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Synergizing Co-Innovation and Empowerment Government through Collaborative Strategy to Improve Government Performance in Poverty Alleviation: Evidence from West Java Province

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ABSTRACT

Poverty remains a significant issue in national and regional development, including in West Java Province. This study aims to analyze government policy contributions to poverty alleviation by utilizing a literature-based and bibliometric approach. The method involves reviewing relevant scientific publications to produce a comprehensive overview of the relationship between government strategy and poverty reduction efforts. The research steps include identifying and collecting sources, mapping thematic patterns using bibliometric analysis, and conducting an in-depth interpretation. The findings reveal five major clusters related to public policy and poverty alleviation: community economic empowerment, regional financial performance, civil servant performance incentives, technology-based policy innovation, and fiscal decentralization. These clusters reflect the importance of synergizing fiscal policies, governance innovation, and public participation in achieving effective poverty reduction.

Kemiskinan tetap menjadi permasalahan penting dalam pembangunan nasional maupun regional, termasuk di Provinsi Jawa Barat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis kontribusi kebijakan pemerintah terhadap upaya penanggulangan kemiskinan dengan menggunakan pendekatan berbasis literatur dan bibliometrik. Metode penelitian mencakup peninjauan publikasi ilmiah yang relevan guna menghasilkan gambaran komprehensif mengenai hubungan antara strategi pemerintah dan upaya pengurangan kemiskinan. Langkah penelitian meliputi identifikasi dan pengumpulan sumber, pemetaan pola tematik melalui analisis bibliometrik, serta interpretasi mendalam terhadap hasil temuan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya lima klaster utama yang berkaitan dengan kebijakan publik dan penanggulangan kemiskinan, yaitu pemberdayaan ekonomi masyarakat, kinerja keuangan daerah, insentif kinerja aparatur sipil negara, inovasi kebijakan berbasis teknologi, dan desentralisasi fiskal. Kelima klaster tersebut mencerminkan pentingnya sinergi antara kebijakan fiskal, inovasi tata kelola, dan partisipasi publik dalam mencapai pengurangan kemiskinan yang efektif.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a multidimensional issue that remains a crucial issue in global and national development. This problem not only reflects the inability of individuals or groups to meet their basic needs but also has a broad impact on the quality of human resources, socio-economic participation, and the legitimacy of government (Saputra, 2023). West Java Province, as the region with the largest population in Indonesia, faces significant challenges in reducing poverty rates. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the percentage of poor people jumped to 7.88% in March 2020, up from 6.65% in March 2019, as a direct impact of the pandemic. Although this figure gradually declined to 7.08% in September 2024, conditions have not yet fully recovered to pre-pandemic levels (Prawesti, 2021). For example, the Ministry of Home Affairs recorded a poverty rate of 25.33% in a province in 2022, while BPS reported a figure of 7.72% for the same period. This kind of data inconsistency shows the weak integration of information systems between agencies and has the potential to cause errors in policy planning and targeting, thereby reducing the effectiveness of poverty alleviation programs (Nugraheni et al., 2020).

Poverty alleviation efforts in West Java Province face structural and cultural barriers within the bureaucratic system. A case study in Cirebon City shows that weaknesses in planning, lack of cross-sectoral coordination, the dominance of sectoral egos between agencies, and the suboptimal role of the Poverty Reduction Coordination Team (TKPK) are significant obstacles to the creation of integrated and holistic policies. The gap between the normative orientation in planning documents and the reality of implementation in the field shows that this vision has not been fully realized in institutional practice (Istiqomah et al., 2025). Strengthening collaborative strategies based on innovation and empowerment is a prerequisite for overcoming internal bureaucratic resistance and strengthening participatory and inclusive governance.

This research is very important to be carried out through the development of an integrative model that simultaneously connects collaborative strategy, co-innovation programs, and empowerment government in the framework of improving government performance in poverty alleviation (Li, 2023). The novelty value is also reflected in the application of the model in the context of West Java Province, which is characterized by structural complexity, demographic heterogeneity, and systemic bureaucratic challenges. (Sandaran, 2021).

This study aims to examine in depth how the integration of co-innovation programs and government empowerment through a collaborative strategy approach can contribute significantly to improving government performance in poverty alleviation in West Java province.

2. METHODS

This study applies a descriptive qualitative approach with a case study design that focuses on West Java Province as the main unit of analysis. The selection of this approach aims to provide an indepth understanding of the integration mechanism of the Co-Innovation Program and Empowerment Government through Collaborative Strategy in order to improve Government Performance in Poverty Alleviation. The case study design allows for contextual exploration of the dynamics of policy implementation, governance structures, and

services, organizational efficiency, and the ability of bureaucracies to adapt to digital technology and the demands of modern society.

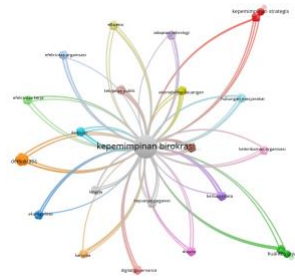


Figure 1 Network Visualization of Bureaucratic Leadership

Bureaucratic leadership is a crucial element in the public administration system that influences the quality of governance, service effectiveness, and institutional accountability. The development of this concept shows that leadership effectiveness is not only measured by the ability to direct human resources, but also by strategic capabilities in responding to complex environmental dynamics and bureaucratic digitalization (Wardani & Kriswibowo, 2022).

Collaborative Strategy Variable

The following visualization map illustrates the relationship between the concept of collaborative strategy and various other topics relevant to the contemporary landscape of public policy and governance.

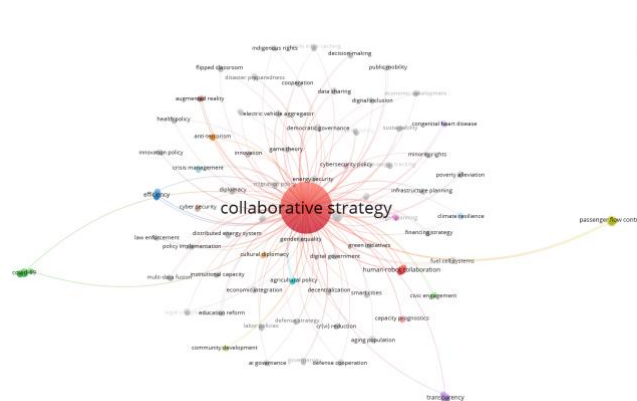


Figure 2 Network Visualization Collaborative Strategy

Leaders who are able to manage cross-sector collaboration, whether with technology, communities, or international institutions, are the main focus of many recent studies (Aguilar, 2020). The link to digital government and cybersecurity policy shows that leadership in this strategy is increasingly shifting towards the use of technology to support transparency and efficiency in decision-making (Zhu, 2022). Leaders who are able to build strategic collaborations with a cross-disciplinary and cross-sectoral approach will have a significant impact on policy effectiveness and organizational innovation (Tan, 2023).

Co-innovation Program Variables

Cross-sector coordination and collaborative approaches are crucial aspects in building sustainable innovation that is adaptive to the dynamics of digital transformation and global challenges.

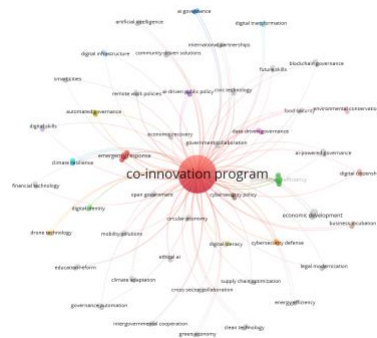


Figure 3 Network Visualization Co-innovation program

Leaders involved in these programs play a role in creating an open innovation environment, managing organizational dynamics, and ensuring the sustainability of innovation through strategic partnerships. Leadership in Co-Innovation Programs is often associated with aspects such as AI governance, digital transformation, and government collaboration (Trzeciak, 2022).

Empowerment Government Leadership Variable

The concept of empowerment government continues to evolve in line with increasing demands for transparency, public participation, and effective governance.

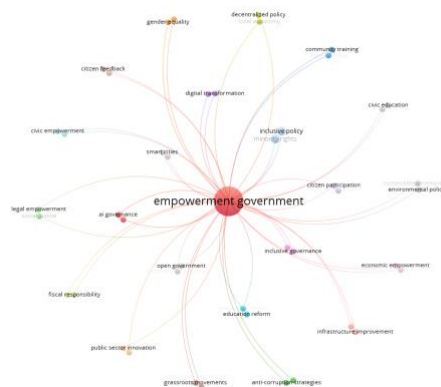


Figure 4 Network Visualization of Empowerment Government Leadership

This concept emphasizes the active role of citizens through partnerships with the government as facilitators, not merely policy implementers. This approach is considered capable of improving the quality of democracy, strengthening transparency, and promoting the effectiveness of public services in a sustainable manner (Surya et al., 2021).

Government performance variables in poverty alleviation

Bibliometric mapping of regional performance topics shows a close relationship between competitiveness issues and various development indicators.

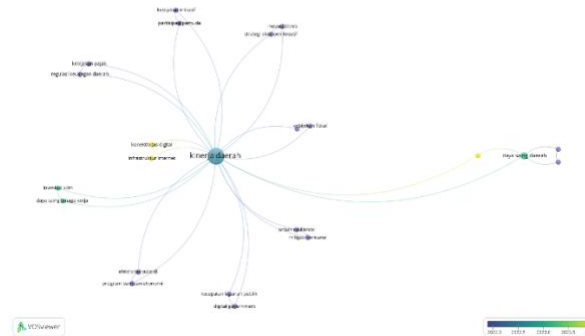


Figure 5 Network Visualization Government performance in poverty alleviation

. The latest research trends show that regional competitiveness is one of the main indicators in assessing the performance of a region, which is closely related to factors such as human resource investment, labor competitiveness, and business innovation and creative economic strategies (Firmansyah, 2019).

4. CONCLUSION

The literature review and bibliometric analysis results show that studies on government policy continue to evolve, both in terms of theoretical approach, issue focus, and implementation direction. One of the strategic focuses that has been widely studied is the role of policy in improving the effectiveness of development governance, particularly in the context of poverty alleviation. Various policies are not only measured from an administrative perspective, but also in terms of the extent to which they are able to improve community welfare through economic empowerment, regional fiscal optimization, and improved civil service performance. The results of mapping using VOSviewer reveal five main clusters in the development of public policy issues relevant to poverty alleviation efforts. These clusters include community economic empowerment, regional financial performance, civil service performance allowances, technology-based policy innovation, and fiscal decentralization. Keywords such as empowerment, financial performance, decentralization, and policy innovation emphasize the importance of synergy between fiscal policy, governance innovation, and community participation as determinants of the success of poverty reduction programs. Future research needs to comprehensively integrate social, economic, and institutional dimensions into the framework of poverty reduction policies. Policies oriented towards evidence-based policy and collaborative innovation are believed to be more adaptive in responding to the dynamics of multidimensional poverty, as well as more effective in building intervention systems that are fair, inclusive, and sustainable.

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