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Visualization and Scientometric Mapping of Global Public Administration Research during 2016-2020

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Abstract

The present study is a scientometric and visualization study of Global Public Administration research. The study aims to traverse the present status of Public Administration research through network analysis and visualizations study of the Public Administration publications during the study period 2016-2020. A total number of 7383 documents has been retrieved from the Web of Science database. VOSviewer, MSEXcel, Bibexcel, and RStudio statistical software are used for data analysis. The study focuses on numerous aspects of the public administration research such as document types, the growth of publications, most relevant sources, most prolific authors, authorship pattern, corresponding authors country, most cited countries, most relevant affiliations, the keyword co-occurrence analysis, and density visualization involved. The highest number of publications is in 2020 with 1712 (23.18%) records, but the lowest number of publications in 2016 i.e., with 1243 (16.83%) records. The majority of publications were written by Solomon AW 17 articles. The USA was found to be leading the research with 2368 articles. This study shows the growth of Public Administration research across the world performance of citation count, collaboration rate, and so on. This study is based on the Web of Science (WoS) core collection database. Further research using other databases such as Scopus, Lens.org, PubMed, and Chemical abstract could be tried.

Keywords: Public Administration, Scientometric, Visualization, Bibliometrix Package, Mapping Research, and VOSviewer.

1. Introduction

Public administration was first formally recognized by Woodrow Wilson in 1887 an article entitled “The Study of Administration”. Public administration is shaped by two separate terms, public and administration. The term public means a government that is primarily focused on government actions and activities. While the term administration is derived from the Latin word ‘Administer’

which means to serve, to direct, to control, to care for, and to look after people. Literally, the term 'administration' means management of public or private affairs (Ishwor Thapa, 2020). The definition was given by (White & 1891-1958, 1948) as "Public Administration consists of those operations having for their purpose the fulfillment or enforcement of the public policy". Public administration is the representation of government policy, management of governmental affairs, and also an academic discipline of social sciences subject field. It is studies of implementation for working in the public service and field of inquiry with various scope. Public administration is a widespread, interdisciplinary obtainment it describes on knowledge source crosswise social sciences subject area. The public administration is increasing interdisciplinary natural exposes it describes upon other social sciences. It is applying in the study knowledge of insights, techniques, and several tools by peoples. But public administration is an important structure in the society of human beings. Public administration has some knowledge of the social sciences and their relationship with political science, economics, sociology, and so on. Public administration research is growing as of attention to innovating, difficulty, and sophistication in the appeal of social scientific methods. But, it is a permanent problem of methods and ethics in published public administration research. This problem rapid the editors of journals to dedicate increased anxiety and resources to treat the methods of submitted research (Jordan & Gray, 2014).

2. Literature review

The study examined the changes over time in Public Administration Review by bibliometric analysis from 1940 to 2013. The study aims to analyze such as authorship, contributions, impact, gender composition, institutional and national affiliation, profession as scholar and practitioner, collaboration networks, and the position of the 75 influential articles. By comprehensive quantitative analysis of scholarly production, this study demonstrates public administration review centrality to the discipline of public administration (Ni et al., 2017). The other study has been carried out by (Raadschelders & Lee, 2011) based on Trends in the Study of Public Administration: Empirical and Qualitative Observations from Public Administration Review during the period from 2000 to 2009. This study's aim is to mesh practitioner and academic knowledge creation, topical coverage since 2000 reflects striking continuity, emphasizing many of the (bread and butter) administrative issues such as planning, human resources, budgeting, and public management. An obvious increase in coverage is apparent in the application of the more sophisticated quantitative statistical methodology, as well as in the number of female authors,

while the number of practitioner authors declined gradually. (Trivedi, 2019) conducted a scientometric and visualization study of global agriculture big data research of 379 bibliographic records from the Web of Science database during the period 1992 to 2018. The author has used VOSviewer, MSEXcel, and R statistical software for data analysis. The study aims to analyze such as annual scientific production, most cited papers, most cited authors, author's h-index, most prolific nations, most cited affiliations, co-citation analysis of sources, the keyword co-occurrence analysis, co-authorship analysis of countries and organizations, and density visualization. The other experts (Wang et al., 2019) conducted a bibliometric analysis of the global performance and development of sustainable city research during the period from 1992 to 2016 in the Web of Science database. The study found that use of visualization tools, such as Science of Science (Sci2), alluvial diagram and Gephi and analysis of keywords plus and author keywords. China was the first position in natural science research and the USA was also a top country in social science research. (Velmurugan, 2019) observed that the neurology research on the global level as per the scientific publications from 2006 to 2015 in the Web of Science core collection database. The study found a total of 23,335 publications were published in the area of neurology by global researchers, the highest number of publications 3357 were published in 2015, most prolific authors, highest productive countries, language-wise distribution of documents, and highest productive institutions. The other study (Rahaman et al., 2020) conducted a scientometric study of 3212 records in the oceanographic research output at the world perspective during the timespan from 2015 to 2019 in the Web of Science. The study emphasizes the growth of publications, documents type, and prolific authors. The highest number of publications was in the year 2016 with 1179 articles and the USA was the top country research publication with 1144 records. The other study has been carried out by (Singh et al., 2015) a scientometric analysis of 1415 and 6810 publication records published in the Web of Knowledge and Scopus database on big data during the period from 2010 to 2014. They have focused on several aspects of total output, growth of output, top publication sources, authorship, and country-level collaboration patterns, and major contributions of countries and institutions on big data research.

3. Objectives

The primary objective of the present study is to study the growth of research output on Public Administration research from the world aspects. Moreover, the analysis has performed:

- ✓ To find out the type of documents containing public administration research output during 2016-2020,
- ✓ To analyze the year-wise distribution and growth of literature on public administration at global levels during 2016-2020,
- ✓ To analyze the top sources preferred by authors for publishing public administration research,
- ✓ To determine the most prolific authors and authorship pattern exploring public administration,
- ✓ To identify the country wise collaborative distribution of public administration research,
- ✓ To identify the top institutions researching public administration.

4. Methodology

The data are retrieved from the online version of the Web of Science database in January 2021 and it is indexed in 7383 main records across many different scientific disciplines. This study presents the topics covered, patterns in the journals and authors cited, and the status of countries, institutions and thus studies the development in this area, providing a larger view of the present status of literature from 2016-2020. The Web of Science Core Collection was retrieved for this analysis and used as the source data. The exact keyword being used in the search as an importance of the method is: “Public Administration”. The types of documents included the articles, review and early access, etc., Reference to a total of 7383 research publications were downloaded from the Web of Science Core Collection database. The retrieved publications were saved in plain text with full records and cited references. Bibliometrix Package in RStudio and Bibexcel software was used for descriptive analysis concerned with authors ranking, documents number, journals ranking, institutions ranking, country ranking, etc. VOSviewerv 1.6.16.0 was used for the most frequent terms and their visualization.

5 Data Analysis and Discussion

5.1 Analysis of Publication Type in Public Administration Research

Different kind of publications in which research work on Public Administration research output is contributed during last 5 years is listed in Table 1. Out of total publications 5991 (81.14 %) are research articles, 652 (8.83 %) are review, 313 (4.23 %) are early access, 221(2.99 %) are editorial material, 81 (1.09 %) are book review, 72 (0.97 %) are proceedings paper, 15 (0. 20 %) are book

chapter, 13 (0.17 %) are Letter, 8 are correction, 5 are meeting abstract and 1 are reprint and retracted publication.

Table 1: Type of Documents in Public Administration

| S.No. | Documents Type | Records | % |
|--------------|-----------------------|---------|-------|
| 1 | Article | 5991 | 81.14 |
| 2 | Review | 652 | 8.83 |
| 3 | Early Access | 313 | 4.23 |
| 4 | Editorial Material | 221 | 2.99 |
| 5 | Book Review | 81 | 1.09 |
| 6 | Proceedings Paper | 72 | 0.97 |
| 7 | Book Chapter | 15 | 0.20 |
| 8 | Letter | 13 | 0.17 |
| 9 | Correction | 8 | 0.10 |
| 10 | Meeting Abstract | 5 | 0.06 |
| 11 | Biographical-Item | 4 | 0.05 |
| 12 | Data Paper | 4 | 0.05 |
| 13 | News Item | 2 | 0.02 |
| 14 | Reprint | 1 | 0.01 |
| 15 | Retracted Publication | 1 | 0.01 |
| Total | | 7383 | 100 |

5.2 Distribution of Research Publications

Table 2 reveals that the numbers of research documents published from 2016 to 2020 and are gradually increasing. According to the publication output from the Table 2 the year wise distribution of research documents, 2020 has the highest number of research documents 1712 (23.18%) and it stood in the first rank. The year 2019 has 1589 (21.52%) research documents and it stood in the second position. It is followed by the year 2018 with 1475 (19.97 %) of records and it stood in third rank position. It is very apparent that the maximum growth rate occurs in the year 2017 (9.73%) followed by 2020 (7.74%). It is observed that the increase in publications hole period of the study.

Table 2: Distribution of Publications Growth during 2016-2020

| Year | Publications | % of TP | CO | % of Growth |
|------|--------------|---------|------|-------------|
| 2016 | 1243 | 16.83 | 1243 | -- |

| | | | | |
|-------|------|-------|------|------|
| 2017 | 1364 | 18.47 | 2607 | 9.73 |
| 2018 | 1475 | 19.97 | 4082 | 8.13 |
| 2019 | 1589 | 21.52 | 5671 | 7.72 |
| 2020 | 1712 | 23.18 | 7383 | 7.74 |
| Total | 7383 | 100 | | |

TP= “Total Publications”, CO= “Cumulative Output”, Formula of Growth= “Final Value-Start Value/Start Value X100”

5.3 Top 20 journals of public administration Research

The total number of 7383 publications on public administration research from 2016 to 2020 presented in different sources. The top 20 journals preferred for public administration publications are listed in Table 3 during the period under study. Public Administration Review has published the highest (157) publications on public administration, followed by Sustainability (128). According to the journals preferred for publication output from table 3 the journal wise distribution of research documents, Public Administration Review has the highest number of research documents 157 with 1225 of total citation score and 18, 29, and 0 h index, g index, and m index respectively and being prominent among the 20 journals and it stood in the first position. Sustainability has 128 research documents, and it stood in the second position with 288 of total citation score, and 9, 12, 1.5 h index, g index, and m index scores were scaled. It is followed by the International Review of Administrative Sciences with 94 records, and it stood in the third position along with 308 total citation scores and 9, 13, and 0 h, g, and m index scores measured. Figure 1 demonstrates the graphical representation of the most relevant sources and document publications.

Table: 3 Prolific Source of Public Administration Research Performance

| S.No. | Source of Publications | NP | TC | h-index | g-index | m-index |
|-------|---|-----|------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | Public Administration Review | 157 | 1225 | 18 | 29 | 0 |
| 2 | Sustainability | 128 | 288 | 9 | 12 | 1.5 |
| 3 | International Review of Administrative Sciences | 94 | 308 | 9 | 13 | 0 |
| 4 | Plos One | 81 | 487 | 14 | 18 | 2.33 |
| 5 | Administration & Society | 80 | 259 | 8 | 13 | 0 |
| 6 | American Review of Public Administration | 74 | 285 | 9 | 15 | 0 |
| 7 | Plos Neglected Tropical Diseases | 65 | 249 | 10 | 13 | 1.66 |
| 8 | BMJ Open | 64 | 131 | 5 | 9 | 0.83 |
| 9 | Vaccine | 61 | 392 | 11 | 15 | 1.83 |

| | | | | | | |
|----|---|----|-----|----|----|------|
| 10 | Public Administration | 59 | 344 | 10 | 16 | 0 |
| 11 | International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health | 54 | 203 | 8 | 11 | 1.33 |
| 12 | Public Management Review | 51 | 373 | 12 | 18 | 0 |
| 13 | Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory | 50 | 421 | 11 | 18 | 1.83 |
| 14 | Review of Public Personnel Administration | 45 | 392 | 9 | 18 | 0 |
| 15 | Public Performance & Management Review | 44 | 111 | 7 | 8 | 0 |
| 16 | Transylvanian Review of Administrative Sciences | 40 | 50 | 3 | 4 | 0.5 |
| 17 | Land Use Policy | 37 | 226 | 9 | 13 | 1.5 |
| 18 | Public Policy and Administration | 33 | 77 | 5 | 6 | 0 |
| 19 | BMC Public Health | 32 | 177 | 7 | 11 | 1.16 |
| 20 | Canadian Public Administration-Administration Publique Du Canada | 28 | 45 | 5 | 5 | 0 |

NP= “Number of Publications”, TC= “Total Citations”

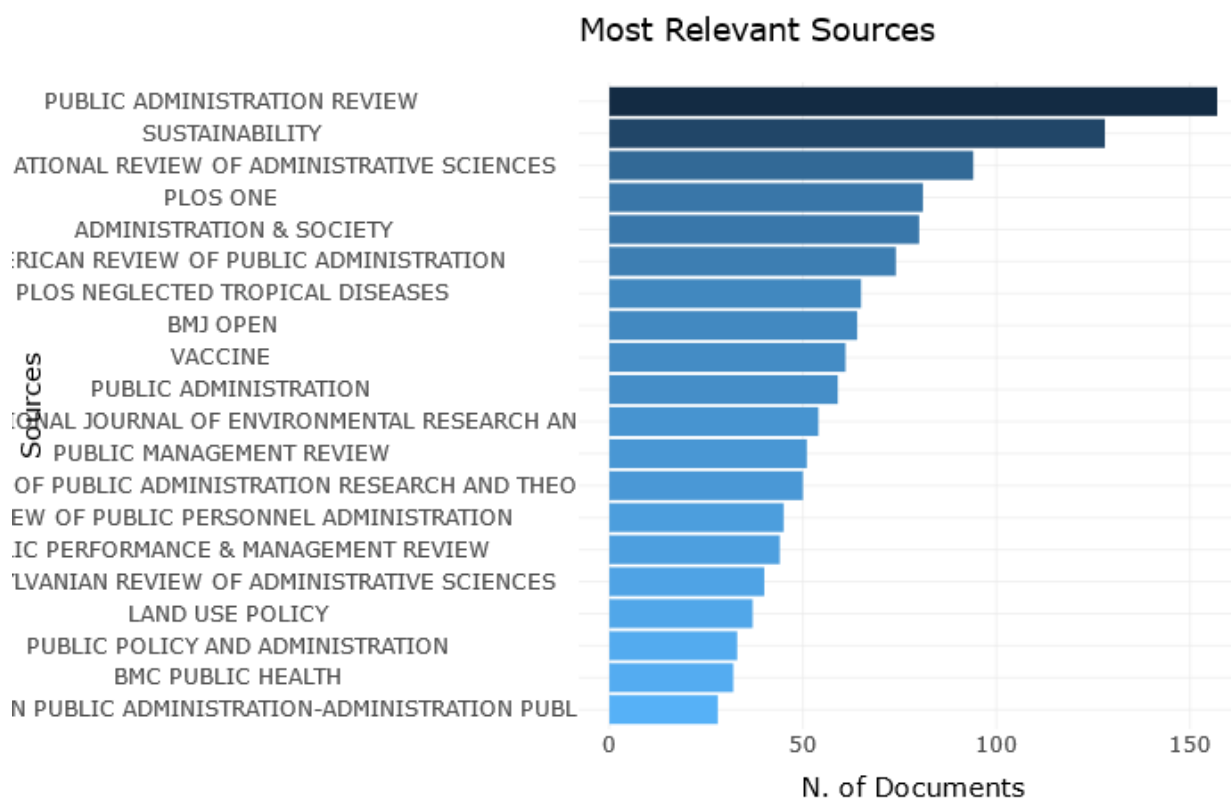


Figure 1: Most Relevant Sources of Public Administration

5.4 Most Relevant Authors of Public Administration Research

The list of the top 20 authors who produced the highest contribution to research output on public administration in global perspectives is given in Table 4. In terms of the number of publications, Solomon AW is the most productive author with 19 publications, followed by Kesselheim AS and Kim Y 16, and Wang Y 13 publications. It is also noted that 1 out of 20 prolific authors contributed more than nineteen (19) research publications each while 19 authors contributed more than nine (9) journals each. The h index is highest for Solomon AW (8), followed by Kesselheim AS and Wang Y (7). The data set puts forth the authors Kesselheim AS with 15 g-index, Solomon AW with 12 g-index, and Wang Y, Liu Y, Wang J with 11 g-index. Solomon AW (1.333), Kesselheim AS (1.167), Belle N, Donny EC, and France CP (1) are having the highest m- index, respectively. Figure 2 illustrates the graphical representation of the most relevant authors and document publications.

Table 4: Most Relevant Authors

| Authors | TP | TC | h-index | g-index | m-index |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Solomon AW | 19 | 147 | 8 | 12 | 1.333 |
| Kesselheim AS | 16 | 248 | 7 | 15 | 1.167 |
| Kim Y | 16 | 71 | 5 | 8 | 0 |
| Wang Y | 13 | 122 | 7 | 11 | 0 |
| Li L | 12 | 36 | 4 | 6 | 0.667 |
| Willis R | 12 | 71 | 5 | 8 | 0.833 |
| Chen Y | 11 | 25 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Liu Y | 11 | 161 | 5 | 11 | 0.833 |
| Wang J | 11 | 136 | 5 | 11 | 0.833 |
| Belle N | 10 | 176 | 6 | 10 | 1 |
| Christensen T | 10 | 124 | 3 | 10 | 0.5 |
| Donny EC | 10 | 69 | 6 | 8 | 1 |
| France CP | 10 | 77 | 6 | 8 | 1 |
| Kim S | 10 | 64 | 4 | 8 | 0 |
| Lee J | 10 | 49 | 4 | 7 | 0.667 |
| Zhang Y | 10 | 35 | 4 | 5 | 0.667 |
| [Anonymous] | 9 | 47 | 6 | 9 | 0.833 |
| Cantarelli P | 9 | 157 | 5 | 9 | 0.833 |
| Lee S | 9 | 63 | 5 | 7 | 0.833 |
| Li J | 9 | 36 | 3 | 5 | 0.6 |

TP= “Total Publications”, TC= “Total Citations”

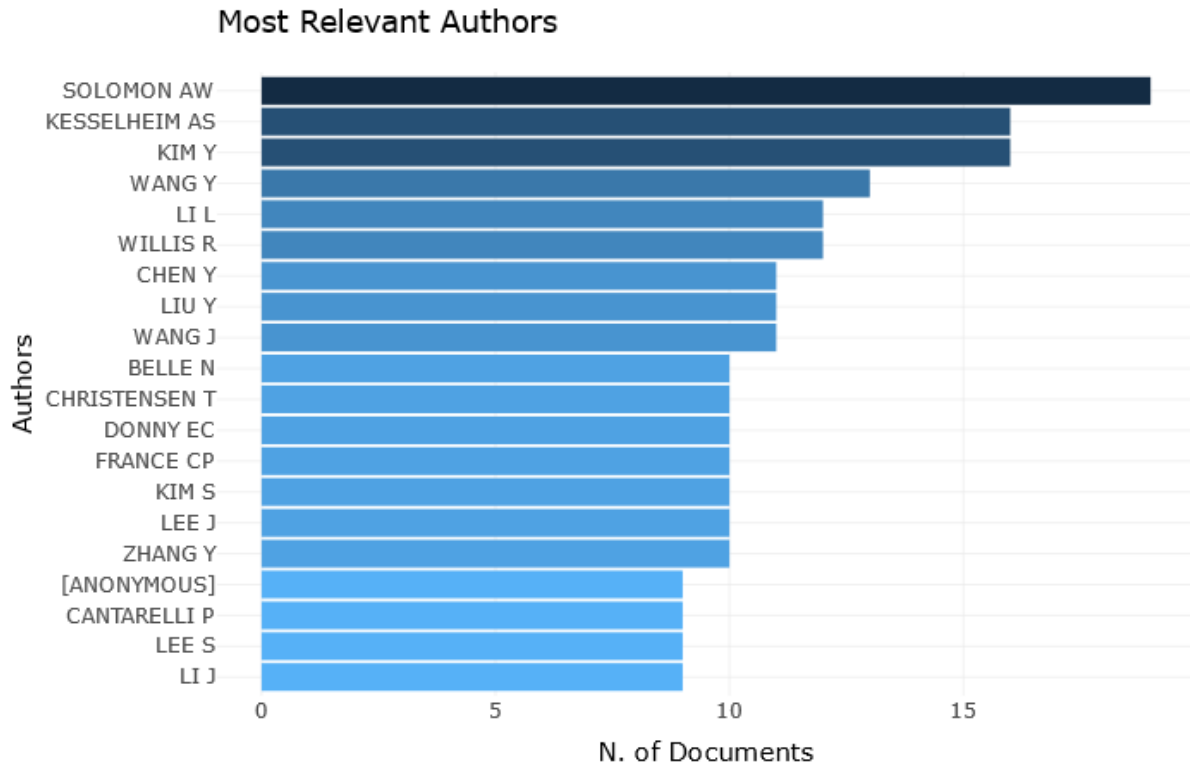


Figure 2: Most Relevant Authors of Public Administration Research

5.5 Authorship Pattern

Table 5 and Figure 3 shows the overall distribution of authorship trends. It is apparent from Table 5 that the highest number of publications were single-authored publications (20.50%), approximately followed by two written publications (19.15%), three authored (16.28%), four authored (11.12%), and five authored publications (7.92%). while the rest of 79.47 percent of publications had two or more authors. while more than ten authored publications accounted for 6.32 percent.

Table: 5 Distribution of Publications by authors' productivity

| Authors | Records | % |
|---------|---------|-------|
| Single | 1514 | 20.50 |
| Two | 1414 | 19.15 |
| Three | 1202 | 16.28 |
| Four | 821 | 11.12 |
| Five | 585 | 7.92 |
| Six | 466 | 6.31 |
| Seven | 339 | 4.59 |

| | | |
|---------------|------|------|
| Eight | 252 | 3.41 |
| Nine | 198 | 2.68 |
| Ten | 125 | 1.69 |
| More than ten | 467 | 6.32 |
| Total | 7383 | 100 |

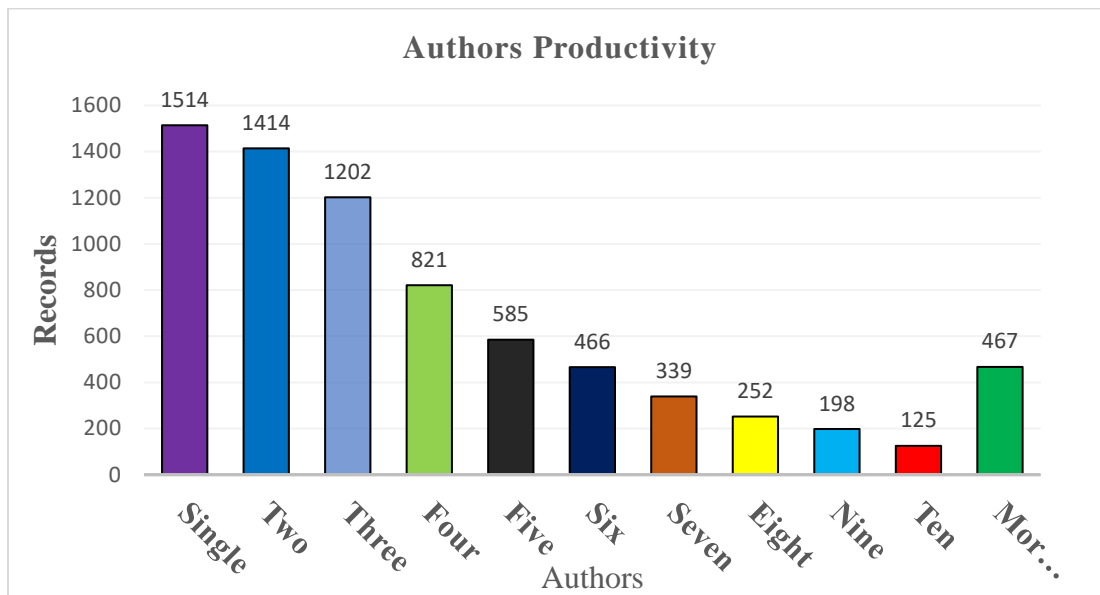


Figure 3: Distribution of Publications by authors' productivity

5.6 Top 20 Corresponding authors country and publications

Table 6 shows the top 20 corresponding authors' countries with their number of publications and analysis of a number of single country publications (SCP), multiple country publications (MCP), and multiple country publication ratio. The USA was the first position with a total of 2368 publications out of those 2024 were single country publications (SCP) and 344 were multiple country publications (MCP) with an MCP ratio of 0.1453 which shows the highest number of publications on public administration research in the United States. China was in the second position with a total of 450 publications out of those 348 were single country publications and 102 were multiple country publications with an MCP ratio of 0.2267. The high multiple country publications (MCP) ratio displays the highest collaboration of a country with other countries. Spain and the United Kingdom respectively were the third and fourth corresponding countries in the list with 58 out of 387 (MCP 0.1499) and 123 out of 349 (MCP 0.3524) multiple country publications.

Figure 4 displays the graphical representation of the corresponding authors' country and document publications.

Table 6: Top 20 Corresponding authors country and documents

| Country | Articles | Frequency | SCP | MCP | MCP-Ratio |
|----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------|------------|------------------|
| USA | 2368 | 0.347571 | 2024 | 344 | 0.1453 |
| China | 450 | 0.06605 | 348 | 102 | 0.2267 |
| Spain | 387 | 0.056803 | 329 | 58 | 0.1499 |
| United Kingdom | 349 | 0.051226 | 226 | 123 | 0.3524 |
| Italy | 301 | 0.04418 | 230 | 71 | 0.2359 |
| Brazil | 233 | 0.034199 | 186 | 47 | 0.2017 |
| Germany | 218 | 0.031998 | 169 | 49 | 0.2248 |
| Australia | 216 | 0.031704 | 155 | 61 | 0.2824 |
| Canada | 198 | 0.029062 | 142 | 56 | 0.2828 |
| France | 139 | 0.020402 | 115 | 24 | 0.1727 |
| Netherlands | 119 | 0.017467 | 63 | 56 | 0.4706 |
| Korea | 105 | 0.015412 | 82 | 23 | 0.219 |
| Switzerland | 78 | 0.011449 | 44 | 34 | 0.4359 |
| Japan | 77 | 0.011302 | 59 | 18 | 0.2338 |
| Turkey | 77 | 0.011302 | 71 | 6 | 0.0779 |
| Denmark | 72 | 0.010568 | 49 | 23 | 0.3194 |
| Poland | 69 | 0.010128 | 52 | 17 | 0.2464 |
| Sweden | 68 | 0.009981 | 48 | 20 | 0.2941 |
| Norway | 65 | 0.009541 | 49 | 16 | 0.2462 |
| India | 64 | 0.009394 | 52 | 12 | 0.1875 |

SCP = “Single Country Publication”, MCP = “Multiple Country Publications”

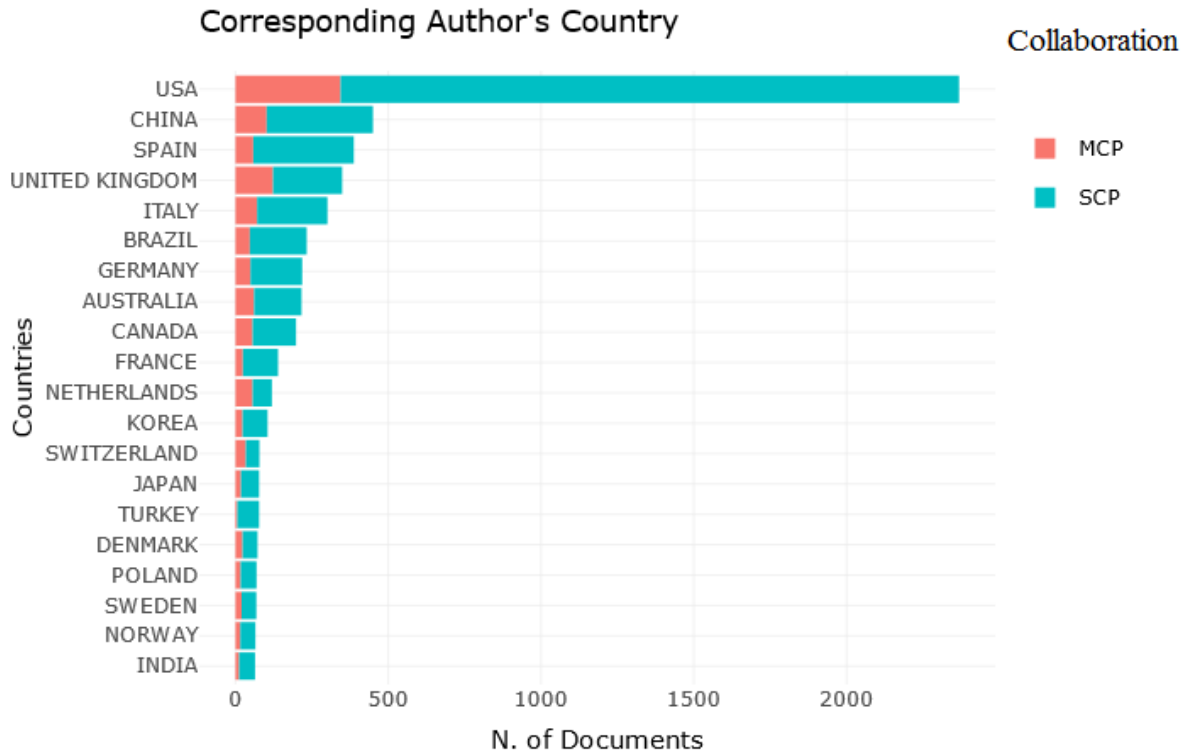


Figure 4: Corresponding authors country

5.7 Top 20 Most Cited Countries

Table 7 illustrates the certain countries received low total citations, but received high average article citations value. The involved countries are Switzerland (2078–26.641), United Kingdom (3447–9.877), and Netherlands (1156–9.714). This indication shows that these three countries published a low number of articles, however, received significant citations global in each article. It also shows that these countries published a good research quality of Public Administration articles rather than quantity. But, Figure 5 visualizes both total and average citations. It highlights the total citations with blue color and the average citations in circle form with red color. Figure 5 displays the results of the collaborations among various countries.

Table. 7 Top 20 Most Cited Documents

| Country | Total Citations | Average Article Citations |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| USA | 18605 | 7.857 |
| United Kingdom | 3447 | 9.877 |
| China | 2692 | 5.982 |
| Switzerland | 2078 | 26.641 |

| | | |
|-------------|------|-------|
| Italy | 1926 | 6.399 |
| Spain | 1541 | 3.982 |
| Germany | 1248 | 5.725 |
| Netherlands | 1156 | 9.714 |
| Canada | 1102 | 5.566 |
| Australia | 1014 | 4.694 |
| Brazil | 959 | 4.116 |
| Denmark | 672 | 9.333 |
| France | 611 | 4.396 |
| Japan | 507 | 6.584 |
| Korea | 497 | 4.733 |
| Sweden | 419 | 6.162 |
| India | 404 | 6.312 |
| Norway | 338 | 5.2 |
| Finland | 279 | 6.805 |
| Belgium | 272 | 4.533 |

Country Collaboration Map

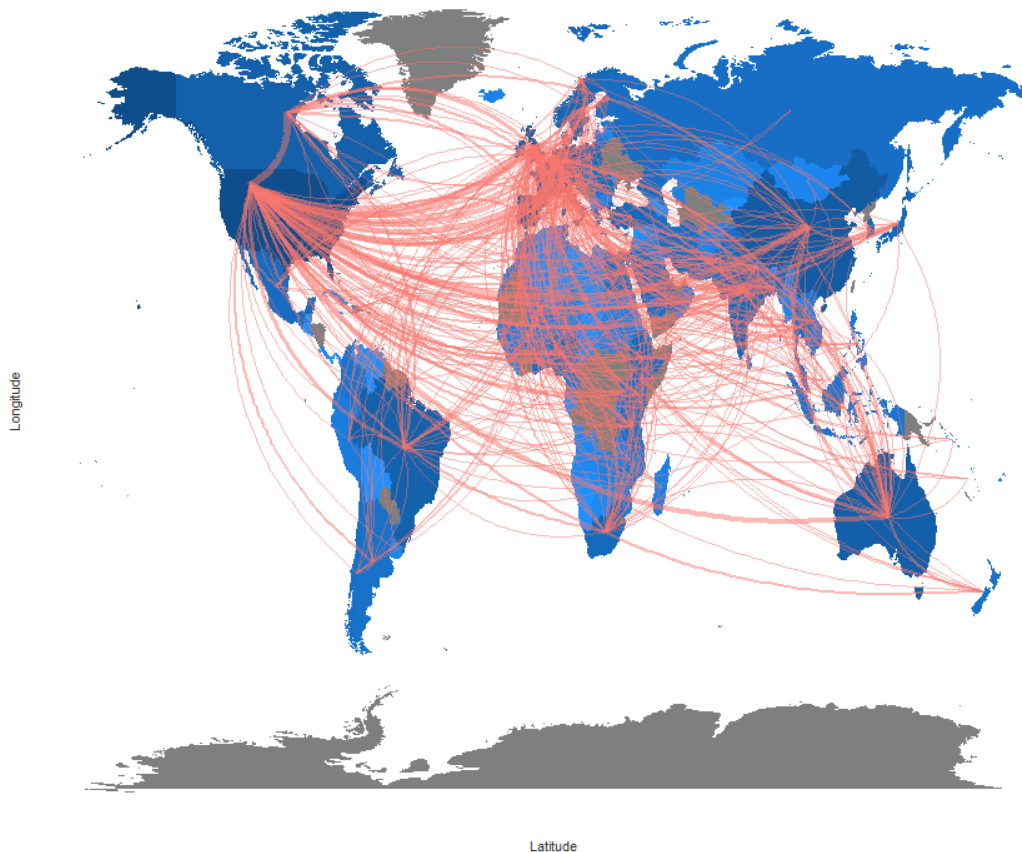


Figure 5: Word Map Collaboration

5.8 Most Relevant Affiliation Related to Public Administration Publications

Table 8 displays that the top 20 most relevant affiliations were selected institutions for the present study. It has been seen that from the table, the highest number of 117 articles contributed by *Univ Calif San Francisco* has assumed the top position followed by *Harvard Med Sch* with 109 articles, *Univ Washington* with 103 records, and *Univ Pittsburgh* with 98 records. *Johns Hopkins* and *Notreported* have contributed 65 articles. It is interesting to view that the lowest contribution of the three Universities has 63 articles. Figure 6 shows the top 20 most relevant affiliations in terms of the number of articles in Public Administration research at the Global level.

Table 8: Most Relevant Affiliations of Public Administration Research

| S.No. | Affiliations | Articles |
|-------|-----------------------------|----------|
| 1 | Univ Calif San Francisco | 117 |
| 2 | Harvard Med Sch | 109 |
| 3 | Univ Washington | 103 |
| 4 | Univ Pittsburgh | 98 |
| 5 | Univ N Carolina | 92 |
| 6 | Univ Toronto | 91 |
| 7 | Ctr Dis Control and Prevent | 87 |
| 8 | Univ Penn | 84 |
| 9 | Univ Michigan | 81 |
| 10 | Stanford Univ | 77 |
| 11 | Univ Sao Paulo | 75 |
| 12 | Univ Minnesota | 71 |
| 13 | Ohio State Univ | 68 |
| 14 | Columbia Univ | 67 |
| 15 | Univ Illinois | 66 |
| 16 | Johns Hopkins Univ | 65 |
| 17 | Notreported | 65 |
| 18 | Univ Colorado | 63 |
| 19 | Univ Florida | 63 |
| 20 | Univ Oxford | 63 |

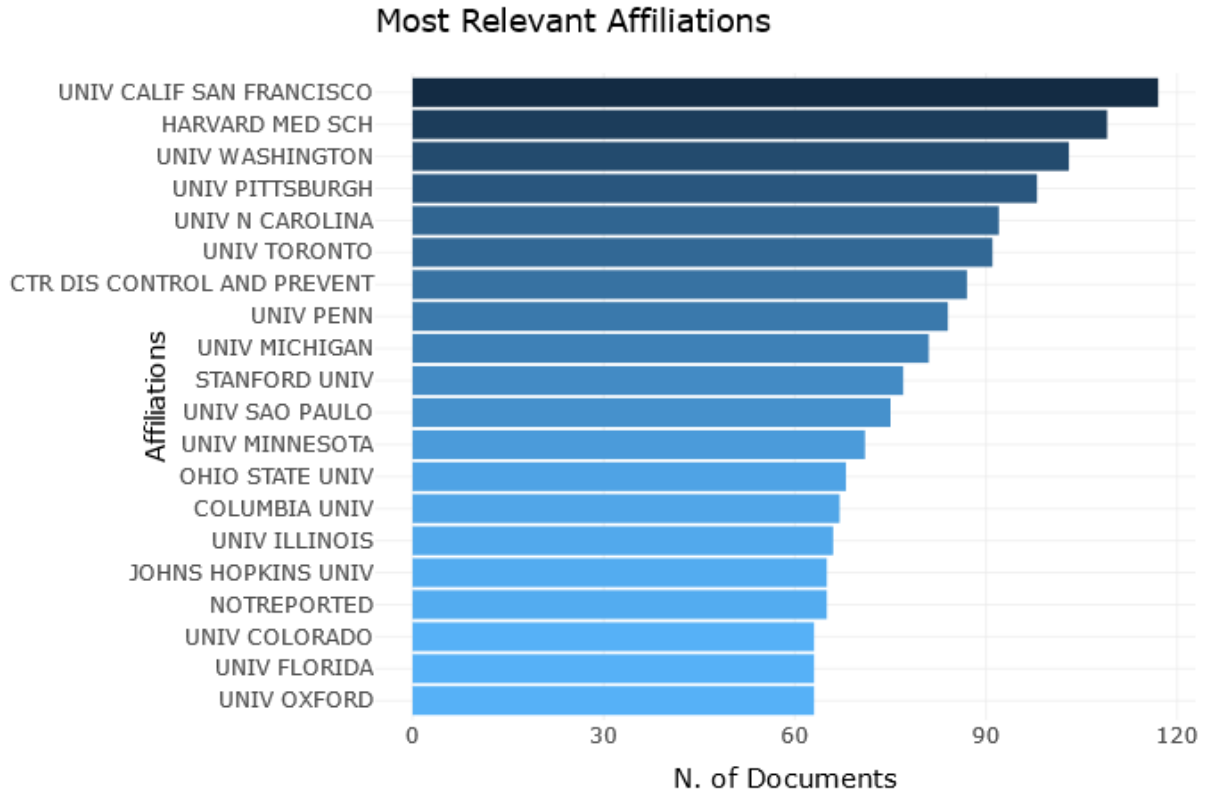


Figure 6: Most Relevant Affiliations of Documents

5.9 Authors Keywords of Public Administration Research

Table 9 illustrates the Keyword analysis selecting the top 20 Keyword Occurrence. The analysis is founded on the Web of Science keywords. They are selected and used in the search strategy in an interval of 5 years. The word Public Administration is topped with 349 times of Occurrence. The next keyword in public health appeared 192 times, Public Policy 90 times, Governance 89 times, and Local Government 63 times occurrence respectively. The assumption of this table the word Naloxone is at the lowest level which is supposed to happen 28 times.

Table 9: Authors Keywords of Public Administration Research

| S.No. | Keyword | Occurrences | Total Link Strength |
|-------|-----------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Public Administration | 349 | 636 |
| 2 | Public health | 192 | 348 |
| 3 | Governance | 89 | 213 |
| 4 | Public Policy | 90 | 173 |
| 5 | Local Government | 63 | 129 |
| 6 | Public Management | 48 | 123 |
| 7 | Transparency | 45 | 122 |

| | | | |
|----|-----------------------|----|-----|
| 8 | Health Policy | 48 | 112 |
| 9 | New Public Management | 48 | 102 |
| 10 | Administration | 47 | 101 |
| 11 | Covid-19 | 52 | 101 |
| 12 | Policy | 44 | 96 |
| 13 | Bureaucracy | 40 | 92 |
| 14 | Education | 50 | 90 |
| 15 | Public Sector | 44 | 90 |
| 16 | China | 58 | 88 |
| 17 | Social Media | 34 | 83 |
| 18 | Prevention | 34 | 82 |
| 19 | Sustainability | 48 | 81 |
| 20 | Naloxone | 28 | 78 |

5.10 Keywords Co-occurrence Density Visualization of Public Administration

Keyword analysis provides an occasion for the key discovery research area (Figure 7). A keyword provides a good picture of the network knowledge domain, covered topics, and how to provide insights these issues are logically connected and organized. Therefore, a keyword co-occurrence network was created using VOSviewer 1.6.16.0 Software, based on the bibliographic data saved from Web of Science database. Figure 7 shows a co-occurring keywords network that includes 7 clusters and 6266 links. The high-frequency keywords identified are Public Administration (frequency = 349), Public health (frequency = 192), Public Policy (Frequency = 90), Governance (Frequency = 89), Local Government (Frequency = 63), China (Frequency = 58), Covid-19 (Frequency = 52), Naloxone (frequency = 28) were identified, reflecting the research hotspot in the corresponding period.

6. Conclusion

The present study explores the characteristics of Public Administration literature from 2016 to 2020 from the database of Web of Science and its inference using the scientometric techniques. Public Administration has gradually increased during the study period has revealed that 7383 research documents have been published. It could be identified that the author's wise analysis the following authors Solomon AW, Kesselheim AS, Kim Y, Wang J, Li L, and Willis R have been acknowledged as the most relevant authors based on the number of research articles contributed. Public Administration is gradually in increasing trend towards positive direction based on the results obtained from year wise growth rate during 2016 to 2020. The highest paper published from USA, China, Spain, United Kingdom, and others during the marked study period. Univ Calif San Francisco has contributed the highest number of research publications with 117 records. Finally, it is concluded that the result of a scientometric and visualization study that focuses on the field of Public Administration research output and the collaboration among authors, countries, and institutions at the Global Public Administration research output has been gradually increased year by year.

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