

Bibliometric analysis on open government development

Análisis bibliométrico sobre el desarrollo de gobierno abierto

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Abstract

As progress has been made with respect to the types of governments and the integrations that citizens have had in the governance process, is that the need arises to know the functionality and thus know the development of the management of an open government. Thus, an analysis is carried out on the term and how it is developing its scientific production in different countries in the last 5 years. Determine the level of scientific production in relation to open government in databases Scopus, Scielo,



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Redalyc and EBSCOHost from the years 2016 to 2020. This article was developed through descriptive bibliometric analysis where a sample of CCCC articles published between 2016 and 2020 in the databases of indexed journals were analyzed. Results. It is a bibliometric, descriptive and introspective study, which shows an analysis of the contributions of scientific production where it has been analyzed that the country with the highest production in the CCCCC year is CCCCC; in addition, the year where there has been an increase in research on this subject is at the CCCCC. The scientific productions of the developed theme were worked under a qualitative research cut. The open government is a current mechanism that allows the transparent development of public administrative procedures.

Keywords: Open government, scientific production, bibliometric analysis

Resumen

Conforme se han dado los avances con respecto a los tipos de gobiernos y las integraciones que han tenido los ciudadanos en el proceso de gobernanza, es que surge la necesidad de saber la funcionalidad y así conocer el desarrollo de la gestión de un gobierno abierto. Es así que se realiza un análisis sobre el término y de cómo se viene desarrollando su producción científica en los diferentes países en los últimos 5 años. Determinar el nivel de la producción científica con relación a gobierno abierto en las bases de datos Scopus, Scielo, Redalyc y EBSCOHost de los años 2016 al 2020. El presente artículo se desarrolló por medio del análisis bibliométrico descriptivo donde se analizó a una muestra de 8551 artículos publicados entre los años de 2016 al 2020 en las bases de datos de revistas indexadas. Es un estudio bibliométrico, descriptivo e introspectivo, el cual muestra un análisis de los aportes de producción científica se ha analizado que el idioma que mayor producción tiene es el español, seguido del inglés y luego el portugués; además que en el año donde se ha dado un incremento en la investigación sobre este tema es en el 2019 con 1908 investigaciones. Las producciones científicas del tema desarrollado, se trabajaron bajo un corte de investigación cualitativa. EL gobierno abierto un mecanismo actual que permite el desarrollo transparente de las gestiones administrativas públicas.

Palabras clave: Gobierno abierto, producción científica, análisis bibliométrico

Introduction

Public management has included the term open government as a new paradigm with the aim of expanding the capabilities of citizens' actions. Thus, collaborative spaces have been created to encourage social organizations and companies, according to the implementation and evaluation of policies, to access public services. According to the Action Plan (2013 - 2015) open government considers an ecosystem where the government is positioned as a new platform for innovation. For Macías, Valencia and Maldonado and Brito (2020) it is a new paradigm where the principles of transparency, participation and collaboration are taken into account, which allow an interrelation between the State and the citizens. What is sought is to change the traditional models of public management to cooperatively implement and coordinate public administration by providing concrete solutions and involving society in government. Likewise, Calderón and Lorenzo (2020) state that open government allows a conversation with citizens to know and face problems according to their needs and preferences and thus facilitate the collaboration of citizens and officials for the proposed goals.

Open government was introduced since the 1970s in the United Kingdom of Great Britain where its insertion was developing and changing the new forms of democratic participation in government (Arteaga, Pereira, Toscano, Fuentes, & Melo, 2019). Therefore, its importance lies in the integration of constituent principles to evaluate public policies and thus build a tool at the service of others. Since 2011, the Peruvian government is part of the Open Government Partnership which aims to ensure the commitments of national, regional and local governments to promote open government practices, modernize public management making it more efficient, transparent and inclusive.

Among the contributions of Arcentales and Gamboa (2019) it is considered that open government enables the insertion to new spaces of public information deepening the dimensions of legitimacy, stability and effectiveness as a new dynamic that involves society and the responsiveness of the political system. As established in the Action Plan

(2013-2015), the development of open government is based on transparency, collaboration, participation and accountability.

Transparency is considered by Sanchez (2018) as the union that occurs between the state and citizens in administrative matters. Through this indicator it is possible to know the final destinations, the structure of time to know the real democracy. That is why transparency is an administrative reality to correct control bodies in a timely manner. In this sense, Torres and Oviedo (2020) specify that open government aims to achieve an active, passive and collaborative transparency; according to these three criteria is that there will be an interaction of the government with citizens in public affairs. According to Castellanos, transparency provides the possibility of having a society and citizens with access to administrative and bureaucratic systems to know the function of a public interest. Its development should be accessible to all information and record of the authorities of a public good (2019).

Regarding participation, Gutierrez (2021) expressed that it includes an equitable work among all members of a community in order to know the administrative and strategic scopes and goals to be achieved. According to Sanchez (2018), participation includes the issuance of opinions within the decision-making processes, represents a commitment in governmental affairs and collaboration for the design of programs.

On the other hand, collaboration is an activity that can take place between and within organizations. Through it, actors interact with each other to better engage them in the processes of public policy and program development. The goal of collaboration is the interaction between participants' communications, trust, commitment, understanding and results. For Arroyo (2017) there is an ambiguity between the terms participation and collaboration however he explains that participation is oriented to the creation of public value while collaboration are the commitments and strategies considered as points of coincidence referring to the political aspects of public management.

For Finol (2018), open government combines innovation with the implementation of public policies to organize a State structure incorporating the benefits of information and communication technologies (ICT). Álvarez, Paladines, Montero, and Arce (2020) express that as public innovation develops, open government management has a participation process for citizen administration. Within it, the principle of public innovation can be considered, which promotes and encourages methodologies,

procedures and tools to take advantage of the technological public value of information and communication and adapt to the operation and structure needed. Likewise, (Barros & Turpo, 2018), Arroyo (2017) considers that open innovation is considered as one of the fundamental pillars for open government since it helps citizens in their collaboration with the administration so that needs are met. Innovation is like the ability to build new answers to problems by addressing public policies; it is related to democratic techniques and knowledge (Gutierrez, 2021).

However, within these new ideas there are weaknesses related to the lack of training, formation and instruction of human capital. For this reason, it is necessary to be trained to access the context of their region, community, school and work, for which information and communication technology resources provide adequate projects in innovation for the use of responsible, flexible, efficient and effective resources. For Macías, Valencia, Maldonado and Brito (2020) it is necessary to have a relationship of powers so that the regulation of access to public information is established in accordance with the law or ordinance. In this way, it will be possible to know the mechanisms for citizens to make requests for information to the government, the deadlines for responding to requests and the format in which the information will be provided.

According to Cruz and Zamudio (2017) the new public management includes the use of technology within the Administration in order to provide proposals to increase efficiency, effectiveness and quality of services. Thus, the term e-government also arises, which brings benefits in the reorganization of the internal strategies of the public sectors. Sandoval (2013) adds that open government requires institutional technological platforms that have government data and allow its protection and collaboration for citizens. Thus, for Orellana and Hinojosa (2019), the opportunities offered by ICTs provide a new approach to public service aimed at meeting the goals pursued by open government.

In the context of politics, it can be developed in various scenarios; currently, social networks are very practical influences through which information can be expressed and disseminated, although in many cases they can also manipulate and misinform the objectivity of the facts (Cisneros and Yautentzi, 2020). That is why Alvarez, Paladines, Montero and Arce (2020) consider that, in order to build plans and

strategies with the purpose of making changes for society, corporate social responsibility is needed, which is to commit to processes and sequences to help the excluded or vulnerable groups. Similarly, Barrios and Poveda (2020) add that social responsibility, in aspects of public administration, will facilitate the interoperability of public bodies with citizens.

In order to obtain the achievements required by open government, it is necessary for the State to provide comprehensive attention to information access to public goods (Cisneros and Yautentzi, 2020). Therefore, it needs to redesign the processes of the Public Administration to serve the citizen, organize it to work on a network model. Cotera (2021) expresses that the importance of the organization's culture is due to the fact that in this way an adequate management can be given, not only in knowledge, but also in effectiveness of the actions to improve the behavior of individuals. Accordingly, it is necessary to be involved, to have consistency and to adapt in order to have a proper functioning of the organizational culture.

The material of scientific productions on the study of open government literature is constant and analytical from the social point of view. In them, it is possible to understand the different positions, debates and discussions associated with the main theme. Thanks to this, it is possible to have a better scope for the academic scientific community and identify the common factors of the field of study. Therefore, the objective of this research is to identify the current state of scientific production on open government in the Scopus, Scielo, Redalyc and EBSCOHost databases in the last 5 years, through a bibliometric study in order to establish new lines of research.

Materials and Methods

This article was developed through a bibliometric, descriptive and introspective study on open government, with the purpose of describing the current situation of research topics for the social sciences. According to Romani, Huamani and González-Alcaide, bibliometric analysis is a documentary method that aims to know the size, growth and distribution of scientific documents, as well as to investigate the structure and dynamics of those who produce (2011). Thus, the quantitative data referring to the publications of articles according to a country, scientific data, year of publication of

the journals, the methodology of study and other data that allow collecting a comparative descriptive analysis within the scientific production were reviewed.

The final sample consisted of 8551 articles published in the last 5 years in indexed journals in the Scopus, Scielo, Redalyc and EBSCOHost databases, in English, Portuguese and Spanish. The inclusion criteria for the theoretical review were research and indexing results articles from Scopus, Scielo, Redalyc and EBSCOHost, theoretical review articles and reflection articles. Exclusion criteria were editorial articles and non-indexed articles.

The analytical follow-up for the data search was filtered according to the indexes required. Likewise, the sample was tabulated and coded in an Excel sheet for data organization; finally, the data were processed statistically with the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) program, which allowed us to obtain the results through tables and figures.

Results

The descriptive analysis of the main bibliometric indexes applied to achieve the objective is presented.

Table 1 *Scientific database / languages of published articles*

Base of data	(f)	(%)	Language of published articles →					
			Spanis h	(%)	Portugu ese	(%)	Engli sh	(%)
Redalyc	8238	96.3 %	5703	69%	1135	14%	1400	17%
Scielo		1.5%		76%			9%	
EBSCOHost		1.6%		87%			9%	
Scopus		0.5%		89%			5%	
Total	8551	100%	5964		1161		1426	

Source: Own elaboration

In references to the number of publications during 2016-2020, as shown in Figure 1, in 2016, 1750 were obtained; in 2017, the number rose to 1843; in 2019 the productions decreased reaching 1710; in 2019 it rose to 1908; and in 2020 it dropped very noticeably to 1340.

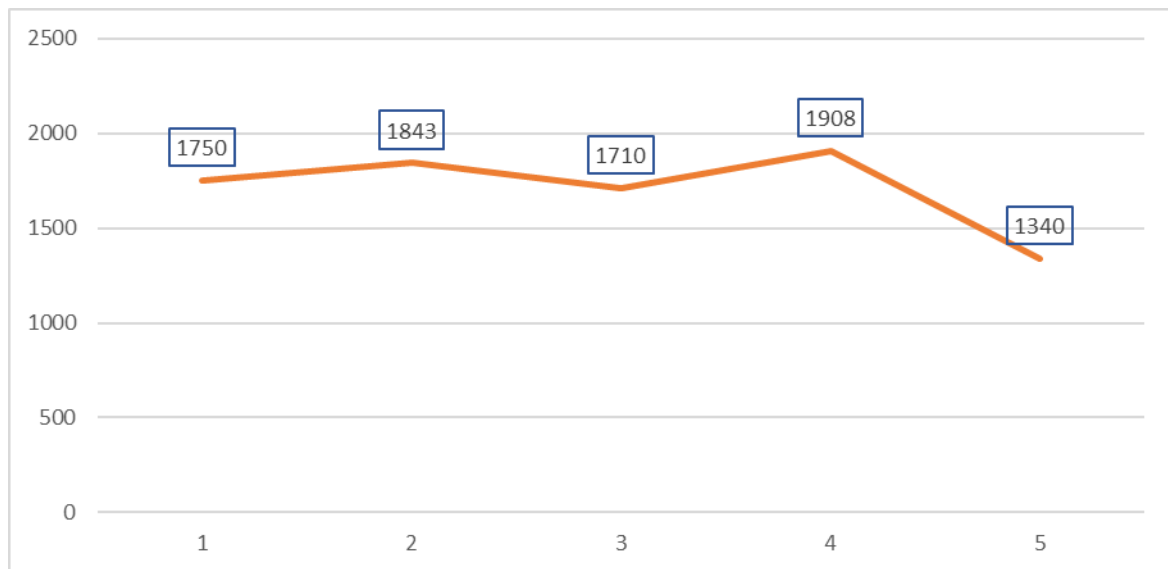


Figure 1. Amount of scientific production (2016 - 2020). Own elaboration

Discussion

It has been identified that the most frequent publications are through the Redalyc database and that the Spanish language is the best used for research. On the other hand, within the years of publication, in 2019 there has been an enhancement of the importance of research, however, due to the pandemic situation worldwide, scientific productions have decreased in 2020.

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