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Governance Collaboration for Enhancing Regional Original Revenue (A Bibliometric Approach to Research Development)

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Abstract

This research, titled "Collaborative Governance in Increasing Original Regional Income (A Bibliometric Approach to Research Development)," aims to explore research trends on collaborative governance through a bibliometric study. The study identifies scientific publications used in various academic studies and aims to position this research within the field of Government Science, while examining the global development of the "collaborative governance" research theme. The initial step involved retrieving article documents from Scopus, followed by processing bibliometric data using the VOSviewer application. The search resulted in 48 articles, which were further analyzed to identify growth and potential research opportunities. The study revealed that research on collaborative governance, particularly in enhancing local revenue in Indonesia, is still limited, highlighting the need for further studies in this area. The majority of studies are concentrated in the realm of Government Science, reflecting the importance of collaborative governance as a tool for implementing public policies. The research also identified trends in collaborative governance research globally, with the United States, the United Kingdom, and China leading in terms of publication volume. However, Indonesia has yet to rank among the top ten countries in this field, presenting an opportunity for researchers to contribute to policy network studies. Overall, this bibliometric analysis emphasizes the significance of expanding collaborative governance research to enhance the effectiveness of public decision-making processes and improve governance practices across various levels.

Keywords: Collaborative governance, Regional original revenue, Bibliometric analysis, public policy implementation.

Introduction

This research is entitled Collaborative Governance in Increasing Original Regional Income (A Bibliometric Approach to Research Development). Researchers seek to uncover research trends on collaborative governance through a bibliometric study approach which functions to identify scientific publications for use in various scientific studies. The researcher attempts to present a search of previous studies to see the position of this research in the field of Government Science, as well as to see the development of the research theme "collaborative governance" globally.

The initial step was searching for article documents via Scopus, then bibliometric data processing was carried out via the VOS viewer version 1.6.19 application. The article search operation on the Scopus main page can be seen in the following data retrieval stages:

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Step	Description	Results (Document)
1	The database was taken from the Scopus search engine. Access date is 5 th December 2023 at around 14.57 WIB	2.856
2	Publication restrictions in the subject area: Social Science, throughout the year until 2023	1.642
3	The type of document selected is articles only, all authors' names are selected with limitations on source type, journal limitations and the language used is English.	48



Literature Review:

Data analysis and literature mapping via Scopus and VOS viewer.

2. Evaluate and analyze literature to identify article growth and research possibilities

Figure 1. Data Collection Stages

Source: Processed by researchers 2023

After 48 articles were obtained through the Scopus search engine, they were then processed using VOSviewer. RIS Format export and CSV data from Scopus are saved for processing in VOSviewer to determine article growth and future research opportunities. This helps various parties to conduct research on relevant topics regarding collaborative governance in the realm of Public Administration Science.

Method

The findings from Scopus and VOSviewer data processing are divided into several analyses, as follows: Document search is limited to articles only. The subject of the article was chosen from social sciences by considering suitability for the researcher's background and then focused on

Government Science. Of the 2856 documents found through searching for the keyword "collaborative governance", the most search results were in social sciences, namely 1642 documents or 34.5% compared to other fields. Document search results for the lowest position in each field were 83 documents or 1.7% in Decision Sciences, 138 documents or 2.9% in the field of Arts and Humanities, 150 documents or 3.1% in the field of Economics Science, 178 documents or 3.7% in the field of Medicine Sciences, 211 documents or 4.4% in the field of Mathematics, 268 documents or 5.6% in the field of Business and Management Sciences, 443 documents or 9.3% in the field of engineering, 446 documents or 9.4% in the field of Environmental sciences, 754 documents or 16% in the field of Computer Sciences 400 documents or 9.3% in the fields of various other sciences besides those mentioned above. Visually it can be seen in Figure 2 below:

Documents by subject area

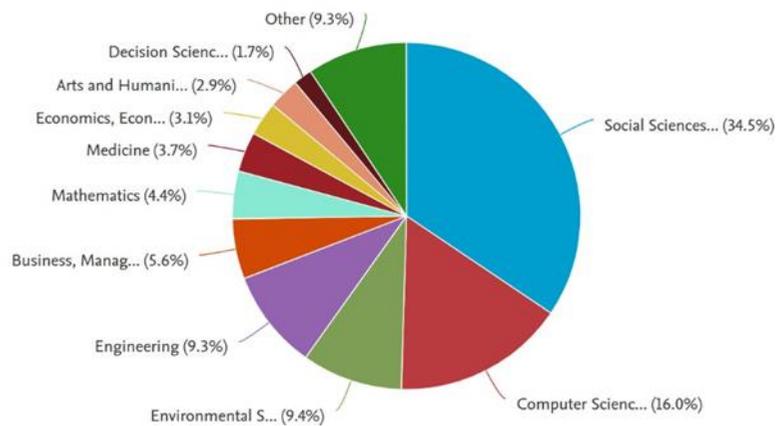


Figure 2. Distribution Of Collaborative Governance Research By Subject Area

Source: Scopus data processing via VOSviewer 2023

Result and Discussion

Based on the results of the research documents above, collaborative governance research is more dominantly carried out in the realm of Government Science. This helps researchers to emphasize that state of the art research is one of the Government Science studies that is worthy of research in accordance with empirical developments and social policy practices. Social sciences talk a lot about collaborative governance because it is a tool for the government in implementing policies, especially in this research regarding increasing Regional Original Income. Next, the researcher examines the results of annual research document data processing based on sources that publish research results. From the processed data, it is known that the sources for collaborative governance studies, especially in 2022, are mostly produced from lecture notes in Computer Science. This opens up opportunities for collaborative governance researchers in Government Science to further increase the productivity of research writing in various Scopus journals. Visually, it can be seen as below:

1848 Governance Collaboration for Enhancing Regional Original Documents per year by source

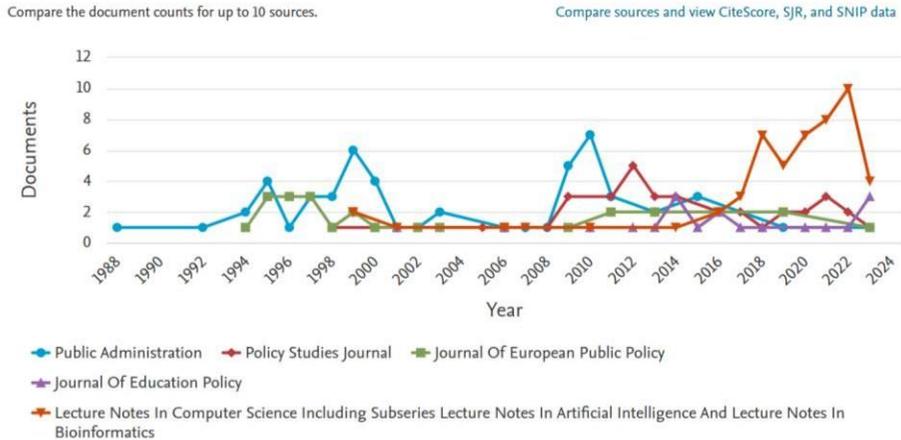


Figure 3. Results of Collaborative Governance Research Documents

Source: Scopus data processing via VOSviewer 2023

Next, the researcher looked at the trend in writing collaborative governance research from 1976 to 2024. Since 1976, there has been a positive movement in collaborative governance research which is marked by a tendency to increase the number of research in that period. The peak will be in 2022 with 231 research documents successfully published on Scopus. Meanwhile, when this research was conducted in 2022, it was the highest number of collaborative governance research writings.

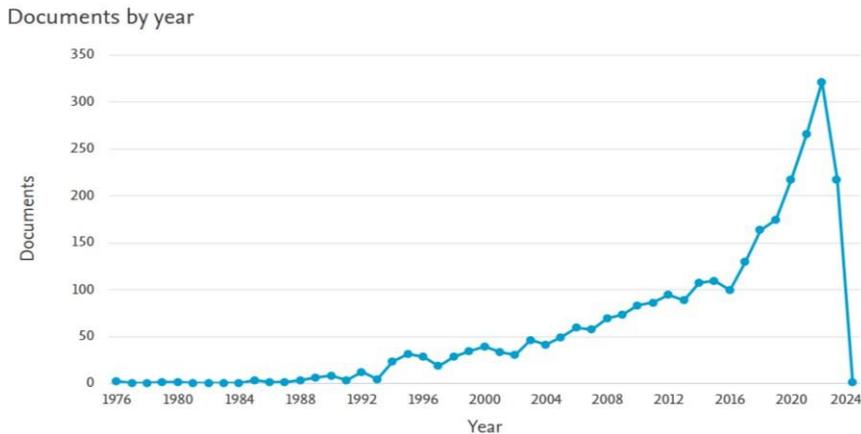


Figure 4. Research Trends in Collaborative Governance Research

Source: Scopus data processing via VOSviewer 2022

Collaborative governance research generally highlights how governance relates to government functions in handling public affairs. Based on this, it can be said that considering the importance of the government's role in regulating the pattern and implementation of relations to meet the needs and interests of society as a policy target. Next, the researcher presents research data based

on country of origin, as below:

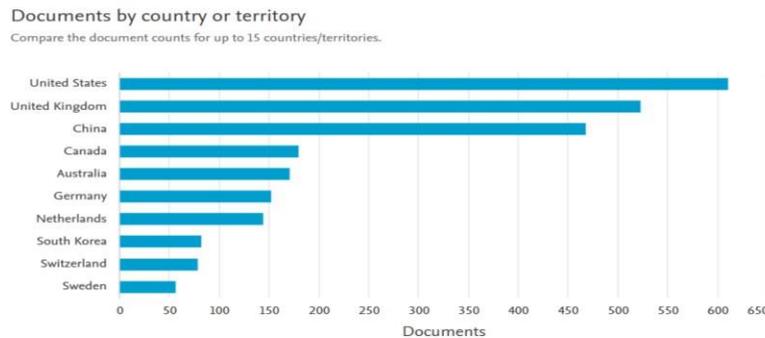


Figure 5. Research Trends Based on Country of Origin

Source: Scopus data processing via VOSviewer 2023

The most productive country of origin for research in collaborative governance writing is the United States, followed by the United Kingdom and China. Meanwhile, Indonesia, seen from the results of Scopus data processing, has not succeeded in entering the category of the 10 highest countries producing collaborative public governance research. This provides a new opportunity for researchers in Indonesia to further intensify policy network research on various dimensions related to the government's role in implementing certain policies on policy targets.

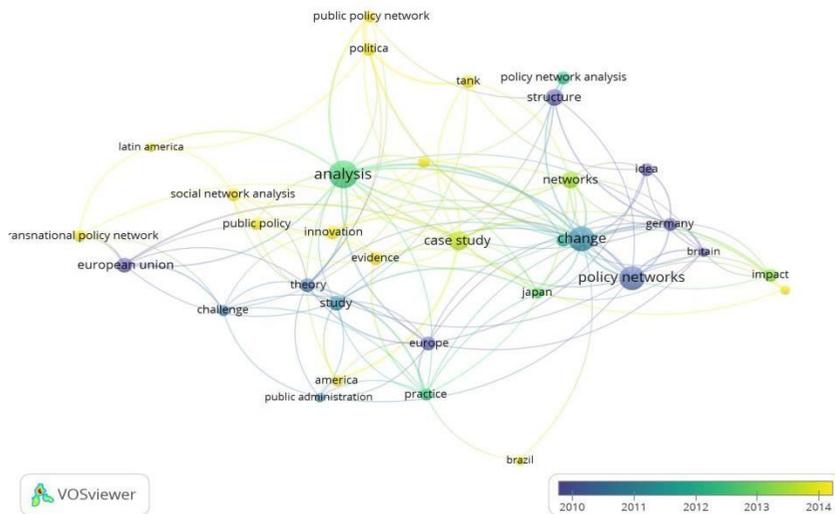


Figure 6. Research topics related to Collaborative Governance

Source: Scopus data processing via VOSviewer 2023

Processing the threshold data, 4550 research themes related to policy networks were obtained, which then resulted in 55 thresholds. The trend is among the 4,550 policy network research themes that were most frequently carried out by researchers from 2010 to 2011. Several research topics related to policy networks include talking about their relevance to change, analysis,

1850 *Governance Collaboration for Enhancing Regional Original practice, case study (case study) and others according to the picture above.*

The author's next literature review effort is to look at the existence of collaborative governance research among other policy research. Visualization of VOSviewer data processing results can be seen as follows:

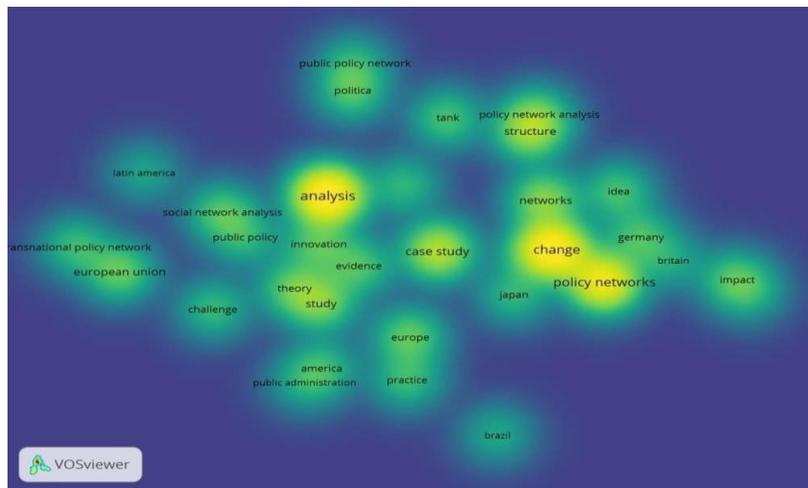


Figure 7. Visualization of the Existence of Collaborative Governance Research

Source: Processed by researchers, 2023

From the results of data processing contained in the density visualization of various policy themes, it was found that collaborative governance research has become a trend among other policy contexts. In explaining collaborative governance, of course it will be related to policy analysis, changes, policy impacts, policy structures, various research loci as well as cases or issues and/or phenomena that are based on certain policies by a government.

Researchers also added several international and national studies that are relevant to the theme studied, namely collaborative governance, to serve as supporting references. Most previous researchers used the words collaborative governance and policy networks together. Ferlie et al., 2011 in their research entitled public policy networks and 'wicked problems': A nascent solution? Presents the results of research that explores the nature and function of different public policy networks. The research results state that public policy must be given time to develop considering the many problems that need to be faced. Furthermore, McGinnis, 2011 in research entitled Networks of Adjacent Action Situations in Polycentric Governance stated that the expansion of the Institutional Analysis and Development (IAD) framework which analyzes policy networks in it stated that there was an expansion of 3 policies including lobster fisheries policy, international development assistance, contribution-based religion in America.

From the results of the analysis of information exchange, Leifeld & Schneider, 2012 in research entitled Information Exchange in Policy Networks found that research results show the influence of similarities in preferences that are absorbed by institutional, relational and social structures. Furthermore, Stephenson, 2013 in research entitled Twenty years of multi-level governance: 'Where Does It Come From? What Is It? Where Is It Going?' Confirms the research results that multi-level governance (MLG) is developing as a conceptual framework for creating policy-making activities carried out within and between political- administrative institutions. Almost

the same as Stephenson's research, 2013, there is research entitled *Network analysis of actors and policy keywords for sustainable environmental governance: Focusing on Chinese environmental policy*. The research results suggest that environmental governance and networks are still at an early stage and the Chinese government's strong strength lies in environmental policy. Another international researcher, namely Croese et al., 2020, through the research title *Localizing the sustainable development goals through the lens of*

urban resilience: Lessons and learnings from 100 resilient cities and Cape Town, presents research results that reflect learning from Cape Town's experience in the relationship between city network policies global post-2015.

Several national studies that are references in this research are entitled *Policy Networks in the Formation of Semarang City Regional Regulations Number 6 of 2012 concerning Waste Management*. The research results obtained are that the waste problem is the main problem faced by big cities, the policy formulation stage is a crucial stage for the formulation of good policies. Good Governance firmly desires the active role of the private sector and society in the formulation and implementation so as to support the formation of policy networks. The results of the research have not yet created policy formulation and normative integrity, this is because there has not been wider space for the government and private sector in the process of formulating regional regulations regarding waste management. Furthermore, Hidayat et al., 2015 in their research entitled *Public Policy Network Model (Policy Formulation of the Ammatoa Kajang Indigenous Community in Bulukumba Regency)* found that there were weaknesses in policy formulation for the Ammatoa Kajang Indigenous Community where the Regional Government dominated the number of actors in the policy formulation team. However, community actors (NGOs) succeeded in bridging the interests of indigenous communities, but the placement of Labbiriyah as the representative of indigenous communities in the formulation team was considered inappropriate, because the Head of Kajang sub-district was appointed as Labbiriyah and tended to present the interests of the Regional Government rather than the interests of indigenous communities in the policy formulation process.

Research entitled *collaborative governance in the Implementation of Traditional Market Development in Bantul Regency* by Huda & Ahdiyana, 2016 found that government collaboration has not been managed well. This can be seen from: the management of relations between actors does not yet have a permanent communication platform, there are actors who do not play an active role in implementing policies, it is difficult to communicate resource needs to members of the policy network, the implementation of the policy network has not been able to utilize the potential for strategic cooperation and support modifies the interests of all actors in policy implementation.

As for Subhan, in 2017 in his research entitled *Coal transportation policy network in Jambi Province*, viewed from a good governance perspective, research results showed that behind the financial contribution to the region, it turns out that coal also causes complex problems in Jambi Province, namely in terms of transportation. The mobilization of transport trucks on public roads has caused damage along the roads they travel even though there are regional regulations prohibiting this. This paper examines the problem from the public policy aspect, namely by using a collaborative governance approach. The key to the solution is law enforcement and policy support from the district government for provincial government policies. Finally, Dodi Alex Reza (2019) in his research on *Government Collaboration in the Management of Special Economic Zones (KEK) Case Study in the Tanjung Api-Api Area, South Sumatra Province*

stated the findings that there is an important aspect, namely authority (Authority) in the policy network concept of each actor /stakeholders have equal authority, but what happens is that the authority of the Banyuasin Regional Government is smaller than the authority of the Provincial Government in managing special economic zones. In the context of regional autonomy, regional governments have great authority in managing and regulating the potential that exists in their regions (decentralization). Meanwhile, the provincial government is a representative of the Central Government (Deconcentration).

Conclusion

Based on the findings of this bibliometric research, it is evident that the volume of studies focusing on collaborative governance, particularly in the context of increasing local revenue in Indonesia, needs to be further expanded. The growing body of research in this area plays a crucial role in not only fostering academic advancement in the field of Government Science but also in providing valuable insights that support the government in formulating well-informed and effective public policies. Furthermore, these publications serve as practical tools that aid government institutions in addressing complex societal challenges through collaborative decision-making frameworks, ultimately promoting better governance practices at various levels. Thus, a sustained increase in research output on collaborative governance is essential to bridge the gap between theory and practice, ensuring that the public sector benefits from the latest academic developments while enhancing public service delivery.

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