

A Bibliometric Analysis of Open Government: Study on Indonesia and Philippines

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Abstract: *This study aims to analyze the implementation of Open Government in Indonesia and the Philippines, two countries that were among the founders of the Declaration of Open Government from Southeast Asian countries. In the era of all-technology, the demand for improving the quality of government services is very much needed, given the existence of information technology that can be adopted in governance. So, the request for easy public access to supervise the performance of the Government as well as combat acts of corruption committed by the Government is an obligation that the Government must fulfill. This work uses a literature review of 329 journals. These journals were obtained from Scopus, then downloaded in RIS format. After that, the RIS file is processed in the Vosviewer software. The results of the Vosviewer become a reference in analyzing the data presented regarding Open Government. The results of this study indicate that responding to Open Government requires government data that is transparent, democratic, and the participation of citizens to control and monitor whether the state has implemented open data or not.*

Keywords: *open government partnership; government; democracy; citizen*

Introduction

Open government governance is defined by a division of authority between government officials and civil society leaders (Fraundorfer, 2017; Piotrowski, 2017). The Open Government Partnership was established with the goal of promoting democracy in member countries by establishing mechanisms that increase public access to information about government activities, encourage public participation, establish a code of ethics for public officials, and improve the use of technology to increase government

transparency and accountability (Fraundorfer, 2017; OGP, 2012). This Open Government Partnership was established in collaboration with the World Bank Group, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, and the United Nations Development Program (Piotrowski, 2017). It is hoped that the existence of an open government will provide a more open, accountable, and responsive government to its citizens. The United States started a new program on data disclosure, justice, and civil rights

(Piotrowski, 2017; Smith, M., & Austin, 2015). Public engagement and transparency are critical today because of potentially controversial regulatory issues. This has a positive impact on increasing trust in negotiations and brings greater credibility and creative thinking from public involvement (Aaronson, 2015; Piotrowski, 2017).

The Open Government Partnership was inaugurated in September 2011 by countries that are members of this movement and want to realize the government's commitment to being transparent to the public, empowering the community, fighting corruption, and utilizing new technology to strengthen the global government system (Selfia, M. S., Afifuddin, A., & Sekarsari, 2020). Countries that have agreed to an open government declaration include Indonesia, the United States, South Africa, Brazil, Norway, the Philippines, the United Kingdom, and Mexico (Piotrowski, 2017).

The existence of an open government partnership that combines governance with information technology can improve the quality of government for the better due to the availability of greater access to information and government activities (Akinleke, 2015). Effectively promoting transparency and accountability within the government does not require the publication of official papers or the sharing of data over the Internet. (Fraundorfer, 2017). However, open government is a term that refers to a combination of (published) openness and institutions that foster government responsiveness and allow individuals to engage in public decision-making,

resulting in meaningful responsibility. (Fraundorfer, 2017; Peixoto, 2013).

To ensure the implementation of open government in more detail, whether OGP fulfills its promises and turns into a partnership that encourages and supports participatory mechanisms to promote transparency and open government in participating countries (Fraundorfer, 2017), the role of civil society organizations is significant (Fraundorfer, 2017). Civil society organizations play a critical role in promoting a more just and democratic global order by representing the needs and interests of local communities, monitoring government activities, holding governments accountable for human rights violations, and exerting pressure through social campaigns (Florini, 2000; Fraundorfer, 2017). The Civil Society Organization contributes to the growth and consolidation of democracy by (1) monitoring, checking, and restraining state power; (2) stimulating citizen participation in the political process; (3) educating citizens about their rights and responsibilities; and (4) establishing new channels. Citizens' access to political mechanisms (beyond formal elections) to express their interests (Diamond, 1999; Fraundorfer, 2017).

This study seeks to analyze and describe the implementation of open government, especially in Indonesia and the Philippines, because Indonesia and the Philippines are Asian countries that established the Open Government Partnership with six other countries and have joined together since 2011. Given that Indonesia and the Philippines are democratic countries, joining an open government partnership will help to

strengthen their democratic systems. Open government partnerships are considered a global momentum to promote transparency, fight corruption, strengthen citizen involvement, and use technology to create an effective and efficient government (Heny & Nurdi, 2019).

Methods

Bibliometric analysis is an approach to highlighting critical insights generated from the scientific literature supplied annually by researchers from various countries around the world (João & Domingues, 2021). This study draws on a review of the literature conducted in the Scopus database, which is one of the most extensive journal databases in the world and can give scientific and academic information (Klapka, O., & Slaby, 2018; Subandi, Yeyen, Achmad Nurmandi, Zuly Qodir, Hasse Jubba, 2021). Articles taken from Scopus in this literature review come from 329 journals downloaded from Scopus with TITLE-ABS-KEY format (open AND government AND partnership) AND PUBYEAR > 2015 AND PUBYEAR < 2022. The journals from Scopus are then stored in the form of RIS files. This study uses VOSviewer affiliate analysis to visualize and analyze trends in the form of bibliometric maps (Van Eck, NJ, & Waltman, 2010). VOSviewer can also

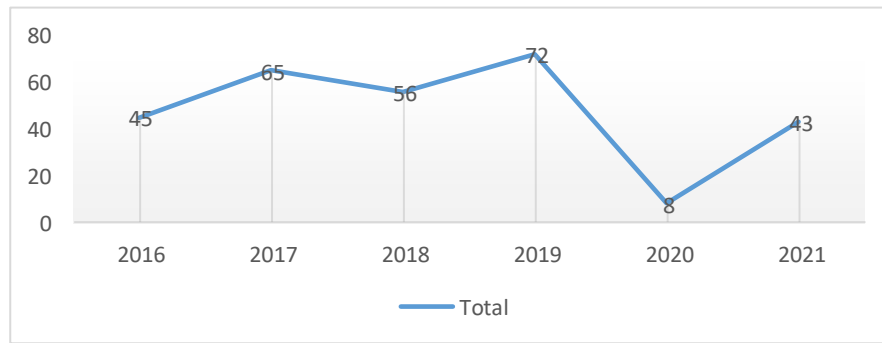
create publication maps, country maps, or journal maps based on shared citation networks or create keyword maps based on networks (Hudha, MH, Hamidah, I., Permanasari, A., Abdullah, AG, Rachman, I. & Matsumoto, 2020). Vosviewer also makes bibliometric maps in research based on important themes and data (Nurmandi & B, 2021).

Result and Discussion

Trends in Open Government Partnership

Research and publications on open government partnerships have increased, with 329 publications from 2016 to 2021 on open government partnerships. From 2016 to 2017, there was an increase in publications, but in 2020 there was a drastic decrease in publications regarding open government partnerships. This is because, in 2020, the world was hit by a COVID-19 pandemic, so publications focused on research on the Covid-19 virus. However, in 2021 the publication of open government partnerships will increase again because open government partnerships are even more needed when the country is experiencing a pandemic crisis. The Government must improve its services to the public with a transparent system and utilize information technology more in government performance.

Figure 1. Publication by Year

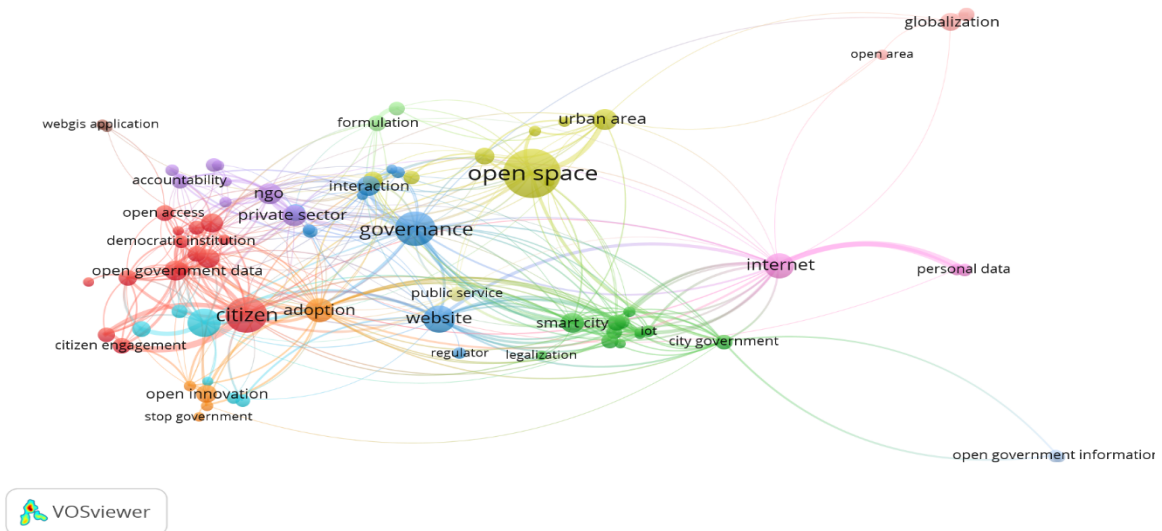


Visualization of the Open Government Partnership

Related research on the Open Government Partnership is made by visualizing the network, overlay, and density in VOSviewer. The mapping results in VOSviewer are characterized by a bibliometric network consisting of

nodes and edges, which shows the strength of the relationship represented by distance (Nurmandi & B, 2021). The closer the distance between nodes from nodes, the more significant the correlation between nodes. Visualization of the results from the VOSviewer is shown in Figure 2 below.

Figure 2. Network Open Government Indonesia



The author uses the keyword "open government Indonesia" to search for literature on Scopus and analyze it through VOSviewer, producing 13 clusters. Each cluster is shown in different

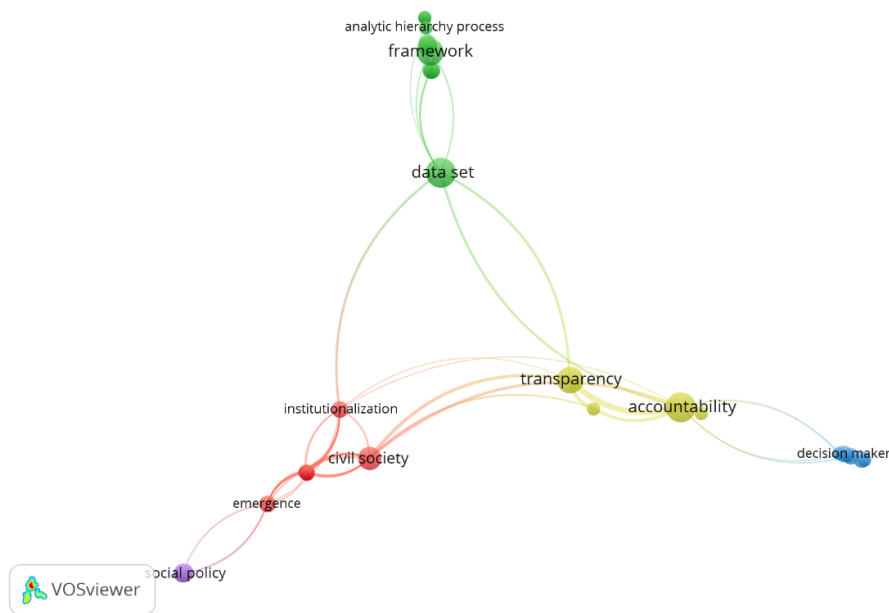
colors such as orange, light blue, dark blue, dark purple, light purple, red, yellow, dark green, and light green (see Figure 2 and Table 1).

excellent relationship between the government and civil society. This open government data relates to public trust in government performance because of the government's openness to results and performance. Open government is correlated with the implementation of democracy and citizen participation (Figure 2). Because the open government system is one manifestation of the implementation of democracy, especially in the openness and transparency of the government's performance to its citizens, this will increase citizens' trust in the government.

So that the implementation of Open Government can be carried out

optimally and carried out by all governments at all levels of government, it is necessary to have a regulator that will regulate how the government and NGOs should take a stand (Figure 2). This is done to avoid conflict. So, to ensure how the government conducts transparency and open data, what things the government must prepare, and how the mechanisms that the government uses to implement open government effectively and efficiently, they must be stated in regulations so that they are systemically clear. Thus, when the government does not implement an open government, citizens and NGOs can control the open government.

Figure 3. Network Open Government Philippines



The author uses the keyword open government philipines to search for literature on Scopus and analyze it through VOSviewer and produce 5

clusters. Each cluster is shown in different colors: blue, purple, red, yellow, and dark green (see figure 3 and table 2).

Table 2. Division of Cluster and their items

Cluster 1 (11 items)	Civil society; civil society groups; civil society intervention; civil society participation; civil society players; civil society strategy; coalition building; emergence; global level; institutionalization; respective Government
Cluster 2 (10 items)	Adoption; analytic hierarchy process; citizen privacy; concerned government; datasets; frameworks; GIS; governmental data public; major road accessibility; suitability
Cluster 3 (6 items)	Citizen voice; decision-makers; legitimacy; modernization; political system; sustainable development
Cluster 4 (4 items)	Accountability; government offices; multi-stakeholder initiation; transparency
Cluster 5 (3 items)	Public participation; social policy; social spending

Open government in the Philippines is closely related to transparency and accountability. This is one of the goals to be achieved by implementing open government. In addition, open government in the Philippines is more closely related to civil society, which can be seen in the Vosviewer results (figure 3 and table 2), where cluster 1 appears as civil society, civil society groups, civil society intervention, civil society participation, and civil society strategy, as well as a civil society player. This implies that the existence of civil society strongly influences the implementation of open government in the Philippines in its execution. The performance of open government data is increasingly prioritized, especially during emergency conditions such as the current COVID pandemic. Because during the current

crisis, a government needs to be open to all information regarding actual conditions, such as data on confirmed COVID-19 people or related to the condition or graph of the development of COVID-19 in an area.

Implementation of the Open Government Partnership in Indonesia and the Philippines

The inclusion of Indonesia and the Philippines into the OGP Open Government Partnership has been well received. Indonesia and the Philippines have been members of the Open Government Partnership since 2011. Indonesia has implemented 18 commitments from the Open Government while the Philippines has implemented 11 commitments (see table 2).

Table 3. Implementing Commitments OGD

Indonesia	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Encouraging contract openness in the government goods and service procurement sector2. Improving the quality of resolving public service complaints through sp4n-report!3. Development of an action plan for the governance of one Indonesian data at the local government level4. Evaluation of community-based development programs5. Public service innovation model for marginal groups6. Implementing regulations for the assessment of meeting the needs of adequate accommodation for persons with disabilities at every stage of the judicial process7. Strengthening the legal aid information portal8. Expansion of access and capacity of legal aid services9. Inclusion of vulnerable groups and gender in providing legal assistance to victims10. Strengthening support for the implementation of legal aid for access to information11. Integration of welfare data for accountability of welfare programs12. Implementation of the social accountability approach in village development programs13. Strengthening the election data openness ecosystem to increase accountability in the administration of elections14. Development of a data-based sexual and reproductive health service system15. Strengthening of information portals related to the covid-19 handling budget16. Involvement of civil society in the discussion of the RUU KKR (Truth and Reconciliation Commission) to encourage effective recovery of victims of serious human rights violations17. Utilization of beneficial ownership data18. Guarantee the openness of the citizenship space
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- Philippines'
1. Local government fiscal openness
 2. Local government transparency in the tourism industry
 3. Participatory monitoring of last-mile schools
 4. Expand and improve the open data Philippines portal
 5. Participatory infrastructure monitoring
 6. Extractive sector transparency and accountability
 7. Freedom of information law and local freedom of information program
 8. Inclusive, participatory review of labor and employment policies
 9. Nutrition and reproductive health participatory action research
 10. Indigenous peoples' mandatory representation at the local level
 11. Public procurement transparency and participation through Phillips
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In Indonesia, OGP has been part of the Good Governance Plan and the Anti-Corruption Plan, and in the Philippines, OGP has been adopted in strategic initiatives. The steps of the Indonesian government in responding to this open government partnership have been the establishment of Open Government Indonesia (OGI) since 2011. On the one hand, the debate continues in Indonesia about whether civil society should remain in its role. Is he still a supervisor and not involved in the core team chosen by the government? On the other hand, it remains essential for the government and civil society to find a balance, a point that is constructive cooperation. At the beginning of Indonesia's joining the Open Government Partnership, then-President Yudhoyono formed the "Unit for Monitoring and Oversight of Development (UKP4)" to improve the results of Indonesia's development plans. To effectively research many ministry plans and programs, the unit decided to seek support from the community by establishing LAPOR (Lindroth, 2016).

Meanwhile, in the Philippines, the Open Data Portal was created in response to this open government, which helps

consolidate and create government data collections. This Open Data Portal provides a public space to access and research public information in various fields, such as public services and financial management (Lindroth, 2016). The Open Data Portal was created with the aim of (i) monitoring and holding decision-makers accountable, (ii) educating citizens so that they can make more informed choices, and (iii) promoting direct civic engagement in the democratic process. Thus, the Open Data Portal is essential in fostering a culture of openness to improve decision-makers' policy formulation, service quality, and accountability.

Conclusion

The Open Government Partnership was established to advance democracy in member countries by establishing mechanisms that increase public access to information about government activities, encourage public participation, require public officials to adhere to a code of ethics, and expand the use of technology to increase government transparency and accountability. The existence of an open government partnership that combines

governance with information technology can improve the quality of government for the better due to the availability of greater access to information and government activities. Civil society organizations contribute to the growth and consolidation of democracy by (1) monitoring, checking, and retaining state power; (2) stimulating citizen participation in the political process, (3) educating citizens about their rights and responsibilities; and (4) establishing new channels of communication. Access to the political process (beyond formal elections) for citizens to articulate their interests. Indonesia has formed a working unit, "LAPOR!", in response to this Open Government Partnership. The LAPOR system, established during the Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono administration, is still in use and has been linked to 657 government agencies, including 34 ministries, 100 institutions, and 523 local governments by 2021. The Philippines has set up an Open Data Portal that can be used to consolidate and build government data collections.

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