



Institutional Capacity and Government Oversight in Indonesia toward Society 6.0: A Bibliometric Analysis

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Abstract

The rapid advancement of digital transformation has increased the importance of institutional capacity and government oversight in achieving adaptive, transparent, and accountable governance toward Society 6.0. However, existing studies remain fragmented across disciplines, limiting understanding of research development and thematic evolution in the Indonesian context. This study aims to analyze the development, influential themes, and emerging research directions concerning institutional capacity and government oversight in Indonesia using a bibliometric approach. Data were exclusively retrieved from the Scopus database using a predefined Boolean search strategy. An initial search identified 499 documents, which were filtered by publication year (2021–2025), document type (journal articles), language (English), and affiliation country (Indonesia), resulting in 16 eligible articles. Bibliometric performance analysis examined publication trends and influential studies based on citation counts, while science mapping was conducted using VOSviewer version 1.6.20 through keyword co-occurrence, overlay, and density visualizations. The findings reveal increasing research activity, particularly in 2025, indicating growing scholarly interest in institutional capacity and government oversight within digital governance. Citation analysis highlights artificial intelligence, decentralized governance, and adaptive governance as influential themes. Keyword mapping further demonstrates a shift from traditional governance issues, including decentralization and accountability, toward digital transformation, collaborative governance, competency development, and artificial intelligence. This study contributes by mapping publication trends, influential themes, and thematic evolution while identifying research opportunities related to transparency, anti-corruption, stakeholder collaboration, institutional resilience, and digital governance. The findings provide insights for researchers and policymakers seeking to strengthen governance capacity and oversight in Indonesia's transition toward Society 6.0.

Keywords: Institutional Capacity, Government Oversight, Digital Governance, Bibliometric Analysis.

1. Introduction

The rapid advancement of digital technologies has fundamentally transformed the way governments formulate policies, deliver public services, and interact with citizens. Emerging technologies such as big data analytics, cloud computing, blockchain, and the Internet of Things (IoT) are reshaping public administration by enabling more integrated, data-driven, and citizen-oriented governance systems. These developments have shifted the focus of public sector reform beyond administrative efficiency toward adaptive governance capable of responding to increasingly complex social, economic, and technological challenges (Mergel et al., 2019; Wirtz & Müller, 2019). As governments worldwide pursue digital transformation, strengthening institutional capacity and government oversight has become an essential prerequisite for ensuring that technological innovation contributes to transparency, accountability, effectiveness, and sustainable public value.

The emergence of the Society 5.0 paradigm has further expanded discussions on the future of governance by emphasizing the integration of advanced technologies with human-centered development. Rather than positioning technology as an end in itself, Society 5.0 promotes the use of digital innovation to solve societal problems while improving citizens' quality of life through inclusive and sustainable governance (Deguchi et al., 2020; Shiroishi et al., 2018). More recently, discussions surrounding Society 6.0 have extended this vision by highlighting intelligent governance ecosystems characterized by collaborative institutions, adaptive policymaking, ethical artificial intelligence, and resilient public organizations. Although Society 6.0 remains an emerging concept, its underlying principles emphasize institutional adaptability, digital resilience, and collaborative governance as fundamental elements of future public administration.

Within this evolving governance landscape, institutional capacity has become a critical determinant of government performance. Institutional capacity refers to the ability of public institutions to formulate effective policies, coordinate multiple stakeholders, allocate resources efficiently, implement public programs, and continuously adapt to environmental changes (Andrews et al., 2017; Grindle, 1997). Strong institutional capacity enables governments to respond effectively to policy uncertainty, technological disruption, and increasing public expectations. Conversely, weak institutional arrangements often result in fragmented policymaking, poor coordination, limited innovation, and ineffective implementation of public programs. Consequently, institutional capacity is increasingly recognized as a strategic asset for achieving resilient governance and sustainable national development.

Alongside institutional capacity, government oversight constitutes another essential pillar of democratic governance. Oversight mechanisms ensure that public institutions operate according to legal frameworks, ethical principles, and public interests while maintaining accountability for policy implementation and resource management. Effective oversight encompasses internal control systems, external auditing, parliamentary supervision, regulatory monitoring, anti-corruption institutions, and citizen participation mechanisms that collectively promote transparency and public trust (Bovens, 2007; Hood, 2010). In the digital era, oversight functions have become increasingly complex as governments adopt AI-supported decision-making, digital public services, interoperable data platforms, and automated administrative processes. These innovations require oversight institutions that are capable of balancing technological innovation with accountability, privacy protection, cybersecurity, and ethical governance.

Indonesia represents a particularly important context for examining institutional capacity and government oversight. As the world's fourth most populous country and one of the largest democratic nations, Indonesia has undertaken substantial public sector reforms through decentralization, bureaucratic modernization, digital government initiatives, and administrative innovation. The implementation of the Electronic-Based Government System (Sistem Pemerintahan Berbasis Elektronik—SPBE), the expansion of integrated digital public services, and national digital transformation strategies demonstrate the government's commitment to improving governance quality through technology adoption. Nevertheless, significant challenges remain, including institutional fragmentation, uneven administrative capacity across regions, disparities in digital infrastructure, limited intergovernmental coordination, regulatory inconsistencies, and varying levels of organizational readiness for digital transformation. These challenges continue to influence the effectiveness of governance reforms and oversight mechanisms across different levels of government.

Recent studies have highlighted that successful digital governance depends not only on technological infrastructure but also on institutional capability, regulatory quality, organizational learning, collaborative leadership, and effective accountability systems (Mergel et al., 2019; Twizeyimana & Andersson, 2019). Similarly, research on Indonesia emphasizes that bureaucratic digitalization requires stronger institutional coordination, adaptive regulatory frameworks, competent human resources, and integrated oversight mechanisms to ensure effective public service delivery and maintain public trust. The transition toward a more digitally connected society therefore requires governance institutions capable of responding proactively to emerging technological, organizational, and societal challenges.

Despite the growing number of publications concerning institutional capacity, governance, accountability, digital government, and public administration reform, the existing literature remains fragmented across multiple disciplines. Previous studies have generally examined these themes independently, focusing on issues such as e-government implementation, bureaucratic reform, digital governance, anti-corruption policies, or public service innovation. Consequently, limited attention has been devoted to understanding the overall development of research on institutional capacity and government oversight within the Indonesian context. Existing reviews also tend to emphasize empirical findings rather than providing a comprehensive overview of publication growth, influential studies, and the evolution of research themes in this rapidly developing field. This fragmentation limits scholars' ability to understand how the research landscape has evolved and to identify emerging directions for future investigation.

Addressing this gap is important for both academic development and public policy. A systematic overview of the literature can provide valuable insights into publication trends, identify influential studies, and reveal the thematic evolution of research on institutional capacity and government oversight in Indonesia. Such evidence is expected to support future research by identifying underexplored areas while informing policymakers about emerging governance priorities in the context of digital transformation and Society 6.0. Accordingly, this study aims to

analyze the development of scientific publications on institutional capacity and government oversight in Indonesia by examining annual publication trends, identifying the most influential articles based on citation performance, and mapping the conceptual evolution of research themes through keyword co-occurrence, overlay, and density visualizations using VOSviewer.

2. Method

This study employed a bibliometric approach to analyze the development of research on institutional capacity and government oversight in Indonesia toward Society 6.0. Bibliometric analysis is a quantitative research method that enables the systematic evaluation of scientific publications by identifying publication trends, influential contributors, collaboration patterns, and thematic developments within a particular research field. The analysis relied exclusively on the Scopus database, which was selected because it is one of the largest and most comprehensive international databases of peer-reviewed literature, ensuring the quality, consistency, and reliability of bibliographic information.

The literature search was conducted using the Advanced Search feature in Scopus on 20 July 2026. A Boolean search strategy was developed by combining keywords representing institutional capacity, governance, and digital transformation concepts. To ensure that the retrieved publications explicitly addressed the research topic, the search was performed within the TITLE-ABS-KEY fields. The search query used in this study was:

TITLE-ABS-KEY(("institutional capacity" OR "state capacity" OR "administrative capacity" OR "government capacity") AND (governance OR accountability OR transparency OR oversight OR regulation) AND ("digital transformation" OR "digital governance" OR "digital government" OR "smart government" OR "society 5.0" OR "society 6.0"))

The initial search identified 499 documents. To obtain publications that were directly relevant to the research objectives, a series of filtering procedures was applied using the Scopus filtering options. First, the publication period was restricted to 2021–2025, reducing the dataset to 200 documents. This period was selected to capture the most recent developments in institutional capacity and digital governance research. Second, the document type was limited to journal articles in order to include only peer-reviewed scientific publications, resulting in 140 documents. Third, only publications written in English were retained to ensure consistency in bibliometric analysis and facilitate international comparison, leaving 131 documents. Finally, the Affiliation Country filter was set to Indonesia, restricting the dataset to publications authored by researchers affiliated with Indonesian institutions. This final filtering process resulted in 16 journal articles, which constituted the dataset analyzed in this study. The document selection process is summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Article Selection Process

Screening Stage	Selection Criteria	Documents Remaining	Documents Excluded
Initial search	Scopus search using the Boolean query	499	–
Year filter	Publications published between 2021 and 2025	200	299
Document type	Journal articles only	140	60
Language filter	English-language publications	131	9
Affiliation country	Publications with authors affiliated with Indonesian institutions	16	115

The bibliographic records of the selected publications were exported directly from the Scopus database in CSV format, including publication year, article title, authors, institutional affiliations, abstracts, author keywords, index keywords, citation counts, and references. Prior to analysis, the dataset was manually reviewed to ensure data completeness and consistency. Keyword normalization was performed by standardizing variations in spelling, singular and plural forms, and synonymous terms referring to the same concept to improve the reliability of keyword mapping and network visualization.

The bibliometric analysis was conducted using VOSviewer version 1.6.20 and consisted of two complementary approaches: performance analysis and science mapping. Performance analysis was employed to examine the annual scientific output at both the global and Indonesian levels and to identify the most influential publications based on citation counts. These indicators provide an overview of research growth and the scholarly impact of publications on institutional capacity and government oversight during the 2021–2025 period. Science mapping was performed through keyword co-occurrence analysis to investigate the conceptual structure of the research field. Three complementary visualizations generated by VOSviewer were used in the analysis. The Network Visualization was employed to identify thematic clusters and conceptual relationships among keywords. The Overlay Visualization was used to examine the temporal evolution of research themes by illustrating the average publication year of each keyword, thereby revealing the progression from earlier to more recent research topics. The Density Visualization was applied to identify research hotspots by illustrating the concentration and frequency of keyword occurrences across the network. In these visualizations, node size represents the frequency of keyword occurrence, link thickness indicates the strength of co-occurrence relationships between keywords, and different colors represent thematic clusters or temporal characteristics depending on the visualization mode. Together, these analyses provide a comprehensive understanding of publication trends, influential studies, conceptual structures, and the evolution of research on institutional capacity and government oversight toward Society 6.0 in Indonesia.

3. Result and Discussion

The annual publication trend was analyzed to examine the evolution of research on institutional capacity and government oversight during the 2021–2025 period. Two perspectives were considered to provide a comprehensive understanding of the research landscape. First, the global publication trend illustrates the overall development of international scholarly attention to institutional capacity and government oversight. Second, the Indonesian publication trend highlights the contribution of researchers affiliated with Indonesian institutions within the same period. The comparison between these two trends provides valuable insights into the extent to which Indonesian research has evolved alongside global scientific developments. The annual scientific output is presented in figure 1 and figure 2.

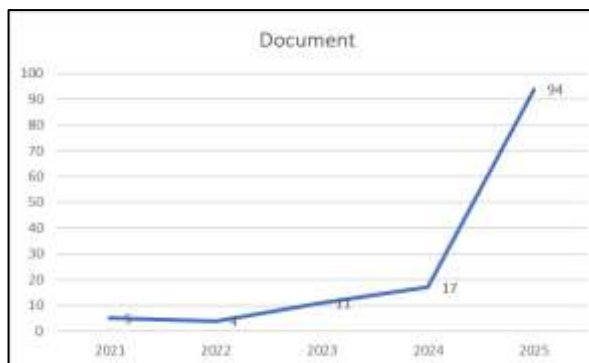


Figure 1. Annual Scientific Output on Institutional Capacity and Government Oversight Globally (2021–2025)

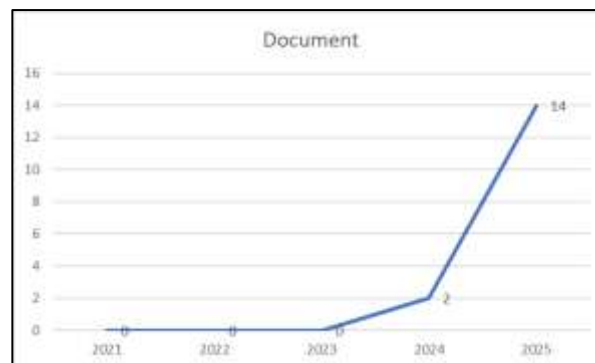


Figure 2. Annual Scientific Output on Institutional Capacity and Government Oversight in Indonesia (2021–2025)

As shown in Figure 1, global research on institutional capacity and government oversight exhibited a remarkable upward trajectory during the study period. The number of publications remained relatively limited between 2021 and 2023, increasing modestly from five publications in 2021 to eleven publications in 2023. A more substantial increase occurred in 2024 with 17 publications, followed by an exceptional surge to 94 publications in 2025. This dramatic increase suggests that institutional capacity and government oversight have become increasingly important research topics in response to the accelerating digital transformation of public administration, the growing adoption of digital government initiatives, and the emergence of Society 5.0 and Society 6.0 as conceptual frameworks for future governance. The growing volume of publications also indicates expanding international recognition of the importance of adaptive institutions, transparent governance, and accountable public management in addressing increasingly complex technological and societal challenges.

A similar pattern is observed in the Indonesian scientific output (see Figure 2), although with a considerably smaller publication volume. No publications meeting the selection criteria were identified between 2021 and 2023.

Research activity began to emerge in 2024 with two publications and increased substantially to fourteen publications in 2025. This finding indicates that scholarly attention to institutional capacity and government oversight within Indonesian academic institutions has developed relatively recently, coinciding with the government's intensified efforts to accelerate digital transformation through the Electronic-Based Government System (Sistem Pemerintahan Berbasis Elektronik—SPBE), digital public service innovation, and national digital governance policies. The increasing publication trend reflects growing awareness among Indonesian researchers of the strategic role of institutional capacity in supporting accountable, transparent, and technology-driven governance.

The comparison between the global and Indonesian publication trends reveals that although Indonesia has started to contribute more actively to this research field, the volume of scientific publications remains substantially lower than the global output. This disparity suggests considerable opportunities for Indonesian scholars to expand research on institutional capacity and government oversight, particularly in areas related to artificial intelligence governance, smart government, institutional resilience, digital public service innovation, and Society 6.0. Strengthening interdisciplinary collaboration and increasing international research partnerships may further enhance Indonesia's contribution to the global discourse on future public governance.

The significant increase in publications during 2025 may reflect the growing global emphasis on digital transformation, artificial intelligence adoption, and public sector modernization. Recent policy initiatives promoting data-driven governance, digital public services, and institutional resilience have stimulated scholarly interest in examining how governments can strengthen institutional capacity while maintaining transparency and accountability in increasingly complex digital environments. This trend also demonstrates the expanding integration of governance studies with emerging concepts such as Society 5.0 and Society 6.0, where technological advancement is expected to support more adaptive, human-centered, and sustainable public institutions. Beyond the increasing volume of publications, it is equally important to identify the studies that have exerted the greatest scholarly influence within this research field. Citation analysis provides an indication of the academic impact and intellectual contribution of individual publications by revealing which studies have been most frequently referenced by subsequent research. Accordingly, Table 2 presents the most influential articles, including their titles, authors, publication years, and citation counts, thereby highlighting the key publications that have shaped the development of research on institutional capacity and government oversight.

Table 2. Comprehensive List of Analyzed Articles on Institutional Capacity and Government Oversight (2021–2025)

Authors (year)	Title	Cited by
(Wardhani et al., 2025)	Diagnosing Accountability Challenges in Indonesia's Village Fund: a PESTEL–PRMT Multi-Case Analysis in Post-Decentralization Governance	0
(Nasution et al., 2025)	How IT Integration and Management Accounting Systems Shape Public Performance: A Multi-Group Analysis of Regencies and Cities in North Sumatera, Indonesia	0
(Kurniawan et al., 2024)	The Business Law in Contemporary Times: A Comparison of Indonesia, Vietnam, and Ghana	7
(Wadipalapa et al., 2024)	An Ambitious Artificial Intelligence Policy in a Decentralised Governance System: Evidence From Indonesia	24
(Sukri et al., 2025)	A Deconstruction of Rural Governance Policy to Drive Local Economies	4
(Samudra, 2025)	Integration of Public Administration and Governance Theory to Combat Corruption in Indonesia	1
(Saputro et al., 2025)	Mudharabah Muqayyadah and Communal Intellectual Property Protection: A Sharia-Based Law and Economics Perspective	0
(Nuraini et al., 2025)	Leveraging Local Potential through Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration for Sustainable Tourism Village Development	6
(Abdurrahman, 2025)	Extending the IBCDE framework to explore barriers and drivers in Indonesia's digital economy	4
(Hasan et al., 2025)	Developing Administrative Excellence for Enhanced Educational Service Quality in Islamic Secondary Schools	4

Authors (year)	Title	Cited by
(Kurniati & Abdillah, 2025)	Comparative Labor Law Studies in Indonesia and Malaysia: Social-Economic Inequality and Governance of Migrant Workers	3
(Kurahyadi, 2025)	Evaluating the readiness of public institutions for AI-Driven decision making: A framework for adaptive governance	5
(Grace et al., 2025)	Sustainability Issues and Possibilities in Smallholder Ginger Production in Tropical Highland Agroclimatic Conditions	0
(Nguyen et al., 2025)	Digital welfare-to-work in the global south: A case of Indonesian pre-employment card program	4
(Wahyudi et al., 2025)	Islamic Social Finance as a Catalyst for SDGs: A Systematic Analysis of Implementation Models and Digital Innovation	1
(Al-Hakim et al., 2025)	From Mandate to Practice: Institutional Readiness and Reform in Indonesia's Religious Courts	0

Table 2 presents the 16 journal articles included in the bibliometric dataset, together with their authors, publication years, article titles, and citation counts. Citation analysis provides an important indicator of the scholarly influence of individual publications by reflecting the extent to which a study has contributed to subsequent research within the field of institutional capacity and government oversight. Although the dataset covers a relatively recent publication period (2021–2025), noticeable differences in citation performance can already be observed among the selected articles. Among all publications, the study by Wadipalapa et al. (2024), *An Ambitious Artificial Intelligence Policy in a Decentralised Governance System: Evidence From Indonesia*, received the highest number of citations (24 citations), indicating its substantial academic influence. This finding suggests that research examining the intersection of artificial intelligence, public policy, and decentralized governance has attracted considerable scholarly attention, reflecting the growing importance of AI-driven governance within Indonesia's public sector transformation. The prominence of this study also aligns with the increasing global interest in adaptive governance and the integration of emerging technologies into public administration.

The second most influential publication is Kurniawan et al. (2024), *The Business Law in Contemporary Times: A Comparison of Indonesia, Vietnam, and Ghana*, which accumulated seven citations. Although the article adopts a comparative legal perspective, its emphasis on governance and institutional regulation demonstrates the multidisciplinary nature of research related to institutional capacity. Likewise, Nuraini et al. (2025) and Kurahyadi (2025) have already attracted six and five citations, respectively. These studies address sustainable multi-stakeholder collaboration and institutional readiness for AI-driven decision-making, highlighting the growing academic interest in adaptive institutions, collaborative governance, and digital transformation as key components of future public administration. Several publications, including those by Sukri et al. (2025), Abdurrahman (2025), Hasan et al. (2025), and Nguyen et al. (2025), have each received four citations, indicating emerging recognition within the scholarly community. These studies examine diverse yet interconnected topics such as rural governance, digital economy development, educational administration, and digital welfare programs. Their citation performance suggests that institutional capacity research increasingly extends beyond traditional public administration to encompass broader issues of digital governance, socio-economic development, and public service innovation.

In contrast, several articles published in 2025 have received either one citation or no citations. This pattern is not unexpected, as recently published articles generally require additional time to accumulate citations. Citation counts are strongly influenced by publication age, making lower citation levels among newer publications a common phenomenon rather than an indication of limited research quality. Consequently, the relatively low citation performance of several 2025 publications should be interpreted cautiously. Overall, the citation analysis demonstrates that the intellectual development of research on institutional capacity and government oversight has increasingly focused on themes related to artificial intelligence, digital governance, institutional reform, public accountability, and collaborative governance. The diversity of research topics further indicates that this field has evolved into a multidisciplinary domain, integrating perspectives from public administration, law, economics, information systems, education, and sustainable development. While citation analysis identifies the publications that have exerted the greatest academic influence, it does not fully reveal the conceptual relationships among research topics or the evolution of thematic structures within the field. To address this limitation, a keyword co-occurrence analysis was conducted using VOSviewer. The resulting network, overlay, and density visualizations provide complementary insights into the intellectual structure, thematic evolution, and research hotspots, thereby

offering a more comprehensive understanding of how institutional capacity and government oversight research has developed in the context of Indonesia's transition toward Society 6.0. These visualizations are presented in Figures 3–5.

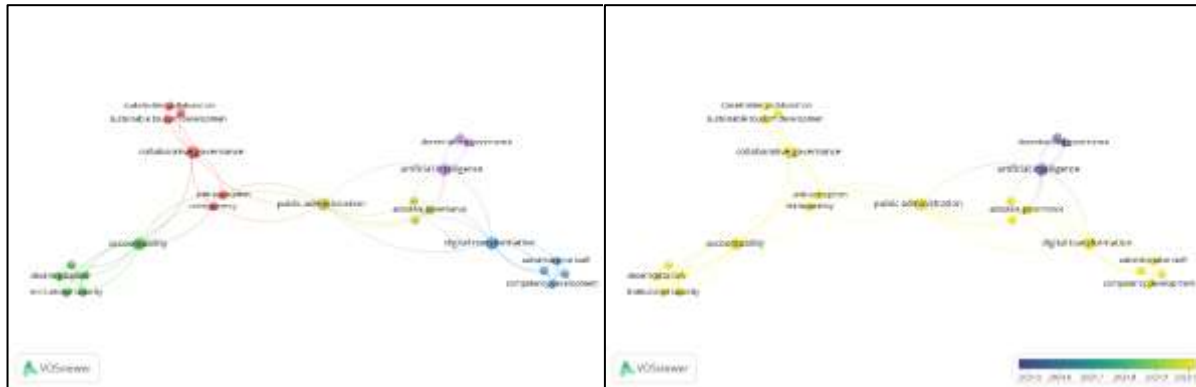


Figure 3. Co-occurrence Network Visualisation of Keywords in Institutional Capacity and Government Oversight Research Toward Society 6.0 in Indonesia

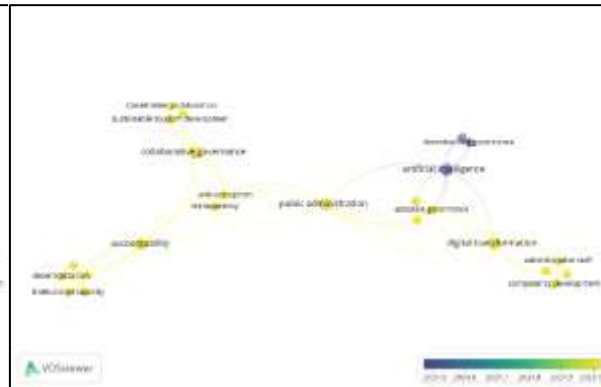


Figure 4. Overlay Visualisation of Temporal Research Trends and Evolving Themes in Indonesian Digital Governance

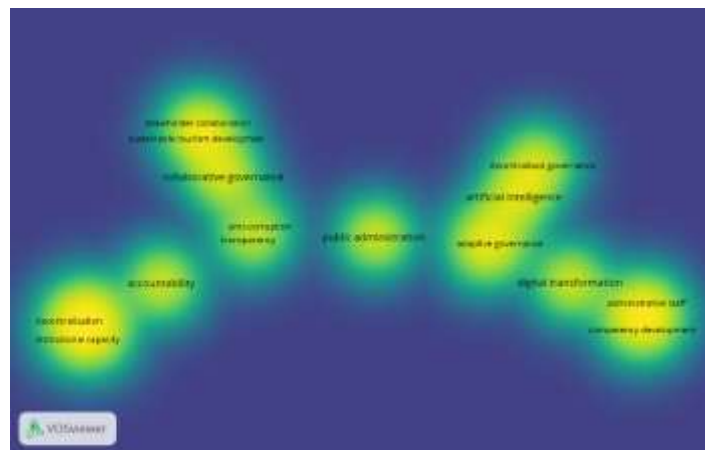


Figure 5. Item Density Visualisation Highlighting Core and Emerging Research Focus Areas in Government Oversight Toward Society 6.0

Figure 3–5 present the keyword co-occurrence analysis generated using VOSviewer, providing complementary perspectives on the conceptual structure, temporal evolution, and research intensity of studies concerning institutional capacity and government oversight toward Society 6.0 in Indonesia. Collectively, these visualizations reveal how the research field has developed through interconnected themes that integrate institutional strengthening, governance reform, digital transformation, and emerging technologies. The network visualization identifies five thematic clusters, indicating that research in this field has expanded into several closely related domains rather than remaining concentrated on a single governance perspective.

The first cluster primarily links institutional capacity, decentralization, and accountability, demonstrating that institutional strengthening remains the fundamental basis for improving governance performance in Indonesia. The close relationship among these keywords suggests that decentralization continues to be regarded as a critical institutional mechanism for enhancing accountability, improving public service delivery, and strengthening administrative effectiveness. This finding reflects Indonesia's long-standing governance reforms, where institutional capacity has consistently been viewed as an essential determinant of successful decentralization and public sector modernization.

A second cluster emphasizes collaborative governance, stakeholder collaboration, transparency, anti-corruption, and sustainable tourism development, indicating an increasing shift toward participatory governance models involving multiple stakeholders. The strong connections among these keywords suggest that effective government oversight is no longer perceived solely as a regulatory function but increasingly depends on collaboration among government institutions, local communities, the private sector, and civil society organizations. The inclusion of sustainable tourism development within this cluster further demonstrates that collaborative governance has expanded beyond administrative reform to support sustainable regional development through transparent and accountable institutional arrangements.

The network also highlights the central role of public administration, which occupies a strategic position connecting governance-related themes with technological transformation. Its extensive relationships with institutional capacity, collaborative governance, adaptive governance, and digital transformation indicate that public administration serves as the principal conceptual bridge linking traditional governance theories with emerging digital governance paradigms. This central position suggests that institutional reform remains the primary mechanism through which governments adapt organizational structures and administrative processes to meet increasingly complex technological and societal demands.

Another important cluster focuses on digital transformation, competency development, and administrative staff, illustrating that digital government initiatives require more than technological investment alone. Instead, successful digital transformation depends heavily on the capability of public institutions to develop competent human resources capable of adapting to technological change. The strong association between competency development and administrative staff indicates that organizational readiness and workforce capacity are increasingly recognized as fundamental components of institutional resilience in the digital era. This finding supports the argument that strengthening institutional capacity involves simultaneous improvements in technology, organizational capability, and human capital.

The final cluster centers on artificial intelligence and decentralised governance, demonstrating the emergence of intelligent technologies as an increasingly important topic within government oversight research. The close connections between artificial intelligence, adaptive governance, and digital transformation indicate that future governance systems are expected to rely on intelligent decision-support technologies while maintaining institutional accountability and regulatory effectiveness. The integration of these concepts reflects the growing academic interest in developing governance models capable of balancing technological innovation with ethical considerations, transparency, and public trust.

The temporal evolution presented in Figure 4 further demonstrates how research priorities have shifted over time. Earlier studies were primarily associated with artificial intelligence and decentralised governance, reflecting the initial academic interest in understanding how emerging digital technologies could be integrated into decentralized public administration systems. As the research field evolved, attention gradually expanded toward adaptive governance, digital transformation, competency development, collaborative governance, and stakeholder collaboration, which appear as the most recent themes in the overlay visualization. This transition indicates that contemporary research increasingly emphasizes organizational adaptation and institutional readiness rather than merely technological adoption. Digital transformation is therefore understood as a multidimensional process requiring governance innovation, administrative flexibility, and cross-sector collaboration to improve public sector performance.

The overlay visualization also highlights the continuing importance of public administration, which remains centrally positioned throughout the temporal development of the research field. Rather than being replaced by emerging digital concepts, public administration continues to provide the theoretical and institutional foundation through which digital governance, artificial intelligence, and institutional reform are interpreted. This finding illustrates that the transition toward Society 6.0 represents an evolution of governance practices rather than a departure from established principles of public administration.

Figure 5 complements these findings by illustrating the density of research topics within the bibliometric network. The brightest areas are concentrated around institutional capacity, decentralization, collaborative governance, adaptive governance, artificial intelligence, digital transformation, and competency development, indicating that these themes constitute the principal knowledge base within the literature. Their high density demonstrates that current research is increasingly directed toward understanding how institutional capability, technological innovation, and governance reform interact to strengthen public sector performance in an increasingly digital

environment. Meanwhile, public administration appears as another high-density node, reinforcing its function as the conceptual hub that integrates institutional, technological, and governance dimensions within this research field.

Conversely, keywords such as anti-corruption, transparency, stakeholder collaboration, and sustainable tourism development exhibit comparatively lower density despite maintaining strong connections with the core network. This pattern suggests that these themes remain important but have not yet been explored as extensively as broader issues related to institutional capacity and digital governance. Consequently, these topics represent promising directions for future research, particularly regarding how transparency mechanisms, collaborative governance arrangements, and integrity-based institutions can support adaptive governance and strengthen public accountability in the implementation of Society 6.0. Overall, the combined evidence from the network, overlay, and density visualizations demonstrates that research on institutional capacity and government oversight in Indonesia has undergone a significant conceptual transformation. Earlier studies primarily emphasized decentralization, accountability, and institutional reform, whereas recent research increasingly integrates digital transformation, adaptive governance, artificial intelligence, and human resource competency development as essential components of modern public administration. The strong interconnections among these themes indicate that institutional capacity can no longer be understood solely from an administrative perspective but must also encompass technological capability, organizational adaptability, collaborative governance, and digital innovation. These findings suggest that achieving Society 6.0 requires governance systems that are not only technologically advanced but also institutionally resilient, transparent, collaborative, and capable of continuously adapting to the rapidly evolving digital environment.

4. Conclusion

This bibliometric study demonstrates that research on institutional capacity and government oversight has experienced substantial growth during the 2021–2025 period, particularly in response to the accelerating digital transformation of public administration and the emergence of Society 6.0. Although Indonesia's scholarly contribution remains relatively limited compared with the global research landscape, publication activity has increased significantly in recent years, indicating growing academic interest in governance reform, institutional resilience, and digital innovation. The keyword co-occurrence analysis further reveals that the research field has evolved from traditional themes of decentralization, accountability, and institutional reform toward more contemporary topics, including digital transformation, adaptive governance, artificial intelligence, collaborative governance, and competency development. These findings suggest that institutional capacity is increasingly understood as a multidimensional concept that integrates organizational capability, technological readiness, and human resource development to support effective government oversight. The study also provides important implications for future research and policy development. The relatively low research intensity observed in themes such as transparency, anti-corruption, stakeholder collaboration, and sustainable governance indicates considerable opportunities for further investigation, particularly regarding their integration with artificial intelligence, digital governance, and institutional resilience. Strengthening interdisciplinary collaboration and expanding empirical studies across different governmental contexts will contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of governance transformation toward Society 6.0. Consequently, future studies should not only examine technological adoption but also explore how institutional capacity, adaptive governance, and accountable public administration can collectively enhance the effectiveness, transparency, and sustainability of government oversight in the digital era.

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