Collaborative Governance in Increasing Original Regional Income

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Keywords	Abstract
Collaborative Governance, Regional Original Income, Bibliometric Analysis, Public Administration, VOSviewer.	This study aims to analyze the trends and developments in collaborative governance research through a bibliometric approach, focusing on its application in enhancing Regional Original Income (PAD). The research data was obtained from the Scopus database up to 2023, resulting in 48 articles analyzed using VOSviewer software. The findings reveal a significant increase in publications on collaborative governance, with key themes including multi-stakeholder collaboration, community engagement, and resource management. The study identifies gaps in the literature regarding the practical implementation of collaborative governance in regional financial management. Furthermore, it offers recommendations for policymakers to adopt effective collaborative models to optimize resource management and enhance PAD. Thus, this research makes a significant contribution to public administration studies and provides practical guidance for local governments.

1 Introduction

Collaborative governance has emerged as a pivotal concept in public administration, aiming to enhance multi-stakeholder participation in policy-making and implementation. Globally, governance frameworks are shifting towards more inclusive and participatory models to address complex societal challenges (Ansell & Gash, 2008). This trend is particularly relevant in enhancing regional income, as collaborative efforts between governments, private sectors, and communities can optimize resource utilization and foster sustainable development (Emerson et al., 2012).

The growing importance of collaborative governance is evident in international efforts to address pressing issues such as climate change, public health, and economic inequality. Research indicates that regions implementing collaborative governance models achieve better outcomes in resource management and economic growth (Agranoff, 2018). For instance, Scandinavian countries have successfully utilized collaborative frameworks to strengthen regional economies through participatory decision-making (Sørensen & Torfing, 2016). These models highlight the potential of collaboration in enhancing public administration effectiveness.

In Indonesia, the concept of collaborative governance is relatively new but increasingly relevant. Regional governments are adopting participatory strategies to increase original regional income (Pendapatan Asli Daerah, PAD). However, challenges such as inadequate stakeholder engagement and limited institutional capacity hinder the effectiveness of these efforts (Kurniawan & Nurmandi, 2021). The implementation of

collaborative governance in increasing PAD remains underexplored, necessitating further investigation to understand its potential and limitations (Yusuf et al., 2020).

The urgency of this research lies in the need to bridge the gap between theory and practice in collaborative governance. With global trends emphasizing sustainability and inclusivity, regional governments must adopt innovative governance models to remain competitive (OECD, 2022). Effective collaborative governance can address inefficiencies in resource allocation and ensure equitable economic benefits for all stakeholders (Hamudeng & Firmansyah, 2023). Understanding research trends and identifying gaps through bibliometric analysis is crucial for advancing this field.

This study introduces a bibliometric approach to explore the development of collaborative governance research, emphasizing its application in increasing PAD. Unlike previous studies that focus on theoretical frameworks, this research utilizes VOSviewer to map trends and identify future opportunities in the field. By analyzing 48 Scopus-indexed articles, the study provides a comprehensive overview of research growth and thematic focus areas, contributing novel insights to the discipline of public administration (Farag et al., 2021).

Existing literature highlights the significance of collaborative governance in various contexts. Ansell and Gash (2008) emphasize its role in fostering trust and accountability among stakeholders. Emerson et al. (2012) identifies collaborative governance as a mechanism to achieve adaptive management and resilience in public policy. Meanwhile, Sørensen and Torfing (2016) explore its application in co-creating public value. However, there is limited research on its practical implementation in increasing regional income, particularly in Indonesia (Misbahuddin, 2017; Yusuf et al., 2020).

Step	Description	Results (Document)
1	The database was taken from the Scopus search engine. Access date is 5th 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 articlesonly, all authors' names are selected with mitations on source type, journal limitations and the language used is English.	48

Literature Review:

1. Data analysis and literature mappingvia 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.
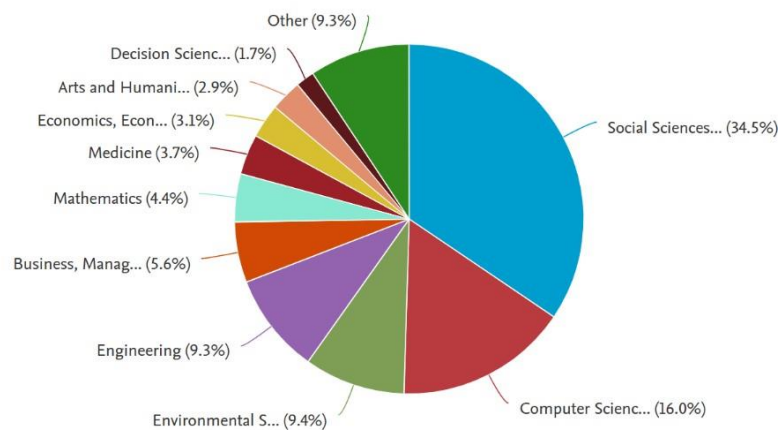
This study aims to analyze the growth and trends of collaborative governance research using bibliometric tools, providing insights into the evolution of this field. By identifying thematic focus areas and existing research gaps, the study seeks to contribute to a deeper understanding of collaborative governance. Furthermore, it explores the potential applications of collaborative governance in enhancing original regional income (PAD), particularly within the context of public administration and regional development.

The findings of this study are anticipated to offer multiple benefits. From a policy perspective, the research is expected to inform policymakers about effective collaborative governance models that can be implemented to optimize regional income. Academically, the study advances the field of public administration by providing empirical insights derived from the bibliometric analysis, facilitating a better understanding of research trends and directions. Practically, the study offers actionable recommendations for implementing collaborative governance strategies in regional settings, aiming to enhance resource management and encourage active stakeholder participation. These benefits collectively emphasize the importance of collaborative governance as a tool for fostering sustainable regional development and effective public administration.

2 Materials and Method

The findings from Scopus and VOSviewer data processing are divided intoseveral 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% comparedto 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 ofArts 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:
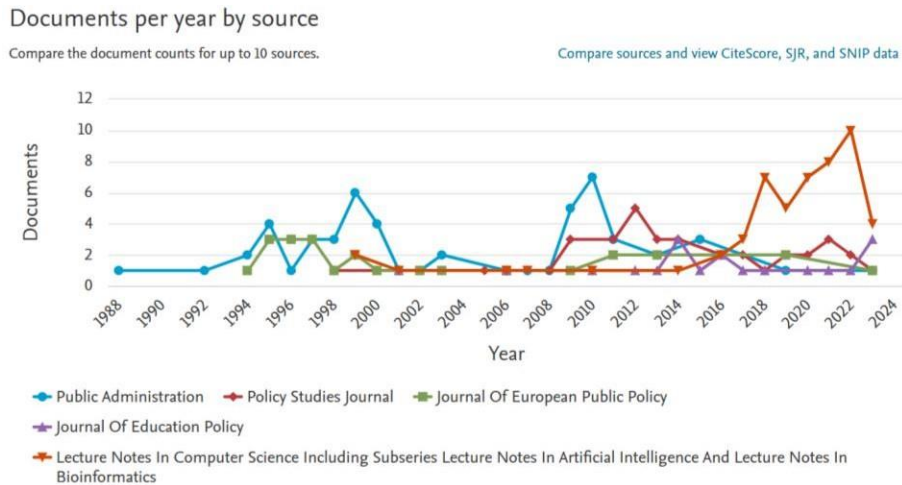

Figure 2. Distribution of collaborative governance research by subject area
Source: Scopus data processing via VOSviewer 2023
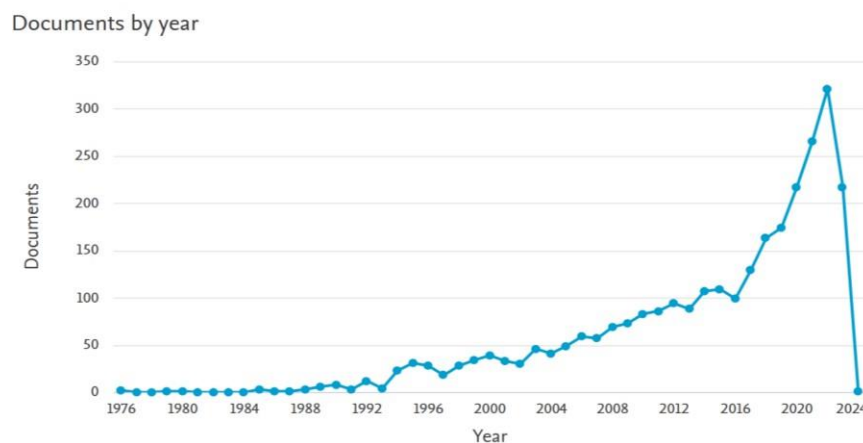
3 Results and Discussions

Based on the results of the research documents above, collaborativegovernance research is more dominantly carried out in the realm of GovernmentScience. This helps researchers to emphasize that state of the art research is one ofthe Government Science studies that is worthy of research in accordance with empirical developments and social policy practices. Social sciences talk a lot aboutcollaborative governance because it is a tool for the government in implementingpolicies, 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.
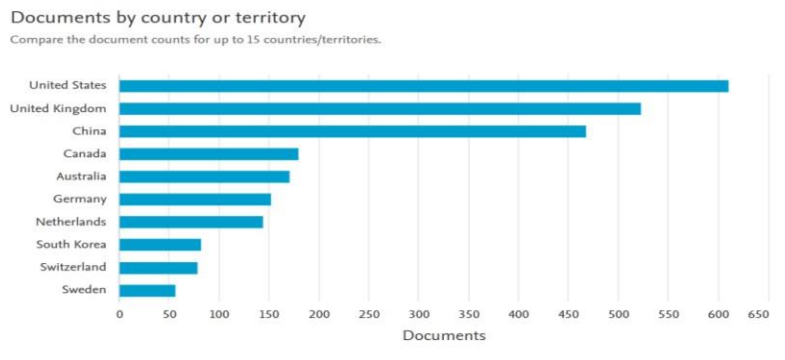Visually, it can be seen as below:

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.
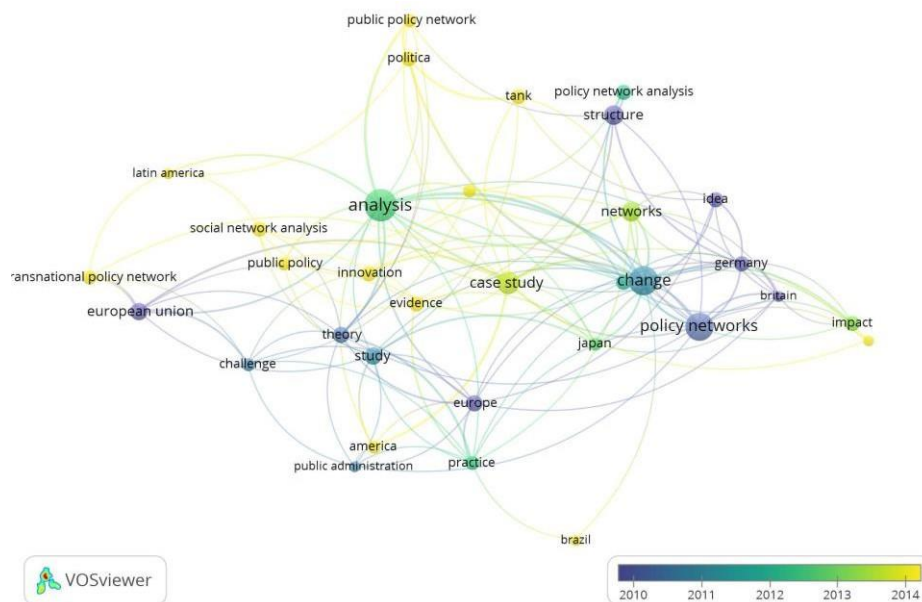

Figure 4. Research Trends in Collaborative Governance Research
Source: Scopus data processing via VOSviewer 2022

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
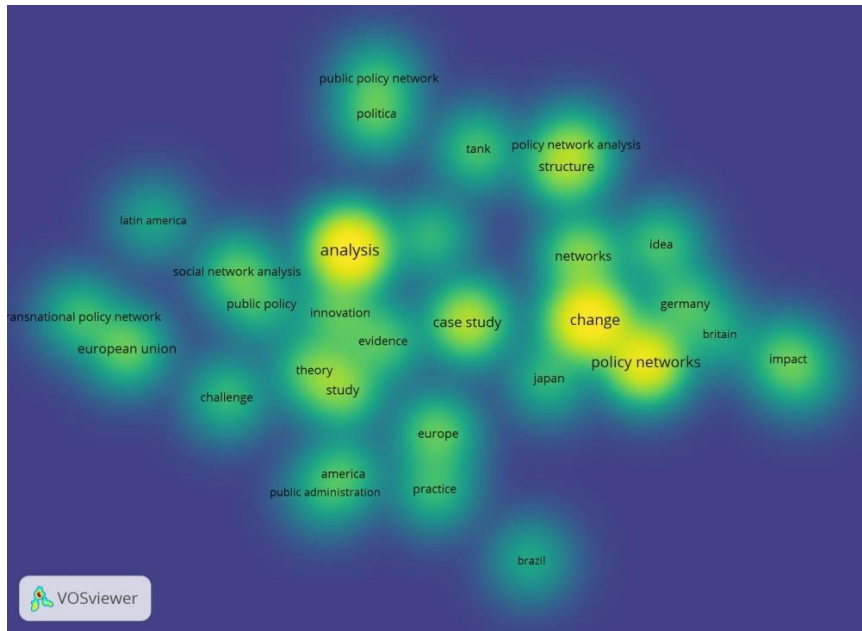Source: Scopus data processing via VOSviewer 2023

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, hasnot 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 toCollaborative 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 byresearchers from 2010 to 2011. Several research topics related to policy networks include talking about their relevance to change, analysis, practice, case study (casestudy) 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 ofCollaborative Governance Research Source: Processed by researchers, 2023

From the results of data processing contained in the density visualization ofvarious 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 phenomenathat 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 todevelop 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, internationaldevelopment 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 areabsorbed 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 sustainableenvironmental governance: Focusing on Chinese environmental policy. The research results suggest that environmental governance and networks are still at anearly 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).

4 Conclusion

This study demonstrates that collaborative governance is an increasingly essential approach in public administration, particularly in efforts to enhance Regional Original Income (PAD). Through bibliometric analysis, the research reveals a significant growth in collaborative governance studies from 1976 to 2024, with the peak occurring in 2022. This trend underscores the relevance of collaborative governance as an effective policy tool to address complex public challenges. The analysis highlights those countries such as the United States, the United Kingdom, and China are the main contributors to collaborative governance research. Meanwhile, Indonesia has yet to rank among the top ten contributing countries, presenting an opportunity to enhance related research nationally. In the Indonesian context, the study finds that collaborative governance can serve as a strategic solution to policy challenges and support more effective resource management. This study also identifies gaps in the literature concerning the implementation of collaborative governance, particularly in regional financial management. The findings make a significant contribution to the development of public administration theory and practice. Theoretically, the study expands the understanding of collaborative governance research trends. Practically, it provides strategic recommendations for policymakers to adopt collaborative governance models involving various stakeholders to enhance PAD.

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