



## Tren Penelitian Global Tentang Pendekatan Ilmu Pemerintahan: Analisis Bibliometrik

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### Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan tren penelitian global tentang pendekatan ilmu pemerintahan dari tahun 2010 hingga 2020. Penelitian ini mengambil artikel dari database Scopus sebanyak 327 dokumen yang diunduh dengan tipe ris. Kajian ini menggunakan analisis bibliometrik untuk melengkapi catatan setiap publikasi yang berkaitan dengan pendekatan ilmu pemerintahan. Penelitian ini menggunakan VOSviewer untuk analisis visualisasi publikasi berupa analisis co-authorship dan co-occurrence. Temuan dalam penelitian ini adalah yang pertama, dari tahun 2016 hingga tahun 2020 publikasi mengalami peningkatan yang cukup signifikan. Kedua, Amerika Serikat merupakan negara yang paling memiliki kontribusi tertinggi dalam publikasi penelitian global tentang pendekatan ilmu pemerintahan. Ketiga, University of British Columbia adalah institusi yang paling berkontribusi pada penelitian global tentang pendekatan ilmu pemerintahan. Keempat, pendekatan governance merupakan kata kunci yang sering dibicarakan dan memiliki kepadatan tertinggi dalam tema penelitian tentang pendekatan ilmu pemerintahan.

**Kata kunci:** Tren Penelitian global, Pendekatan Ilmu Pemerintahan, Analisis Bibliometrik

### *Global Trend Research On Approaches Government Science: A Bibliometric Analysis*

#### *Abstract*

*The study of Government Science is growing all over the world. Researchers try to describe the science of government from various perspectives, especially looking at its approach. Therefore, this study aims to explain the global research trends on approaches to government science from 2010 to 2020. This research is a type of qualitative research. This study took articles from the Scopus database, totaling 327 documents downloaded with type ris. This study uses bibliometric analysis to complete records of every publication related to approaches to government science. This study uses VOS viewers for publication visualization analysis in the form of co-authorship and co-occurrence analysis. The findings in this study are the first; from 2016 to 2020, the publication has increased quite significantly. Second, the United States is the country that has the highest contribution in the publication of global research on approaches to government science. Third, the University of British Columbia is the institution that most contributes to global research on approaches to government science. Fourth, the governance approach is the keyword that is often discussed and has the highest density.*

**Keywords:** *Global trend Research, Government Science Approaches, Bibliometric analysis.*





## BACKGORUND

According to De Bellis (2009), using mathematical and statistical methods, The formal features of knowledge domains are investigated by bibliometrics (Mora et al., 2017). Bibliometric studies are useful for a variety of objectives, including providing general overviews of a research subject and analyzing the findings of notable scholars. Determining the most important indicators for measuring the bibliographic material is one of the main problems for providing an interesting bibliometric analysis (Bonilla et al., 2015). Bibliometrics is one of the most used research approaches in the field of library and information science (Lin, 2012). The bibliometric analysis examines the contributions of researchers, journals, institutes, and countries across time and offers information about the trend in research activity (Gao et al., 2017). Bibliometrics is a type of published statistical analysis that provides quantitative information about academic literature (Leung et al., 2017).

Ontologically, the concept of government is an Anglo-Saxon tradition. Still, the government is taken from the legal tradition of Continental Europe and colonial heritage *bestuurskunde*, which in the country of origin is called *administration* (Eko Yunanto, 2020). Government Science was born and developed in the Netherlands at the beginning of the 20th Century under the name *bestuurswetenschap* (meaning the same as Government Science) and *bestuurskunde* (meaning the same as government art). So it can be said that government is a science and an art (Little,

2020a). As a science, government has fulfilled the requirements of a science, such as having an object of study and having a scientific, systematic, and universal methodology. It is said to be an art because there are also government leaders/people in government who do not have a background in government education. They turned out to be able to run the wheels of government. This ability can be said to be an "art" (Little, 2020b). In 1970, three figures of Government Science were recognized in its development, namely Government Science, and Applied Government Science. What is meant by the Sciences of Government are the sciences that study government phenomena, such as government management, government sociology, and others (Sulistyaningsih et al., 2022). Meanwhile, Applied Government Science is the same as the practice of governance. This relates to the functions of government, namely development, empowerment, and service (Snow, 2013).

The government perception is traditionally defined as an institution/organization tasked to control and regulate the community (Bekke et al., 1995). Furthermore, the concept proposed by Lippmann, (1955) is a connection between the government and the governed. Suwaryo, (2021) stated that the essence of these thoughts is to create mutual understanding between the government and those in command. According to Massey, (2005), the government expresses the community's desire for organized informal and normative structures. The government is a manifestation of society's needs and common interests. They are responsible





for creating and organizing policy rights protection for people, including service administration and the assurance protection laws in each country(Marlow, 2002).

The locus (position) of Government Science has been revealed and explained through various theories, opinions, and views of experts, there are still symptoms that must be watched out for by all activists and actors of Government Science, given its extensive scope, making all parties responsible. In this science, it must strive to close ranks and equalize opinions on matters that have not been agreed upon. Governmental Science can face more significant and more dynamic challenges in the future(Gafar & Jamil, 2018).

Government science is multifaceted and multidisciplinary, cannot stand alone, and requires other sciences. The study of Governmental Science in epistemology, in collaboration with other sciences in its methodology. In axiology, Government Science has uses/benefits in managing public interests(Karniawati, 2017). The material object of governmental science is a government that includes all the functions of power (Trias Politica). The formal object of governmental science is executive power (unpolitical). The function of legislative power is the domain of political parties seeking to obtain the most votes to obtain representative seats. This scope is the competence of Political Science. The function of the judicial power is judicial institutions from the regions to the central level, such as the District Courts, High Courts, and the Supreme Court.

Their competencies are Legal Studies(Ylst, 2017).

A political concept distinguishes the notion that government tends to want to dominate. There is domination; they always want to be more prominent and do not care about citizens as subjects in the state government. Conceptually, the government aims to achieve the maximum possible goal for the benefit of the people without illegally harming others(Kuswandi, 2011).

Some of the world's research on the approach to government science, Government and Governmentality: Using Multiple Approaches to the Analysis of Government. The governmentality approach has broadened political scientists' horizons by emphasizing the various ways in which 'government' is constructed, as well as the relevance of framing ideas and behaviors. Our ability to theorize "governance beyond the state" has surely improved as a result of this. It raises a number of questions that should be investigated further(Colebatch, 2010). Implications for research trends in scientific education based on an analysis of government-funded research in Indonesia from 2014 to 2018. Government financing can help to increase research on specific issues that are important to government policy. The reason for this is that scholars seeking government funding must focus on specific calls for research on areas that the government deems important to society(Faisal et al., 2020). A bibliometric analysis of the evolution of a government-sponsored collaborative network and its impact on innovation in





the Chinese solar PV sector. When taken together, collaborative patterns in the government-sponsored network can stifle network participants' ability to innovate. The empirical findings add to the network literature by demonstrating that the collaboration network is important in various research contexts. It is no longer reasonable to believe that teamwork is always beneficial. As a result, in other policy designs, special attention should be paid to the network's structure and composition (Liang & Liu, 2018).

Based on the explanation of several studies above, it can be seen that in the period 2010 to 2020, there was a global research trend on Approaches in Governmental Science. Several previous studies discussed government science, the nature of government science, the origin of government science, and so on. What is new in this research is to explain the global research trend on the governmental science approach from 2010 to 2020. Knowing the position of government science is seen in terms of its approach from several studies worldwide. , this study aims to explain the global research trends on approaches to government science from 2010 to 2020. This is because the discussion about the conception of the study of government science has not yet been completed. Studies on this subject are still always being discussed in world research from all academics who have a focus on these studies.

## METHOD

This research is a type of qualitative research Creswell &

Creswell, (2017) with a scoping review approach. Scoping reviews are a thorough and open process for locating and thoroughly examining all pertinent literature associated with the research issue. A scoping review's goal is to map the body of research on a subject (van Twist et al., 2023). Scoping reviews aim to offer an overview of a potentially huge and diverse body of literature relevant to a wide issue (Pham et al., 2014; Tricco et al., 2016). This study uses the Scopus search engine to identify research on the 2010-2020 global government science approach. The keywords used in searches in the Scopus database are "governance science approach" with a limit of 2010-2020. This study took articles from the Scopus database, totaling 327 documents downloaded with type Ris. This study uses bibliometric analysis to complete records of every publication related to approaches to government science, such as documents by affiliation, documents by country or territory, documents by type, documents by source, and documents by year. Bibliometrics is a statistical method that quantitatively analyzes the research papers concerned about one particular topic via mathematical ways (Yu et al., 2020). The parameters used to obtain these documents can be seen in Table 1

**Table 1.** Data retrieval strategy in Scopus

Search document	"Government Science and" "Approaches"
Search within	Article Title





Scopus document search strategy	TITLE (Government AND Science AND Approaches) AND PUBYEAR > 2010 AND (LIMIT-TO (DOCTYPE, "ar" ) ) AND (LIMIT-TO ( SUBJAREA, "SOCI" ) ) AND (LIMIT-TO ( LANGUAGE, "English" ) ) AND ( LIMIT-TO ( SRCTYPE, "j" ) )
Period time	2010-2020
Subject area	Social Science
Source Type	Article
Language	English
Search date	05 February 2022

VOSviewer is handy for displaying large bibliometric maps in an easy-to-interpret way (N. Van Eck & Waltman, 2010). 1 shows the stages in conducting this research.

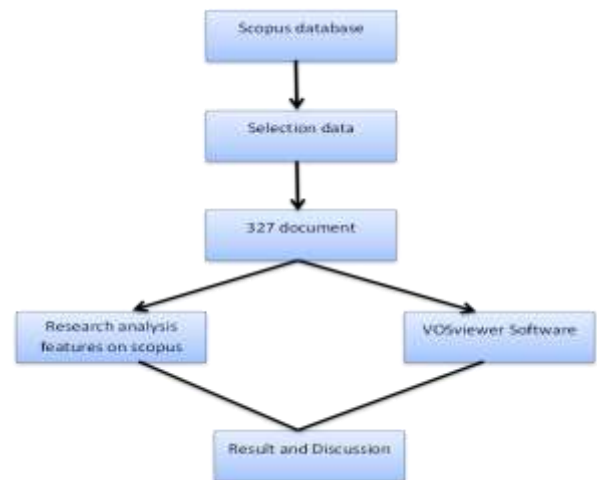


Figure 1. Research Stages

This study uses bibliometric analysis to describe global research trends on approaches to government science 2010- 2020 years. In analyzing and displaying data, this study uses two features. First, the analysis feature in Scopus which aims to display bibliometrics of the articles that have been obtained such as the number of publications each year, author, publication source, affiliation and country. Second, Vosviewers software is used to analyze and display data about network, and topic density (N. J. Van Eck & Waltman, 2020).

This study uses VOSviewers for publication visualization analysis in the form of co-authorship and co-occurrence analysis. VOS viewer is a software tool for constructing and visualizing bibliometric networks (N. J. van Eck & Waltman, 2017). The functionality of the

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Trends in Global Publication

In this section, we will explain global research trends on the topic of approaches to government science from 2010-2020 which are indexed by Scopus. These research trends can be seen from the number of publications each year, countries contributing published articles, publication sources, types of articles published, contributions from authors and institutions.

#### *Amount of global publication*

A total of 327 documents from 2010 to 2020 met the criteria set (Figure 2).



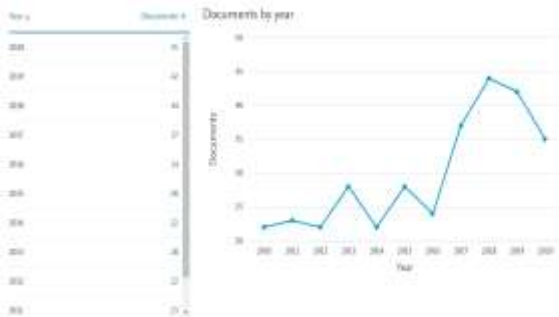


Figure 2. The global number of publications related to approaches government science

The figure 2 shows that global research on the governmental science approach has fluctuated from 2010 to 2020. In the last four years, namely 2017, 2018, 2019, and 2020, the publication of global research on the governmental science approach has increased significantly with 37 documents, 44 documents, 42 documents, and 35 documents. In terms of government's role in building an innovation ecosystem, there are two approaches: direct top-down and indirect bottom-up(Sun et al., 2019).

Government science is the main thing in a science. Approach decisions in government science are often researched in terms of the discipline of knowledge. it serves as a tool for competing interests in the science argument. moreover, the scientific community has successfully argued for more sources of knowledge on the subject. The enduring trend of Science is almost constant improvement(Makkonen, 2013).

### Contributions of countries

As many as 15 countries or territories contribute to this field. There are top 10 countries that contribute

related to research publications listed in (Figure 3).

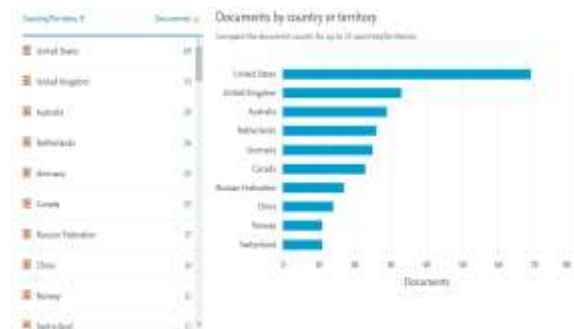


Figure 3. Number of research-related articles on approaches government science from the top 10 countries

Based on figure 3, it can be seen that the United States is the country that provides the highest contribution related to research on governmental science approaches, namely 69 documents. Followed by the United Kingdom with research totaling 33 documents, Australia with 29 documents, the Netherlands with 26 documents. Furthermore, Germany with research on the governmental science approach as many as 25 documents, Canada with 23 documents. Russian Federation with 17 documents, China with 14 documents, Norway with 11 documents each.

The geological survey wa an impressive force in government science, because its research harmonized with general historical trend of post civil war america westward expansion, the rise of industry the extension of federal power, and urbanization. the favorable position of the survey in american history determined the nature of politics, as periodically congress felt drawn to investigate so new and so thriving a



bureau. when the legislature intervened, it pressed against those segments of the survey research which scientific themselves had made controversial. the result was that the politicians either sanctioned the survey work done or limited its activity by redesigning the research program about government science(Manning, 2014).

### Publication Source Analysis

Eight top journals publish the most studies on approaches to government science can be seen in Figure 4. More than that, the validity and reliability of the data in this study are based on the data retrieval strategy in the Scopus database described in the methods section.

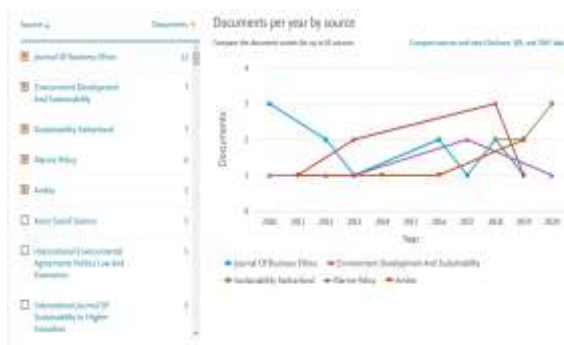


Figure 4. The primary research source in the world

Figure 4 show 327 global research on the governmental science approach from 2010 to 2020 shows that the journal of Businesses has the most publications related to research approaches in government science, namely 12 documents. Followed by Environment Development and

Sustainability with seven documents, Marine Policy with six documents, and Ambio with five documents. Furthermore, Asian Social Science with five documents, International Environmental Agreements Politics Law and Economics with five documents, and the International Journal of Sustainability in Higher Education with five documents.

### Research Type

From 2010 to 2020, 327 global publication documents on approaches in governmental science were taken from Scopus. There were several types of research from the number of documents. Can be seen in figure 5.

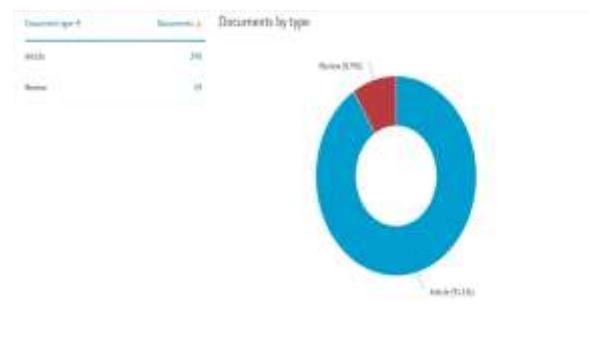


Figure 5. The type of research about approaches government science

The figure 5 shows that the document type of article is the largest at 91.1%, while the document review type is only 8.9%. Several studies with the type of article entitled Entrepreneurial dynamics and government policies to boost entrepreneurship



performance(Farinha et al., 2020). Characterizing government social media research: towards a grounded overview Mode(Medaglia, 2016). Governance of fluid communication generated through the use of social media by the Botswana Government(MERAL et al., 2018).

### Research Author

Publications of scientific research from the Scopus database related to government science approaches as many as 327 documents were written by many researchers. Figure 6 shows several authors who contributed to themes of this research.

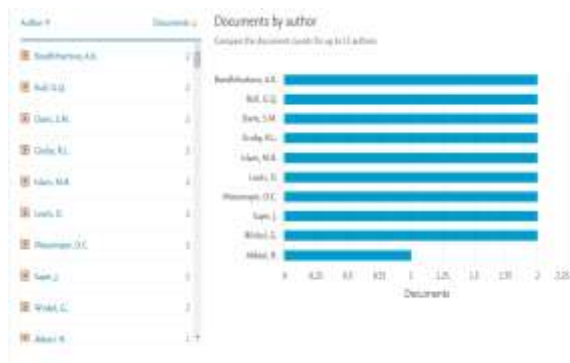


Figure 6. The Document by the author

Figure 6 shows several authors who contributed to Figure 6 shows several authors who contributed to scientific research on government science approaches. Boedhihartono, A.K. has 2 documents. Bull, G.Q also has 2 documents. Davis, S.M has 2 published documents related to the science approach to governance. then Grubby, R.L. also has 2 documents, islam, M.R. have 2 documents. furthermore, lewis, D. Mossmayer, D.C Syaer, j. and Winkel have

2 documents each. last abbasi, R. only has 1 publication document related to the government science approach.

### Institution output

Below will show the eight institutions that most contribute to global research on approaches in governmental science (figure 7).

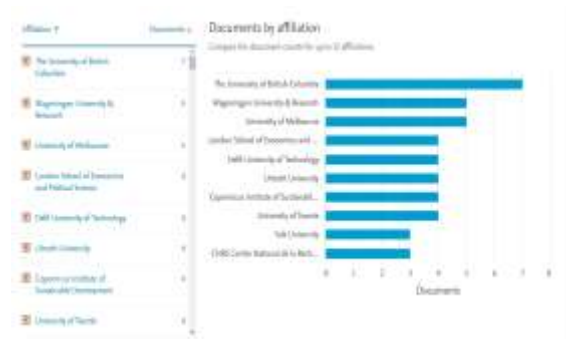


Figure 7. The most contributing institution in the world

Figure 7 shows that the University of British Columbia is the institution that most contributes to research on approaches in governmental science, namely seven documents. Followed by Wageningen university & research with five documents, the University of Melbourne with five documents, London school of economics and political science with four documents. Delft University of technology with four documents, Utrecht university with four documents. Furthermore, the Copernicus Institute of sustainable development and the University of Twente each with four documents.





## Mapping of co-authorship, Networks and Density of topic

This section will display the network of authors, network analysis and keyword density from research publications regarding government science approaches in 2010-2020. Author network analysis aims to find out how collaborative relationships are carried out by the authors of many published documents. This is important as an effort to see the extent of collaboration between academics discussing this research topic. Then, the discussion regarding the keyword network aims to explain which keywords have a strong relationship with the topic of the government science approach. This is used as an effort to dissect what theories are used in discussions on this topic and then what the relationship between these theories is.

Thus, this research can explain the theories developed within the scope of the government science approach. Next, density analysis aims to find out what keywords have a significant opportunity to be studied further by researchers using a government science approach. Density analysis is used to see which keywords are talked about a lot or which are not talked about a lot regarding that topic.

### *Co-authorship analysis*

Co-authorship analysis shows the relationship between items determined based on the number of co-authored studies, with 823 analyzed using VOS viewers (Figure 8).

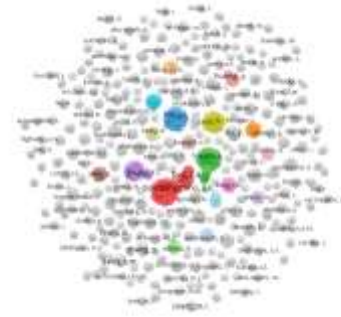


Figure 8. Mapping of the 823 authors co-authorship analysis on approaches government science

Figure 6 show the top ten authors with link strength are as follows: Boedhihartono, a.k (total strength = 26), Sayer, j. (total strength = 26), Balaji, p. (total strength = 19), Bellwood-howard, 1. (total strength = 19), Bhasme, s. (total strength = 19), Bixler, r.p. (total strength = 19), Carmenta, r. (total strength = 19), De jong, w (total strength = 19), Jedd, t (total strength = 19), and Lake, f.k (total strength = 19). Like research about discourses mapped by Q-method show governance constraints motivate landscape approaches in Indonesia(Langston et al., 2019). interpretive approaches to British government and politics.

### *Co-occurrence analysis*

The minimum number of co-occurrence of a keyword five times included research publications analyzed using the VOS viewer. As can be seen in figure 9, the 2240 keywords identified



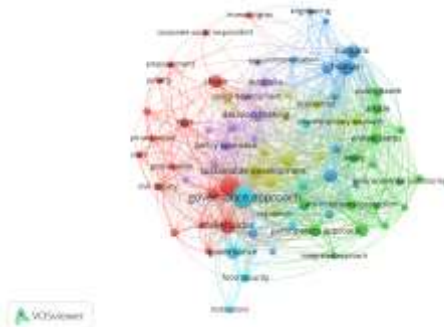


Figure 9. Mapping of keywords in the research on approaches government science

Based on the figure 7, there are 5 top clusters in global research on the science of government approach based on keywords, namely the first cluster there are 17 items (China, civil society, climate change, conservation management, corporate social response, developing words, empowerment, globalization, human rights, India. Local government, NGOs, non-governmental organizations, poverty, private sector, and stakeholders). The second cluster contains 16 items (article, citizen science, environmental monitoring, environmental protection, integrated approach, local participation, participatory approach, perception, policy, psychology, public health, questionnaire survey risk, risk assessment, risk management, and the United States).

The third cluster contains 13 items (communication, development, engineering, ethics, France, Germany, government, governmentality, human, humans, learning, social responsibility, and United Kingdom). The fourth cluster contains 12 items (economic development, economics, Europe, higher

education, interdisciplinary approach, literature review, regulation, spatiotemporal analysis, state role, strategic approach, sustainability, and sustainable development). The fifth cluster contains ten items (Australia, Brazil, decision making, environmental manager, environmental policy, institutional framework, organization framework, policy approach, policy development, science, and technology).

Meanwhile, density visualization from global research on approaches in government science based on keywords can be seen in Figure 10.

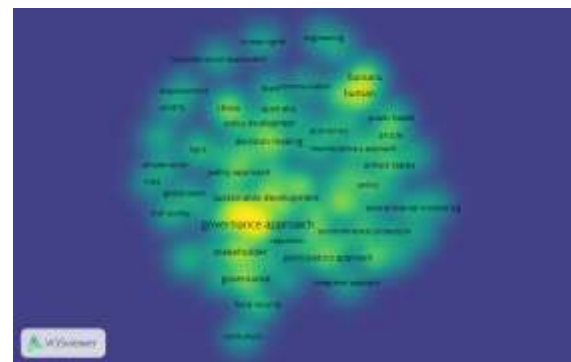


Figure 10. Mapping of density visualization in the research on approaches government science

The figure 10 shows that the yellow one has a density based on the keywords. Therefore, it can be seen with density visualization, namely, in words, governance approach, human beings, humans, decision making, sustainable development, participatory approach, stakeholders, governance, and others. Some of the words above are closely related and are often written in global research on approaches in government science.





## CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

### Conclusions

The conclusion in this research is that global research trends regarding government science approaches are seen from first, their publications first, from 2016 to 2020, global research on the science of government approaches has increased quite significantly. Second, the United States is the country that has the highest contribution in the publication of research on approaches in governmental science. Third, the Journal of Businesses has the most publications related to research approaches in government science. Fourth, University of British Columbia is the institution that most contributes to research on approaches in governmental science. Fifth, the governance approach is the keyword that is often discussed and has the highest density.

### Suggestions

The limitation of this study is that the data source is only obtained from Scopus. Therefore, the recommendation for further research is to use other data sources to be more complete.

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