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A Bibliometric Analysis of Research on Indonesian Governance

Oktovina Hanani Kristin Monim, Alvianita Constantina Tokan, Agnes Resti Ayu, Tutik Rachmawati*, and Jeremia Gom Gom Parulian Simanjuntak

Department of Public Administration, Parahyangan Catholic University

ORCID
Tutik Rachmawati: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1497-9980
Jeremia Gom Gom Parulian Simanjuntak: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4813-4705

Abstract.
This paper is a bibliometric analysis aimed at understanding and analyzing the evolution of Indonesian governance publications. SINTA and Google Scholar were used to find articles from academic journals, which were then organized in Publish or Perish and Mendeley. The year of publication, the institution or educational institution that published, the name of the publication, the name of the author of the article, and citations from the authors who published the articles on governance in Indonesia were all used to analyze 772 articles from academic journals. VOSviewer was used to visualize the collected articles. We thereby produced co-occurrence visualizations that show how the publications are related to one another. For all articles on Indonesian governance published since 2001, nine clusters of interrelationships were discovered. According to our findings, Indonesian governance research is mostly focused on efforts to achieve good governance through public services. The topic of collaboration with stakeholders outside the government, on the other hand, is still missing. As a result, we recommend that this subject be investigated further.

Keywords: Indonesian governance, bibliometric analysis, publication of governance in Indonesia

Corresponding Author: Tutik Rachmawati; email: tutikr@unpar.ac.id

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1. Introduction

In practice, the government of Indonesia has been sporadically employed the concept of governance. By doing so, Indonesia government has made significant progress in facilitating development in all aspects, particularly in public services. The governance principle can be purposively aimed at the creation of better public services. Therefore, discussing public governance in Indonesia will always be related to the issue of public services. Furthermore, the use of information and communication technology (ICT) can advance the quality of public services, for example, the implementation of e-KTP, mobile JKN, and other ICT-based public services. In addition, other topics such as cooperation or participation of external stakeholders in governance are essential in Indonesia. The collaboration created can help the government in the services provided.

Furthermore, the issues related to leadership are also topics that need to be investigated further. Hence, research on these two aspects is crucial because it encourages good Governance in Indonesia.

Bibliometric analysis is an analytical study to measure publications using a quantitative approach about a phenomenon [1]. According to Sulistyo-Basuki [2], the purpose of the bibliometric analysis is to explain the nature, direction of analysis development, and the written communication process that occurs within. Bibliometric analysis is a way to analyze the development of publications related to a specific theme quantitatively, for example, a theme of governance. The purpose of this bibliometric analysis is to identify and analyze publications related to governance in Indonesia based on the year of publication, the institution or educational institution that published it, the name of the publication, the name of the author of the article, and the citation of the author who published the article on governance in Indonesia. In Public Administration, governance is considered one of the paradigms that change how the government exercises its power. The main sub-theme in governance is a cooperation between stakeholders and the community. Leadership, ethics and standards of behavior are other essential themes in governance.

According to Stoker [3], governance changes the government style that blurs the boundaries between the public and private sectors. Governance aims to provide public services to the community related to governance. Therefore, governance is an essential part of the administration of government. To create good governance, it is necessary to have good ethics and standards of behavior. Further, public leaders must have special skills to influence a group to achieve specific goals. Many academic journals by various educational institutions have published research related to governance, such as case studies on the implementation of governance in regions or agencies, leadership related to creating good governance and ethics in government. Hence, conducting a bibliometric analysis will be beneficial to identify and analyze governance publications. This paper analyzes 772 Indonesian Governance articles to understand how research related to Governance in Indonesia.

2. Methods

A bibliometric analysis method was carried out to measure the interrelationships between publications in the research area on governance. The analysis consists of several steps. First, article searches were collected through searches with the keywords "governance" and "governance in Indonesia". The result is 772 articles from SINTA and

Google Scholar. It is then sorted out using Mendeley and Publish or Perish. Finally, the VOSViewers were used to obtain a macroscopic picture of the relevance of governance publications in Indonesia. The following section discusses each step.

First, Publish or Perish is used to facilitate the initial metadata search using the keyword of "governance". As the result, we were only able to obtain 331 articles. Further, all the articles files were saved in Research Information Systems Documents (RIS) format and then imported to Mendeley for further analysis.
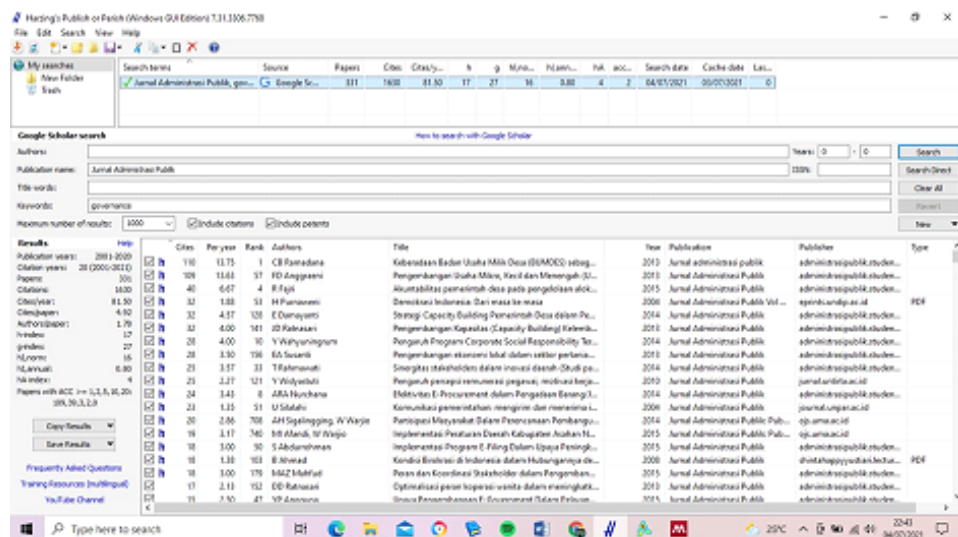

Figure 1: Using Publish or Perish to collect research articles on governance in Indonesia, using the keyword "governance" and the search for publications focused on public administration journals.

Second, Considering the low number of articles collected through Publish or Perish, we were then run another article searching from SINTA database manually. The result of these two searches were 772 articles. Further, Mendeley was used to create citations from these 772 articles. Upon sorting, the articles were imported into VOSviewer to analyze linkages between publications.

Third, VOSviewer is used to obtain a co-occurrence visualization. It can help to analyze the occurrence of words related to governance from the articles collected. Further, the full-counting method determines the total number of occurrences of words from each article. It will then result in three types of visualizations: **Network Visualization, Overlay Visualization, Density Visualization**. The following three figures are the co-occurrence visualization.
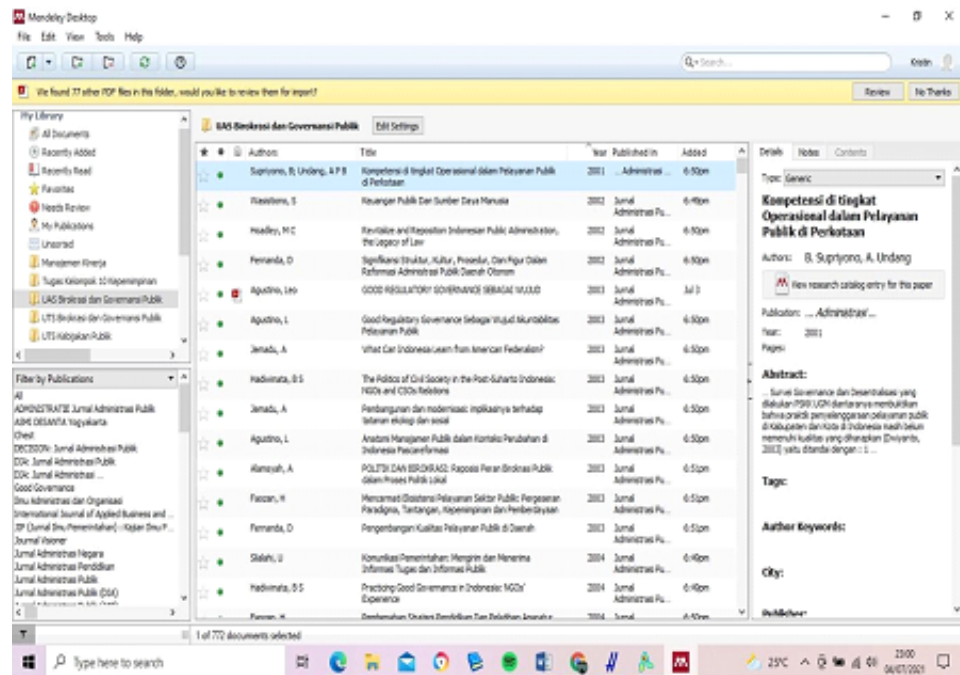
Figure 2: The use of Mendeley Desktop.

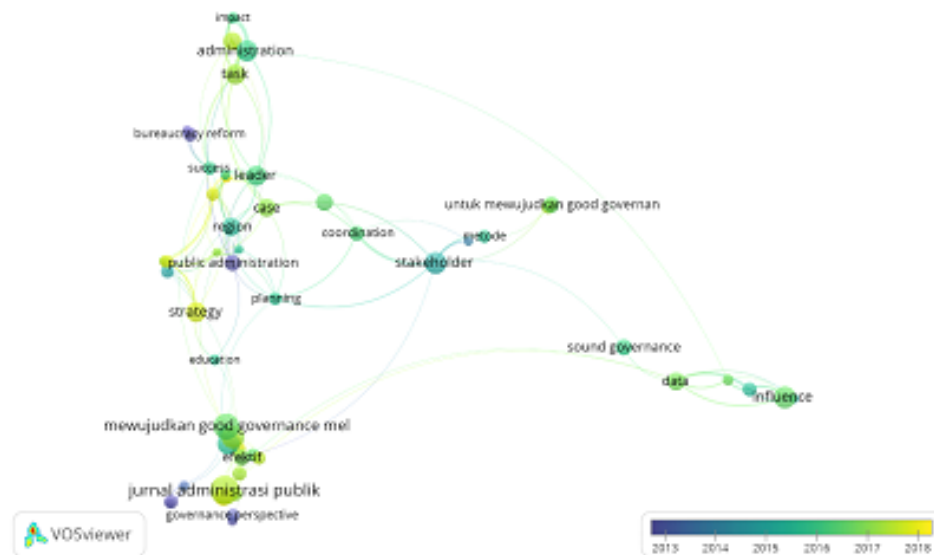**Figure** 3: Co-occurrence visualization network map.

3. Results and Analysis

In this study, researchers conducted studies and analyses of past studies that were carried out by multiple researchers, and the results can be utilized as a reference for future research. The researcher then goes on to present the results of previous studies that are relevant to the comparison in current study.
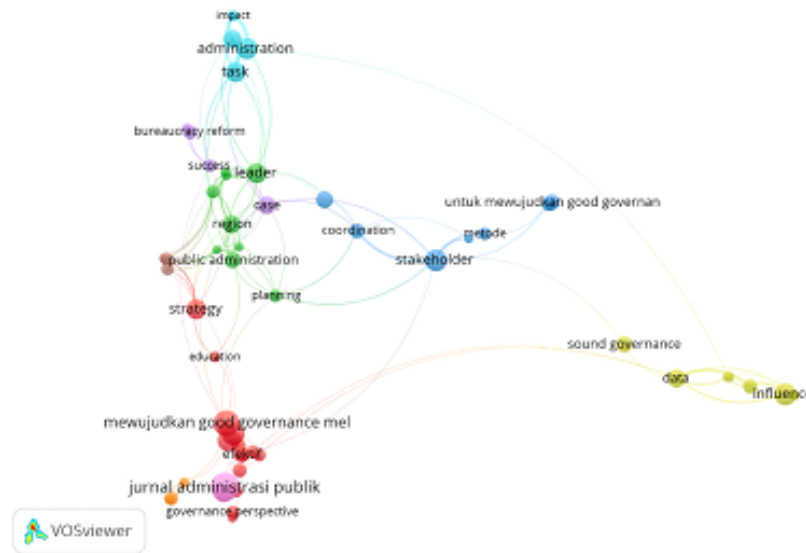
Figure 4: Co-occurrence visualization overlay map.

TABLE 1: Previous Research.

No	Title	Authors Name	Year
1st	Smart City Research in Indonesia: A Bibliometric Analysis	Anne Parlina, Hendri Murfi, and Kalamullah Ramli	2019
2nd	Bibliometric Analysis on Governance Index Topics Using Scopus Database and Vosviewer	Bartoven Vivit Nurdin, Simon Sumanjoyo Hutagalung, Yulianto, Robi Cahyadi Kurniawan, and Dedy Hermawan	2021
3rd	Bibliometric analysis of sustainable agriculture on human rights governance approach: concept of sustainability on human rights governance	Nita Tri Oktaviani, Eko Priyo Purnomo, Lubna Salsabila, and Aqil Teguh Fathani	2021
4th	Evolutionary Study of Watershed Governance Research: A Bibliometric Analysis	Ida Widianingsih, Caroline Pakarina, Riswanda Riswanda, and Prakoso Bhairawa Putera	2021

Based on the data in the table above, it is obvious that the categories of bibliometric analysis study, particularly those related to Indonesia governance research, are all restricted. So far, four bibliometric analyses have been completed, and they are still limited to the disciplines of smart city [4], governance index [5], sustainable agriculture on human rights governance [6], and watershed governance [7]. As a result, it is intended that this study would contribute to the field of bibliometric analysis research, particularly research on Indonesian governance, as well as to public governance and public administration science in general.
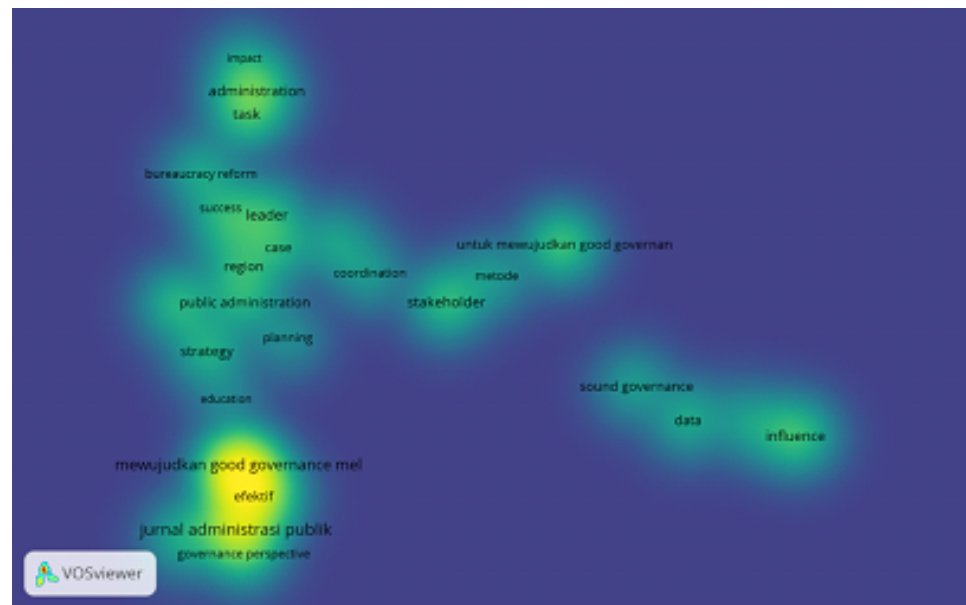
Figure 5: Co-occurrence density overlay map.

A bibliometric analysis helps to analyze the development of research on a specific topic. It does so by showing the year of publication, the institution/educational institution that published it, the name of the publication, the author's name, and citations from authors who publish articles related to Governance in Indonesia. The following discusses each of these crucial elements in bibliometric analysis.

3.1. Year of Publication on Governance in Indonesia

The research on Indonesian governance started from 2001 to 2021 and has fluctuated in terms of publications number. However, this shows that research on governance has increased the number of articles published from year to year, as shown in the table below.

Based on the table presented above, it is understood that research related to governance has increased in number from 2013 to 2021, with the most significant number of articles published on Governance in Indonesia is in 2015 and 2018. However, from 2001 to 2012, the number of articles published annually was no more than ten articles. Figure 7 shows the trend of publishing articles on Governance in Indonesia.

TABLE 2: Publication Year of Governance in Indonesia

Publish Year	Total Paper
2001	1
2002	3
2003	9
2004	6
2005	7
2006	1
2007	1
2008	10
2009	1
2010	5
2011	9
2012	8
2013	84
2014	78
2015	116
2016	61
2017	43
2018	109
2019	85
2020	85
2021	50
Amount	772

Literature search (Google schoolar & Sinta), Keywords: governance →Limit to: Subject area (Social Sciences), & Language (Indonesia & English) → **Number of Results : 772 articles**

Retrieve publications: from 2001-2021 both Journal

Data analysis using VOSviewer 1.6.16

Literature Analysis and Visualization

Co-authorship

Co-occurance (Author keywords : Network visualization, Overlay visualization, & Density visualization)
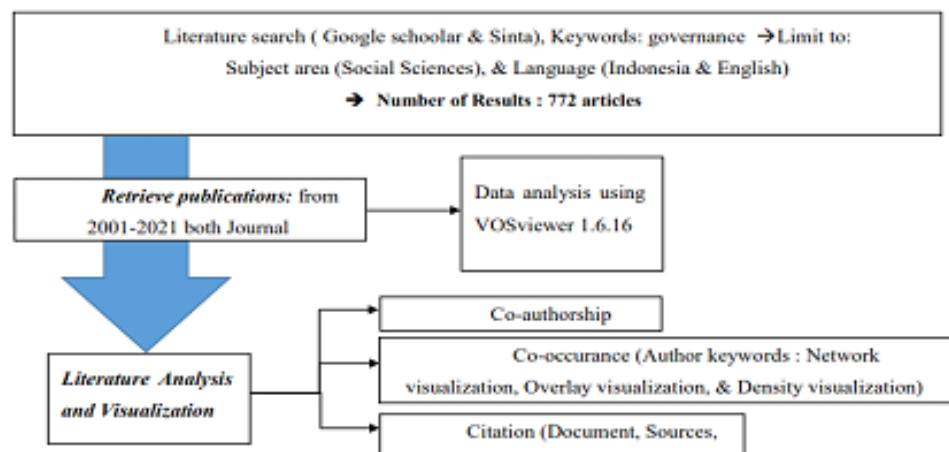
Citation (Document, Sources,

Figure 6: Bibliometric Analysis Framework.

3.2. Publishing Institutions

The bibliometric analysis can also analyze the institutions with the most publications on specific topics. For example, from 772 articles collected, it was found that there are 12. Table 3 shows the institutions with the most publications on Governance in Indonesia.

TABLE 3: Institutions that Publish.

Rank	Institution	Amount
1st	Parahyangan Catholic University Bandung	556
2nd	Sam Ratulangi University Manado	213
3rd	17 August 1945 University Surabaya	50
4th	Medan University Area	78
5th	University of Muhammadiyah Makassar	16
6th	Open University	9
7th	Sebelas Maret University Surakarta	9
8th	Lambung Mangkurat University Banjarmasin	8
9th	Warmadewa University Bali	7
10th	Brawijaya University Malang	6
11th	University of Indonesia	4
12th	Djuanda University	4

From the table above, it can be seen that Parahyangan Catholic University, as an educational institution, has the most publications on Governance in Indonesia. In second place is Sam Ratulangi University Manado, with a total of 213 articles published.

3.3. Publication Name

Table 4 below shows the institution and the publication name (journals) with the number of articles on Indonesian governance. Twelve journals publish the most articles on Governance in Indonesia.

Author Names

The following table 5 shows the most productive researcher in the topic of Indonesian governance. There are 25 authors with the most articles published related to Governance in Indonesia.

TABLE 4: Publication Name.

Rank	Institution	Publication Name	Amount
1st	Parahyangan Catholic University Bandung	Journal of Public Administration	556
2nd	Sam Ratulangi University Manado	JAP: Journal of Public Administration	213
3rd	17 August 1945 University Surabaya	DIA: Journal of Public Administration	50
4th	Medan University Area	Journal of Public Administration: Public Administration Journal	78
5th	University of Muhammadiyah Makassar	Kolaborasi: Journal of Public Administration	16
6th	Open University	Journal of Public Administration and Bureaucracy	9
7th	Sebelas Maret University Surakarta	Spirit Publik: Journal of Public Administration	9
8th	Lambung Mangkurat University Banjarmasin	Journal Of Public Administration And Development	8
9th	Warmadewa University Bali	Public Inspiration: Journal of Public Administration	7
10th	Brawijaya University Malang	JAP: Journal of Public Administration	6
11th	University of Indonesia	DECISION: Journal of Public Administration	4
12th	Djuanda University	Journal of Governance	4

3.4. The Most Cited Journals

Bibliometric analysis can also provide us with an overview of the most cited publications. For example, out of the 772 articles on Governance in Indonesia collected, there are 17 most cited articles. The following table 6 shows these 17 most cited articles.

3.5. Co-Authorship Map Visualization

Further, the bibliometric analysis provides a microscopic understanding of the publication in a specific theme through two visualizations: co-authorship map visualization and co-occurrence map visualization. A co-authorship map aims to see and understand the collaboration patterns of authors from various institutions that publish articles related to Governance in Indonesia. The co-authorship map results from a full-counting method with a maximum number of authors per document is 25. Hence, the 25 authors with the most publications on Governance in Indonesia can be seen in the image below.

Based on the co-authorship map above, the authors are divided into 4 clusters with the following divisions:

TABLE 5: Author Names.

Rank	Author	Institution	Number of Paper
1st	Lengkong, F D	Sam Ratulangi University Manado	19
2nd	Posumah, J H	Sam Ratulangi University Manado	18
3rd	Rumapea, P	Sam Ratulangi University Manado	17
4th	Kiyai, B	Sam Ratulangi University Manado	14
5th	Laloma, A	Sam Ratulangi University Manado	13
6th	Tulusan, F	Sam Ratulangi University Manado	12
7th	Dengo, S	Sam Ratulangi University Manado	11
8th	Pangkey, M S	Sam Ratulangi University Manado	11
9th	Londa, V	Sam Ratulangi University Manado	9
10th	Ruru, J M	Sam Ratulangi University Manado	9
11th	Ogotan, M	Sam Ratulangi University Manado	8
12th	Rompas, W	Sam Ratulangi University Manado	7
13th	Rorong, A J	Sam Ratulangi University Manado	7
14th	Rares, J	Sam Ratulangi University Manado	6
15th	Tampi, G B	Sam Ratulangi University Manado	6
16th	Kusmanto, H	University of Northern Sumatra	6
17th	Mandey, J	Sam Ratulangi University Manado	6
18th	Warjio, W	University of Northern Sumatra	6
19th	Rompas, W Y	Sam Ratulangi University Manado	5
20th	Harahap, R H	University of Northern Sumatra	5
21th	Kariono, K	University of Northern Sumatra	5
22th	Agustino, L	Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa University	5
23th	Lengkong, F	Sam Ratulangi University Manado	5
24th	Ma'ruf, A	University of Muhammadiyah Makassar	5
25th	Rorong, A	Sam Ratulangi University Manado	5

1. Cluster 1 is marked in red and consists of 5 author names: Laloma, A, Ogotan, M, Rorong, AJ, Ruru, JM, and Tulusan, F.

2. Cluster 2 is marked in green and consists of 5 items with the authors' names, namely: Kiyai, B, Lengkong, FD, Londa, V, Posumah, JH, and Rompas, W.

3. Cluster 3 is marked in blue and consists of 4 items of the author's name: Dengo, S, Mandey, J, Rares, J, and Rumapea, P.

4. Cluster 4 is marked in yellow and consists of 3 items of the author's name: Pangkey, MS, Rompas, WY, and Tampi, G B.

These four clusters are interconnected with each other. Each cluster consists of the authors' names who have published the most articles related to Governance in

_TABLE 6: The Most Cited Journals.

Authors Name	Title	Citations	Institution	Publication	Publisher	Year
Mohd Ibnu Afandi, Warjio Warjio [8]	Implementasi Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Asahan Nomor 11 Tahun 2011 Tentang Pajak Daerah Dalam Pencapaian Target Pajak Bumi Dan Bangunan Perdesaan Dan Perkotaan (Studi Deskriptif di Kelurahan Bunut Barat Kecamatan Kota Kisaran Barat)	24	Medan University Area	Journal of Public Administration: Public Administration Journal	ojs.uma.ac.id	2015
Abdul Haris, Heri Kusmanto, Siti Mardiana [9]	Fungsi Pengawasan Inspektorat Kabupaten Serdang Bedagai	11	Medan University Area	Journal of Public Administration: Public Administration Journal	ojs.uma.ac.id	2016
Rayambong Sumuang Sitohang, Kariono Kariono [10]	Implementasi Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 65 Tahun 2010 Tentang Sistem Informasi Keuangan Daerah Pada Pemerintah Kabupaten Dairi	11	Medan University Area	Journal of Public Administration: Public Administration Journal	ojs.uma.ac.id	2015
Anna Feberina Ginting, Salmin Dengo, Helly F. Kolondam [11]	Implementasi Program Jaminan Sosial Ketenagakerjaan di Kota Manado	7	Sam Ratulangi University Manado	JAP: Journal of Public Administration	ejournal.unsrat.ac.id	2016
Afny D. Tatulus, Jantje Mandey, Joyce Rares [12]	Pengaruh Kepemimpinan Terhadap Kinerja Pegawai Negeri Sipil di Kantor Kecamatan Tagulandang Kabupaten Sitaro	6	Sam Ratulangi University Manado	JAP: Journal of Public Administration	ejournal.unsrat.ac.id	2015
Jeferson Glandy Lumentah, Johnny Hanny Posumah, Martha Ogotan [13]	Evaluasi Kinerja Pegawai Negeri Sipil Dalam Meningkatkan Pelayanan Publik di Kantor Camat Tompaso Kabupaten Minahasa	5	Sam Ratulangi University Manado	JAP: Journal of Public Administration	ejournal.unsrat.ac.id	2015
Femmy Tulusan [14]	Penerapan Prinsip-Prinsip Good Governance Dalam Pembuatan e–KTP di Dinas Kependudukan Dan Catatan Sipil Kabupaten Minahasa Utara	4	Sam Ratulangi University Manado	JAP: Journal of Public Administration	ejournal.unsrat.ac.id	2018
Johnny Hanny Posumah [15]	Kompetensi Kepala Desa Dalam Penyelenggaraan Pemerintahan di Desa Tounelet Kecamatan Kakas Kabupaten Minahasa	4	Sam Ratulangi University Manado	JAP: Journal of Public Administration	ejournal.unsrat.ac.id	2017

TABLE 6: The Most Cited Journals.

Authors Name	Title	Citations	Institution	Publication	Publisher	Year
Andre Rondonuwu, Welson Rompas, Jericho Denga Pombengi [16]	Implementasi Good Governance di Kecamatan Pasan Kabupaten Minahasa Tenggara	3	Sam Ratulangi University Manado	JAP: Journal of Public Administration	ejournal.unsrat.ac.id	2015
Bono Yudianto, R Hamdani Harahap [17]	Analisis Indeks Kepuasan Masyarakat Terhadap Kinerja Pelayanan Lelang Pada Kantor Pelayanan Kekayaan Negara dan Lelang (KPKNL) Medan	3	Medan University Area	Journal of Public Administration: Public Administration Journal	ojs.uma.ac.id	2015
Nur Ikhsan, Andi Nuraeni Aksa, Adnan Ma'ruf [18]	Tata Laksana e-Procurement di Kabupaten Pangkajene dan Kepulauan	3	University of Muhammadiyah Makassar	Kolaborasi: Journal of Public Administration	journal.unismuh.ac.id	2018
Florence Daicy Lengkong [19]	Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Kualitas Pelayanan Publik Pada Kantor Kelurahan Bahu Kecamatan Malalayang Kota Manado	2	Sam Ratulangi University Manado	JAP: Journal of Public Administration	ejournal.unsrat.ac.id	2015
Rumondang Yos Elisabeth Kololi, Masje Silija Pangkey, Very Y. Londa [20]	Implementasi Kebijakan Disiplin PNS Pada Pemerintah Kecamatan Kao Utara Kabupaten Halmahera Utara	2	Sam Ratulangi University Manado	JAP: Journal of Public Administration	ejournal.unsrat.ac.id	2018
Erwin Belly Najoan, Joorie Marhaen Ruru, Rully Mambo [21]	Efektivitas Pelayanan Publik Pasca Pemekaran (Suatu Studi di Kecamatan Kawangkoan Utara Kabupaten Minahasa)	2	Sam Ratulangi University Manado	JAP: Journal of Public Administration	ejournal.unsrat.ac.id	2018
Alden Laloma [22]	Implementasi Good Governance Dalam Proses Rekrutmen Aparatur Sipil Negara di Badan Kepegawaian Daerah Kota Manado	1	Sam Ratulangi University Manado	JAP: Journal of Public Administration	ejournal.unsrat.ac.id	2016
Abdul Azis Sangkala, Florence Daicy J. Lengkong, Gustaaf Buddy Tampi [23]	Profesionalisme Aparatur Sipil Negara Dalam Penyelenggaraan Pelayanan Publik di Kantor Kecamatan Singkil Kota Manado	1	Sam Ratulangi University Manado	JAP: Journal of Public Administration	ejournal.unsrat.ac.id	2018
Leo Agustino [24]	Good Regulatory Governance Sebagai Wujud Akuntabilitas Pelayanan Publik	1	Parahyangan Catholic University Bandung	Journal of Public Administration	journal.unpar.ac.id	2003

Indonesia. It also consists of various topics related to Governance in Indonesia, such as Good Governance through public services and civil servants' performance effectiveness.
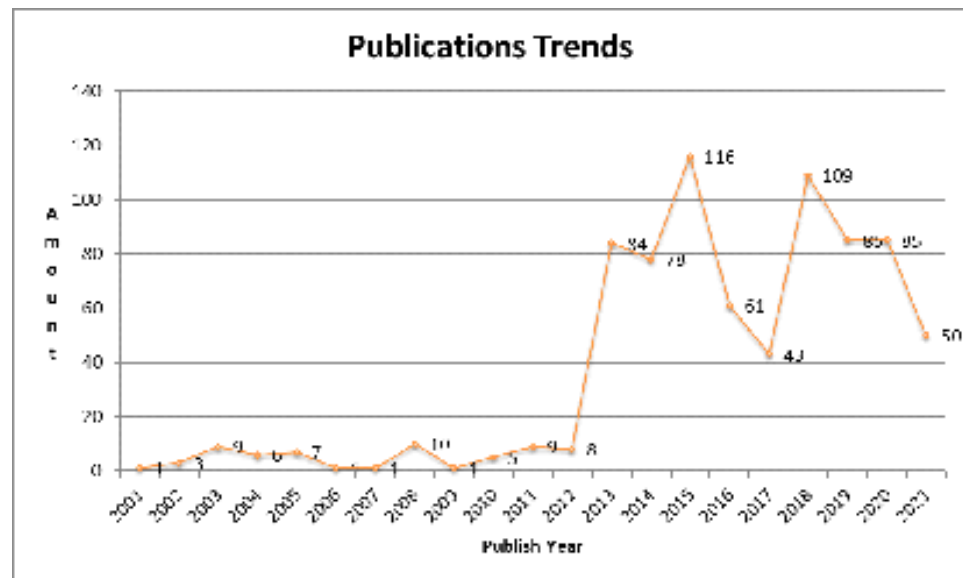
Figure 7: Publication trend of publishing articles related to governance in Indonesia.

3.6. Co-Occurrence Map Visualization

The co-occurrence visualization map provides an overview or visualization of the terms that often arise from studies conducted on Governance in Indonesia based on titles and abstract fields. In the 772 articles, 483 terms can be found, narrowed down further into 290 most relevant terms. With a minimum of 3 occurrences, the co-occurrence map results in 9 clusters. The following table 7 shows those nine clusters.

Figure 9 shows the 58 terms which is then divided into 9 clusters. It has a total of 148 links and a total link strength of 731. The Co-Occurrence Network visualization illustrates that the more articles published, the stronger the relationship between the terms.

The overlay map visualization can assist in deciding the publishing timeframe. The majority of publications about the Indonesian government were published between 2013 and 2021, as illustrated in Figure ??. The map illustrates the time of publishing in full color. The darkening of the shade indicates the age of the publication, the more vibrant the shade, the more recent the publication date of the article. For example, between 2001 and 2021, the graphic illustrates the brightest shades occur in 2018 and subsequent years, while the darkest shades occur in 2013 and before years. Additionally, from 2013 to 2021, article publications will increase and continue to grow.

Along with network and visualization overlays, VoS Viewer supports density visualization. The Density Visualization summarizes the terms that appear frequently or are the subject of the most study in 772 articles gathered from 2001 to 2021 on Governance in Indonesia. The more vibrant and distinct the colors depicted, the more relevant

Table 7: Clusters and Keywords.

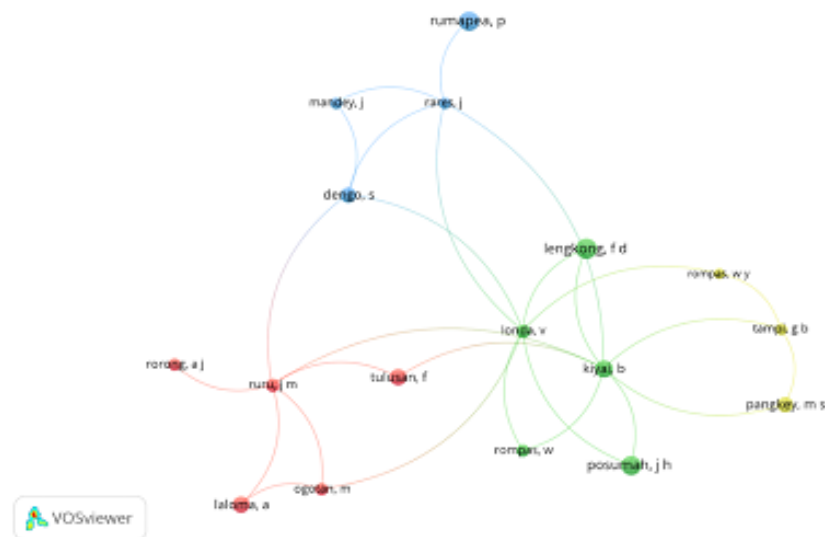| Cluster	Color	Number of Members	Members
1	Red	19	Akuntabel, Akuntabilitas, Civil society, Education, Efektif, Efektivitas, Efisien, Governance perspective, Kepemerintahan yang baik, KKN, Mewujudkan good governance melalui pelayanan publik, Partnership program, Pegawai Negeri Sipil, Penyelenggaraan, Prinsip-prinsip good governance, Sistem, Strategy, Teori dan aplikasi good governance, and Transparan.
2	Green	9	Ability, Leader, New public management, Planning, Public Administration, Public Governance, Region, Relationship, and Situational leadership
3	Blue	8	Coordination, Inovasi, Metode, Partisipasi dan good governance, Profesionalisme, Sinergitas stakeholders dalam inovasi daerah, Stakeholders, and Untuk mewujudkan good governance
4	Yellow	6	Data, Ethics, Influence, Leadership style, Research method, and Sound Governance
5	Purple	4	Bureaucracy Reform, Case, Competence, and Success
6	Light Blue	4	Administration, Employee, Impact, and Task
7	Orange	3	Demokrasi, Governance dan supremasi hukum, and Pembangunan politik
8	Brown	3	Corruption, Good public Governance, and Public service quality
9	Violet	2	Jurnal Administrasi Publik, and Kolaborasi

Figure 8: Co-authorship visualization network map.

the term or subject. On the other hand, if the perceived shade is dull and pale, the topic or term is under-researched. According to the density visualization map, the most
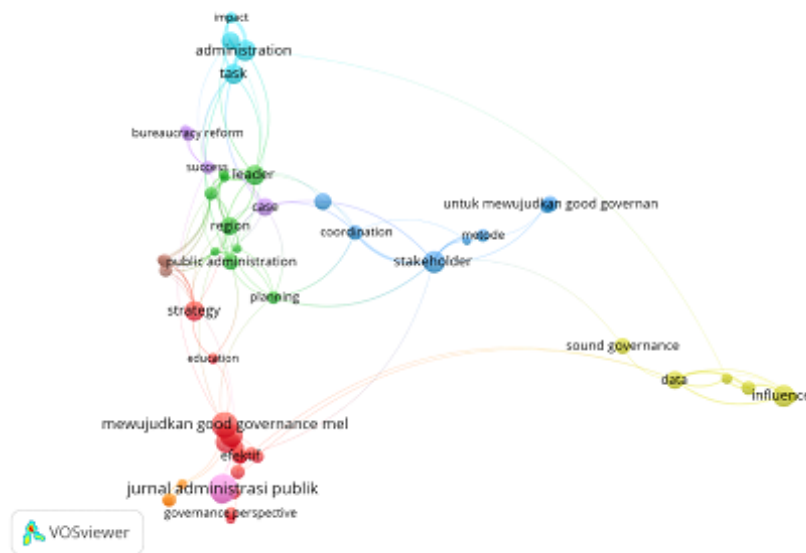
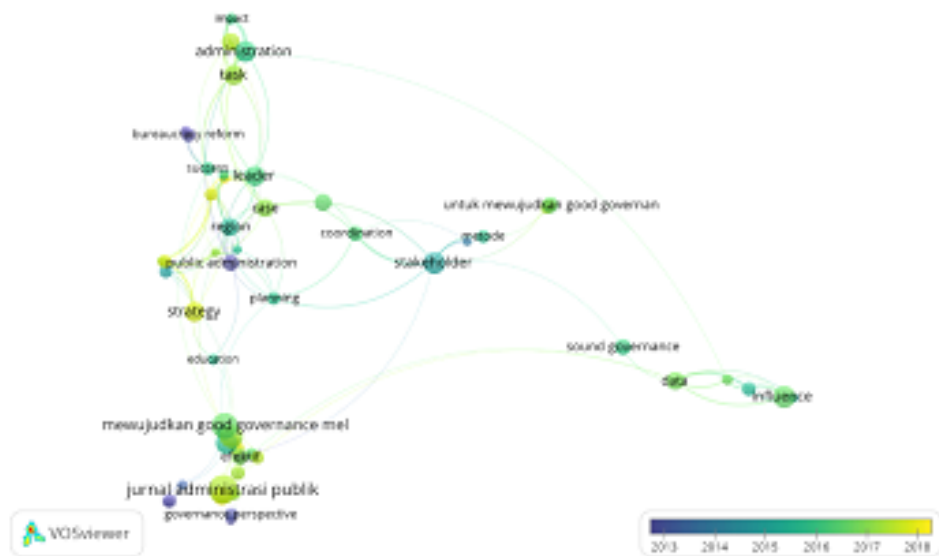**Figure** 9: Co-Occurrence Network Visualization.

Figure 10: Co-Occurrence Density Visualization.

researched subjects in Indonesia are "Realizing good governance" and "Coordination", "Data", "Planning", and "Stakeholders".

The visualization map of co-occurrences from 772 articles reveals that the most researched topics in governance are those related to good governance through public services, civil servants as actors in government, stakeholders, leadership, professionalism, and the effectiveness of government governance. Indonesia. While topics such as cooperation programs with stakeholders outside the organization and stakeholder synergy are still under-researched, the resulting visualization demonstrates that between

2001 and 2021, research continues to place a premium on the things mentioned previously, but not nearly enough on researching and analyzing governance from the perspective of cooperation programs with stakeholders. As a result of this bibliometric study, it is envisaged that scholars would be able to research and publish on more themes that are currently under-researched.

4. Conclusions

The conclusion from the bibliometric analysis on governance in Indonesia can be seen based on the year of publication: publications on governance in Indonesia fluctuate due to the increase and decrease in publications from year to year. Most publications on governance were published in 2015, with 116 articles, while in 2001, 2006, 2007, and 2009, only one article was published. For several years, there were no more than 10 publications on governance in Indonesia, namely from 2001 to 2012. However, in the following years, it showed a fairly high increase.

The institutions that published the most published articles on governance in Indonesia from the 772 journals studied were Parahyangan Catholic University, which published 556 articles, and by institutions, at least 772 articles were published. The publication with the most published articles on governance in Indonesia is the "Journal of State Administration" from Parahyangan Catholic University, which has published 556 articles on governance in Indonesia. Meanwhile, the name of the publication that published the least number of articles on governance in Indonesia out of 776 articles studied was "Journal of Government" from Djuanda University, which published 4 articles.

The most productive researchers on the topic of governance in Indonesia are simplified to as many as 25 authors, with a total number of publications of 776 articles. The highest number of authors came from Sam Ratulangi University, Manado, where Lengkong, FD, was the author with the most published articles on governance in Indonesia, which were 19 articles. Many researchers research and write articles about the state of governance in Indonesia and need other researchers to do further research on other unexplored topics of governance in Indonesia. Of the 772 journals on governance in Indonesia, 17 are the most cited journals. The most cited article is the article by Mohd Ibnu Afandi, Warjio Warjio [8], published in 2015, with the title "Implementasi Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Asahan Nomor 11 Tahun 2011 Tentang Pajak Daerah Dalam Pencapaian Target Pajak Bumi Dan Bangunan Perdesaan Dan Perkotaan (Studi Deskriptif di Kelurahan Bunut Barat Kecamatan Kota Kisaran Barat)" which has been cited 24 times. Meanwhile, of the 17 articles that were only quoted once, including

articles by Alden Laloma [22], Abdul Azis Sangkala, Florence Daicy J. Lengkong, Gustaaf Buddy Tampi [23], and Leo Agustino [24].

The visualization produced by VOSviewer provides an overview of the authors who contributed to publishing articles on governance in Indonesia, which are divided into 4 clusters based on the co-authorship map. Publications on governance have been around since 2001, and from the resulting visualization, it can be seen that publications on governance in Indonesia have begun to develop between 2013 and 2021. Based on 772 articles on governance that were collected and then analyzed using VOSviewer, the results obtained on the most widely researched topics were related to good governance through public services, civil servants as actors in governance, stakeholders, leadership, professionalism, and effectiveness of governance administration. While other topics, such as cooperation programs with stakeholders outside the organization and stakeholder synergies, are still under-researched. As a result of this bibliometric analysis, researchers can contribute more to the body of knowledge in Indonesian governance by researching under-researched topics such as stakeholder collaboration in governance. Thus, this bibliometric analysis is useful in identifying research gaps in Indonesian governance research.

5. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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