

# RESEARCH TRENDS ON COLLABORATIVE GOVERNANCE APPROACHES IN THE DEVELOPING COUNTRY: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS

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## ABSTRACT

*Collaboration in the development of public administration continues to provide innovation in various ways, especially for the advancement of efficient services and sustainable development for the country. One of its innovations is collaborative governance as a concept of governance in government which is to build cooperation from various stakeholder directions, locally, nationally, and even globally, in both developed and developing countries. This study was conducted to analyze the collaborative governance approach in the field of government in developing countries with its ascertainable related topics that were used as research variables. Literature review-based research methods through a bibliometric analysis approach begin with keyword defining 'collaborative governance,' 'government,' and 'developing country' in the Scopus database with the acquisition of 227 articles with a review of the initial search results. Furthermore, it is compiled through a Vos-Viewer application to describe the results of research data visualization. The results showed that there were two large clusters, each having a network of connectedness, namely a topic cluster focusing on governance and health. The application of collaborative governance in six main articles about governance in developing countries, namely aspects of collaboration globally and developed countries as a benchmark in systems, policies, and stakeholder performance.*

Keywords: *collaborative governance, government, developing country, bibliometric*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Collaboration is the key to the success of the government in the era of bureaucratic reform, to build harmonization to become a sustainable relationship (Kedasi Silayar, Ika Sartika, 2021) which appears as a symptom of the failure of the program of implementing a policy so that to the state a loss arises so that it is developed by the actors a mechanism in expressing various failures; therefore collaborative governance its implementation becomes a vital reinforcement in the institution (Tando et al., 2019). So collaboration can be concluded to two or more people who work together on the method of exchanging abilities both ideas, discussions, and experiences with feedback on the results of actions jointly carried out, which is helpful for positively achieving a *benefit* and achieving results carried out together (Bertha Lubis, 2022) thus establishing an open and collaborative government reliably through a solid bureaucratic infrastructure as well as solid (Adi Perwira Purba, Alif Nurrachman, 2021). thus establishing an open and collaborative government reliably through a solid bureaucratic infrastructure as well as solid (Irawan, 2017)

To implement this collaborative government, a group of individuals exercise power, namely the government. (Haudi, 2016) Managing public services in the community with success or failure depends on the application of local government agencies, which then provide information dissemination with easy-to-understand language to the public (Adiputra et al., 2018). In today's digitalization era, changes for

government executives, policymakers, researchers and even everyone reflect how the perspective of digitalization in government is constantly changing and trying to find innovative solutions in various sectors (Janowski, 2015). In developing countries, one of which is Indonesia, through the involvement of all stakeholders, the Collaborative Governance model is expected to be a reference to make good governance, such as in alleviating poverty, and development planning involving several related parties (LAN, 2021)

The purpose of this study is to fill in or contain additions to previous studies from the point of view of a collaborative governance approach with bibliometric analysis, especially in assessing its application in the developing country sector. Some research questions that can be compiled and formulated refer to (1) how the impact of Collaborative Governance on the government sector in developing regions can be classified?; (2) How is the trend research relationship between Collaborative Governance and government in developing regions?; (3) how does the description of the substantive topic between the relationship of Collaborative Governance and government in the region develop based on the findings that have been studied?

## 2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research focuses on using qualitative research types by conducting a literature review through *the Scopus* database source. The use of the bibliometric analysis approach with a reason as a method that serves to explore also analyzes most of the famous scientific works with a focus on rigorous and different techniques (Donthu et al., 2021) which is explored changing the research landscape by measuring the connectedness of keywords, terms in abstracts, publications in references (Oh & Lee, 2020) which is explored on changing the research landscape by measuring the connectedness of keywords, terms in abstracts, publications in references (Foroudi et al., 2021). Furthermore, the analysis tool used is *VosViewer software*. On the bibliometric analysis method used by Fahimnia et al. (2015), i.e.; (1) Defining Search Keywords; (2) Initial Search Result, (3) Refinement of the Search Results; (4) Compiling Statistics on the Initial Data, and Data Analysis.

### 1) *Defining Search Keywords*

The keywords used for data collection were conducted in November 2022, using keywords, article titles, and abstracts for "*Collaborative Governance*, by linking subsequently to the keywords *Government and Developing Country*" through a database from Scopus. Initially, a total of 4472 documents were obtained with the entire article publication time from 2010 to 2022 by specializing in the types of article and journal documents without marking the use of books and conference proceedings that have been published.

Table 1. Initial Search Results

Initial Search Results	Search Results Number of Articles
Collaborative Governance	4060
Collaborative Governance and Government	406
Collaborative Governance and Government and Developing Country	6
Sum	4472

### 2) *Initial Search Result*

Table 1 will show the initial search results as described in the previous initial search process identified by Scopus (*Unrefined Search*). The search results will be stored in RIS format covering all critical information such as year published, author, field of research, keywords, and affiliation. Furthermore, table 2 shows the results of the article screening process with appropriate keywords on the topic, especially in Collaborative Governance in the Government Sector.

3) *Refinement Of The Search Results*)

Through the screening process in table 2, articles will be selected to match the criteria and qualify. In the overall number of Collaborative Governance, the top six articles containing Collaborative Governance in the government sector in developing countries (in table 3) are selected according to the research topics raised with data will be imported in the form of RIS and will then be analyzed through the VosViewer application

Table 2. The top Six Articles identified

Author	Heading	Cited by
<u>Ji, H., Miao, Z.</u>	Corporate social responsibility and collaborative innovation: The role of government support	27
Lauwo, S.G., Azure, J.D.-C., Hopper, T.	Accountability and governance in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals in a developing country context: evidence from Tanzania	1
Ranabhat, S., Ghate, R., Bhatta, L.D., Agrawal, N.K., Tankha, S.	Policy Coherence and Interplay between Climate Change Adaptation Policies and the Forestry Sector in Nepal	11
Canario Guzmán, J.A., Espinal, R., Báez, J., (...), Rosario, P.A.P., Mendoza, E.R.	Ethical challenges for international collaborative research partnerships in the context of the Zika outbreak in the Dominican Republic: A qualitative case study	10
Viale Pereira, G., Cunha, M.A., Lampoltshammer, T.J., Parycek, P., Testa, M.G.	Increasing collaboration and participation in smart city governance: a cross-case analysis of smart city initiatives	136
Liu, L., Ju, J., Feng, Y.	An extensible framework for collaborative e-governance platform workflow modelling using data flow analysis	7

Source: Processed Scopus database

4) *Compiling Statistics on The Initial Data*

Figure 1 shows the trend of numbers in the publication of articles discussing *collaborative governance* in the field of government. These results show that geometric progression and growth that occurs. Preliminary statistics show that 604 document articles have contributed. It found that ten journals published 146 identified articles, representing 24.3% of published documents. Table 4 shows the journals in which this article appears, with the top 10 publications to be shown in this table—for example, *ACM International Conference Proceedings Series* and *Sustainability Switzerland*, with the highest citations in this sample.

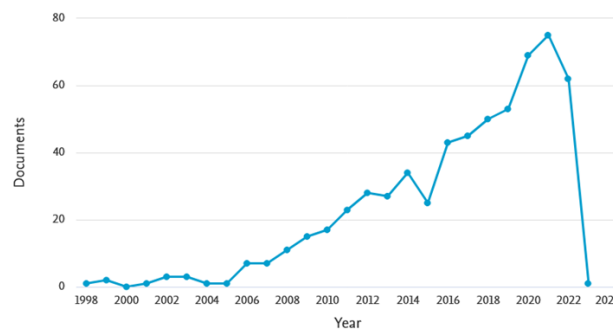


Figure 1. Trends in Publishing Collaborative Governance in the Field of Government  
Source: Database Scopus

#### 5) Data Analysis

This article will present a bibliometric analysis with the keyword '*Collaborative Governance*' for searches, then narrowed down to the fields of 'Government' and 'Developing Countries' through the Scopus database. This bibliometric analysis uses the *VosViewer* application with its factual data analysis using a deductive approach. Bibliometric analysis performed using *BibExcel* provides additional statistical data, including authors, affiliates, and keywords (Fahimnia et al., 2015). Table 2 shows the final results of searching for article data; six articles are summarized for analysis based on research topics on *Collaborative Governance* in the field of government in developing countries.

### 3. LITERATUR REVIEW

Collaboration is a discussion, cooperation, or experience that two or more people have to achieve positive results together. (Bertha Lubis, 2022). Collaborative governance, according to Ansell and Gash, is defined as regulation in public institutions that directly involves stakeholders in making decisions against non-public collectively, which aims to implement policies, management, and public assets (Febrian, 2016). Collaborative governance is also translated as the actions of actors in sharing the formulation of resources, their evaluation and implementation (Mulyadi, 2018; Wijayanti & Kasim, 2022) so that various factors are encouraged to provide motivation (Kedasi Silayar, Ika Sartika, 2021)

One of the components of critical Collaborative Governance is the government which gives birth to integrity, trust, and various breakthroughs such as consensus, ownership, integration and achievement in organizational aspects (Ahfan & Ahfan, 2022; Nisa & Zega, 2020). It gives birth to active engagement to achieve goals (Kedasi Silayar, Ika Sartika, 2021). The presence of ideas through collaborative governance interprets the importance of equality and balance between the government, and various stakeholders in collaborating (Maulana et al., 2020)

### 4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research has shown that in this finding, six articles focus on discussing *Collaborative Governance* in the field of government in developing countries. After considering other metrics, we analyzed its output from the *VosViewer* application on the frequently appearing keyword output by determining several things first and analyzing it to visualize bibliometric maps, i.e. network visualization, overlay visualization, and density visualization.

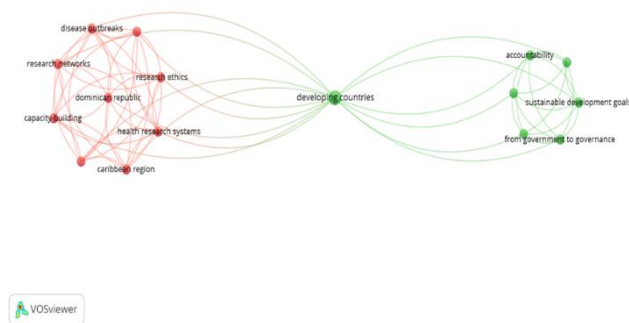


Figure 2. Research Trend Map Visualization  
Source: Vosviewer With Processed Data

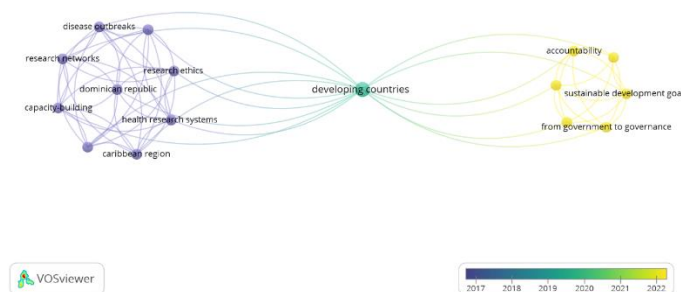
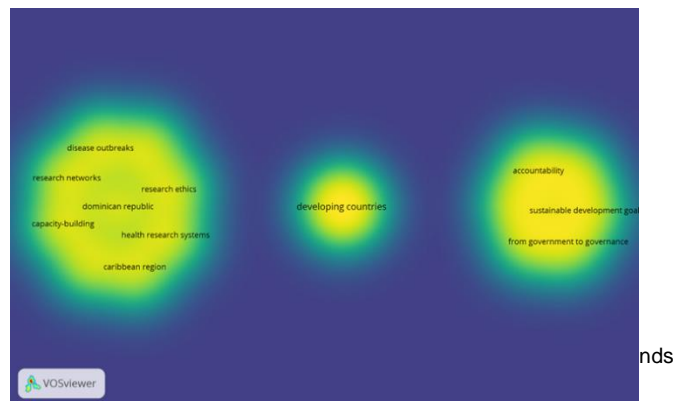


Figure 3. Research Trend Map Visualization Overlay  
Source: Vosviewer With Processed Data

The findings in figure 2 using the distribution map analysis carried out on the *VosViewer* application were carried out by selecting bibliographic data with Scopus data that had been analyzed previously carried out with the number of events that appeared in the number 1 setting with the unit of analysis on the author keyword and produced 35 thresholds and keywords, so that the final result had been obtained two large clusters, i.e. the first cluster with topics on developing countries, accountability, sustainable development goals, from governance to governance, and the Tanzanian state. While the second cluster with topics on disease outbreaks, the zika virus, research networks, research ethics, the republic of Dominica, capacity building, health research systems, and carribian regions with *occurrences* values of 15, 9, and 6. Some of these research trends have been published in recent years and are still reasonably new, namely in the range of 2017 to 2022, published in data on Scopus.



Then based on the analysis based on the subject of the field that we loaded in the Scopus database with screening in 2012 to 2022 on document types only articles without involving conference proceedings and books, eight subject fields were produced, namely Business, Management and Accounting; Computer Science; Environmental Science; Social Sciences; Economics, Econometrics and Finance; Energy; Engineering (*Engineering*); and health with a relatively small range of publications, namely one to two publications.

## 5. CONCLUSION

The development of publications on *Collaborative Governance* in the government sector, in general, has been studied since 1998, especially in the Scopus database. Furthermore, the updated data analysis focused on topics in developing countries, leaving less than ten articles using *VosViewer* software, with topics discussed including those related to sustainable development, governance and health. All *collaborative* governance topics discuss the concept of collaboration of governance in government with various forms and identifications to solve governance problems both internally and externally. In the case of developing countries, the concept of *collaborative governance* in the aspect of collaboration globally and in developed countries is a benchmark, both in terms of system, policy, and stakeholder performance. Overall, this research topic is in reasonably rapid development, with the focus of attention on several collaborative research between sub-topics such as government, health, social, and technology. In this study, two limitations are owned, so there is a need for improvement for subsequent researchers. First, limitations on keywords found on research sub-topics for analysis. It is also a finding that there is a need for more in-depth research on *Collaborative Governance* in the field of governance in developing countries to be analyzed on more diverse sub-topics. Second, error recognition can still be directed from the author's subjective judgment, although this study has used the Mendeley application, *VosViewer* Software, and Data search through Scopus. For future research, it would be better if the sample size was larger by expanding the keywords used through the database to be accessed. Software collaboration for analysis results can also be used as comparisons and more mixed data results.

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