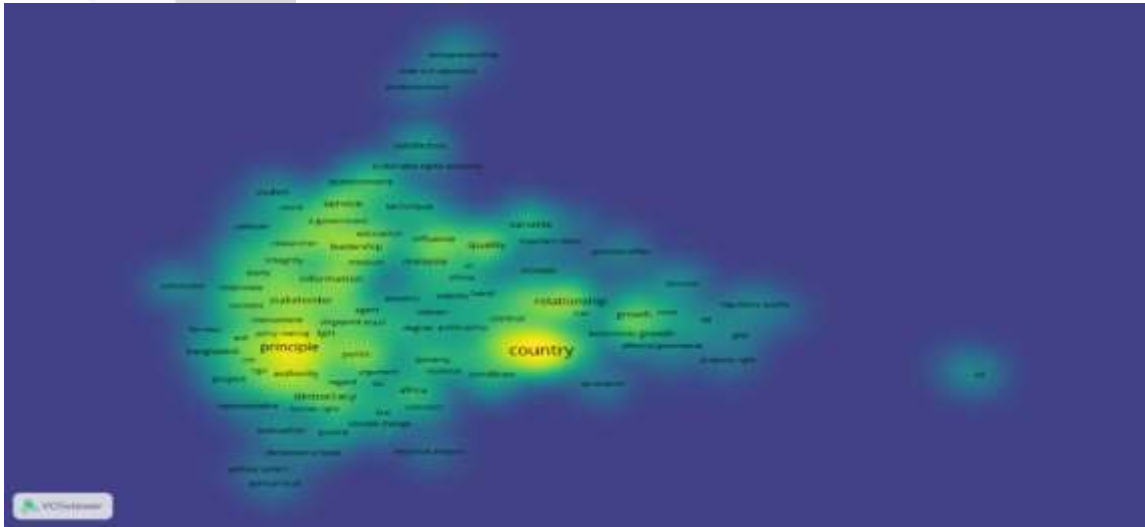
Public service quality is a vital component of effective and transparent governance. Providing qualified and efficient public services is essential in meeting the needs and expectations of the public.

Satisfaction of the public is an important aspect of good governance, indicating that the government's actions and policies are aligned with the interests and preferences of society.

The state civil apparatus plays a crucial role in governance and must operate with integrity and accountability, ensuring the proper functioning and adherence to principles of good governance. Finally, a strong and transparent governance structure is an integral part of good governance. A well-defined and robust system establishes the framework within which governance practices are carried out, promoting transparency and accountability.

In summary, the keywords in cluster 6 demonstrate interconnections with good governance, emphasizing the importance of considering societal interests, fostering entrepreneurship, recognizing the role of different stakeholders, ensuring organizational commitment and professionalism, delivering quality public services, prioritizing public satisfaction, maintaining an accountable state civil apparatus, and establishing a strong and transparent governance structure. These interconnected aspects contribute to the overall effectiveness and integrity of governance practices.
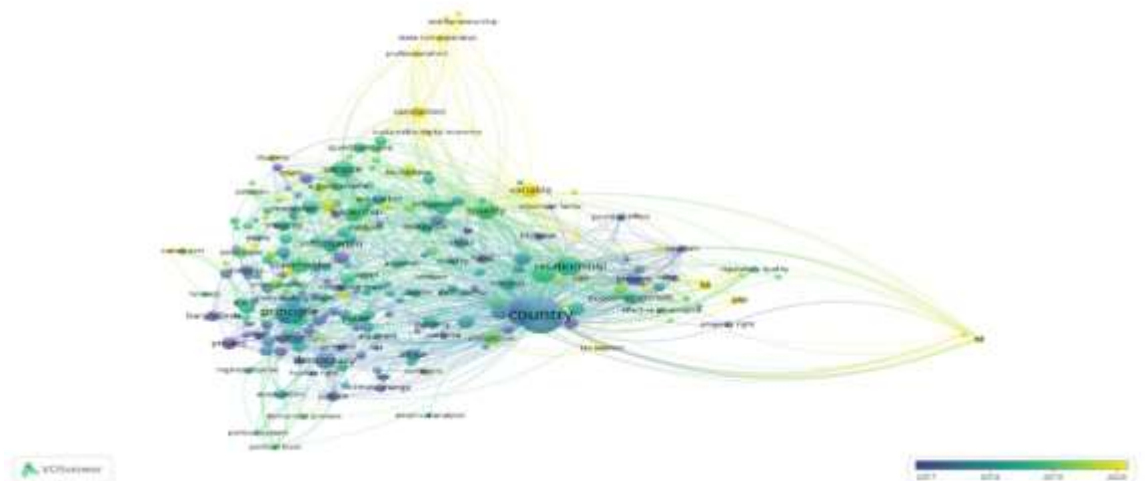
Figure 3.

Co-occurrence Density Visualization

Source: Research Data, 2023

The Co-occurrence density visualization results offer a color-coded representation of topic trends based on keywords. As the color transitions from yellow to red, it indicates an increasing number of research topics in that area. Conversely, when the color transitions to blue, it suggests fewer research topics. Among the keywords highlighted in yellow are country, principle, relationship, effect, quality, indicator, democracy, stakeholder, economy, rule, structure, variable, information, leadership, program, city, Africa, index, control, period, actor, sustainable development, condition, project, economic growth, trust, growth, Malaysia, official, criterium, and member. These keywords signify the areas of focus and interest within the research topics identified.

Figure 4.

Co-occurrence Overlay Visualization

Source: Research Data, 2023

Co-occurrence overlay visualization can show topic trends with publication years. The greater the yellow color exhibited by an item, the more recent the topic of the published research, while the deeper the blue color, the more antiquated the subject matter appears. Table 1 shows a clearer understanding of Co-occurrence overlay visualization.

Table 1.
Topic Trends in Good Governance Research

Keyword	Number of Occurrence	Year
Country	477	2017
Principle	202	2018
Relationship	158	2018
Effect	125	2018
Quality	125	2019
Indicator	108	2017
Democracy	99	2017
Stakeholder	93	2018
Economy	91	2017
Rule	84	2017
Structure	78	2018
Variable	77	2020
Information	72	2017
Leadership	70	2018
Program	67	2018
City	64	2019
Africa	63	2017
Index	63	2017
Control	62	2018
Period	62	2018
Actor	61	2018
Sustainable Development	61	2017
Condition	61	2019
Project	58	2016
Economic Growth	58	2018
Trust	58	2018
Growth	56	2017
Malaysia	56	2018
Official	52	2017
Criterium	52	2018

Member	50	2016

Source: Research Data, 2023

Based on Table 1, certain keywords became trends between 2016 and 2020. trends of these keywords can be known based on the occurrence value in each keyword.

The popularity/trends of these keywords in the field of good governance during the years 2012-2022 can be attributed to several factors, such as: Global developments: Global economic, political, and social developments between 2012 and 2022 influenced the popularity/trends of these keywords. Economic growth in Africa and Malaysia attracted research related to economics, sustainable development, and the connection between economic development and quality of life; Global trends in social issues: Global social changes and political issues such as democracy, international relations, and public trust became research trends in the field of good governance; Emphasis on quality and impact: Keywords such as quality, impact, criteria, and indicators were frequently used; Multidisciplinary emphasis: The emergence of keywords, such as variables, structure, and control indicates trends toward multidisciplinary research from 2012 to 2022; Advancement of information technology: Keywords like information and index were increasingly used; Sustainability: Sustainable development as well as environmental and economic sustainability gave rise to keywords such as condition, project, and program influencing sustainable economic growth and environmental sustainability.

Research Limitations. This research primarily relied on data from a single database, namely Scopus. However, it is recommended to cross-reference the findings with multiple sources, such as Google Scholar, to enhance the validity and reliability of the results. While VOSviewer was utilized for visualization purposes, employing a diverse range of mapping applications would have provided a more comprehensive and holistic outcome. In-depth comprehension and meticulous analysis proved beneficial in facilitating meaningful discussions and collaborations with experts in the field of good governance.

IV. CONCLUSION

In summary, the Scopus database contains a total of 7,772 scientific publications on the topic of "good governance." Within the timeframe of 2012 to 2022, a specific search criteria was applied, resulting in the identification of 658 relevant documents that met specific parameters, including being articles written in English and containing the keyword "good governance." The number of publications experienced a significant increase between 2018 and 2020, with the highest number of publications recorded in 2020, totaling 99.

The analysis of keywords extracted from these publications revealed a total of 12,837 keywords, with 434 of them showing interconnectedness and being grouped into 6 distinct clusters. Among these keywords, there were 31 trending keywords that had the minimum occurrence values. Examples of these trending keywords include country, principle, relationship, effect, quality, indicator, democracy, stakeholder, economy, rule, structure, variable, information, leadership, program, city, Africa, index, control, period, actor, sustainable development, condition, project, economic growth, trust, growth, Malaysia, official, criterium, and member.

These trending keywords emerged due to various factors, including global developments, prevailing social issues, emphasis on quality and impact, multidisciplinary research focus, advancements in information technology, sustainable development, as well as the importance placed on economic and environmental sustainability. These factors collectively contributed to the prominence of these keywords in the field of good governance research.

V. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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