PUBLIC INFORMATION DISCLOSURE AND ADAPTIVE GOVERNANCE: AN EMERGING MARKET CASE

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Abstract

This research explores the urgency of public information disclosure in the context of adaptive governance, focusing on the case in South Sumatra. Public information disclosure is very urgent because it encourages government accountability, increases citizen participation, and builds a transparent and fair policy base. The research method used is qualitative, with data sources derived from interviews, observation, and documentation. The analytical tool used is NVivo 12 Plus to identify implementations, obstacles, and challenges in encouraging information disclosure. The research findings reveal that internal resistance within the government, limited information accessibility, and low digital skills and information literacy are the main obstacles. Based on these findings, the study proposes a recommendation model emphasizing information inclusivity, implementing integrated management systems, reducing resistance, increasing accessibility with technology, and promoting digital skills and information literacy. This has the potential to increase government transparency, responsiveness, and community involvement. In addition, the recommended model also considers aspects of collaboration, flexibility, and learning. This model can lead to public information disclosure, positively impact government-society relations, and improve adaptive governance. Through an in-depth understanding of challenges and obstacles at the local level, this research offers a holistic strategic view for increasing public information transparency in South Sumatra.

Keywords: Information Disclosure, Adaptive Governance, Information Accessibility, Information Inclusivity, Integrated Governance, Government Collaboration

1. INTRODUCTION

Public information transparency or public information disclosure is a fundamental principle in a democratic society based on transparency, public participation, and government accountability (Lee-Geiller & Lee, 2019; Schmidthuber et al., 2021; Wu et al., 2021). The urgency is very important in ensuring that citizens have broad and easy access to information on various aspects of government, public policy, and all matters relating to the interests of society. Public information disclosure plays a role in maintaining the balance of power between the government and citizens. With easy access to information, the public can monitor government actions, analyze policies taken, and provide feedback. This encourages the government to act more responsibly and prevent abuse of power and corruption that can harm (Schnell & Jo, 2019; Tejedo-Romero & Araujo, 2020). Public information disclosure also supports public participation in the policy-making process. Well-informed citizens can participate in discussions and debates on important issues (Lee et al., 2020; Zhou et al., 2019). In the current digital era, the urgency of public information disclosure is increasingly strengthened by information and communication technology (ICT) developments. The internet and social media allow information to spread quickly and widely (Cheng & Dale, 2020; Sidhu et al., 2023; De Souza & Dick, 2008; Tejedo-Romero & Araujo, 2023). This has encouraged many people to adopt these technological advances (Doungpitak et al., 2023; Mahmoud et al., 2023). However, amidst the diversity of information, the importance of access to reliable and accurate sources of information is also a challenge (Ali & Gatiti, 2020; Janssen et al., 2020). Public information disclosure is crucial in building a more democratic, actively participating, and sustainable society. By ensuring broad access to information and government transparency, the public can contribute more effectively in monitoring, participating in, and supporting policy-making processes that positively impact all members of society.

Many governments in the world are currently working on public information disclosure (Kosajan et al., 2018; Zhang et al., 2015), including in Indonesia, particularly in South Sumatra Province (Aluvianti et al., 2022; Baharuddin, 2020). The Government of South Sumatra formed the Information Commission for the Province of South Sumatra, whose task is to encourage the achievement of public information disclosure in the Province of South Sumatra. However, problems and inhibiting factors still need to be addressed to prevent the South Sumatra Provincial Information Commission from carrying out its role. From 2018–2020 there have been 209 cases at the Information Commission of South Sumatra Province. The efforts of the South Sumatra provincial government to encourage public information disclosure through the establishment of the South Sumatra Provincial Information Commission reflect the principles of adaptive governance.

Adaptive governance is an approach to governance that adapts to changes and dynamics of the environment and the demands of society (Janssen & van der Voort, 2020; Malik et al., 2023; Sainz-Santamaria & Martinez-Cruz, 2020). Although there is a commitment to increase public information disclosure, there are several problems and inhibiting factors that need to be addressed so that these efforts can run more effectively. One important aspect of adaptive governance is identifying problems and responding quickly (Fitzpatrick & Monson, 2022; Janssen & van der Voort, 2016). The significant number of cases, namely 209 cases in the 2018–2020 period at the Information Commission of South Sumatra Province, indicates a high demand for information from the public. While this is a good indicator of transparency, a high number of cases may also indicate a need for more efficiency in information provision and case resolution.

This study examines the topic of public information disclosure with adaptive governance by looking at cases in South Sumatra Province. Even though several studies have supported the urgency of public information disclosure, research gaps still need to be filled, especially in discussing these two topics simultaneously. The formulated research questions are:

RQ1: How is the implementation of public information disclosure in South Sumatra Province?

RQ2: What are the challenges and obstacles in encouraging public information disclosure in South Sumatra Province?

RQ3: What is the recommended model regarding information disclosure based on adaptive governance?

This paper is structured as follows. Section 1 is the introduction that introduces the reader to the topic at hand. Section 2 is a literature review that presents the conceptual framework and related research. Section 3 describes the research methodology, including a qualitative approach, as well as data sources and analytical tools used. Section 4 presents the research results. Section 5 provides an in-depth discussion of the findings and implications. Section 6 presents a summary of the main findings and includes suggestions for future research. With this structure, the paper provides a comprehensive view of the topic discussed and provides a strong foundation for further discussion.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Disclosure of public information and adaptive governance are two interrelated concepts in the modern context of democratic governance. The openness of public information refers to easy and wide access to information produced by the government (García-Tabuyo et al., 2017; Wu et al., 2021). Adaptive governance emphasizes the flexibility and responsiveness of the government to changes in the environment and demands of communities (Chaffin et al., 2014; Sharma-Wallace et al., 2018; Wyborn, 2015). These two concepts significantly impact transparency, accountability, public participation, and the effectiveness of public policies (Brunner, 2010; Hou et al., 2020).

In the literature, public information disclosure has been the key to maintaining government transparency. Citizens can monitor government actions, identify potential irregularities, and provide important feedback when relevant and accurate information is available to citizens. Disclosure of

information can also encourage active participation of the public in the policy-making process, helping to create policies that align with the needs and aspirations of citizens (Michener et al., 2021; Schleifer et al., 2019). On the other hand, adaptive governance recognizes the complexities and dynamics of a changing environment. In the context of information disclosure, adaptive governance means that governments must be able to respond quickly and efficiently to changes. This involves overcoming challenges as they arise, increasing internal capacity to deal with unforeseen situations, and continuously improving processes based on community feedback.

However, several kinds of literature also highlight challenges in combining public information disclosure and adaptive governance. One of the main challenges is sustainability. Sustainability in this context refers to ensuring that efforts to create public information disclosure and adaptive governance are not only limited to short-term initiatives or projects but have become integral to how government operates and interacts with society. This involves changes in the culture of government organizations. Implementing open information and adaptive governance requires transforming how governments communicate, collaborate, and make decisions (Eshuis & Gerrits, 2021; Villeneuve, 2014). The government needs to internalize the values of transparency, responsiveness, and participation at all levels and departments so that these efforts become part of the daily work culture.

In addition, capacity building is a key factor in overcoming this challenge. The government and related institutions must ensure that they have qualified and trained human resources to manage the implementation of information disclosure and adaptive governance (Brass & Sowell, 2021; Dagestani et al., 2022). This involves continuous training, education, and professional development to enable government personnel to cope with change and deal with new functions' complexities. In addition, cooperation between the public, private, and civil society sectors is important in overcoming this challenge. Close collaboration between various parties can help develop more comprehensive and innovative solutions. Civil society and the private sector are important in providing feedback, identifying problems, and providing resources supporting successful implementation.

The government must also ensure that the commitment to information disclosure becomes a temporary initiative and is integrated into the culture and daily governance practices. In addition, successful implementation requires changes in organizational culture, capacity building, and better collaboration between the public, private, and civil society sectors (Chen et al., 2024; Linares-Rodríguez et al., 2023; Tejedo-Romero & Araujo, 2023). In examining the interaction between public information disclosure and adaptive governance, future research can explore the concrete impact of available information on adaptive policy-making and how adaptive governance can influence information disclosure in changing circumstances. As such, this research can provide deeper insight into how information disclosure and adaptive governance can reinforce each other and create more responsive and effective governance.

The interplay between public information disclosure and adaptive governance forms a complex landscape that requires careful analysis (Cui et al., 2023; Yi, 2023). Beyond synergies in increasing transparency and public participation, challenges such as information overload and disinformation must be considered (Spradling et al., 2021; Talwar et al., 2019). An abundance of information can overwhelm citizens, hampering their ability to discern accurate and relevant details. Additionally, the potential for the rapid spread of disinformation poses a threat to the effectiveness of adaptive governance, as decisions based on inaccurate data can produce suboptimal outcomes (Cover et al., 2023; Gritsenko & Wood, 2022). Therefore, critical analysis should explore how governments can find a balance between providing comprehensive information and ensuring its accuracy, given the evolving nature of information dissemination in the digital era.

Furthermore, the ethical dimensions of information disclosure in the context of adaptive governance require further examination. Balancing the need for transparency with privacy concerns has become critical, mainly as governments collect and disseminate significant amounts of data (Anhalt-Depies et al., 2019; Moon, 2020). Finding the right balance is crucial to building and maintaining public trust (Schmidthuber et al., 2021; Toshkov et al., 2021; Yue et al., 2019). Ethical considerations also involve the ways in which adaptive governance mechanisms may disproportionately impact specific communities. Ensuring equity in responses to government actions is essential to prevent marginalized groups from being left behind (Cheng & Dale, 2020). An in-depth analysis of the ethical implications of information disclosure and adaptive governance can uncover potential risks and guide policymakers in establishing an ethical framework that prioritizes fairness, privacy, and inclusivity in governance.

Thus, while the integration of public information disclosure and adaptive governance has excellent potential, a comprehensive analysis must address challenges related to information management, ethical considerations, and equity. Future research in this domain could explore practical strategies for managing information overload, countering disinformation, and establishing ethical guidelines for adaptive governance. By addressing these nuanced aspects, academics can provide valuable insights to guide policies that not only adopt transparency and adaptability but also prioritize ethical practices and inclusivity in governance.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study used a qualitative approach with a descriptive research type. This study's data sources consisted of primary or primary data sources and additional data sources or secondary data. Primary data in this study were collected through observation based on activities and events in the field. Simultaneously with the primary data observations, the results of in-depth interviews with informants and focus group discussions (FGD) were also completed. Informants are selected based on their position or status relevant to the problem under study. The informants in this study included

the Regional Secretary of South Sumatra Province, the Head of the Communication and Information Service of South Sumatra Province, and the Head of the Regional Apparatus of South Sumatra Province.

Furthermore, secondary data researchers use official documents such as laws, activities, photos, meeting minutes, statistical data, general guidelines, results of studies from various literature, and previous studies that are relevant to the research theme to sharpen research credibility. In analyzing the trend of the data obtained, this research maximizes the NVivo 12 Plus analysis tool. The unit of analysis used is case calibration and thematic. Coding on the data obtained is then visualized and analyzed to answer research questions. The use of NVivo 12 Plus in this research was chosen because this platform provides in-depth qualitative data analysis capabilities, facilitating efficient indexing, coding, and data visualization processes. The advantages of advanced features in NVivo 12 Plus also make it easier for researchers to explore patterns, trends, and relationships in complex data, increasing the accuracy of interpretation and validity of research results (Baharuddin et al., 2021; Rifaid et al., 2023).

The validity of this study was assured through a combination of rigorous data triangulation and the use of multiple sources. Primary data collection methods, including observation, in-depth interviews, and FGD, contributed to the richness and depth of the study. The selection of key informants, such as the Regional Secretary and heads of relevant departments in South Sumatra Province, increases the credibility of the primary data. In addition, the addition of secondary data from official documents and literature relevant to the research theme provides a comprehensive context, further strengthening the validity of the study. The use of NVivo 12 Plus as an analysis tool adds a layer of transparency and traceability to the data analysis process, ensuring the reliability and validity of the findings. Overall, the combination of diverse data sources, careful data analysis, and the use of advanced analytical tools contribute to the robustness and validity of the research results.

4. RESULTS

Disclosure of public information is a fundamental principle in a democratic society. In an era where information is becoming more easily accessible and disseminated through ICT, the government and public institutions must disclose information properly and effectively. The implementation of public information disclosure in South Sumatra Province is based on several important indicators, including the following.

Figure 1. Several themes in implementing public information disclosure in South Sumatra
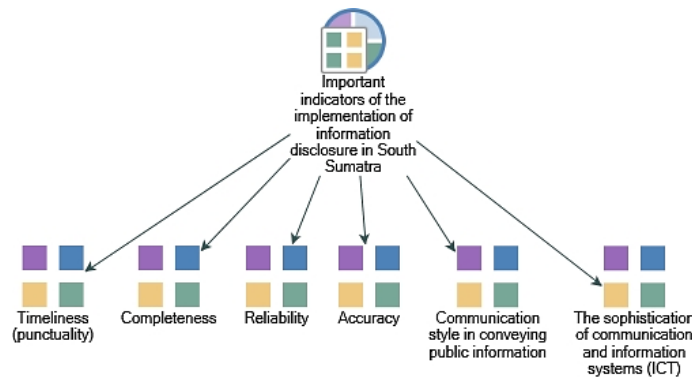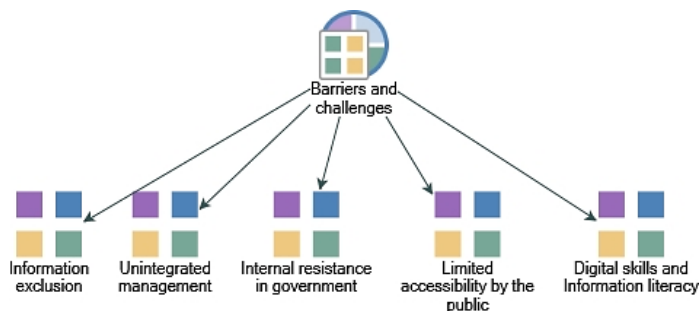

Source: Processed by the researchers using NVivo 12 Plus, 2023.

In South Sumatra, the implementation of public information disclosure is measured through important indicators such as timeliness in presenting information, completeness of information provided, reliability of information sources, accuracy of data submitted, effective communication style in delivery, and utilization of ICT to expand the reach and accessibility of information to the public. However, there are still some obstacles to its implementation. This study succeeded in identifying some of these obstacles, including the following.

Figure 2. Some identified challenges and barriers

Source: Processed by the researchers using NVivo 12 Plus, 2023.

Implementing public information disclosure in South Sumatra faces several obstacles and challenges that must be overcome. Information exceptions regulated by law may prevent some information from being accessed by the public. In addition, information management that has yet to be integrated into all government agencies can hinder efficient access to the necessary information. Internal resistance within the government can also slow efforts to expand openness, while limited accessibility by the public, especially among those with limited technology or information literacy, can limit participation. Low digital skills and limited information literacy among the public can also be barriers to understanding and utilizing the information presented.

These findings show that the implementation of public information openness in South Sumatra Province involves a number of key indicators such as timeliness, completeness, source reliability, data accuracy, effective communication style, and use of ICT. However, several challenges were identified, including legal exclusion of information, information management that has not been fully integrated, internal government resistance, and limited accessibility and information literacy among the public.

The implications of these findings underscore the need for strategic action to improve the implementation of public information disclosure. Handling of information exceptions needs to be considered carefully so as not to hamper transparency, while integration of information management across government agencies is crucial to ensure efficient access. Overcoming internal resistance requires collaborative efforts and cultural change within the government. Meanwhile, efforts to increase digital literacy and information accessibility among the public are crucial to expanding participation.

In an interview with a local government official, it was found that technology integration was critical. "*Integration of information technology must be encouraged by providing adequate training for government employees and empowering the community in understanding and accessing information*" (Informant 1, personal communication, April 12, 2023).

Meanwhile, another informant's opinion also stated the importance of reducing the literacy gap problem. "*It is important to overcome the information literacy gap through education and training programs for the community so they can effectively use the information provided by the government*" (Informant 2, personal communication, April 12, 2023).

From interviews with government officials and other informants, it can be concluded that the integration of information technology plays a crucial role in increasing the effectiveness of public information disclosure. Government officials emphasized the need for training for employees and empowering the community to understand and access information well. Meanwhile, the opinions of other informants underscore the urgency of overcoming the information literacy gap through education and training programs so that people can effectively utilize the information provided by the government. These two perspectives highlight the need for a holistic approach that includes technology integration and increased literacy to achieve inclusive and valuable public information disclosure. By overcoming these challenges, it is hoped that the implementation of public information disclosure in South Sumatra can be more effective, inclusive, and responsive to community needs, as well as increase active participation in the democratic process.

This study adjusts the recommended model regarding information disclosure based on adaptive governance in South Sumatra Province.

Figure 3. Recommended models
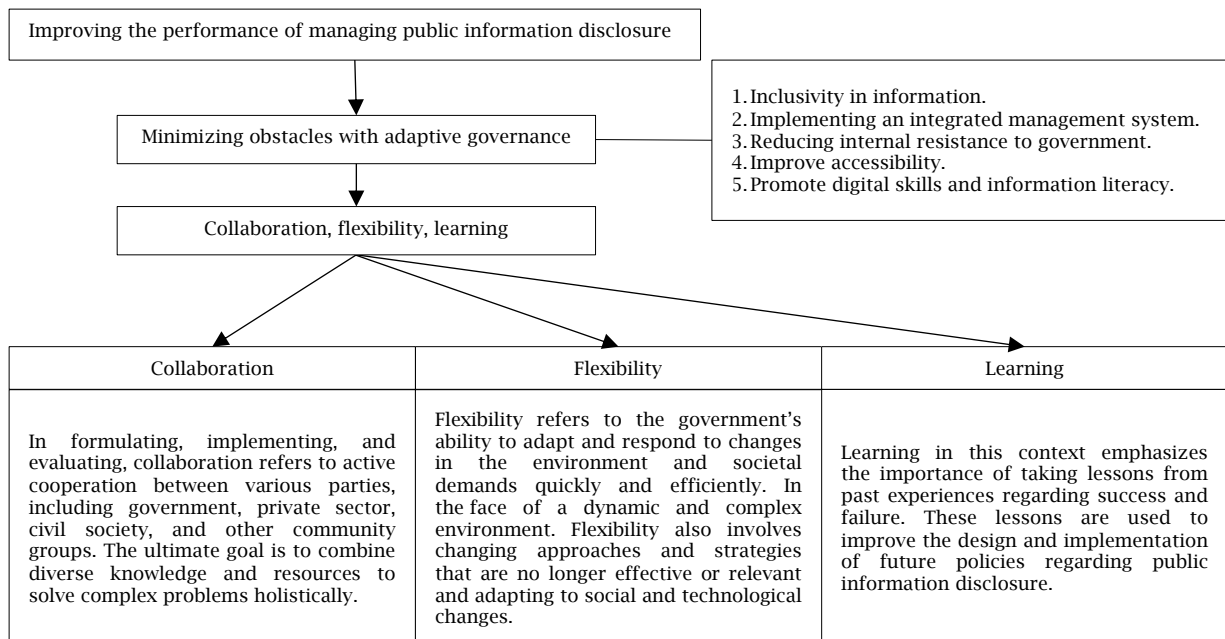
Source: Processed by the researchers, 2023.

5. DISCUSSION

5.1. Implementation of public information disclosure in South Sumatra Province

The implementation of public information disclosure in South Sumatra Province has become an important milestone in efforts to build a more transparent, participatory, and accountable government. In the increasingly connected digital information era, information disclosure is the basis for cooperation between the government and society. By measuring implementation through key indicators, South Sumatra Province is demonstrating its commitment to ensuring quality and relevant information is available to its citizens. However, on the journey to greater openness, challenges still need to be overcome to achieve this goal effectively.

Timely presentation of information is the first step in establishing effective disclosure. When people have access to actual information, they can make more informed decisions, increasing public participation in the decision-making process. In addition, the completeness of the information provided is essential to ensure that the public understands the issues comprehensively. The policy can be better informed and reflect different interests by providing diverse viewpoints.

The reliability and accuracy of the information conveyed play a central role in building public trust in the government. When the source of information is recognized as trusted, people feel more confident about using the data in their decision-making. A communication style that is easily understood by various levels of society is also needed so that information truly reaches and is understood by all (Baharuddin, Jubba, et al., 2022; Baharuddin, Sairin, et al., 2022). In this case, efforts should be made to avoid technical jargon and communicate information in simple and inclusive language.

The use of sophisticated ICT is an approach that aligns with the changes in today's digital world. However, while leveraging these technologies, it is important to ensure that accessibility is guaranteed for all groups, given the differences in digital literacy levels and technology access. In addition, the focus on data security is also critical, especially with the challenges that may arise regarding privacy protection and security risks.

The reliability of information sources and the accuracy of the data submitted guarantees public trust in the government, ensures that the information provided comes from a trusted source, and is useful in making informed decisions. Regarding communication style, the government must convey information in a language easily understood by various levels of society, encouraging wider participation. Using sophisticated ICT is a relevant approach in the digital era, enabling information to spread more quickly and widely to the public.

5.2. Challenges and obstacles in encouraging public information disclosure in South Sumatra

Even though maximum efforts have been made to implement it, some obstacles still need to be addressed, including excluding information (Figure 3). The first obstacle in implementing public information disclosure in South Sumatra is the exclusion of information. Although disclosure of information is sought, some information is excluded based on reasons of national security, individual privacy, or other considerations regulated by law. While this is important for striking a balance between transparency and other interests, steps need to be taken to ensure that these exceptions are not misused or used to hide information that should be publicly accessible.

In addition to these obstacles, other obstacles, namely information management, still need to be integrated. When information is spread across various departments and agencies, efficient access to the required information becomes difficult. Especially demographically, where the province of South Sumatra has many regions. This can hamper the public's ability to obtain a complete and accurate picture of various issues and hinder the effectiveness of policies based on shared information.

Obstacles and other challenges are about internal resistance in government. This phenomenon shows that internal dynamics hinder the enthusiasm to share information openly with the public. This challenge can come from several factors, such as concerns regarding policy reasons, security, or even the political impact that might arise. One of the main reasons for this resistance is the uncertainty or feeling of discomfort on the part of the government regarding how the information disclosed will be received or utilized by the public. They may worry that the information disclosed could be misinterpreted or used for inappropriate interests, thereby affecting the image or stability of the government.

This kind of resistance can slow or even stop progress toward greater information disclosure. However, it is important to remember that promoting information disclosure is important to a healthy democracy, which aims to create a more transparent and trusted relationship between government and society. Therefore, those in resistance need to understand that overcoming this resistance can provide long-term benefits in increasing the legitimacy and support of the people towards the government.

Education and empowerment efforts are needed to overcome internal resistance in government (Ahn et al., 2020; Ashaye & Irani, 2019). Those reluctant to share information need to be provided with a better understanding of the benefits of openness, including how it can strengthen community relations, promote accountability, and improve the quality of decision-making. In addition, there needs to be a change in organizational culture within the government that encourages transparency practices. Through these steps, internal resistance can be overcome, and information disclosure measures can be carried out more effectively and positively impact government-society relations.

The next challenge is limited accessibility by the public, especially among those with limited technology or information literacy. Citizens who do not have easy access to the internet or are less skilled in technology may find it difficult to access public information presented online. This can create gaps in participation and access to information (Manoharan et al., 2021; Nengomasha & Shuumbili, 2022). The final barrier is low digital skills and limited information literacy among the people. In the digital information age, understanding and

using information effectively through technology is important (Allmann & Blank, 2021). However, these skills are only sometimes owned by all levels of society. A lack of information literacy can hinder a deep understanding of complex issues and reduce the impact of public information disclosure.

In dealing with these obstacles, a comprehensive approach is needed. Careful drafting of legislation for information exclusion needs to consider the balance between transparency and other interests. Integration of information management systems across government agencies is essential to ensure efficient access. Overcoming internal resistance through educational campaigns and increasing understanding of the benefits of openness can pave the way for greater transparency. Regarding accessibility, diversification of information delivery channels and provision of alternative access must be considered. Finally, training and education programs to increase digital and information literacy in society can help address skills and literacy challenges. With this approach, South Sumatra can overcome obstacles and realize more effective and inclusive public information disclosure.

5.3. The recommended model is related to information disclosure based on adaptive governance

The adaptive governance-based information disclosure model encompasses a range of crucial considerations aimed at fostering effective and all-encompassing information dissemination, as depicted in Figure 3. This model prioritizes inclusiveness in information sharing, underscoring the value of collaboration by ensuring that the information disseminated is not confined to a limited set of stakeholders but is extended to encompass diverse population segments. By implementing an integrated management system aligned with the principle of flexibility, governments can swiftly adjust to evolving demands and the ever-changing landscape while upholding consistency in information management. Concurrently, addressing internal resistance within governmental structures becomes essential in conveying the significance of collaboration and learning, effectively surmounting these obstacles and stimulating a culture of transparent information exchange.

In addition, increasing information accessibility through better utilization of technology and infrastructure is also in line with the principle of flexibility in dealing with changing demands for community access. Furthermore, promoting digital skills and information literacy reflects learning in models where the government seeks to learn from successes and failures. Beforehand, educate the public to ensure they can use the information provided effectively. The adaptive governance-based information disclosure model describes a mutually supportive set of principles and approaches in which inclusivity, integrated management systems, reducing resistance, increasing accessibility, and encouraging digital skills interact to create an environment that supports greater openness. By tying these principles to an adaptive model, governments can forge a holistic and sustainable strategy to promote effective information disclosure and be responsive to environmental and societal changes.

The recommended model regarding information disclosure based on adaptive governance also includes three important concepts: collaboration, flexibility, and learning. These three concepts form the basis for creating an environment that supports effective disclosure of information and is responsive to social, economic, and technological changes. Collaboration refers to active cooperation between various parties, including government, the private sector, civil society, and other community groups. By combining diverse knowledge, experience, and resources, the collaboration aims to solve complex problems holistically. In information disclosure, collaboration can enable the government to more effectively involve the public in formulating, implementing, and evaluating public information policies. By involving various stakeholders, more comprehensive and sustainable policies can be formulated.

Flexibility refers to the government's ability to adapt quickly and efficiently to environmental changes and societal demands. In a rapidly changing world, flexibility is important in maintaining the relevance and effectiveness of policies regarding information disclosure. Governments need to be able to change approaches and strategies according to new developments and overcome obstacles that may arise. With flexibility, information disclosure policies can remain relevant and adapt to a changing environment. Learning also underscores the importance of learning from past experiences, both successes and failures, to improve the design and implementation of future policies. By analyzing the impact of previous public information policies, governments can identify what is working and what needs to be improved. This learning can also be used to design more effective initiatives to accommodate community needs. Policies can better accommodate changing social, economic, and technological dynamics through learning.

This model is very relevant in information disclosure based on adaptive governance. Collaboration enables the incorporation of diverse perspectives in policy formulation, increasing the representation of the public in the process. Flexibility allows governments to address challenges as they arise over time, keeping policies relevant and effective. While learning provides the basis for continuous improvement in information disclosure practices. This model has the potential to ensure that public information disclosure policies can accommodate changing dynamics in an increasingly complex society and environment. However, implementation of this model also faces challenges, such as building a strong culture of collaboration, overcoming resistance to change, and ensuring that lessons learned are truly integrated into policy processes. By adopting this model, the government can respond better to the needs and aspirations of the people, creating a more effective and growing disclosure of information.

6. CONCLUSION

This study has revealed several important findings related to challenges and obstacles in encouraging public information disclosure in South Sumatra. These findings include internal resistance within the government, limited information accessibility,

and low digital skills and information literacy among the public. To address this challenge, the suggested recommendation model involves an inclusive approach to providing information to the public, implementing an integrated management system to optimize efficiency, reducing resistance through a collaborative approach, increasing accessibility by leveraging technology, and promoting digital skills and information literacy. Integrating these research findings and recommendation models is hoped that public information disclosure can grow into an adaptive, sustainable, and beneficial aspect for society and governance.

This paper has great relevance for future research, making a significant contribution to understanding the challenges and barriers in encouraging public information disclosure in South Sumatra. Key findings regarding internal government resistance, limited access to information, and low levels of digital skills and information literacy provide a strong foundation for future research to explore deeper solutions. The proposed model recommendations provide practical guidance to improve current conditions, emphasizing inclusivity, integrated management, collaboration, technology, and digital literacy. The implications are highly relevant for government and society, with the potential to have a positive impact on adaptability, sustainability, and benefits for society.

However, it needs to be acknowledged that this research has limitations, such as focusing on a specific case in South Sumatra, so that future research can expand the geographical and contextual coverage to gain a more holistic understanding. Comparative research with diverse data collection methods may be possible. This is useful for finding a broader perspective and unraveling the complexity of related problems. This paper is a valuable resource for further research, inspiring researchers to explore public information disclosure and adaptive governance in various contexts further.

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