

## Leadership Authority Research Trends and Issues 2000-2003: A Bibliometric Analysis

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### Abstract

Authoritarian leadership as a way to push others to do something within a group to achieve a goal. The main objective of this study is to identify trends and directions in research on leadership authority in organizations through a systematic review of previous studies using bibliometrics analysis. In addition, this study also identifies key topic clusters and explores research trends from recent years. The sample used consists of 593 articles sourced from the Scopus and Crossref databases, obtained through the Publish or Perish software and analyzed using VOSviewer. The analysis results reveal that nine clusters were identified, with authority and leadership emerging as the most dominant topics. However, to support the novelty of the research, several supporting factors related to leadership authority are needed, such as connections to education aspect, healthcare and leadership transformation, which are among the most frequently studied aspects of leadership authority. Research trends over the years show a shift in focus from the theoretical framework of leadership authority. The analysis of research opportunities indicates that there is still ample room for further studies, especially on how theory relates to practice and how leadership systems, including authoritarian leadership styles are implemented. Overall, this analysis offers a comprehensive perspective and provides new directions for future research, contributing to the development of more sustainable and efficient solutions.

## Introduction

The history of human civilization has shown that leadership is a crucial factor in determining the success and sustainability of an organization. The success or failure of an organization, its progress or decline, is influenced by leadership. However, appropriate leadership is essential for its progress and sustainability (Sahadi et al., 2020). Leadership is a way to encourage others to act within a group to achieve common goals in a way that benefits both the organization and the individual. Leaders have the authority to direct and influence their subordinates in completing tasks. When assigning tasks, leaders must provide clear direction and guidance so that subordinates can carry out tasks easily and achieve goals (Yusup, 2018). Effective and efficient leadership determines the success of government or private organizations in achieving

their goals. One of the most influential resources is human resources. A leader can encourage, direct, and manage all members of a group or organization to achieve desired organizational goals by optimizing employee performance. Improved employee performance will support organizational achievement (Mimiyati & Ahmaludin, 2024).

Currently, the phenomenon of leadership and authority still has many shortcomings. For example, leaders don't always convey information well to their subordinates, resulting in employees or subordinates not understanding and being unable to carry out the tasks desired by the leader. Furthermore, leadership policies regarding the duties and functions of subordinates are inconsistent, resulting in suboptimal performance (Mimiyati & Ahmaludin, 2024). Authority and leadership style are closely related to an individual's behavioral norms and influence the behavior of others. Several variations of leadership styles exist, necessitating theoretical studies that discuss the types of authority and leadership styles, such as authority (autocracy) and authoritarian/authoritarian leadership styles (Bahri, 2024). Authoritative leadership (authoritarian leadership) is often associated with a top-down approach, a clear command structure, and a high level of discipline. This leadership style is commonly found in military organizations, government, the healthcare sector, and even in education. Under certain conditions, authoritative leadership can increase efficiency, accelerate decision-making processes, and create a clear work structure. On the other hand, this leadership style can also have negative impacts if not managed properly, such as decreased motivation, employee resistance, and interpersonal conflict. With the growing interest in leadership studies in general, bibliometric approaches have become an important method for analyzing trends, publication patterns, author collaborations, and emerging topics in the scientific literature. To gain a better understanding of the evolution of the field of authoritarian leadership, bibliometric analysis is crucial for identifying trends, influential authors, research themes, and emerging concepts (Singh, 2021). Although numerous studies on authoritarian leadership exist, a comprehensive and up-to-date analysis is still needed. While the current review may be limited or outdated, bibliometric exploration offers a systematic way to map the intellectual structure of the field. By addressing these shortcomings, researchers will gain a better understanding of current leadership models. This will also help one understand potential research paths for future research (Rokhilawati et al., 2024). A study by Fakhri et al. (2024) stated that research on authoritarian leadership has undergone significant development, with researchers exploring different dimensions and consequences. Similarly, a study by Hama & Mahadi (2021), which examined articles in the field of leadership from 1917 to 2019, found that research related to leadership has progressed rapidly. However, bibliometric analysis of authoritarian leadership is still very underdeveloped in the literature, so a more focused study is needed to understand how this leadership style has been studied scientifically over time.

The primary objective of this study is to identify trends and directions in research on leadership authority in organizations through a systematic review of previous research using bibliometric analysis. This study will address several key trends in leadership authority research over the past twenty-five years, demonstrating how this topic and field have evolved. It will also identify key contributors and analyze countries that have made significant contributions to this research. It will also categorize and explore key themes within leadership authority and point to future research directions. It will also contribute to academic discussions by identifying avenues for exploration in the evolving field of leadership. Previous research by Pizzolitto et al. (2023) emphasized the importance of examining leadership styles in greater depth and across multiple facets, including authoritative styles, using comprehensive analytical methods such as bibliometrics. Therefore, the researcher is interested in further analyzing leadership authority in companies from 2000 to 2023 using bibliometric analysis.

## Literature Review

### Leadership

Leadership is the process of influencing and directing the behavior of individuals or groups in order to achieve specific goals effectively and efficiently. A leader acts not only as an instructor but also as a role model, motivator, and facilitator capable of creating a positive and collaborative work environment. Leadership encompasses communication skills, emotional management, decision-making, and empowering subordinates to develop their potential (Silaningtyas & Hamdanah, 2024). Effective leadership is determined by a leader's ability to adapt to situations and the characteristics of their followers, using various leadership theories, such as trait theory, behavioral theory, and contingency theory. These theories help explain that there is no single, correct leadership style. Instead, leadership effectiveness depends on the context and the leader's ability to respond to change and the needs of the group. Good leaders can create a clear vision, inspire the team, listen to feedback, and encourage active participation from each member. Furthermore, leadership is also closely related to the values of integrity, empathy, fairness, and the ability to make wise decisions (Silaningtyas & Hamdanah, 2024). In modern organizations, leadership also encompasses the ability to manage change, build a collaborative work culture, and develop human resource (HR) potential. Transformational leadership, for example, emphasizes the importance of positive change through empowerment, intrinsic motivation, and strong emotional connections between leaders and team members (Nurhalim et al., 2023).

### Leadership Authority

Authority in leadership refers to the legitimate power a leader possesses to influence, direct, and control the behavior of group or organizational members. Authority is not merely coercive power, but legitimacy recognized both formally by the organizational structure and informally by the trust of followers. A leader with full authority has the authority to make decisions, issue orders, and establish policies that must be obeyed by his or her subordinates. According to Rulitawati (2018), a leader's authority encompasses not only structural aspects but also moral and spiritual ones, particularly in the context of Islamic education. Leaders must be able to balance authority with responsibility, so that their leadership is not oppressive, but rather guides and creates a harmonious work climate. Leadership authority can be classified according to Max Weber's theory into three types: traditional authority (based on customs and traditions), charismatic authority (based on the leader's personal or spiritual appeal), and legal-rational authority (based on formal rules and legal systems). By understanding these types of authority, leaders can more wisely carry out their roles within the prevailing cultural context, values, and organizational systems. Effective authority is not only determined by formal position, but also the extent to which the leader is able to build trust and integrity in the eyes of his followers (Nisa et al., 2025).

### Bibliometric Analysis

Bibliometric analysis is a quantitative approach to evaluating and mapping scientific literature based on bibliographic information, such as title, author, institution, journal, year of publication, and number of citations. This method is widely used in various scientific fields to assess research developments, identify research trends, and identify the most influential authors or institutions in a particular field. Bibliometric analysis typically involves techniques such as citation analysis, co-citation analysis, co-authorship, and keyword co-occurrence. One of the advantages of this method is its ability to provide a comprehensive overview of the scientific landscape in a systematic and data-driven manner (Mukhlisa & Hasan, 2024). Bibliometric analysis is used not only to measure author productivity and journal influence but also to map

collaborative networks between researchers and identify emerging research areas. The use of software such as VOSviewer and the Bibliometrix R-package is crucial and very helpful in data visualization and interpretation of results. In other words, bibliometric analysis is a strategic tool in designing future research directions, formulating academic policies, and evaluating publication performance at the individual and institutional levels (Mukhlisa & Hasan, 2024).

## Methods

This is a quantitative descriptive study that has used the bibliometric research method to examine patterns, trends, and intellectual frameworks in the leadership authority literature. The methodological orientation was selected due to the reason that the bibliometric analysis allows exploring scientific literature on a large scale in a systematic fashion and allows determining the relationships between the publications, authors, institutions, research themes across time. The research, therefore, produced a sound and holistic picture of the conceptualisation, discourse and development of leadership authority in the academic discourse on a longitudinal basis.

The information to base this investigation was obtained using journal articles that were indexed in the large scientific databases that included Scopus and Crossref. The Publish or Perish 8 software was used to execute data collection, and it allows retrieving bibliographic data in a systematic way in numerous scholarly sources. The search process was informed by a keyword Leadership Authority, which was used in the title of articles, abstracts, and author keywords to make sure the search is thematically relevant. This method was aimed at capturing the publications that explicitly focused on leadership authority as the main analytical concept and not as secondary one. The date range of the study was 2000-23 which means that both the early developments and recent innovations in the field were captured.

Any records that were retrieved were filtered and narrowed down to determine the validity and relevance of data. Publications that failed to satisfy the thematic criteria or those which had incomplete bibliographic information were not included in the dataset. After this screening, there were 593 articles that formed the final sample. These data have been exported in CSV and RIS formats so that they can be compatible with other analytical and visualization software. The well-organised information format enabled the correct processing of the information and reduced the chances of technical contradictions in the following parts of analysis.

Before the construction and visualization of the network, initial data processing was done in Microsoft Excel. This was done by sorting metadata of publications, ensuring that they were not duplicated, normalising names of authors, and categorized publications based on year, journal, and country of publication. Data were analysed, at the same time, using descriptive statistical analysis in order to determine general patterns of publication and distribution. This preliminary step proved to be critical in making sure that the dataset was analytically sound and it could be subjected to high-level bibliometric mapping.

VOSviewer version 1.6.20 was used as the core bibliometric analysis package. The tool was chosen due to its ability to create and visualise complex bibliometric networks in a way that is easily understandable and straightforward to interpret. The analytical methods that were used in this research comprised of the co-citation analysis, the co-authorship analysis as well as the co-occurrence of keywords. The co-citation analysis helped to state the powerful publications and demonstrate the intellectual basis of the leadership authority studies. Under this method, connections between commonly mentioned references were mapped to explain the influence of the theoretical and empirical contributions made to the discipline.

Moreover, co-authorship studies were conducted to see how scholars collaborate with one another, their institutions, and nations. The analysis has revealed the most influential research groups and international research networks that have contributed to the creation of studies related to leadership authority. Through visualisation of collaborative structures, the paper has demonstrated the distribution and interconnectedness of knowledge production in this area on the global scale.

Keywords co-occurrence analysis was also performed to investigate the themes that appear and emerge to be predominant in the literature, emerging themes, and conceptual connection among the literature. Title and abstract keywords were extracted and thematic clusters of keywords built to describe major research orientations were constructed. The interpretation of these clusters was to indicate how the authority of leadership has been analysed in various settings in the areas of education, health care, religion, and management within organisations. The visualisations were also derived to the overlay and density to illustrate the changes in research focus with time, and how heavily the topic was followed through the years.

During the analysis procedure, great care was taken to ensure that there was methodological rigour and transparency. VOSviewer always used all the analytical parameters to be comparable across the network maps. The threshold values of the frequency of citation and the frequency of key words usage were set according to the data distribution patterns to find the balance between inclusiveness and analytical transparency. The meaning of visual products was determined in a systematic manner through a synthesis of quantitative indicators and contextual examination of pertinent literature.

## Results and Discussion

### Descriptive Analysis

The descriptive analysis used is trend analysis. Trend analysis is used to obtain an overview of the data on articles published in Scopus and Crossref. The publication trends of scientific journals are presented in the following graph.



Figure 1. Scientific Journal Publication Trends from Scopus and Crossref  
Source: Secondary data (Processed, 2025)

Figure 1 shows that the number of scientific articles published in Scopus and PubMed continues to fluctuate. Research related to leadership authority has been observed by researchers and has appeared extensively in international publications. However, the number

of publications declined during the first five years, from 2000 to 2004, before starting to increase again in 2005. Then, the number fluctuated until 2017, when it experienced a significant increase, reaching 2023, becoming the year with the highest number of publications.

### Bibliographic Coupling

The number of articles published in Scopus and Crossref was 593, with 523 meeting the threshold. Eleven clusters formed 42 items that met the criteria in the collection. The top ten articles are presented in the table below.

Table 1. Top 10 Article Titles in Bibliographic Coupling Analysis

Ranking	Publikasi	Scope	Jurnal	Sitasi
1.	(Littlefield & Quenette, 2007)	Crisis leadership and hurricane Katrina: The portrayal of authority by the media in natural disasters	Journal of Applied Communication Research	155
2.	(Hiller et al., 2019)	Benevolence and authority as WEIRDly unfamiliar: A multi-language meta-analysis of paternalistic leadership behaviors from 152 studies	The Leadership Quarterly	100
3.	(Wellman, 2017)	Authority or community? A relational models theory of group-level leadership emergence	Academy of Management Review	81
4.	(Eglene et al., 2007)	Authority and leadership patterns in public sector knowledge networks	American Review of Public Administration	72
5.	(Baker & Denis, 2011)	Medical leadership in health care systems: From professional authority to organizational leadership	Public Money and Management	71
6.	(McKenna & Jeske, 2021)	Ethical leadership and decision authority effects on nurses' engagement, exhaustion, and turnover intention	Journal of Advanced Nursing	57
7.	(Neal et al., 2005)	"My father knows the minister". A comparative study of Arab women's attitudes towards leadership authority	Women in Management Review	57
8.	(Bennister et al., 2015)	Assessing the authority of political office-holders: The leadership capital Index	West European Politics	54
9.	(Woods, 2016)	Authority, power and distributed leadership	Management in Education	54
10.	(De Cremer, 2006)	When authorities influence followers' affect: The interactive effect of procedural justice and transformational leadership	European Journal of Work and Organizational Psychology	45

Source: Secondary data (Processed, 2025)

Based on Table 1, the top ten articles are ranked based on the total number of citations from their publication to the current study. The highest-ranking study is titled "Crisis leadership and hurricane Katrina: The portrayal of authority by the media in natural disasters" by Littlefield & Quenette (2007), with 155 citations. In second place is the article by Dew & Xiao (2011), with 237 citations. In third place is the article by Hiller et al. (2019), with 100 citations. Research related to leadership authority reveals several interesting aspects that require further investigation. Recent research with numerous citations and strong links to previous studies demonstrates a solid foundation and continued progress in the field.

### Co-word Analysis

Eleven clusters were formed from 523 documents, with 42 items meeting the criteria in the article collection. The top 15 keywords are presented in the following table:

Table 2. Top 15 keywords in the co-occurrence of keywords analysis

Rank	Keyword	Occurrences	Total Link Strength
1	Authority	108	132
2	Leadership	92	130
3	School	17	10
4	Money	13	9
5	Community	12	25
6	Crisis	9	12
7	Local Authority	7	8
8	Moral Authority	6	8
9	Leadership Style	6	7
10	Charismatic Authority	5	9
11	Clinical Leadership	5	15
12	Organizational Citizenship Behavior	5	5
13	Religious Leadership	4	6
14	Political Authority	4	8
15	Leadership Authority	4	1

Source: Secondary data (Processed, 2025)

Table 2 presents the top keywords ranked by total link strength and occurrences from publication to the current study. With 132 total occurrences and 108 total link strengths, the keyword "authority" ranked highest. Then, in second place, with 92 occurrences and a total link strength of 130, was "leadership." Third, with 17 occurrences and a total link strength of 10, was the keyword "school." The same holds true for other keywords with similar interpretations. The strong foundation and continued progress in this field are demonstrated by the numerous occurrences of recent studies and the strong links to previous works. The relationships between keywords based on article titles can be seen in the keyword network visualization below:

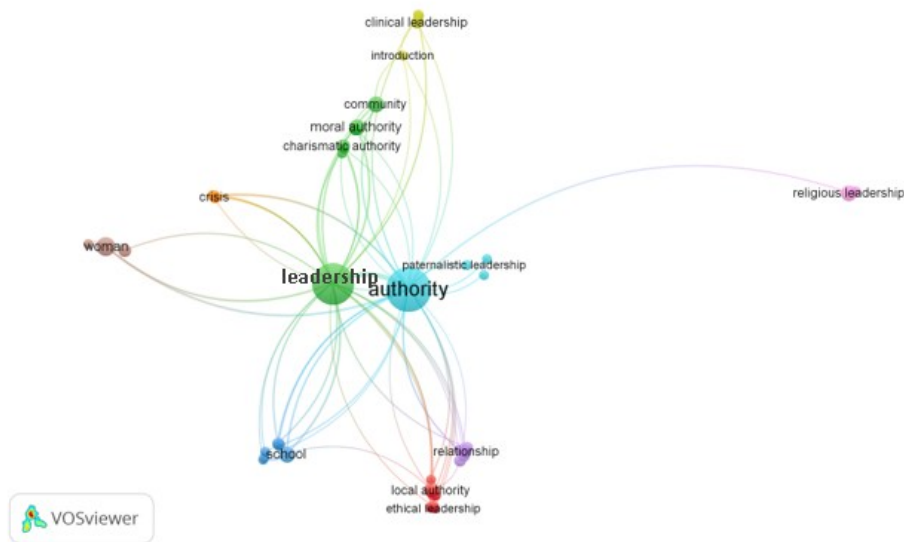


Figure 2. Keyword Network Visualization

Source: Data processed by VOSviewer

Figure 2 shows the word network generated using VOSviewer software. Cluster 1 is marked in red with several keywords: ethical leadership, formal authority, influence, leadership style, local authority, obedience, and transformational leadership. These keywords are interrelated. A study by Felix et al. (2016) stated that a large number of studies report a link between ethical leadership reasoning and transformational leadership. This research indicates that the ability to experience, identify, and anticipate ethical threats encourages the use of post-conventional decision-making, and these results also add to the understanding of the relationship between ethical leadership and leadership style. Similarly, research by Costa et al. (2021) links obedience (obedience to authority) with leadership style (transformational leadership), as well as leaders who can influence the behavior and compliance of subordinates. Local authority, through its values and leadership style, demonstrates both the positive and negative impacts of transformational leadership in a critical military context.

Cluster 2 is shown in green with several keywords: challenge, charisma, charismatic authority, community, leadership, lesson, and moral authority. A study by Tokbaeva (2021) found that the dynamics of charismatic authority enable leaders to lead communities with moral power, especially in contexts of crisis or change. However, this can be lost as formal structures become entrenched. Meanwhile, research by Zhang et al. (2023) suggests that charismatic leaders can overcome challenges, creating space for them to become important authoritative figures and mobilizing communities to participate in public affairs. Charisma combined with a moral figure legitimizes authority (moral modeling) and builds public trust. Charismatic leaders must be combined with moral authority for their influence to be positive and lasting. Without morality, charismatic authority can become manipulative.

Cluster 3, in blue, represents individual schools, local education authority, local leadership, money, and schools. In this regard, research by Håkansson & Adolfsson (2022) demonstrates how Local Education Authorities (LEAs) play an active role in school quality management through resource management strategies, principal capacity development, and accountability, including funding allocation. Local education authorities are the primary formal authorities coordinating schools within the local area. Tentatively, this is conditioned by the variability of coupling between the national and municipal levels. There are indications of a possible strengthening of the relationship between different subsystems and between different LEA

roles through the strategies used by LEAs within the quality management system. Meanwhile, research conducted by John (2025) evaluated the financial management practices of school principals as local education authorities. Using transformational leadership theory, it was found that the effectiveness of financial management is highly dependent on professional training, experience, and support from the district education authority (LEA). Principals with strong managerial competencies can allocate, organize, and monitor funds efficiently to improve educational outcomes.

Cluster 4, colored yellow, includes the keywords autonomy, clinical leadership, lack of political authority, and lack of leadership. The interrelationship between these keywords is evidenced by research conducted by Salvatore et al. (2018), which found that many healthcare managers, including clinical ones, experience unclear roles, minimal policy support, leadership that leads to unclear responsibilities, reduced autonomy, and diminished accountability. Management structures are overly political, and political authority dominates, while the authority of clinical professionals is not valued or included in strategic decision-making. A study by Sood et al. (2017) emphasized that to be effective as a digital transformation leader in healthcare institutions, this role must be supported by three main pillars: real autonomy, formal authority (political authority) placed in strategic positions, and accredited professional pathways. Autonomy enables leaders to make strategic decisions based on clinical and technological needs. The absence of any of these elements can weaken the legitimacy of clinical leadership and complicate the integration of technology into healthcare. Without authority or autonomy, the leadership role loses operational power and organizational legitimacy.

Cluster 5, colored purple, includes the keywords evolution, health, organizational citizenship behavior, organizational leadership, and relationships. Research by Lee et al. (2024) found that transformational leadership significantly influences organizational citizenship behavior through the mediation of trustworthiness and trust in leaders. Furthermore, a leader's authority stems not solely from formal position but also from the moral and relational trust built with followers. This process represents the evolution of relational leadership, where authority grows through the continuous strengthening of relationships. Meanwhile, a study by Fu et al. (2022) explained that although OCB is an indicator of loyalty to leadership, this behavior can lead to burnout and health problems if not managed wisely. Healthy leadership authority not only encourages high productivity but also cares about the well-being of subordinates. This type of leadership strengthens moral authority, which stems from concern for and protection of team members.

Cluster 6 is marked in light blue with the keywords authority, educational leadership, paternalistic leadership, and police leadership. Research by Anggraeni & Masud (2017) found that paternalistic leadership in the context of the Indonesian police reflects a collectivist culture and demonstrates a strong relationship between authority and member loyalty. This demonstrates that leadership authority depends not only on formal power but also on moral integrity and emotional closeness between leaders and their subordinates. In the context of police leadership, this style is important because authoritative leadership that also considers the welfare and morality of followers is more effective in building discipline and sustained loyalty. Meanwhile, in the educational context, research by Shi et al. (2020) revealed that the authoritarian aspect of paternalistic leadership negatively impacts teacher job satisfaction. Conversely, the moral dimension of such leadership increases commitment and trust. This demonstrates that in educational leadership, overly oppressive formal authority can damage leader-follower relationships if not balanced by moral legitimacy and interpersonal trust.

Cluster 7 is colored orange and includes the keywords crisis, special issue, and world. Research by Tourist (2020) explains that the pandemic exposed the limitations of existing leadership models based on control and domination and raised an urgent need for ethical and collaborative leadership. Here, the global crisis presents a moment for reflection on how leadership is exercised, and how authority should be built through empathy and transparency, rather than simply structural power. Meanwhile, a study by Förster et al. (2022) emphasized that effective leaders in global crisis situations are those who are able to navigate uncertainty by leveraging structural authority and emotional intelligence. This demonstrates that leadership authority lies not only in position or legal authority, but also in the ability to build trust amidst uncertainty, making it broadly relevant in the context of a constantly changing world. In the face of a global crisis, a leader's authority is not merely about quick decisions, but also the ability to build organizational resilience. An urgent position requires effective, adaptive, and visionary authority.

Cluster 8, in brown, includes the keywords "leadership authority," "religious authority," and "women." Research by Oloba & Blankenship (2025) found that the digitalization of religious platforms opens up new spaces for women to build religious authority without relying on traditional church structures. These findings also demonstrate how leadership authority can be formed through trusted communication within digital communities, where leadership authority emerges through community recognition, not just formal institutional legitimacy. Meanwhile, Worthington's (2016) study, "Progressive Islam and Women's Religious Leadership," explains how progressive Islamic movements have created a shared authority model that allows women to participate in religious leadership positions. This research suggests that groups like Muslims for Progressive Values have adopted shared authority structures, enabling women to wield real religious authority in their communities. This broadens the definition of leadership authority in a religious context, where authority is determined not only by gender or institutions but also by an inclusive approach and shared power.

Cluster 9, in pink, includes the keywords "clerical authority" and "religious leadership." Nesbitt's (2019) study analyzes how women in religious traditions seek to gain religious legitimacy and authority, despite facing structural limitations stemming from patriarchal norms. Traditional religious structures often inhibit women's involvement in formal leadership, reflecting the tension between moral authority and formal clerical authority. Clerical authority refers to the formal legitimacy of positions and institutional structures within religious organizations. Religious leadership encompasses moral, epistemic, and spiritual authority recognized by the community. When women enter the realm of religious leadership, they often renegotiate both to create space for alternative leadership authority that demands not only formal positions but also moral and spiritual influence internalized by the community. Legitimate leadership authority in this context is one that combines structural authority (clerical authority) with moral credibility. Especially when official structures reject women, women's religious leadership is often built from the ground up through community legitimacy and inclusive spirituality.

Recent research based on keywords can be seen in Figure 3, which illustrates an overlay visualization. The overlay visualization uses color to display certain mode features, such as journals and citation counts. Furthermore, this feature can be used to show changes in the keywords studied over time.

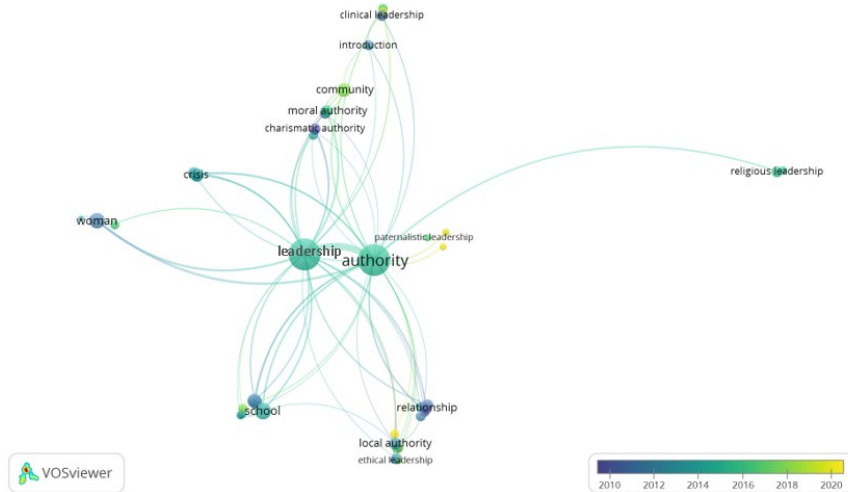
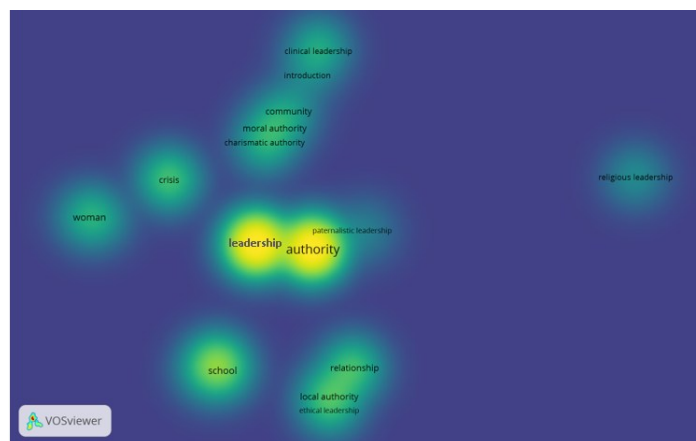


Figure 3. Overlay Visualization of Leadership Authority

Source: Data processed by VOSviewer

Figure 3 shows a visual network map of the VOSviewer bibliometric analysis, illustrating how the research topic "Leadership Authority" has evolved from 2000 to 2023. The color scheme indicates specific time periods in the topic's development, demonstrating how research interest has evolved and shifted between topics. The darkest colors, starting in 2010, indicate that early concepts of leadership behavior, such as "relationships" and "charismatic authority," became the focus of research. This indicates the early stage of research on how charismatic authority can be integrated into the leadership authority system. Furthermore, from 2020 to 2023, new topics such as "local leadership," "organizational citizenship behavior," and others emerged. This stage suggests that leadership authority can influence, be influenced, and be applied to many things.

Next, a density visualization analysis was performed, which visualizes clusters based on density. This visualization depicts the density and distribution of topics or keywords in leadership authority research.



Gambar 4. Density Visualization of Leadership Authority

Source: Data processed by VOSviewer

Figure 4 shows the density of research topics within leadership authority. This visualization uses different color scales and light intensities to indicate topic density, with lighter areas indicating higher density, particularly for the terms "Authority" and "Leadership." The fainter the color, the less frequently researched the topic, as seen in the cases of "religious leadership,"

"clinical leadership," "paternalistic leadership," and similar topics. The more visible the color, the more popular and frequently studied the topic is. Brighter yellow indicates that it is the most frequently discussed topic in academic research.

### Writers Collaboration Network

In this analysis, researchers took a network of citations from authors who had published related to leadership authority in Scopus and Crossref data.

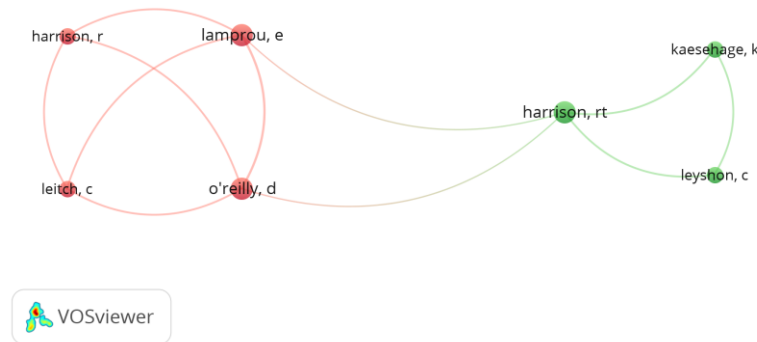


Figure 5. Density Author Collaboration Network

Source: Data processed by VOSviewer

Figure 5 shows a visualization of the collaborative network between authors worldwide who research leadership authority in Scopus and Crossref data. Based on the graphic results, there are two colors that indicate the collaborative groups of researchers. One of the collaborative network authors, Dermot O'Reilly, Claire M Leitch, Richard T Harrison and Eleni Lamprou (O'Reilly et al., 2015) is in red with the title "Leadership, authority and crisis: Reflections and future directions". Next is the green group, namely Richard T Harrison, Katharina Kaesehage and Catherine Leyshon (Harrison et al., 2019) entitled "Special issue of leadership: Leadership and climate change: Authority, legitimacy and 'crisis of governance'".

### Conclusion

This study analyzes and discusses bibliometrics related to leadership authority. The analysis revealed nine clusters. Authority and leadership were the most dominant topics. However, to support the research's relevance, several supporting factors related to leadership authority are needed. These include links between education and health, as well as leadership transformation, which are the most frequently studied aspects of leadership authority. Research trends over the years indicate a shift in focus away from the theoretical framework of leadership authority. The analysis of research opportunities also indicates considerable room for further research, particularly on how theory relates to practice and how leadership systems, including authoritarian leadership styles, are interconnected. This analysis offers a comprehensive perspective and suggests new directions for future research, helping to develop more sustainable and efficient solutions.

This study was limited by time and focused on only two publication websites, resulting in a very small sample size. It is important to note that the results of this study may change with changes in policies related to leadership authority. While this study focused on a specific time period, this dataset allows for a more comprehensive analysis that considers multiple data sources and time periods. Further development should be made, including other time periods,

article sources, and topics. Furthermore, adding more components and using different software programs could help future research examine trends in leadership behavior more comprehensively. Thus, this study provides important information regarding leadership and allows for additional research in this crucial area.

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