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History of democracy: Bibliometric review analysis

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Abstract
For investigating and evaluating vast amounts of scientific data, bibliometric analysis is a well-liked and exacting technique. It allows us to explore the subtleties of a particular field's evolutionary history while illuminating its frontiers. However, its use in historical research is still somewhat young and frequently undeveloped. As a result, we want to provide an overview of the bibliometric analysis and methodology to some extent. To this purpose, we also clarify how applying bibliometric analysis makes review analysis simpler in comparison to other related strategies like meta-analysis and systematic literature reviews. This document should be a valuable resource taken as a whole for learning more about the methods and approaches that may be used to conduct research in review analysis.

Keywords: democracy, bibliometric analysis, scientific data

Introduction

The examination of review articles is crucial to research since it is only via reviewing the literature that research gaps are discovered and that recurrence is avoided. The goal of the current research article is to identify the historical context of democracy research. "Bibliometric Analysis" is the research method employed here. A computer-aided, scientific review process is called bibliometric analysis. It aids in carefully examining pertinent studies from earlier efforts in the topic.

A tool for evaluating bibliographic data, such as publications and citations, is called Bibliometrix.It may be used to undertake quantitative analyses of scientific literature, including co-citation analysis, author productivity, and bibliographic coupling. It's a R tool that can be used to extract data from many sources, like Scopus and Web of Science, and run different statistical studies on the data.

In a particular field of study, Bibliometrix may be used to pinpoint important authors, publications, and research trends. The remainder of the article is organised as follows. The introduction of review analysis is followed by methodology used in this study i.e., bibliometric analysis. The study then explores the various earlier works and research criteria utilised in the network analysis of historical research. Before offering its final thoughts on the rationale of such research works, the paper proceeds to describe why it is imperative to understand history. It is further to note that for investigating and evaluating vast amounts of scientific data, bibliometric analysis is a well-liked and exacting technique used for relatively more accurate review analysis. It allows us to explore the subtleties of a particular field's evolutionary history while illuminating its frontiers.

Earlier studies

Recent years have seen a huge increase in the use of bibliometric analysis in business research (Donthu *et al*., 2020b; Donthu, Kumar, Pattnaik, & Lim, 2021; Khan *et al*., 2021). This popularity can be attributed to (1) the development, accessibility, and availability of bibliometric software such as Gephi, Leximancer, VOS viewer, and scientific databases such as Scopus and Web of Science, and (2) the cross What's more, the appeal of bibliometric analysis in business research is not a passing trend but rather a reflection of its usefulness for (1) managing massive amounts of scientific data and (2) delivering high research impact.

Researchers utilise bibliometric analysis for a number of purposes, including to study the intellectual framework of an existing field and to identify developing trends in article and journal performance, cooperation patterns, and research components (Donthu *et al*., 2021a, Verma and Gustafsson, 2020, Donthu *et al*., 2020c).

The data that dominates bibliometric analysis tends to be massive (i.e., hundreds or thousands) and objective in nature (i.e., frequency of keywords and topics), though its interpretations frequently rely on both objective (i.e., performance analysis) and subjective (i.e., thematic analysis) evaluations established through well-informed techniques and procedures. In other words, by rigorously making sense of massive amounts of unstructured data, bibliometric analysis is valuable for decoding and charting the cumulative scientific knowledge and evolutionary subtleties of established areas. Therefore, well-executed bibliometric studies can lay solid foundations for the advancement of a field in new and significant ways. They enable and empower scholars to (1) gain a comprehensive overview, (2) pinpoint knowledge gaps, (3) generate original research questions, and (4) articulate their intended contributions to the field.

Despite its advantages, bibliometric analysis is still relatively new in the field of data analysis, and many times, when it is used, it is not used to its fullest advantage. This happens when bibliometric studies depend on a small collection of bibliometric data and procedures and offer only a fragmentary picture of the topic being researched (for example, performance analysis without scientific mapping—for example, Brown, Park, & Pitt, 2020). It is significant to note that there is still a lack of a reliable manual on bibliometric analysis in research, which presents a significant obstacle for scholars who wish to learn more about the bibliometric methodology and its use for research

in a comprehensive yet understandable way. Although there are reputable guidelines on systematic literature reviews (such as Palmatier *et al*., 2018, Snyder, 2019), they do not go into enough detail or breadth on bibliometric technique.
Due to the aforementioned deficiencies, this study seeks to provide (1) a summary of the bibliometric technique and (2) detailed instructions for doing bibliometric analysis for research. This study specifically introduces bibliometric analysis to business academics and provides an overview of its principles, methods, and applications along with examples and explanations. This study makes several contributions. First, the paper which gives a summary of bibliometric analysis and instructions on how to carry it out, which may assist academics in learning about bibliometric technique and using that knowledge to assess certain subjects in the body of existing literature with substantial bibliometric data and corpus. Second, the study helps broaden business academics' perspectives on the choices and justifications for utilising the many types of bibliometric analysis since it offers multiple ideas for the various methodologies that can be utilised for bibliometric analysis and when they should be employed. This work improves the clarity and rigour of understanding of the bibliometric technique for research as a whole, paving the way for future business researchers to employ bibliometric analysis in a relevant, suitable, and rigorous manner.

Bibliometric review analysis
Bibliometrix uses data from a variety of sources including Scopus, WoS, and Google Scholar. It's a powerful tool to support the research but it's important to note that its results should be interpreted in the context of the specific research field and the specific dataset used.

1. Main information

Table 1: Main Information

Description	Results
Timespan	1957:2022
Sources (Journals, Books, etc)	100
Documents	104
Annual Growth Rate %	1.7
Document Average Age	12.8
Average citations per doc	5.01
References	4675
Document contents	
Keywords Plus (ID)	93
Author’s Keywords (DE)	247
Authors	
Authors	131
Authors of single-authored docs	80
Authors Collaboration	
Single-authored docs	82
Co-Authors per Doc	1.28
International co-authorships %	8.654
Document Types	
Article	104

Source: Scopus, Bibliometric Analysis

Table 1 above shows the main information about the 104 research papers on history of democracy. This bibliometrics analysis covers a timespan of 1957 to 2022 and includes data from 100 sources, such as journals, books, etc. A total of 104 documents were analyzed, with an annual growth rate of 1.7%. The average age of the documents is 12.8 years and the average number of citations per document is 5.01. The analysis also includes references, with a total of 4675.The document contents include 93 keywords plus (ID) and 247 author's keywords (DE). The analysis also includes information on the authors, with a total of 131 authors. Of these, 80 are authors of single-authored documents.
The authors collaboration section includes information on single-authored documents (82) and the average number of co-authors per document (1.28). The analysis also includes information on international co-authorships, which make up 8.654% of the total. The document types section includes information on the number of articles (104). It's important to note that, based on the information provided, it's not clear what the research field is, what the research question is, or what the dataset is, so it's hard to give a more specific interpretation of the results.

2. Annual scientific production

The annual scientific output of a particular author, organisation, or area of research may be examined in Bibliometrix by counting the number of publications. This data may be represented graphically as a histogram or line graph, which can be used to spot trends in the yearly output of scientific knowledge. The mean, median, and standard deviation of the number of publications each year are only a few of the statistical metrics that Bibliometrix offers to assess the yearly scientific output. A single scientific field's number of publications by year may also be viewed.
This can assist in identifying trends in the area's evolution through time and, in particular, in determining when a specific field of research was founded and when Its level of activity peaked.

Table 2: Annual Scientific Production

Year	Articles
1957 1983	1
1986	2
1988 1989 1990 1992	1
1993	2
1994	3
1995	1
1996	3
1998 1999	1
2000	2
2002 2003	3
2004 2005 2006	1
2007	2
2008	4
2009	3
2010	5
2011	4
2012	1
2013	10
2014	8
2015	1
2016 2017	6
2018	8
2019	7
2021	6
2022	3

Source: Scopus, Bibliometric Analysis

Table 2's data displays the number of publications published each year between 1957 and 2022.The number of publications published fluctuates significantly over time, with 2013 having the most (10) and 1957, 1983, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1995, 2004, and 2015 having the fewest (1). The number of articles published over time may have generally increased, with a peak around 2010–2014 and a spike in 2013. It's important to remember, however, that the information provided is insufficient to provide a thorough understanding of the research area and the research question under investigation. Bibliometrix may also be used to contrast the annual scientific output of several authors, organisations, or academic disciplines. This may be accomplished by making a graph of the annual number of publications on which the data from various authors, organisations, or academic subjects are displayed. This makes it easier to spot patterns of cooperation and rivalry between various research groups.

3. Citation and co-citation network

A citation network is a sort of graph used to show the connections between publications in a particular field of study. Citation networks in Bibliometrix may be used to see how various publications are related to one another based on the citations they get. A node (or vertex) in the network represents each publication, while connections between nodes (or edges) reflect citations between publications. Depending on the analysis type, the edges may be undirected or directed. Citation networks may be used to find the important authors, organisations, and journals in a field of study as well as patterns of cooperation and rivalry within that field. They may also be used to determine the articles that are most frequently mentioned and to comprehend how various research fields are related to one another. Bibliometrix offers a number of methods to examine the citation network, including degree, betweenness, and proximity centrality, which are used to pinpoint the network's most important nodes.

Taking into account the significance of the nodes that are connected to it, the Eigenvector Centrality may also be used to determine the most significant nodes in the network. It's critical to remember that the citation network represents the connections among publications and should be viewed within the context of the particular topic of study research and the particular dataset created the network from. An illustration of the links between publications based on the co-citations they receive is a co-citation network, a sort of graph. When two or more publications are mentioned in the same context, it is known as a co-citation. The connections between the nodes (or edges) in a co-citation network indicate the co-citations between the publications. Each publication is represented as a node (or vertex) in the network. The patterns of cooperation and rivalry within a study topic can be found via a co-citation network. Publications that are closely associated to one another in the network, for instance, can be thought of as being in the same field of study. As opposed to that, research and the particular dataset created the network from. An illustration of the links between publications based on the co-citations they receive is a co-citation network, a sort of graph. When two or more publications are mentioned in the same context, it is known as a co-citation. The connections between the nodes (or edges) in a co-citation network indicate the co-citations between the publications. Each publication is represented as a node (or vertex) in the network. The patterns of cooperation and rivalry within a study topic can be found via a co-citation network. Publications that are closely associated to one another in the network, for instance, can be thought of as being in the same field of study. An illustration of the links between publications based on the co-citations they receive is a co-citation network, a sort of graph.

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3.1 Most global cited documents

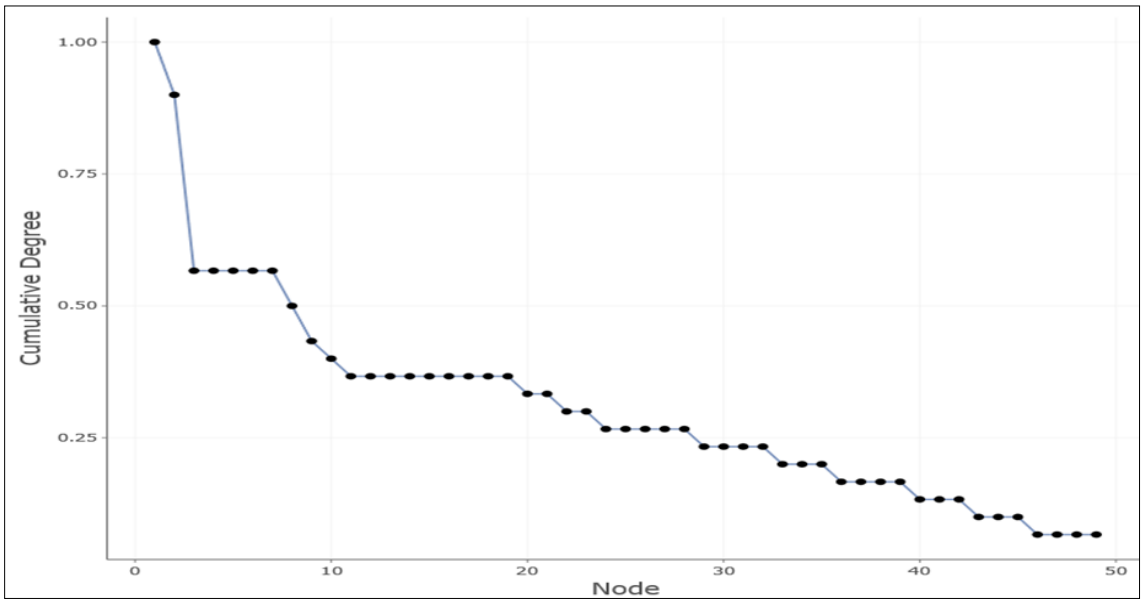


Fig 1: Co-Citation Network (Source: Scopus, Bibliometric Analysis)

The total number of citations for each article may be examined in Bibliometrix to see which documents are the most often cited worldwide. The most frequently referenced documents may be found by looking at this data in the form of a list or a bar graph. The mean, median, and standard deviation of the number of citations per document are only a few of the statistical metrics that Bibliometrix offers to assess a document's citations. in order to find the works that have been most often mentioned during a given period of time or within a particular field of study, it is also feasible to filter the documents by year, author, institution, or research area.

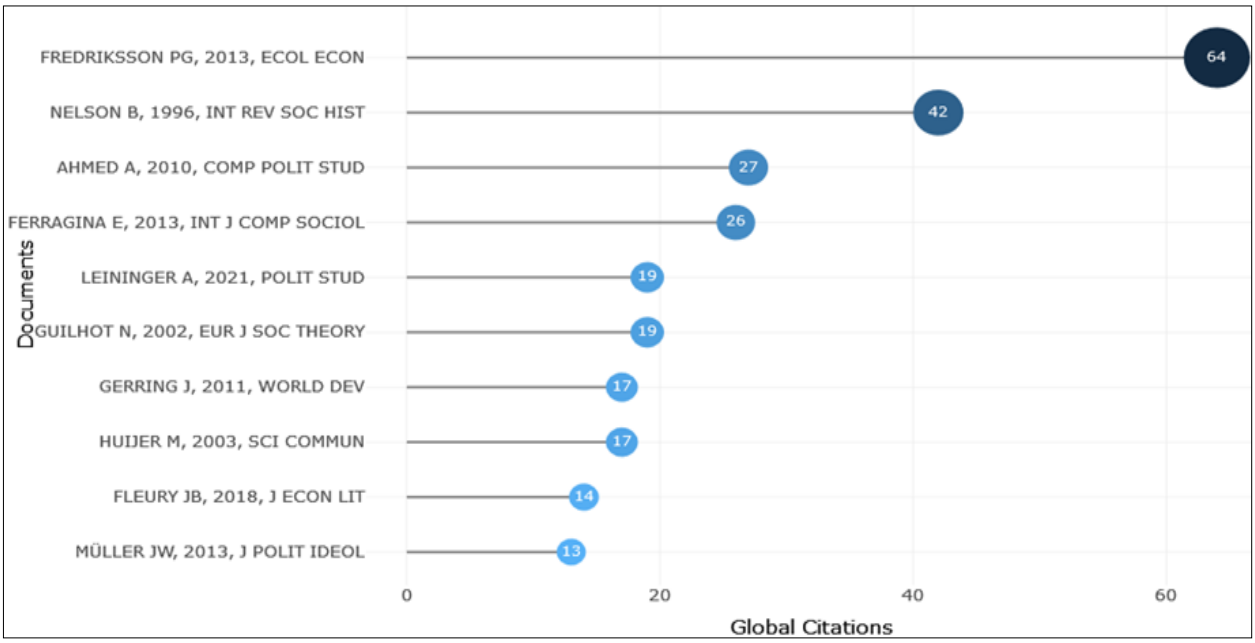
Table 4: Most global cited documents

Paper	DOI	Total Citations	TC per Year	Normalized TC
FREDRIKSSON PG, 2013, ECOL ECON	10.1016/j.ecolecon.2013.08.002	64	6.40	5.52
NELSON B, 1996, INT REV SOC HIST	10.1017/s0020859000114051	42	1.56	2.25
AHMED A, 2010, COMP POLIT STUD	10.1177/0010414010370436	27	2.08	3.55
FERRAGINA E, 2013, INT J COMP SOCIOL	10.1177/0020715213481788	26	2.60	2.24
LEININGER A, 2021, POLIT STUD	10.1177/0032321720923257	19	9.50	4.75
GUILHOT N, 2002, EUR J SOC THEORY	10.1177/13684310222225423	19	0.90	1.84
GERRING J, 2011, WORLD DEV	10.1016/j.worlddev.2011.04.029	17	1.42	2.52
HUIJER M, 2003, SCI COMMUN	10.1177/1075547003024004004	17	0.85	2.55
FLEURY JB, 2018, J ECON LIT	10.1257/jel.20181502	14	2.80	3.61
MÜLLER JW, 2013, J POLIT IDEOL	10.1080/13569317.2013.784025	13	1.30	1.12
DAVIS E, 2005, ORBIS	10.1016/j.orbis.2005.01.004	13	0.72	1.00
MACINTYRE S, 1986, THESIS ELEVEN	10.1177/072551368601500101	13	0.35	1.30
GAUBATZ KT, 1996, J DEMOCR	10.1353/jod.1996.0064	12	0.44	0.64
AIKENS GS, 1998, J GOV INF	10.1016/S1352-0237(97)00082-8	11	0.44	1.00

Source: Scopus, Bibliometric Analysis

The quantity of citations is an often-used indicator of the attention that a document has gotten from the scientific community, however it is crucial to highlight that it is not the only metric to assess the influence and quality of a scientific paper. The influence and calibre of scientific articles may also be gauged using other metricslike h-index and journal impact factor. Additionally, it's critical to keep in mind that the h-index is a relative indicator that can be impacted by the researcher's area of study as well as the particulars of the database utilised to generate the h-index. For instance, the average h-index in some fields may be lower than in others.

3.2 Co-citation network



Source: Scopus, Bibliometric Analysis

Fig 2: Most global cited documents

Co-citation analysis may literally map the structure of specific study fields as well as science as a whole when used in conjunction with single-link clustering and multidimensional scaling techniques to identify multidisciplinary research trends inside universities, co-citation analysis generates paradigms or clusters. Commercial applications like Sci Val Spotlight and others have used co-citation concepts. It is one of the best ways to keep track of how science is developing and organised.

Table 3: Co-Citation Network

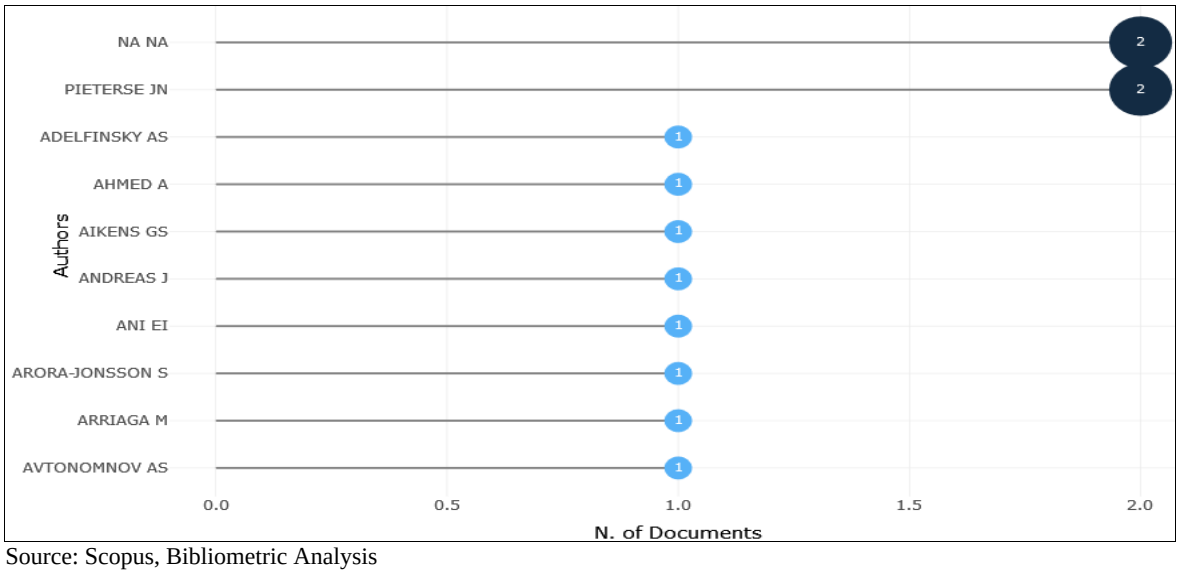
Node	Cluster	Betweenness	Closeness	PageRank
fukuyama f. 1992	1	0	0.018181818	0.030204491
fukuyama f. 1989	1	5	0.033333333	0.099361828
blumenthal s. 1985	1	0	0.028571429	0.074086736
curtis l. 1984	1	0	0.028571429	0.074086736
fenby j. 1989	1	0	0.028571429	0.074086736
friedman j. 1989	1	0	0.028571429	0.074086736
huntingtons.p. 1971	1	0	0.028571429	0.074086736
dewey j. 1938	2	0	0.2	0.071428571
dewey j. 1925	2	0	0.2	0.071428571
huntingtons.p. 1991	3	0	0.2	0.071428571
huntingtons.p. 1968	3	0	0.2	0.071428571
keane j. 2009	4	0	0.1	0.071428571
bryce j. 1921	4	0	0.1	0.071428571
held d. 2006	4	0	0.1	0.071428571

Source: Scopus, Bibliometric Analysis

There have been several research on the evaluation of document similarity in bibliometrics. For instance, Kessler offered the co-citation strategy, and Small the bibliographic coupling approach. Document classification is accomplished by the evaluation of similarity between documents. The document itself, its author, and the publication that published the paper are all categorised levels. Co-citation of papers is a method for looking for related documents. The collection manager who is responsible for creating core journal lists, choosing journals, and assessing collections that cater to certain research-oriented audiences is interested in journal co-citation. It has been done to examine the intellectual framework of scientific fields using author co-citation analysis. The cognitive structure of science may be investigated using the novel technique of co-citation analysis. The task of co-citation analysis is to keep track of pairs of publications that are referenced in the same source articles. Research clusters start to emerge when several writers co-cite the same pairs of publications. These clusters frequently have a theme running across the co-cited works.

3.3 Most relevant authors

By examining several metrics in Bibliometrix, such as the quantity of publications, the quantity of citations, and the h-index, it is possible to determine which authors are the most pertinent. The authors with the most publications, the most citations, and the highest h-index may be found using these criteria, in that order.



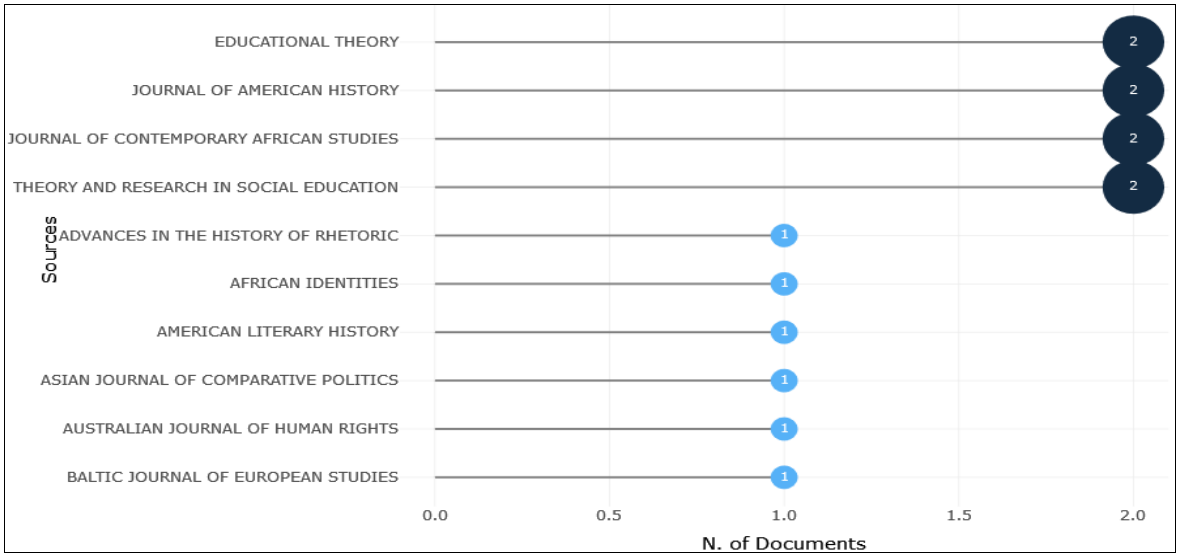
Source: Scopus, Bibliometric Analysis

Fig 3: Most Relevant Authors

Other metrics for author analysis offered by Bibliometrix include the number of co-authors, the quantity of publications each year, and the number of publications in various journals. The writers who are the most productive, collaborative, and widely published may be found using these measures. To find the most pertinent writers in a certain period of time or within a particular area of study, it is also feasible to filter the authors by year, institution, or research topic. The quality, impact, and relevance of the study, the author's productivity, and the impact factor of the journals where the author publishes are just a few examples of the many variables that go into determining an author's relevance.

3.4 Most relevant sources

By examining several metrics in Bibliometrix, including the quantity of publications, the quantity of citations, and the Impact Factor, it is possible to determine which sources are the most pertinent (IF). The sources (journals, conference proceedings, etc.) with the most publications, the most citations, and the highest Impact Factor may be found using these measures.



Source: Scopus, Bibliometric Analysis

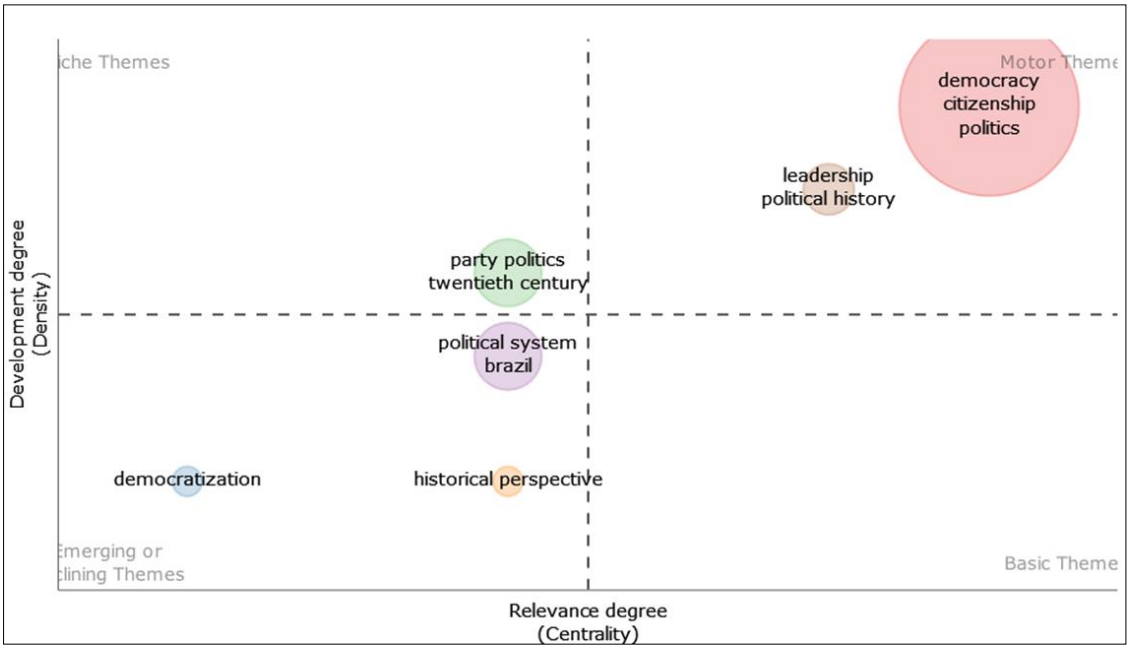
Fig 4: Most Relevant Sources

By examining several metrics in Bibliometrix, including the quantity of publications, the quantity of citations, and the Impact Factor, it is possible to determine which sources are the most pertinent (IF). The sources (journals, conference proceedings, etc.) with the most publications, the most citations, and the highest Impact Factor may be found using these measures. Other metrics for source analysis provided by Bibliometrix include the number of co-authors, the quantity of publications each year, and the number of publications across various study topics.

These criteria may be used to find the sources that are most prolific, extensively published, and pertinent to particular study disciplines. The sources can also be filtered by year, author, and institution. The quality, impact, and relevance of a source's publications, the journal's impact factor, the volume of its publications, and the number of citations are only a few examples of the several metrics that together establish a source's relevance.

3.5 Thematic map

A thematic map's main objective is to graphically represent a non-visual-phenomena, typically the characteristics of geographic elements (e.g., the median income of a county). A good thematic map makes it evident which geographic patterns correspond to those in the actual phenomena. A map reader should be able to rapidly and intuitively spot regional concentrations of wealth and poverty that correspond to those seen in the field, for instance, if they are looking at a map of income distribution. Aesthetics is another key objective because prospective map readers are more likely to look at and read an appealing map for long enough to recognise the patterns in the phenomena it depicts.



Source: Scopus, Bibliometric Analysis

Fig 5: Thematic Map

The articles in a certain subject are analysed for keywords and abstracts, and a thematic map is produced by clustering the publications according to how closely their keywords match. Then, the clusters are shown as variously coloured or patterned regions on the map, each area representing a distinct subject or subtopic. The number of publications in each region is indicated by its size, and the number of citations between areas is shown by the thickness of the lines separating them. The primary research fields, areas that have expanded or shrunk over the past several years, and the top institutions, journals, and authors within a certain field of study may all be found using the themed map. On the map, the clusters are then shown as variously coloured or patterned regions, with each area representing a particular subject or subtopic. The size of each area corresponds to the number of publications on that subject, and the thickness of the lines between the regions to the number of citations among the subjects.

Thematic maps can be useful for locating the primary research areas, the regions that have expanded or shrunk over the past few years, and the important institutions, journals, and authors in a certain field of study. It can also give understandings of the

3.6 Thematic evolution

The term "thematic evolution" describes how a certain theme or subject develops through time. In Bibliometrix, the distribution of publications and citations within a certain field of study may be tracked through time to examine theme progression. This can shed light on how the discipline has evolved and expanded, as well as which subjects have gained or lost significance over time.

Table 5: Thematic Evolution

From	democracy--1957-2013
To	democracy--2014-2022
Words	democracy
Weighted Inclusion Index	0.64
Inclusion Index	0.33
Occurrences	8
Stability Index	0.17

Source: Scopus, Bibliometric Analysis

The term "thematic evolution" describes how a certain theme or subject develops through time. In Bibliometrix, the distribution of publications and citations within a certain field of study may be tracked through time to examine theme progression.

This can shed light on how the discipline has evolved and expanded, as well as which subjects have gained or lost significance over time. The number of publications or citations over time for a certain topic or subtopic can be displayed using a variety of visualisations, including line graphs, bar charts, and thematic maps. This may be used to spot trends in the whole field as well as patterns of development or decrease in particular study areas. Additionally, Bibliometrix offers numerous measures, such as the mean, median, and standard deviation of the number of publications or citations each year, that may be used to assess the theme progression. These measures may be used to pinpoint the fields of study that have had the greatest growth and stability throughout time.

In order to comprehend the function played by a certain group in the advancement of the subject, Bibliometrix also enables the analysis of the growth of individual writers, institutions, or periodicals. It's critical to keep in mind that the theme growth is a dynamic process that is impacted by a variety of elements, including new discoveries, technical breakthroughs, financing, and societal changes. Consequently, it's crucial to take into account the particular context of the study area and the particular dataset employed to produce the analysis

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