

Research article

Identifying a Research Gap in Indonesian Governance

Nanda Shelly Susanti, Shifa Sabella Amalia, Tutik Rachmawati*, Jeremia Gom Gom Parulian Simanjuntak, Damas Trianita M.R.H, Axel Manuel

Parahyangan Catholic University

ORCID

Tutik Rachmawati: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1497-9980>

Abstract.

One of the major challenges in crafting research is highlighting the novelty and the contribution of that research. Therefore, understanding what has been studied and the progress made in a particular topic is essential before embarking on a research journey. This study was a bibliometric analysis that aimed to collect and analyze bibliographic data from articles, journals and other publications on the topic of governance in Indonesia. Three applications were used: Public or Perish, VOS viewer and Mendeley. 1000 articles published in academic journals from 2015 to 2020 were collected and reviewed. The findings suggested that topics such as transparency, service and quality have been over-researched. On the contrary, topics such as impact, procedure, organization and good government still offer wider opportunities to be researched. It is recommended that any researchers wanting to study governance in Indonesia consider these under-researched topics.

Keywords: overnance, Indonesia, resistance, bibliometric analysis, public service

Corresponding Author: Tutik
 Rachmawati; email:
tutikr@unpar.ac.id

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1. INTRODUCTION

This section will discuss the importance of governance research by using bibliometric analysis to map out topics that have been over-researched and under-researched.

Bibliometrics is the use of statistical methods to analyze books, articles, and other publications. Bibliometric methods are often used in library and information science to measure the relevance and impact of publications in particular research areas (in this case, researching publications on the "Governance" topic in Indonesia).

This method can provide a macroscopic overview of a large amount of academic literature and efficiently identify influential studies, authors, journals, organizations, and countries over time. This analysis is essential because it can help better understand the concepts and ideas of specific topics to be developed. Both researchers and practitioners agreed that governance is complex. This intricate governance procedure should ideally consist of at least three stages. To begin, an overarching operations


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strategy must be developed, followed by specific policies and decisions, and finally, execution decisions via specified activities. Unfortunately, even the best-laid plans can go awry in practice. Leaders frequently struggle to garner support for their initiatives, and circumstances can shift unexpectedly. For instance, when a country is suddenly hit by financial or popular distrust of the government, even the best-laid plans for public governance can fail to deliver. Thus, to be an efficient government, one must possess the ability to manage while simultaneously focusing on the long and short term.

2. METHODOLOGY

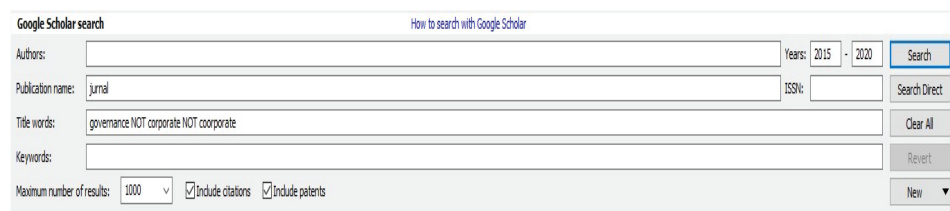
We have adopted five stages of methods in conducting bibliometric analysis (Tranfield et al., 2003); Setyaningsih, Indarti, & Jie, 2018). This method comprises of:

- 2.1. Publish or Perish
- 2.2. Mendeley (Refinement of the search results and Completion of the initial data)
- 2.3. Mendeley

2.1. Publish or Perish

2.1.1. Defining search keywords

The search for publications was carried out in July 2021 using the Google Scholar database through the Publish or Perish (PoP) program with the three following search terms:



The screenshot shows the Google Scholar search interface with the following fields filled out:

- Authors: (empty)
- Years: 2015 - 2020
- Publication name: jurnal
- ISSN: (empty)
- Title words: governance NOT corporate NOT cooperate
- Keywords: (empty)
- Maximum number of results: 1000
- Include citations:
- Include patents:

Figure 1: Defining search keywords.

- Publication name: jurnal
- Title words: **governance** NOT *corporate* NOT *cooperate*
- Years: 2015-2020 (Last five year period without 2021 to avoid running data that are still under development)

It is important to note that 'NOT' is a term from PoP that excludes the search for specific words from the search. In this example, we omit the terms "corporate" and

“collaborate” because there are already too many publications discussing corporate governance or topics related to corporate governance (business accounting), and so we believe they are useless. Additionally, we use the term “governance” rather than “governansi” because governansi is a borrowed term that does not exist in the Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, resulting in a scarcity of publications that include the keyword or title phrase “governansi”.

2.1.2. Initial Search Results

Search terms	Source	Papers	Cites	Cites/y...	h	g	hI,no...	hI,ann...	hA	acc...	Search date	Cache date	Las...
✓ jurnal, governance NOT corpor...	G Google Sc...	493	2124	354.00	17	26	14	2.33	6	2	01-Jul-21	01-Jul-21	0

Figure 2: Initial search results found 1000 publications.

The initial search results found 1000 publications, based on the maximum number of results specified, and then publications with no citations were removed, leaving 493 publications with a total of 2124 citations. The results were then saved in the ris file format for further refinement.

2.2. Mendeley (Refinement of the search results and Completion of the initial data)

Search results from PoP are imported into the Mendeley program for data refinement. Subsequently, several publications were by considering the following:

1. Subscriptions: whether the publication is paid content or not (paid content).
2. Abstracts: whether the searched publication contains abstracts or not.
3. User Friendliness: how easy the publication is to find.
4. Full-Text Available: whether the full-text of the publication is available or not.

Following that, we completed the abstract manually. This is to avoid the VosViewer program evaluating data just based on the title and keyword of the publication. As a result, 59 papers were excluded from the study, leaving 493 for analysis.

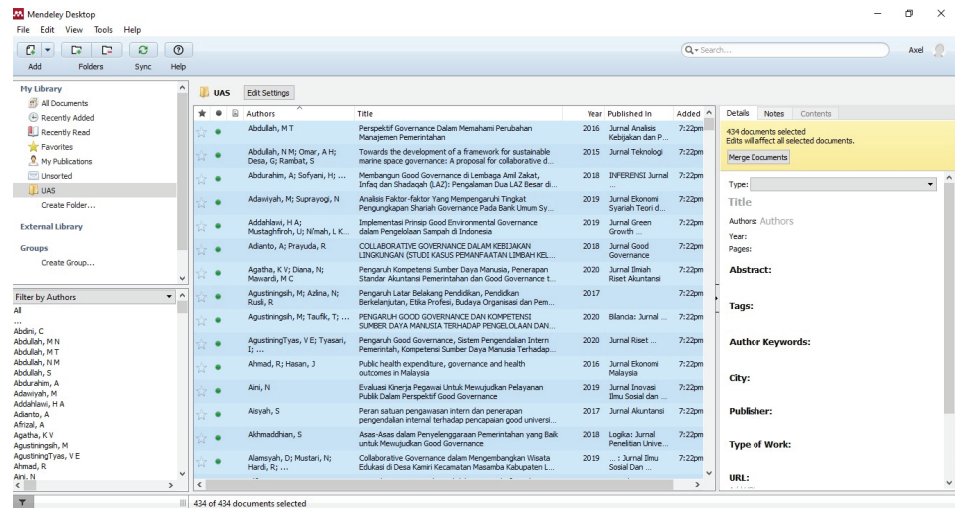


Figure 3: Refinement of the search results and Completion of the initial data.

2.3. VOSviewer Use

VOSviewer is a software tool for constructing and visualizing bibliometric networks. These networks may include journals, researchers, or individual publications, and they can be constructed based on citation, bibliographic coupling, co-citation, or co-authorship relations. VOSviewer also offers text mining functionality that can be used to construct and visualize co-occurrence networks of important terms extracted from a body of scientific literature.

3. RESULT & ANALYSIS

The diagram below provides a better description of the stages above.

3.1. Year of Publication

This section further discusses the results of the method used. However, before analyzing the results of the VOS viewer, it is necessary to describe the trend of publications and their contributions. The table below shows the development of publications on the topic of government. We found data from 2015 to 2020. From the table, it can be seen that publications on governance in Indonesia have developed from year to year.

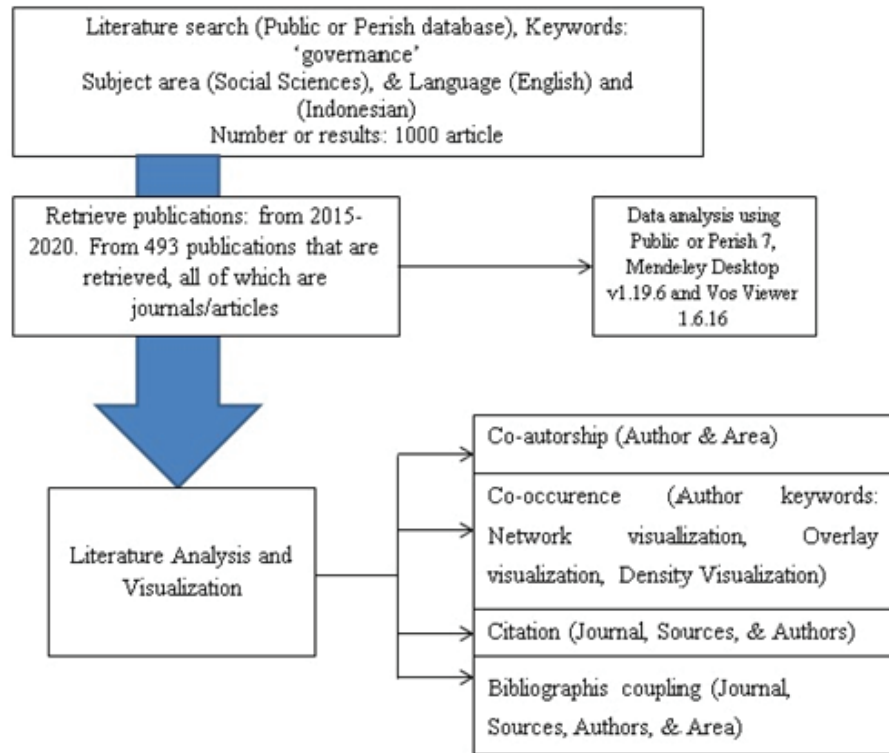


Figure 4: Bibliometric Analysis Diagram for 'Governance Research in Indonesian.

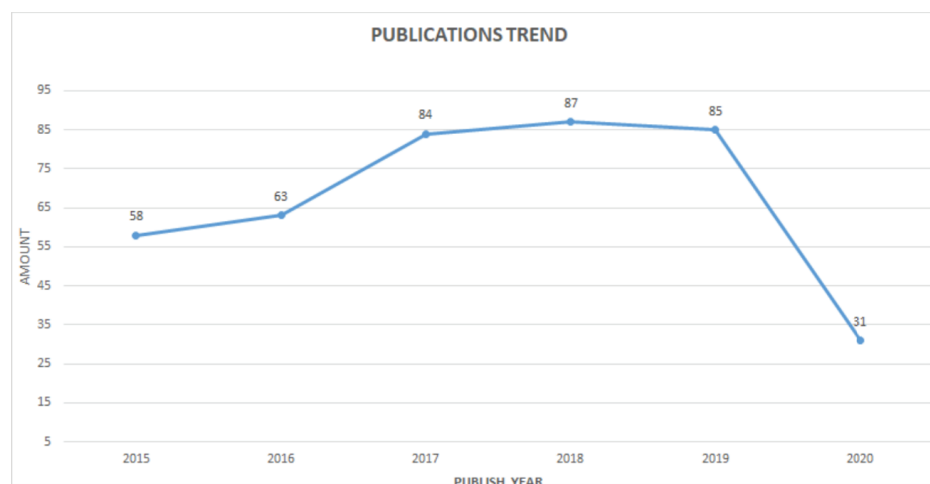


Figure 5: Publication trends of government governance in Indonesia.

3.2. Authors

The table above shows the number of authors who have written on the most government topics and the number of published journals. It can be seen above that Maryam, N Siti has published 117 publications at most.

TABLE 1: The Authors with the most contributions to journals/publications.

Authors	Number of Publication Uploads
Maryam, N Siti	117
Setyawati, E	69
Rosiana, R and Arifin, B and Hamdani, M	46
Andry, J F	32
Febrian, R A	30
Rama, A and Novela, Y	28
Yusniyar, D and Abdullah, S	26
Candrakirana, R	25
Putu, PSNL and Yuniarta, G A and AK, S E	25
Andhika, L R	22

3.3. The Most Cited Journals

TABLE 2: The most relevant contributions to the topic of "governance."

13	PSNL Putu, GA Yuniarta [9]	"Sistem Pengendalian Internal, Ketaatan Aturan Akuntansi, Persepsi Kesesuaian Kompensasi dan Implementasi Good Governance Terhadap Kecenderungan Fraud"	2015	JIMAT (Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Akuntansi)	ejournal.undiksha.ac.id
11	LR Andhika [10]	"Evolusi Konsep Tata Kelola Pemerintah: Sound Governance, Dynamic Governance dan Open Government"	2017	Jurnal Ekonomi dan Kebijakan Publik	jurnal.dpr.go.id

The table above shows the ten most-cited journals about governance topics in Indonesia. It also shows the name of the authors, title, year of publication, the name of publication, and the publisher's name.

3.4. VOSviewer Analysis

VOSviewer is a powerful tool to display the co-authorship and co-occurrence visualization maps in a more graphical manner. Using VOSviewer, our findings will be displayed in network visualization, overlay visualization, and density visualization.

3.4.1. Network Visualization

Overlay Visualization

Density Visualization



Figure 6: Network Visualization to visualize complex relationships between a large number of elements.



Figure 7: Overlay visualization to provide an overview of the research focus and show traces of research history.

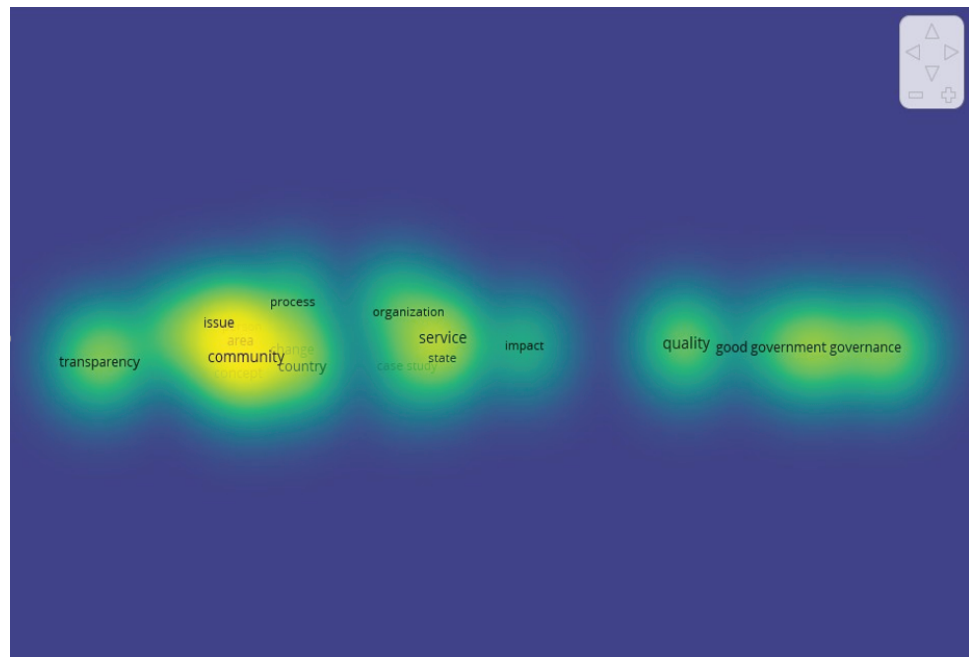


Figure 8: Density can be used to see parts of research that are still rarely done.

The image above analyzes the title, keywords, and abstract using the binary calculation option using VOSviewer. This resulted in 80 terms, with 60% of related terms condensed into 48 terms. In addition, the general term is omitted from the term. As a result, we can construct cluster events as shown in table 3. Occurrences Cluster

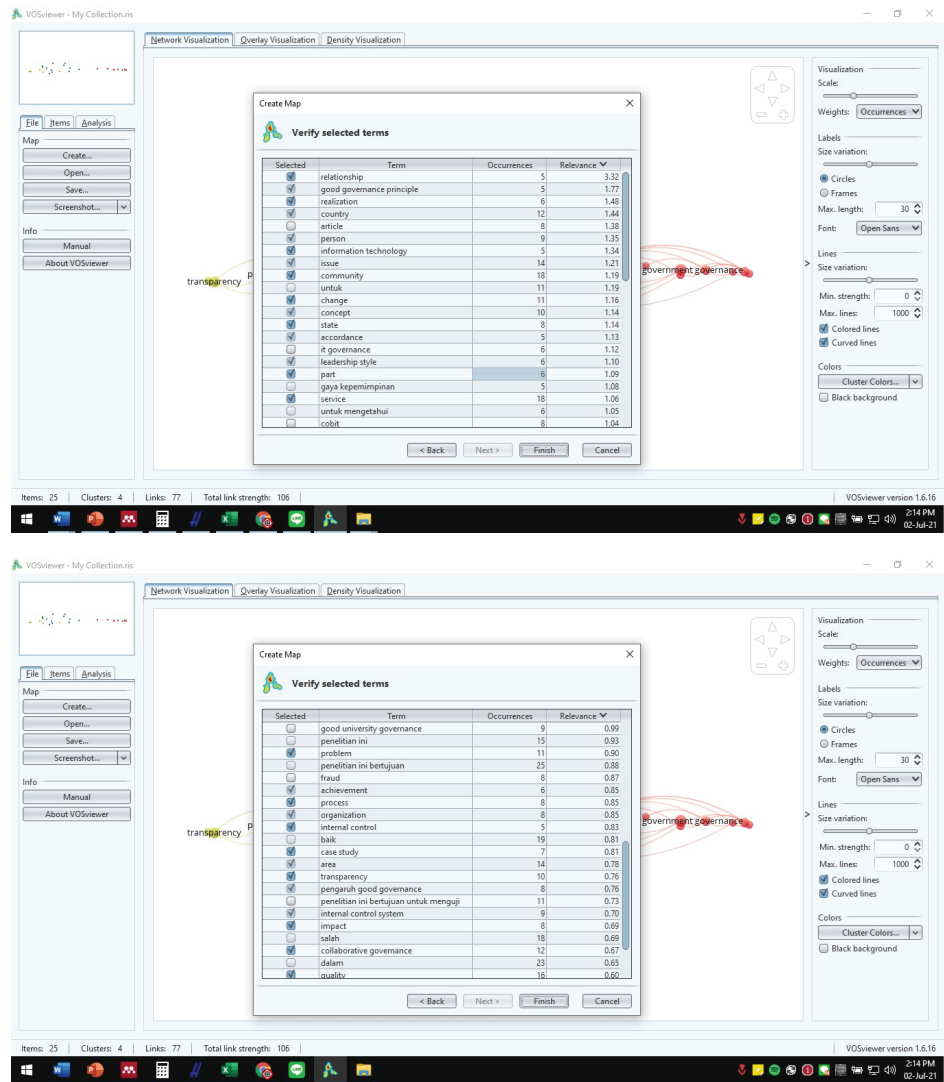


Figure 9: Verify selected terms.

TABLE 3: Keywords within each cluster

	Cluster	Cluster Element
1	First Cluster	area (14), issue (14), collaborative governance (12), change (11), problem (11), concept (10), transparency (10), part (6), good governance principle (5).
2	Second Cluster	quality (16), governance (12), good government governance (12), internal control system (8), impact (8), pengaruh good governance (8), achievement (6), leadership style (6), information technology (5), internal control (5).
3	Third Cluster	community (18), country (12), person (9), state (8), realization (6).
4	Fourth Cluster	service (18), organization (8), process (8), accordance (5).
5	Fifth Cluster	case study (7).

As depicted in the overlay visualization image, numerous clusters containing the most significant occurrence were identified, including community, transparency, service, country, quality, good government, governance, and concerns. Meanwhile, clusters such as excellent government, state, impact, procedure, and organization rarely appear.

Additionally, the occurrences cluster forms the basis for bibliometric analysis, which is used to determine which topics are under- and over-researched. This bibliometric analysis reveals an overabundance of research on the ideas of transparency, service, and quality.

Even though transparency or openness had been a significant focus of research, the Indonesian bureaucracy continues to have shortcomings. Apart from a lack of openness, this is associated with the prevalence of so-called corruption, collusion, and nepotism cases, which negatively affect various professions. This is because the information system established to facilitate openness continues to have flaws and limitations. Because in order to establish an open system, the data provided must be adequately accounted for to unearth the truth. Additionally, while public service is at the heart of public bureaucracies, this topic has been over-researched, yet they fail to address community needs and expectations. This is worsened by the fact that various challenges persist, including those bureaucrats continue to be unprofessional, slow, complex, and opaque, to name a few. Naturally, in this scenario, according to Albrecht and Zemke, public service quality results from multiple interactions involving varied components, including service systems, human resources, strategy, and clients [11].

Quality is the third over-researched subject. While public attention has been focused on the quality of government, numerous factors have contributed to the decline in government quality over the last five years, including complicated services, inefficiency, human resource factors, flexible organizational structures, corrupt organizational behaviors, and poor policy execution.

Additionally, the occurrences cluster identifies under-researched areas of investigation. Four themes arose throughout our investigation: impact, procedure, organization, and good government. This can only suggest that research on these four themes is lacking.

Empirically, the Indonesian government is still seen as being of low quality, which has a negative impact on economic, social, and daily life difficulties. Indonesia has long struggled with poor governance and economic difficulties but has made significant progress toward poverty reduction. Thus, research on understanding how poor governance practices affect many people and block poverty reduction efforts, services,

performance, and newly developed policies and innovations would significantly contribute to the body of knowledge of Indonesia governance.

Additionally, there were criticisms and expectations regarding the Indonesian government's quality, performance, and services. This is a symptom of inadequate governance, in which governance management practices or procedures consistently have a detrimental effect on the quality of public services. Thus, it will be advantageous to do research aimed at upgrading governance systems. As such, we propose a study on community engagement in decision-making and the development of Indonesia's government. Stakeholder candour in addressing legal transgressions such as power abuse, corruption, collusion, nepotism, and human rights violations will also result in solid recommendations. Transparency in collaborative decision-making that focuses on fairness, effectiveness, and efficiency will contribute positively to Indonesia's governance.

Within the organization cluster, studies on the engagement of all entities and types of organizations in Indonesia, both public and private, will significantly impact the improvement of the existing governance system. Finally, within the cluster of good government, research on how to improve the quality of bureaucrats and how to develop the character and function of bureaucrats or national leaders is crucial for developing good government.

4. Conclusion

Bibliometric analysis is an effective method for identifying over- and under-researched areas. This study demonstrates that specific themes have an excellent potential for filling gaps in the corpus of information about governance in Indonesia. As it agreed in science, including social science, To advance intellectual development, every researcher must be 'standing on the shoulders of giants.' This signifies that every scholar must use the understanding gained by prominent thinkers before advancing intellectual progress. Conducting a bibliometric analysis is also beneficial for any researcher as it helps them identify the novelty of their proposed research topics. Therefore, we recommend doing this bibliometric analysis before embarking on a research journey.

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