

Makale Bilgisi/Article Info

Geliş/Received: 03.10.2022 Kabul/Accepted: 30.12.2022

Araştırma Makalesi/Research Article, s./pp. 183-193.

MAPPING PIVOTAL ISSUES of COLLECTIVE ACTION RESEARCH: SCIENTOMETRICS ANALYSIS of PUBLICATIONSⁱ

Al-Fauzi RAHMATⁱⁱ

Öz

This paper aims to analyze the terms related to collective action research and to identify their evolution and change in the decades from 1992, when the first publication appeared in the Scopus database, to the present. Past scholars have examined collective action in several fields of research, but the breakthrough paper using scientometrics has not been found. Therefore, this paper is an original to clarify the work within terms based on selected keywords from collective action research, and it yielded 1150 articles. To demonstrate, we used a scientometrics approach of the VOSViewer tool for data visualization. The findings indicate that the concern of collective action has attracted experts to generate various points of view for research, and we forecast that this study will become increasingly noticeable in the coming few years since it was explored. Importantly, we recorded co-authorship and network collaboration, citation by some point of view, as well as annual current issues of collective action. Moreover, we exhibited terms that scholars used to conduct collective action research, such as leadership, legitimacy, solidarity, resilience, capacity-building, advocacy, regulation, accountability, power, and trust.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Collective Action, Power, Trust, Resilient, Mapping, Scientometrics.*

Toplu Eylem Araştırmasının Önemli Konularının Haritalanması: Yayınların Bilimsel Analizi

Abstract

Bu makale, toplu eylem araştırması ile ilgili terimleri analiz etmeyi ve Scopus veri tabanında ilk yayının ortaya çıktığı 1992 yılından günümüze kadar geçen on yıllar içinde evrimini ve değişimini belirlemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Geçmişteki bilim insanları, çeşitli araştırma alanlarında kolektif eylemi incelemişlerdir, ancak scientometrics kullanan çığır açan makale bulunamamıştır. Bu nedenle, bu makale, toplu eylem araştırmalarından seçilen anahtar kelimelere dayalı olarak çalışmayı terimler içinde netleştirmek için özgün bir makaledir ve 1150 makaleye ulaşılmıştır. Elde edilen verileri tanımlayıp açıklamak adına, verileri görselleştirmek için VOSViewer aracının scientometrics yaklaşımını kullandık. Bulgular, kolektif eylem endişesinin, araştırma için çeşitli bakış açıları oluşturmak için önceki uzmanları cezbediğini gösteriyor ve bu çalışmanın, keşfedildikten sonraki birkaç yıl içinde giderek daha fazla dikkat çekeceğini tahmin ediyoruz. Daha da önemlisi, ortak yazarlık ve ağ iş birliğini, bazı bakış açılarına göre alıntılarını ve ayrıca yıllık güncel toplu eylem konularını kaydettik. Ayrıca, liderlik, meşruiyet, dayanışma, dayanıklılık, kapasite geliştirme, savunuculuk, düzenleme, hesap verebilirlik, güç ve güven gibi geçmiş bilim insanlarının kolektif eylem araştırması yapmak için kullandıkları terimleri sergiledik.

Keywords: *Toplu Eylem, Güç, Güven, Dayanıklılık, Haritalama, Scientometrics.*

ⁱ This paper is an original work and all of its contents have never been processed and published anywhere.

ⁱⁱ Alumni of Master of Government Affairs and Administration Department, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Indonesia, e-mail: fauzirahmata@gmail.com, ORCID ID: 0000-0002-3114-6884.

Introduction

Collective action is defined as an intra-organizational mobility action scheme that involves each entity integrates to engage with in management of common resources and social movements in support of aims. This scheme has been widely implemented in a variety of fields, such as environment and climate change (Boda, et al, 2022; Carmona-Moya, et al, 2021; Colding, et al, 2022; Luo et al., 2021; Meilasari-Sugiana, 2012), education (Maruyama, et al 2022; Sposito, 2010; Steiner & Spear, 2020), energy and technological transformation (Shortall, et al, 2022; Twine, et al, 2019), health and social safety nets (Iemmi, 2021; van Ryneveld, et al, 2022), economics (Pizzi & Brunet, 2012; Salvador Casara, et al, 2022), social movements and change (Bernroider, et al, 2022; Smith, et al, 2021), and so on. Therefore, collective action studies have shown impressive growth with numerous of perspectives.

Collective action schemes have been found in research from various disciplines, especially the social sciences, which have significant research. The emergence of this scheme aims to support the creation of a healthy environment without a single power that can dominate in a service process or social movement that is accommodated. Previous experts have underlined the meaning of collective action. As reported by Gilbert (2006), collective action is defined as the involvement of the parties by upholding a shared commitment to achieve problem solving. In Sandler (2015), collective action is defined as the appearance of two or more individuals in an effort to achieve an outcome, such as the provision of a public good.

On the other hand, collective action is increasingly favored by public authorities to improve service delivery because self-resolving by any single actor often creates overly complex problems, especially for low-income countries (Pugel, et al., 2020). In this case, collective action involves many stakeholders across sectors, at least business, scientific institutions, representatives of civil society, and so on (Berkowitz, et al., 2020). However, collective action implies more complex management, giving rise to many challenges that include the interests of each actor (Tembata & Takeuchi, 2018). Thus, collective action has its own strengths and challenges, many of which are faced when collective action works. Some of them are in terms of strength and trust. According to Hotte, et al, (2019), trust between actors involved in collective action can lower transaction costs, create incentives to invest in collective activities, and help actors achieve mutual benefits, so that the strength of collective action between actors is able to minimize the cost of taking an action. However, it is worth highlighting that Sandler (2015) suggests that collective action failures can also occur because, without the means to finance goods, they may not be provided.

Another phenomenon was also reported by Jagers et al. (2020) that the more actors involved, the more difficult it is to coordinate and work together, so collective action tends to have a significant negative impact. However, Begeny et al. (2022) suggest that the opportunity to develop better ideas needs intragroup strength, so that multiple perspectives can be a force

to promote collective action. Moreover, Wlodarczyk et al. (2017) also need to pay attention to the allocation of resources in collective action. This intends to integrate every individual who has an emotional role into the same frame, so that collective emotions become a mediator in participation to achieve goals.

Some scholars argue that the collective action scheme is a new breakthrough in the synergy of action. Many of them are increasingly convinced that collective action allows them to be very capable of dealing with the complex problems they face. This finding implies that the collective action scheme already has a comprehensive study area. Furthermore, by examining the literature on collective action, we have not found [to our knowledge] articles capable of providing research mapping. More specifically, this paper focuses on the social sciences discipline because many previous scholars have reported several issues regarding collective action. This supports Jagers's opinion that the phenomenon of collective action has been studied in depth by past scholars in the social sciences systematically (Jagers et al., 2020). Therefore, this article tries to fill the gaps in understanding how scholars map their studies, so this article examines the scientometrics of collective action research and the extent to which this issue reaches several themes and dominates several important terms in collective action studies.

This paper is divided into five sub-section. The first, the introduction, outlines the aim of the work, its emphasis, and its uniqueness. The second, theoretical review, which informs the previous authors' collective action, also addresses the significance of the presence of collective action plans. The third of this research describes the methodology employed, including data sources, data operation tools, and the processes used to display the data. The fourth is the finding and discussion, which gives the data visualization and discussion related the annual of publication, and several of past experts perspective that conducted the research. In the last section, we provide the conclusion and suggestions for future recommendation regarding how the progress of collective action studies changes throughout the year, as well as giving a brief overview of emerging terms and overlay visualize reported. In a short time, this research may assist all entities participating in research.

Method

By applying the scientometric study, we used the VOSViewer tool as the main tool to generate the findings in this study. This study collects articles from the Scopus database with open access status on the topic of collective action, and this study focuses on the discipline of social science. The Scopus database was chosen because it has the largest collection of articles and a reputation as a reference for many world researchers. Furthermore, chose several key terms, including the title "collective action," the publication stage "final," the document type "article," the keywords "collective action," the source type "journal," and the language "English". To begin, we searched for collective action research on the Scopus database and discovered 1,150 publications. The document has been exported in CVS format, and the file has been imported into the VOSViewer tool. Use the network and overlay visualization menus

to observe the network display between articles and several key points highlighted by earlier experts. As a result, the most recent research and collective action trends were reported on.

Result

This section presents findings from the research of collective action derived from the Scopus database. We display findings including annual publication, co-authorship by document, and the analysis of citations such as document, source, author organization, and country. We also visualize in the form of a network some pivotal issues studied previously by experts, as well as provide a proposed model to be used for further research as an important indicator that should be considered.

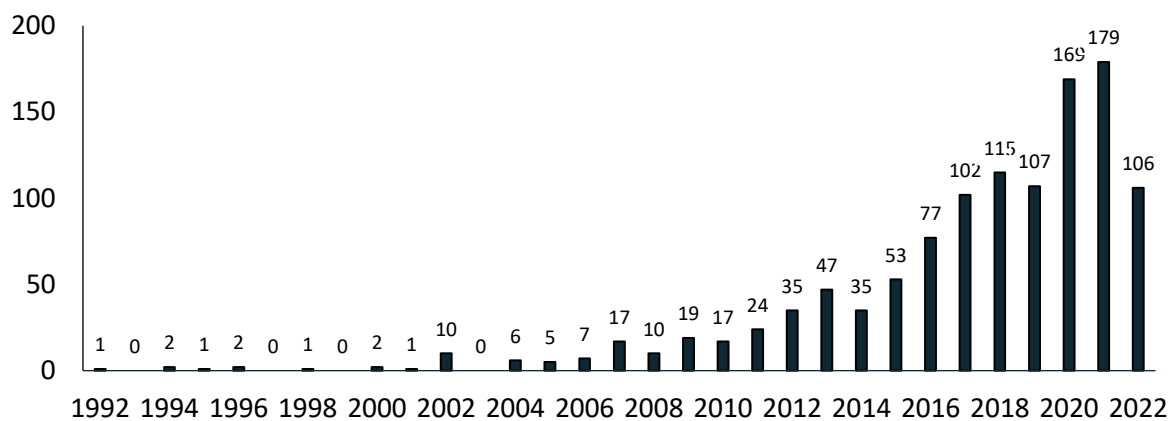


Figure 1. Annual Publication of Collective Action Research
Source: Scopus Database

Figure 1 displays the yearly publication of articles about collective action between 1992 and 2022. There are some striking points to highlight that these issues during certain periods have disappeared, but more importantly, this topic is increasing at a rapid pace in the Scopus database. To begin with, collective action research was discovered in 1992. It started with just one article, and this topic grew slowly during the first decade, and there were escapes in article output in 1993, 1997, 1999, and 2003. Moreover, on the other hand, some scholars have been productive after a decade. In the middle of the time period, in 2002, 10 articles were published. On the other hand, from 2004 until today, the experts have been interested in collective action research, and most of them when following over the last few years have found the topic for collective action research every year. This issue has significant growth in 2019 to 2020 with 62 added manuscripts, and the time period of 2021 has 179 articles. Besides, in 2020 we found 106 publications. It was noted on the last day of September 2022. We argue that this topic will increase during the last few weeks of this year.

Figure 2 shows who was the most productive author and co-authored research with other scholars about collective action research. Among most of them, there are several experts that publish their articles in journals in the Scopus database, and some of them have also been collaboration actions for publication. First of all, Van Zomeren M is the most published scholar, with his papers totaling 13 documents, following Spears, R, with about 10 articles; Thomas, E.F., with nine publications; as well as Leeuwis C., Struik P.C., and McGarty C., with

seven publications. On the other hand, some scholars were also collaborating with each other to produce several issues in the field of research they detected. As Figure 2 also shows, there are no co-occurrence lines between experts displayed. For example, Thomas E.F. in light blue lines never works with Dixon J in green lines. It also notes for Spears R in yellow lines that he never co-authored with Saguy T in dark blue, and more like that.

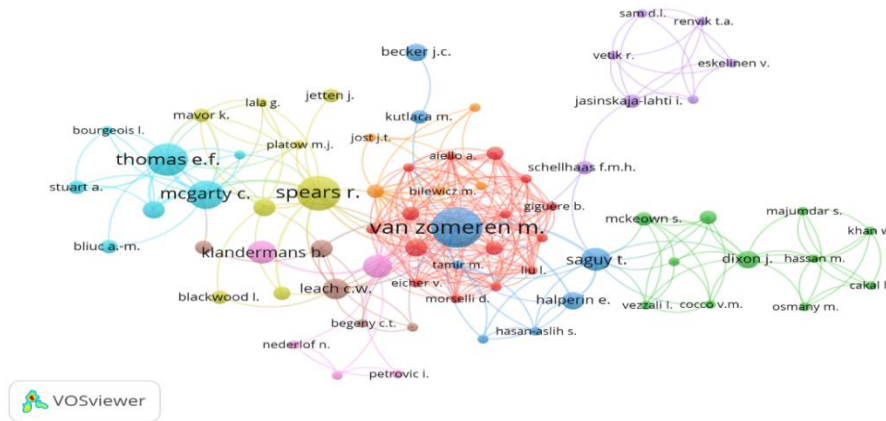


Figure 2. Author and Co-Authorship in Author
(Source: VOSViewer)

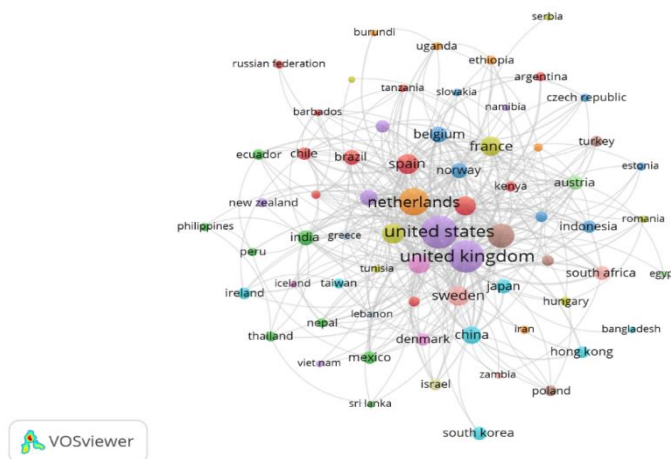


Figure 3. Authorship in Cross-Countries Network Collaboration
(Source: VOSViewer)

In Figure 3, the co-authorship with international collaboration space is presented in a production document about collective action research. The territory was selected, and there are some countries with strong production documents. It is concerned with the United States, which produces the most articles (about 252), followed by the United Kingdom (271 publications), and the Netherlands (146 paper publications). These three countries ranked among the highest in the Scopus database. Thus, it can be claimed that the most productive collective action topic is the United States from a document perspective.

On the other hand, Figure 4 illustrates that the citation of documents, sources, authors, organizations, and nations as points of view. There are some striking points to highlight in several citations. First of all, the citation by document from Bennett & Segerberg (2012) is the

Furthermore, the most cited authors were both Bennett W.L. and Segerberg A., with 1779 cited, respectively. Likewise, the highest citation by organization or affiliation is the University of Groningen, with 570 cited, and followed by Murdoch University, Australian National University, and the University of Kansas, as well as the University of Queensland, with 495, 336, 284, and 236 citations. Last but not least, the strong countries with production for collective action research are the United States (9056), the United Kingdom (4670), the Netherlands (3390), and Sweden (2527), as well as Germany and Australia, with 1580 and 1508 respectively.

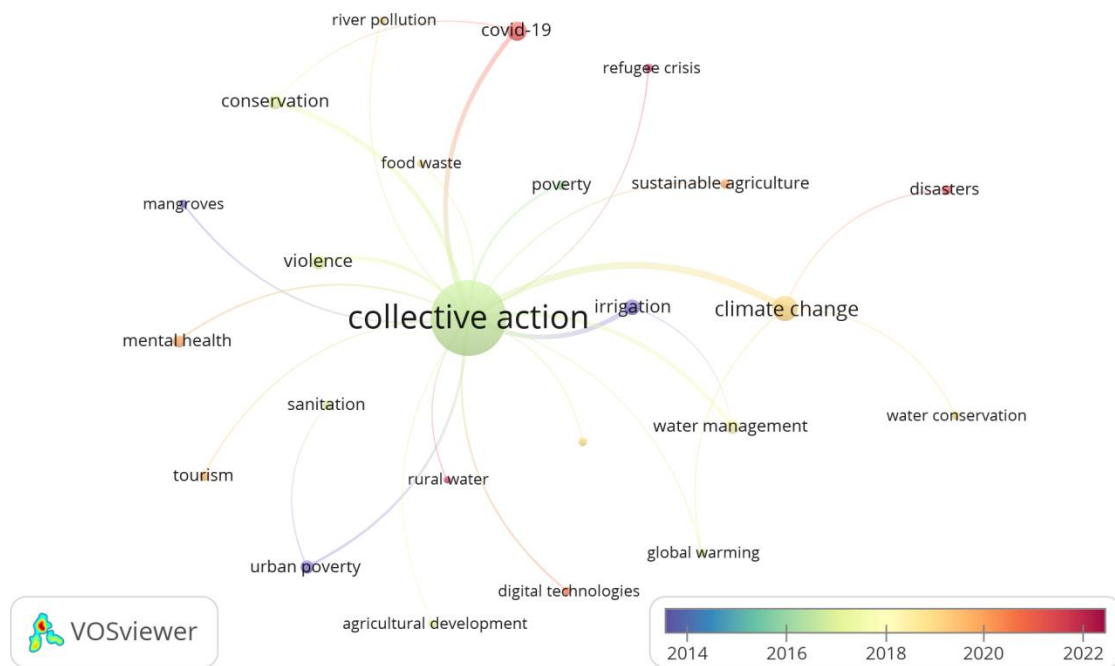


Figure 5. Pivotal Issues on Collective Action Research
(Source: VOSViewer)

Figure 5 illustrates the term of collective action that was exist by several scholars and the viewpoint of the annual trend of research was selected. There are significant points to highlight, such as the fact that climate change and COVID-19 were strong lines of research for scholars. To begin with, COVID-19 is a term that most experts in 2021 relates to collective action issues. This line claimed that more scholars examine the collective action related to COVID-19. It is proved by past scholars' works conducted such as Behrens & Naylor (2020), Duque Franco, et al (2020), Choma, at al (2021), Fang, et al (2022), and so on. Thus, collective action is co-curated with climate change, in which this term is also significant in collective action research such as Nowlin (2022), Colding et al (2022), Larson, et al (2022), and so on. On the other hand, several experts, including Scott & Silva-Ochoa (2002), Meinzen-Dick, et al (2002), Cody, et al (2015), Baldwin, et al (2018), Turiansky (2021), and others, have conducted research on collective action with irrigation issues. In short, the terms in Figure 5 were founded on collective action research. It claims that past scholars have been conducted with many viewpoints.

Figure 6 illustrates some of the main approaches used by scholars in collective action studies in the Scopus database. This approach looks for the key features that scholars use to condense their findings. There is one thing that stands out the most about this issue, which is that there is a synergy between terms, especially "legitimacy", which has a relationship with "leadership" and "solidarity". Furthermore, there is a "power" connected to "trust" and "accountability." Surprisingly, the "regulation" term has no relationship with other terms.



Figure 6. Collective Action Research Orientation
(Source: VOSViewer)

Conclusion

Collective action studies appear to be gaining popularity among certain scholars recently. This study is becoming more common when individuals require assistance from others, resulting in the formation of intragroup ties in collective activity. This mapping study intends to identify researchers of research relevance in collective action studies, as well as numerous terminology associated with collective action studies. According to the findings of this paper, the author Van Zomeren M is the most published scholar, with a total of 13 works. Furthermore, the United States, which generates the most articles (approximately 252), Bennett W.L. (2012), is the most cited by articles, in which he collected 1475 citations from other papers, is the most referenced by articles. Furthermore, Bennett, W.L., and Segerberg, A. were the most referenced writers, with 1779 citations each. Similarly, the University of Groningen has received the most citations by organization or association, with 570 citations. COVID-19-related collective action is currently on the issue. Further, there is synergy between the concepts reported, particularly "legitimacy," which is related to "leadership" and "solidarity." There is also a "power" that is linked to "trust" and "accountability." Surprisingly, there is no link between the "regulation" and the other ones.

However, there are some limitations to this paper. For starters, this study only looked at one scientific disciplinesuch social science; more research is needed to see all scientific disciplines in active collection mapping. Second, the data analysis tool used only relies on VOSViewer, requiring other analysis tools to compare the results obtained.

References

- Baldwin, E., Rountree, V., & Jock, J. (2018). Distributed resources and distributed governance: Stakeholder participation in demand side management governance. *Energy Research and Social Science*, 39, 37–45. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.erss.2017.10.013>.
- Begeny, C. T., van Breen, J., Leach, C. W., van Zomeren, M., & Iyer, A. (2022). The power of the Ingroup for promoting collective action: How distinctive treatment from fellow minority members motivates collective action. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, 101. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jesp.2022.104346>.
- Behrens, L. L., & Naylor, M. D. (2020). “We are Alone in This Battle”: A Framework for a Coordinated Response to COVID-19 in Nursing Homes. *Journal of Aging and Social Policy*, 32(4–5), 316–322. <https://doi.org/10.1080/08959420.2020.1773190>.
- Bennett, W. L., & Segerberg, A. (2012). The logic of connective action: Digital media and the personalization of contentious politics. *Information Communication and Society*, 15(5), 739–768. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1369118X.2012.670661>.
- Berkowitz, H., Crowder, L. B., & Brooks, C. M. (2020). Organizational perspectives on sustainable ocean governance: A multi-stakeholder, meta-organization model of collective action. *Marine Policy*, 118. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2020.104026>.
- Bernroider, E. W. N., Harindranath, G., & Kamel, S. (2022). From connective actions in social movements to offline collective actions: an individual level perspective. *Information Technology and People*, 35(8), 205–230. <https://doi.org/10.1108/ITP-08-2020-0556>.
- Boda, C. S., O’Byrne, D., Harnesk, D., Faran, T., & Isgren, E. (2022). A collective alternative to the Inward Turn in environmental sustainability research. *Journal of Environmental Studies and Sciences*, 12(2), 291–297. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13412-021-00738-6>.
- Carmona-Moya, B., Calvo-Salguero, A., & Aguilar-Luzón, M.-C. (2021). Eimeca: A proposal for a model of environmental collective action. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 13(11). <https://doi.org/10.3390/su13115935>.
- Choma, B. L., Hodson, G., Sumantry, D., Hanoch, Y., & Gummerum, M. (2021). Ideological and psychological predictors of covid-19-related collective action, opinions, and health compliance across three nations. *Journal of Social and Political Psychology*, 9(1), 123–143. <https://doi.org/10.5964/jspp.5585>.
- Cody, K. C., Smith, S. M., Cox, M., & Andersson, K. (2015). Emergence of Collective Action in a Groundwater Commons: Irrigators in the San Luis Valley of Colorado. *Society and Natural Resources*, 28(4), 405–422. <https://doi.org/10.1080/08941920.2014.970736>.
- Colding, J., Barthel, S., Ljung, R., Eriksson, F., & Sjöberg, S. (2022). Urban Commons and Collective Action to Address Climate Change. *Social Inclusion*, 10(1), 103–114. <https://doi.org/10.17645/si.v10i1.4862>.
- Duque Franco, I., Ortiz, C., Samper, J., & Millan, G. (2020). Mapping repertoires of collective action facing the COVID-19 pandemic in informal settlements in Latin American cities. *Environment and Urbanization*, 32(2), 523–546. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0956247820944823>.
- Fang, X., Freyer, T., Ho, C.-Y., Chen, Z., & Goette, L. (2022). Prosociality predicts individual behavior and collective outcomes in the COVID-19 pandemic. *Social Science and Medicine*, 308. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2022.115192>.
- Feiock, R. C. (2013). The institutional collective action framework. *Policy Studies Journal*, 41(3), 397–425. <https://doi.org/10.1111/psj.12023>.

- Fischer, E., & Qaim, M. (2012). Linking Smallholders to Markets: Determinants and Impacts of Farmer Collective Action in Kenya. *World Development*, 40(6), 1255–1268. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2011.11.018>.
- Gilbert, M. (2006). Rationality in collective action. *Philosophy of the Social Sciences*, 36(1), 3–17. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0048393105284167>.
- Hotte, N., Kozak, R., & Wyatt, S. (2019). How institutions shape trust during collective action: A case study of forest governance on Haida Gwaii. *Forest Policy and Economics*, 107. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.forpol.2019.05.007>.
- Iemmi, V. (2021). Global collective action in mental health financing: Allocation of development assistance for mental health in 142 countries, 2000–2015. *Social Science and Medicine*, 287. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2021.114354>.
- Jagers, S. C., Haring, N., Löfgren, Å., Sjöstedt, M., Alpizar, F., Brülde, B., ... Steffen, W. (2020). On the preconditions for large-scale collective action. *Ambio*, 49(7), 1282–1296. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13280-019-01284-w>.
- Larson, A. M., Sarmiento Barletti, J. P., & Heise Vigil, N. (2022). A place at the table is not enough: Accountability for Indigenous Peoples and local communities in multi-stakeholder platforms. *World Development*, 155. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2022.105907>.
- Levitt, P., & Lamba-Nieves, D. (2011). Social remittances revisited. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 37(1), 1–22. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1369183X.2011.521361>.
- Luo, A., Zuberi, M., Liu, J., Perrone, M., Schnepf, S., & Leipold, S. (2021). Why common interests and collective action are not enough for environmental cooperation – Lessons from the China-EU cooperation discourse on circular economy. *Global Environmental Change*, 71. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2021.102389>.
- Maruyama, T., Kageyama, A., & Kunieda, N. (2022). Region-wide initiative to expand girls' enrollment in primary education in Niger: A case of collective impact for educational development. *International Journal of Educational Development*, 91. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijedudev.2022.102580>.
- Meilasari-Sugiana, A. (2012). Collective action and ecological sensibility for sustainable mangrove governance in Indonesia: Challenges and opportunities. *Journal of Political Ecology*, 19(1), 184–201. <https://doi.org/10.2458/v19i1.21726>.
- Meinzen-Dick, R., Raju, K. V., & Gulati, A. (2002). What affects organization and collective action for managing resources? Evidence from canal irrigation systems in India. *World Development*, 30(4), 649–666. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0305-750X\(01\)00130-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0305-750X(01)00130-9).
- Nowlin, M. C. (2022). Who should “do more” about climate change? Cultural theory, polycentricity, and public support for climate change actions across actors and governments. *Review of Policy Research*, 39(4), 468–485. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ropr.12468>.
- Pizzi, A., & Brunet, I. (2012). Collective action, self-management, and the social economy. The recovered companies of Argentina. *Revista de Estudios Sociales*, 42, 57–70. <https://doi.org/10.7440/res42.2012.06>.
- Pugel, K., Javernick-Will, A., Koschmann, M., Peabody, S., & Linden, K. (2020). Adapting collaborative approaches for service provision to low-income countries: Expert panel results. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 12(7). <https://doi.org/10.3390/su12072612>.
- Salvador Casara, B. G., Suitner, C., & Jetten, J. (2022). The impact of economic inequality on conspiracy beliefs. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, 98. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jesp.2021.104245>.

- Sandler, T. (2015). Collective action: fifty years later. *Public Choice*, 164(3–4), 195–216. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11127-015-0252-0>.
- Scott, C. A., & Silva-Ochoa, P. (2002). Collective action for water harvesting irrigation in the Lerma-Chapala Basin, Mexico. *Water Policy*, 3(6), 555–572. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1366-7017\(02\)00017-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1366-7017(02)00017-X).
- Shortall, R., Mengolini, A., & Gangale, F. (2022). Citizen Engagement in EU Collective Action Energy Projects. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 14(10). <https://doi.org/10.3390/su14105949>.
- Smith, E. M., González, R., & Frigolett, C. (2021). Understanding Change in Social-Movement Participation: The Roles of Social Norms and Group Efficacy. *Political Psychology*, 42(6), 1037–1051. <https://doi.org/10.1111/pops.12733>.
- Sposito, M. P. (2010). Transversalities in the study on young people in Brazil: Education, collective action, and culture. *Educacao e Pesquisa*, 36(SUPPL. 1), 95–106. <https://doi.org/10.1590/S1517-97022010000400008>.
- Steiner, J. J., & Spear, A. M. (2020). Multilevel responses to sexual violence in schools in west Africa. *IDS Bulletin*, 51(2), 81–96. <https://doi.org/10.19088/1968-2020.131>.
- Tembata, K., & Takeuchi, K. (2018). Collective decision making under drought: An empirical study of water resource management in Japan. *Water Resources and Economics*, 22, 19–31. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wre.2017.11.001>.
- Turiansky, A. (2021). Collective action in games as in life: Experimental evidence from canal cleaning in Haiti. *Journal of Development Economics*, 153. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2021.102722>.
- Twine, E. E., Rao, E. J. O., Baltenweck, I., & Omoro, A. O. (2019). Are Technology Adoption and Collective Action Important in Accessing Credit? Evidence from Milk Producers in Tanzania. *European Journal of Development Research*, 31(3), 388–412. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41287-018-0158-z>.
- van Ryneveld, M., Whyte, E., & Brady, L. (2022). What Is COVID-19 Teaching Us About Community Health Systems? A Reflection From a Rapid Community-Led Mutual Aid Response in Cape Town, South Africa. *International Journal of Health Policy and Management*, 11(Special Issue), 5–8. <https://doi.org/10.34172/IJHPM.2020.167>.
- Wlodarczyk, A., Basabe, N., Páez, D., & Zumeta, L. (2017). Hope and anger as mediators between collective action frames and participation in collective mobilization: The case of 15-M. *Journal of Social and Political Psychology*, 5(1), 200–223. <https://doi.org/10.5964/jspp.v5i1.471>.

