# TREND OF COLLABORATIVE GOVERNANCE RESEARCH IN ACHIEVING SDGS SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS

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## ABSTRACT

*One of the health problems was closely related to the second indicator in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) program such us nutrition. Fulfillment of nutritional needs was one of the serious problems faced on a global scale. Malnutrition caused a child's stature to be short or commonly known as stunting. This study purposed to find out the development of scientific publications related to collaborative governance in the field of social development, and to know trend terms article titles collaborative governance. This article used the bibliometric analysis method regarding collaborative governance in the field of social development, published in Scopus indexed journals in 1998-2022. Data was obtained from the Scopus database using the keywords "collaborative governance" and "social development". Next, the researcher analyzed and visualized the database obtained by using the VosViewer software. The results of the research showed that scientific publications on collaborative governance in the field of social development had not developed significantly. The number of documents produced from 1998 to 2022 was 172 documents. The highest document publication occurred in 2021, namely 29 documents. While the lowest document publications occurred in 1999-2000, 2002-2004, and 2007. The most trend terms of article titles were "sustainable development" with a total of 553 items, followed by "governance approach" with 425 items, and "sustainability" with 251 items. The resulting documents had four types, namely: articles, conference papers, reviews, and book chapters.*

*Keywords: collaborative governance, social development, bibliometric*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Sustainable development was a concept as well as a topic of discussion that had been trend discussed in policy making over the last few decades (Gerhard, 2021). This concept developed into the idea of ecological sustainability through the *Millennium Development Goals* (MDGs), until it was updated to become the 2030 *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs) or Sustainable Development Goals (TPB) agenda (Sudirman dkk., 2020). Globally, *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs) had 17 goals. One of them was related to social development, namely ending hunger, achieving food security and better nutrition and supporting sustainable agriculture (sdg2030indonesia.org).

One of the health problems that was closely related to the second indicator in the SDGs program was nutrition. Fulfillment of nutritional needs was one of the serious problems that faced on a global scale. Malnutrition caused short stature which was closely related to *stunting* (Putri & Nurcahyanto, 2020). Based on WHO, (2020) data globally, the babies got *stunting* were 144 millions.

The emergence of increasingly complex demands and problems in society, so that the government needed to involve other sectors in the process of making and implementing policies to overcome public problems (Saida, 2022). One strategy that could be used in implementing the SDGs while addressing these challenges was

implementing multiple governance, where all actors in society had to be involved in the implementation process (Gerhard, 2021). This was known as *collaborative governance*, which was one of the most popular approaches used in solving public problems that were closely related to inadequate public policy infrastructure (Halim, 2018).

Based on Scopus data, from 1998 to 2022 there had been a lot of research on *collaborative governance* in terms of social development. Until now (2022) produced 172 documents of various types and types from different countries. Indonesia was one of the countries that actively conducted research on *collaborative governance*.

Based on the results of research conducted by Candarmaweni & Rahayu, (2020); Indriyastuti & Kartono, (2022) showed that the prevention of stunting were not able to be implemented properly in several regions of Indonesia. For this reason, more attention was needed from each government, including outside parties, to collaborate together in order to achieve SDGs social development.

Research on *collaborative governance* had been carried out a lot, but it was still rare to find research linking *collaborative governance* and social development using the bibliometric method. So it was difficult to find examples of bibliometric analysis on this topic. For this reason, the novelty of this study was the method used, namely bibliometric analysis.

Bibliometric analysis could provide information about research developments quickly (Lei & Liu, 2019). For this reason, this study used bibliometric analysis to answer the following problems: 1) What was the number of developments in international scientific publications on *collaborative governance* in achieving social development?; 2) What were the trend terms of *collaborative governance*?

## 2. RESEARCH METODOLOGY

This research was conducted using a bibliometric analysis method. Data obtained from *database* with the keyword "collaborative governance" and "social development" with the category of article title, abstract, keywords. Data in the form of the number of publications from 1998-2022, journals that contained *collaborative governance* in social development, were analyzed using Microsoft Excel 2010 and VosViewer software.

## 3. LITERATUR REVIEW

### 3.1 Collaborative Governance

Collaborative governance according to Ansell & Gash, (2007) was an arrangement in which one or more public institutions directly involve non-state stakeholders in a formal, consensus-oriented and deliberative decision-making process, aiming to make or implement public policies and managing public programs.

### 3.2 Sustainable Development Goals

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) was to replace the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) from 2000 to 2015. The MDGs focused on developing country governments. While the SDGs were global, they applied to all countries. Both developed and developing countries although each country had different challenges. Both from the government sector, business to non-governmental organizations (Fei dkk., 2021; Cernev & Fenner, 2020). Some of the issues discussed in the SDGs 2030 agenda included environmental, economic and social development issues, such as welfare and gender, poverty, hunger, gender equality, quality education, climate, sanitation, water, environment, and peace and social justice (Omer & Noguchi, 2020).

### 3.3 Bibliometric

*Bibliometric* Analysis was one of the most popular analysis that used in business research in recent years (Donthu dkk., 2021; Ellegaard & Wallin, 2015; Sun dkk., 2021). This method was used to measure literature using a statistical approach (López-Robles dkk., 2019), so that bibliometric was included in the application of quantitative analysis (Lei & Liu, 2019).

## 4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 4.1 Development of International Scientific Publications on Collaborative Governance in the Field of Social Development
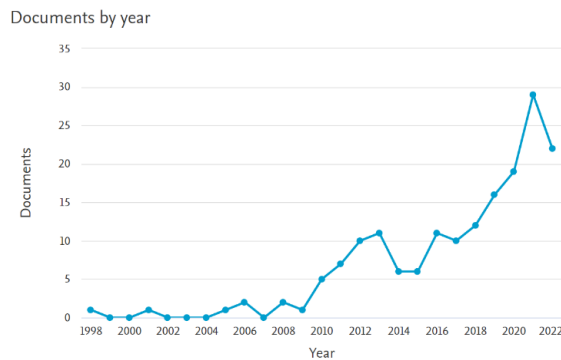


Figure 1. Collaborative Governance Research Documents in the Field of Social Development by year
Source: Scopus

The development of international scientific publications on *collaborative governance* in achieving social development since 1998-2022 had not been very significant increase. The number of documents published on Scopus for 24 years were 172 documents. The highest document publication occurred in 2021, namely 29 documents. While the lowest publication of documents occurred in 1999-2000, 2002-2004, and 2007 did not publish documents.

Based on Figure 1. It could be seen that the development of the number of documents from 1998 to 2022 had faced fluctuations in documents per year. From 1998 to 2009 there had not been any development of research regarding *collaborative governance* in the field of social development, it could be seen that only 1-2 documents were published within a period of 3 years. Research documents began to develop from 2010 to 2013 with the highest number of documents being 11 documents in 2013. The following year it decreased until 2015. There was an increase again from 2016 to 2021. This condition showed that *collaborative governance* were very dynamic every year.

Within the scope of the research, the author was affiliated with the university. The ten universities with the most collaborations were described as follows:
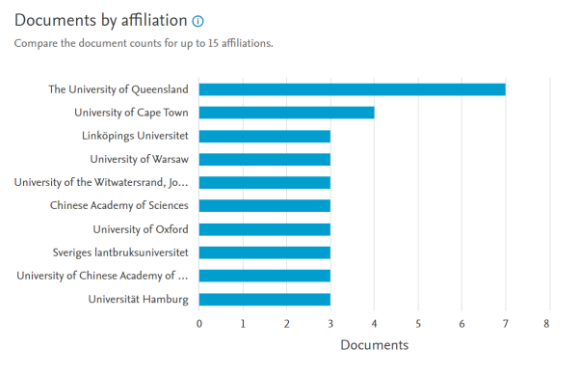
Figure 2. Collaborative Governance Research Documents in the Field of Social Development
According to Affiliation
Source: Scopus

Figure 2 showed that The University of Queensland got first rank with a level of collaboration of 7 documents. Furthermore, the second position is occupied by the University of Cape Town with a total of 5 documents. Other universities such as Linkopings universitet, University of Warsaw, University of the Witwatersrand Johannesburg, Chinese Academy of Sciences, University of Oxford, Sveriges Lantbruksuniversitet, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Universitat Hamburg were in positions 3 to 10 with a total of three documents.

The country that had contributed greatly to scientific publications related to *collaborative governance* in the field of social development was the United States with 32 documents. Followed by United Kingdom 31 documents. Chinese 28 documents. Australia 18 documents, Canada 17 documents, Germany 14 documents, Netherlands 13 documents, Spain 12 documents, South Africa 11 documents, and Switzerland 9 documents. The following showed a visualization of state contributions to research:
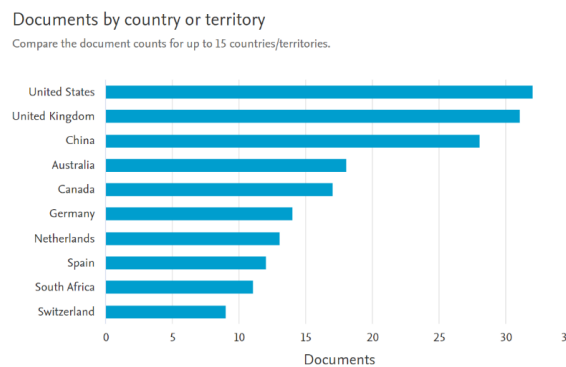


Figure 3. Collaborative Governance Research Documents in the Field of Social Development
by Country
Source: Scopus

### *4.2* Trend Terms of Collaborative Governance Article Titles

Trend terms analysis was conducted to analyze patterns, content, and development of articles by measuring the strength of phrases and keywords originating from various research documents that were currently trending (Barkah et al., 2022). The following showed a visualization of terms in collaborative governance article titles in the *field* of social development:
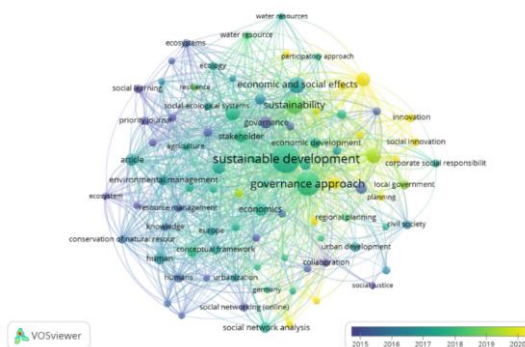
Figure *4* . Visualization of Title Terms in Collaborative Governance Articles in
the Social Development Sector by Year
Source: Scopus

Figure 4 displayed a visualization of the use of terms in collaborative governance research titles in the field of social development published in Scopus. Labels on images were terms or keywords that appear frequently. Each circle represented a keyword that appears frequently. The size of the circle indicated the number of publications associated with that term in the title of the document. The bigger the circle size, this meant that the number of documents that were relevant to the keyword.

The color displayed was adjusted to the year the journal was published. The brighter the color displayed, it indicated that the article was the latest issue. Then the darker the resulting color indicated the article was an old publication.

Meanwhile, the term in the title was the most widely used in collaborative governance articles in the field of social development were "sustainable development" with a total of 553 items, "governance approach" 425 items, "sustainability" 251 items, "economic and social effects" 205 items.

The term "collaborative governance" research title published in 2020 was colored yellow because it was an article published in the last three years. While having a circle size that was not too large, it indicated that research with the collaborative governance theme had not been widely studied. This meant, other researchers still had the opportunity to investigate the topic.

There were four types of documents produced in research, namely *articles, conference papers, reviews*, and *book chapters*. The following showed a visualization of the types of collaborative governance research documents in the field of social development published on Scopus:
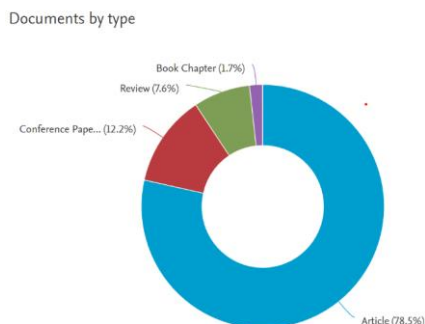


Figure *5.* Collaborative Governance Research Documents in the Field of Social Development
by type
Sumber: Scopus

Figure 5 showed document type *Article* was the highest at 78.5%, followed by the *Conference Paper* at 12.2%, followed by the *Review* by 7.6%, and finally the document type *Book Chapter* by 1.7%.

Published articles, grouped by field of study. The following showed a visualization of documents based on fields of study:
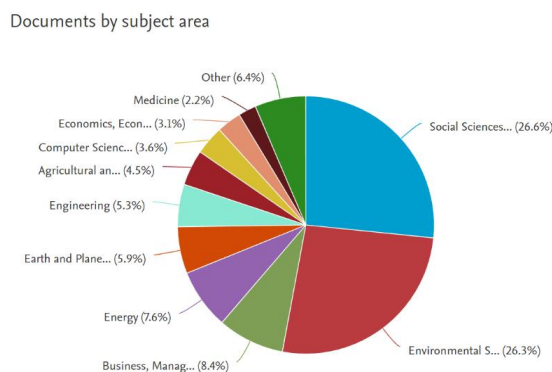
Documents by subject area



Figure *6.* Collaborative Governance Research Documents in the Field of Social Development
by subject

Source: Scopus

The number of publications on research results on *collaborative governance* in the field of social development based on Scopus-indexed fields of study in 1998-2022 showed that social sciences was the highest field of study with 95 documents (26.6%). Then followed by environmental sciences with 94 documents (26.3%), Business, Management and Accounting with 30 documents (8.4%), Energy with 27 documents, Earth and Planetary Sciences with 21 documents (5.9%), Engineering with 19 documents (5.3%), Agricultural and Biological Sciences with 16 documents (4.5%), Computer Science with 13 documents (3.6%), Economics, Econometrics and Finance with 11 documents (3.1%) , Medicine with 8 documents (2.2%), as well as other fields of study with 22 documents if they add up (6.4%).

## 5. CONCLUSION

The development of international scientific publications on *collaborative governance* in achieving social development since 1998-2022 had not been very significant increase. The number of documents published on Scopus for 24 years were 172 documents. The highest document publication occurred in 2021, namely 29 documents. While the lowest publication of documents occurred in 1999-2000, 2002-2004, and 2007 did not publish documents.

The most trend terms of article titles were "sustainable development" with a total of 553 items, followed by "governance approach" with 425 items, and "sustainability" with 251 items. The resulting documents had four types, namely: *articles, conference papers, reviews*, and *book chapters*.

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