Deconcentration In Ten Years:
A Systematic Mapping Study

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Abstract

Deconcentration is a widely studied topic in the field of urban development and governance, with a growing body of literature exploring its potential impact on development outcomes. The aim of this systematic mapping review is to identify the benefits and challenges in the field of deconcentration, and the impact on development outcomes. The review was conducted using the R program, a software environment for statistical computing and graphics. The findings of the review indicate that collaboration among countries in the field of deconcentration has several benefits, such as the ability to share resources and expertise, potential for more effective and efficient collaborations, and increased visibility and impact for the research being conducted. However, there are also challenges to be addressed, such as lack of capacity at lower levels of government, coordination problems, and accountability issues. Future research should aim to study the impact of deconcentration on specific development outcomes, and evaluate the effectiveness of deconcentration efforts through monitoring and evaluation. Beneficial to explore the role of technology in monitoring and

evaluation of Deconcentration, and how it can enhance the effectiveness and transparency of these processes.

Keywords: Governance, Deconcentration, Decentralization, SMS.

1 Introduction

Deconcentration is a process of decentralizing power and decision-making from a central authority to lower levels of government or other organizations (Khambule, 2021). This process aims to distribute power more evenly among different levels of government and organizations, allowing for more localized decision making and greater participation in the policy-making process (Sandford, 2020). It is often seen as a way to increase efficiency and effectiveness in government, as well as to promote greater accountability and transparency (J. Mohammed, North, & Ashton, 2016). The implementation of deconcentration can take many forms, such as the transfer of certain responsibilities and resources from a central government to regional or local governments, or the delegation of authority to semi-autonomous organizations. Overall, the goal of deconcentration is to create a more responsive and effective government that better serves the needs of its citizens.

The literature on deconcentration is diverse, covering various aspects such as political, administrative, social, and economic perspectives (A. J. Mohammed & Inoue, 2013). Scholars in fields such as political science, public administration, sociology, and economics have all contributed to the study of deconcentration. The literature spans a range of topics including the theoretical foundations of deconcentration, the impact of deconcentration on governance and public service delivery, the role of political actors in the process of deconcentration, and the evaluation of deconcentration policies and programs. The diversity of perspectives and topics in the literature on deconcentration reflects the multifaceted nature of the concept and its importance in understanding the functioning of government and society.

The process of decentralizing power and resources from centralized systems, has been implemented in various sectors to improve efficiency and effectiveness. However, the impact of these efforts remains unclear due to a lack of comparative studies. To better understand the factors that contribute to the positive and negative effects of deconcentration, more research is needed. One method that can be used to conduct such research is systematic mapping using bibliometrix R. This approach involves systematically reviewing and analyzing existing literature on a topic to identify key themes and gaps in knowledge. By using bibliometrix R, researchers can efficiently and effectively gather and analyze large amounts of data, providing valuable insights into the impact of deconcentration efforts.

A systematic mapping study is a type of research design that aims to comprehensively map out the state of research on a specific topic or research question. The study begins with a defined research question, and the researcher then conducts a systematic and comprehensive search of the literature to identify all relevant studies on the topic. The purpose of the research questions in this paper is to understand the existing academic literature on the Deconcentration. This study aims to fill a gap in the literature by considering these interconnected aspects in a complex and holistic manner. Then, we run Bibliometrix R-Package, created by Aria & Cuccurullo, (2017), and its biblioNetwork function for the bibliometric and data analyses.

The starting time frame for this research is based on the longest-lasting result in the databases that align with the search criteria. The specific method used to address these questions is as follows:

RQ1: What is the Journal Publisher and citation analysis information provided in our study?

RQ2: What are the benefits and challenges of collaboration in the deconcentration of power among countries?

RQ3: How does the analysis of keywords, and co-occurrence in literature on decentralization inform our understanding of its impact on development?

To perform our study and answer the research questions, first, we used the Scopus master journal list to identify relevant articles because this database is "popularly used in systematic reviews. As a result, we collected 207 pieces using the following keywords; Government; Governance; and Deconcentration. We restricted our sample to articles published in 2012 to 2022, English language and Final Article to comprehensive the result.

2 Literature overview

Deconcentration refers to the process of decentralizing power and decision-making from a central authority to lower levels of government or other organizations (Müller, 2022). This can take many forms, including the transfer of responsibilities (Chinangwa, Sinclair, Pullin, & Hockley, 2016), resources, and personnel from a central government to regional or local governments, or from a parent organization to its subsidiaries or affiliates. The goal of deconcentration is to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of government by bringing decision-making closer to the people it affects (Khambule, 2021). By giving local governments and organizations more autonomy, they are better able to respond to the unique needs and challenges of their communities. Additionally, deconcentration can increase accountability and transparency by making it easier for citizens to understand and participate in the decision-making process.

Deconcentration is often implemented as part of broader efforts to reform public administration (Khambule, 2021). For example, many countries have adopted decentralized systems of governance as part of their efforts to combat corruption and promote good governance (Rosselló Villalonga, 2018). Deconcentration can also be used as a tool for addressing specific policy challenges, such as improving access to basic services, reducing poverty, and promoting economic development (Rauf, Munaf, Zakaria, Arifm, & Razman, 2019). Deconcentration has its own challenges. For example, it can lead to unequal distribution of resources, lack of coordination among different levels of government, and lack of accountability. Therefore, it is important to have a well-designed and well-implemented deconcentration strategy that takes into account these challenges and establishes clear mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating progress.

3 Research

3.1 Data Analysis

This study employed data analysis techniques using 'biblioshiny' to identify key patterns and trends in the existing literature on Deconcentration. The 'biblioshiny' tool, provided by the R-program, was used to conduct a bibliometric analysis of the literature, including the creation of a matrix that included and classified all of the documents (Aria & Cuccurullo, 2017; Campra, Riva, Oricchio, & Brescia, 2021).

To provide a comprehensive systematic review of Deconcentration and unravel our research questions, we conducted the review procedure focusing on theories, methods, and constructs. Table 1 shows the general descriptive data analysis reached from the first analysis (see Table 2). These data analysis techniques allowed the researcher to identify gaps in the existing literature and provide valuable insights into the current state of research in the field of infectious diseases.

Table 1. Primary information about data as of January 2023. (Bibliometrix results)

Description	Results
Article	207
Timespan	2012:2022
Growth Rate %	2.36
Document Average Age	5.5
Average citations per doc	12
References	12969
Authors	528
Single-authored docs	63

Table 2. Most relevant bibliographic sources-by-journal (Bibliometrix results)

No	Sources	Number ofArticles	Percentage of the total (%)
1	Cities	10	5%
2	Ahuri Final Report	4	2%
3	Habitat International	4	2%
4	Housing Policy Debate	4	2%
5	International Development Planning Review	3	1%
6	International Journal of Urban and Regional Research	3	1%
7	Journal of The American Planning Association	3	1%
8	Journal Of Transport Geography	3	1%
9	Singapore Journal of Tropical Geography	3	1%
10	Australian Journal of Public Administration	2	1%
11	Environment and Planning C: Government and Policy	2	1%
12	Environment and Urbanization Asia	2	1%
13	Health Policy and Planning	2	1%
14	Housing Studies	2	1%
15	Journal Of Advanced Research in Law and Economics	2	1%

The content analysis allowed the identification of the topics covered in the existing literature. Furthermore, we aimed to review research carried out after the turn of the millennium and the well-recognized Y2K (the year 2000), published between the years 2012 to 2022 to understand the Deconcentration.

3.2 Mapping Result

This section provides the main findings based on our comprehensive review of the existing literature. the Mapping review findings, we cover the prevailing trends of research on digital transformation and identify the most widely Document during the past one decade. Also, we perform the bibliometric analysis (i.e., sources by journal, type of papers, citations, publications by year, and country of research focus) as described by Aria & Cuccurullo, (2017). First, we offer a detailed account of the journals in which studies were published, the types of data used, citation analysis. Second, we discuss the main theories and constructs identified in the existing literature, then the main research themes concerning our first research question.

3.2.1 Journals

We found 123 articles on Deconcentration over one decade (2012–2022) in 207 different journals. The journal with the highest number of articles published Cities, Ahuri Final Report, Habitat International, Housing Policy Debate, International Development Planning Review (See Table 2.) An oscillating tendency was seen in the literature Deconcentration. Scholars seemed uninterested in this topic at the beginning of the twenty-first century (see Fig. 2). The subject gave the impression of losing momentum in 2013, between 2014 to 2020, some authors began writing about Deconcentration. This pattern was continuously repeated yearly until 2022.
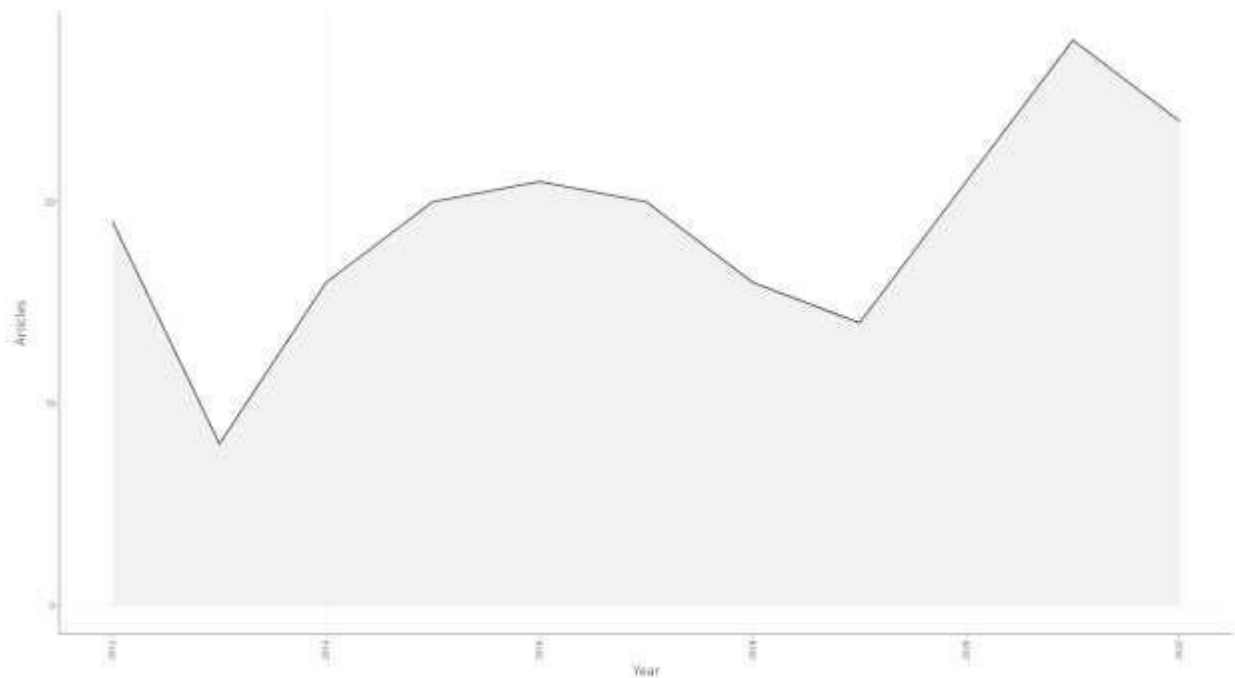

Figure 1. Annual Scientific Production (Bibliometrix results)

3.2.3   Citation Analysis

Researcher proposed the use of citation as a tool for measuring the impact of scientific papers and for assessing the relative importance of different research contributions. The analysis of the most cited documents is a fascinating study of the impact and influence of written works on the fields. Our bibliometric analysis (Table 3) shows the top 10 articles in terms of citations. The top three most cited papers (as of January 10, 2023),

Table 3. Citation analysis of the ten most relevant documents in the dataset ordered by the total number of citations received (TC) (as of January 2023) (Bibliometrix results.)

Authors	DOI	TC	TC per Year	Normalized TC

GERRISH E, 2016, PUBLIC ADM REV	10.1111/puar.12433	176	22.00	7.62
DABLANC L, 2012, J TRANSP GEOGR	10.1016/j.jtrangeo.2012.05.001	125	10.42	4.39
MUDA I, 2015, INT J APPL BUS ECON RES	NA	94	10.44	6.08
DERICKSON KD, 2017, PROG HUM GEOGR	10.1177/0309132515624315	80	11.43	4.18
CHASKIN R, 2012, URBAN AFF REV	10.1177/1078087412450151	69	5.75	2.42
ELMASSAH S, 2020, ECOL ECON	10.1016/j.ecolecon.2019.106490	67	16.75	8.85
WANG C, 2012, J TRANSP GEOGR	10.1016/j.jtrangeo.2012.07.008	63	5.25	2.21
MACLEOD G, 2012, INT J URBAN REG RES	10.1111/j.1468-2427.2011.01067.x	57	4.75	2.00
FIRMAN T, 2017, J AM PLANN ASSOC	10.1080/01944363.2016.1249010	43	6.14	2.25
ARJONA A, 2017, SMALL WARS INSURGENCIES	10.1080/09592318.2017.1322328	39	5.57	2.04

3.3 Countries and The Colaboration of Deconcentration

Table 4 presents the data regarding the top 10 corresponding author's countries with Most Relavant, Production, and Most Cited Country analysis.

Table 4. Most Relavant, Production, and Most Cited Country analysis (Bibliometrix Result)

Most Relavant			Country Production		Most Cited		
Country	Articles	SCP	region	Freq	Country	TC	AAC
	54	46	Usa	68	USA	284	13.52
Usa	21	21	Indonesia	51	France	194	64.67
Indonesia	17	13	China	39	United KINGDOM	193	14.85
China	14	11	Australia	38	Indonesia	150	8.82
United Kingdom	13	9	UK	28	Australia	143	14.30
Hong kong	11	6	South Africa	13	Hong Kong	129	11.73
Australia	10	9	Netherlands	11	China	117	8.36
Germany	6	3	Ukraine	11	Germany	69	11.50
India	4	4	Germany	10	Japan	47	15.67
Korea	4	2	Brazil	8	Norway	46	23.00

The United States is the most relevant country in terms of the number of articles published, with 21 articles. This is nearly double the number of articles published by the next most relevant country, Indonesia, which has 17 articles. In terms of country scientific production (SCP), the United States also leads with 21 SCP, followed by Indonesia with 13 SCP. This suggests that the United States not only has a high number of articles published, but also a high level of scientific productivity. China and the United Kingdom are also significant players in the field, with 14 and 13 articles published, respectively. However, their SCP is lower than that of the United States and Indonesia, with 11 and 9 SCP, respectively. Other notable countries in the field include Hong Kong, Australia,

Germany, India, and Korea. While Hong Kong has a high number of articles published with 11, their SCP is only 6. Similarly, Australia and India have 9 and 4 SCP respectively, despite having a lower number of articles published compared to Hong Kong.

The United States has the most cited country with 284 total citations (TC). However, its average citations per paper (AAC) is only 13.52, indicating a lower impact per paper compared to other countries. France has the highest average citations per paper at 64.67, with 194 total citations. This suggests that French research is highly impactful and well-regarded in the academic community. The United Kingdom has a similar number of total citations to France at 193, but a lower average citations per paper at 14.85. This indicates that the UK has a larger volume of research being produced, but it may not be as highly cited as that of France. Other countries with notable numbers include Indonesia with 150 total citations and an average of 8.82 per paper, Australia with 143 total citations and 14.3 average citations per paper, and Hong Kong with 129 total citations and 11.73 average citations per paper. These countries are all producing a significant amount of research but with lower impact per paper compared to the leading countries such as France, the US, and the UK.

Country collaboration in R refers to the development and maintenance of R packages by individuals or groups from multiple countries. This type of collaboration allows for the sharing of resources and expertise in order to create robust and diverse packages that can be used by a wide range of users. With the help of R. These collaborations not only bring together different perspectives, but also result in a more comprehensive and inclusive development process.
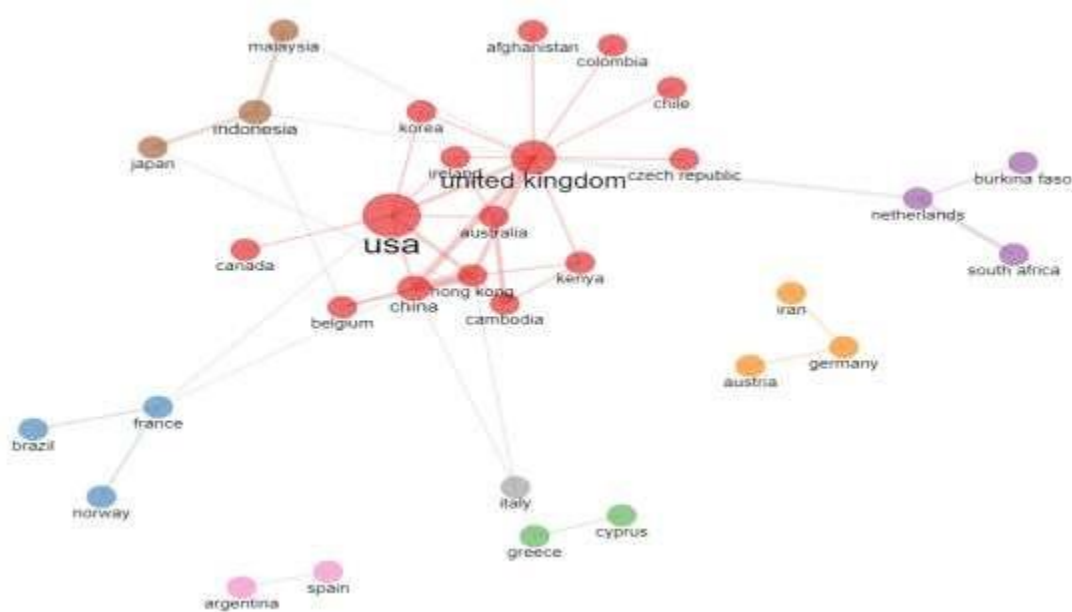

Figure 2. Countries Collaboration of Deconcentration

The data (See Table 5.) provided shows a grouping of countries into different clusters, with each cluster being assigned a different color. The Red cluster includes countries such as the USA, China, Australia, United Kingdom, Hong Kong, Korea, Cambodia, Czech Republic, Belgium, Canada, Ireland, Afghanistan, Kenya, Chile, and Colombia. The Blue cluster includes countries such as Brazil, France, and Norway. The Green cluster includes only Greece and Cyprus. The Purple cluster includes South Africa, Netherlands, and Burkina Faso. The Yellow cluster includes Germany, Iran, and Austria. The final two clusters, the Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia cluster and the Spain, Argentina cluster are both uncolored. And the last cluster is the Italy cluster which is colored grey. This data could potentially represent different regions or alliances of countries, but without additional context it is difficult to say for certain.

Table 5. Collaborations Countries (Bibliometrix Result)

Country	Cluster
USA, China, Australia, United Kingdom, Hong Kong, Korea, Cambodia, Czech Republic, Belgium, Canada, Ireland, Afghanistan, Kenya, Chile, Colombia	Red
Brazil, France, Norway	Blue
Greece, Cyprus	Green
South Africa, Netherlands, Burkina Faso	Purple
Germany, Iran, Austria	Yellow
Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia	
Spain, Argentina	Pink
Italy	Grey

3.3.1 Benefits and Challenges

Collaboration among countries in Deconcentration field has several benefits. One of which is the ability to share resources and expertise, which leads to more robust and comprehensive packages that can be used by a wide range of users. This type of collaboration can bring different perspectives together and lead to more inclusive development processes. Another benefit is the potential for more effective and efficient collaborations, as countries within the same cluster may have more similar goals and resources.

These challenges include a lack of capacity at lower levels of government, coordination problems, accountability issues, political feasibility, lack of monitoring and evaluation, and limited resources and funding. Effective implementation of deconcentration requires addressing these challenges and ensuring that the necessary resources and support are in place. Some common challenges associated with deconcentration include:

a. Lack of capacity: Lower levels of government or autonomous entities may not have the necessary skills, resources, or infrastructure to effectively manage the responsibilities that have been transferred to them (Shaikh et al., 2012).

b. Coordination: Deconcentration can lead to fragmentation and lack of coordination among different levels of government or entities, making it difficult to achieve common goals (Hudalah, Nurrahma, Sofhani, & Salim, 2019; Swianiewicz, 2021).

c. Accountability: Deconcentration can make it more difficult to hold officials accountable for their actions, as responsibility is spread among multiple actors (Moran & Porter, 2014).

d. Political feasibility: Deconcentration can be politically challenging, as it may involve redistributing power and resources among different actors, which can be met with resistance (Lee, Lai, & Ou, 2022).

e. Lack of monitoring and evaluation: Deconcentration requires proper monitoring and evaluation to ensure that the transferred responsibilities are being carried out effectively, but often there is not a proper mechanism in place to do so (Shaikh et al., 2012).

f. Limited resources and funding: Deconcentration often requires additional resources and funding to be provided to the lower levels of government or autonomous entities in order for them to be able to effectively perform their new responsibilities (Freemark & Steil, 2022).

3.4 Impact and Development Deconcentration

In our path to answer RQ3, during the descriptive analysis, we run the biblioNetwork function in R to calculate the bibliographic coupling network of the keywords (the most relevant keywords co-occurring between our sample). The software R performs statistical computing and generates graphics, among other properties. After coding in R, the program reveals that the most frequent keywords governance approach, decentralization, china, local government, government, urban planning, united states, urban development, metropolitan area, decision making, Table 5 presents he most relevant keywords. To be more relevant Figure 2. shows the Co-Occurrence network of Authors Keywords. The figure is extracted from the 'biblioshiny' of R-package ('bibliometrix') (Aria & Cuccurullo, 2017). The Co-Occurrence network of Author's Keywords is showing that Deconcentration can be divided into five streams.

Table 6. Word Frequency Authors Keywords

Words	Occurrences
Governance Approach	27
Decentralization	22

China	20
Local Government	20
Government	16
Urban Planning	16
United States	15
Urban Development	15
Metropolitan Area	13
Decision Making	12
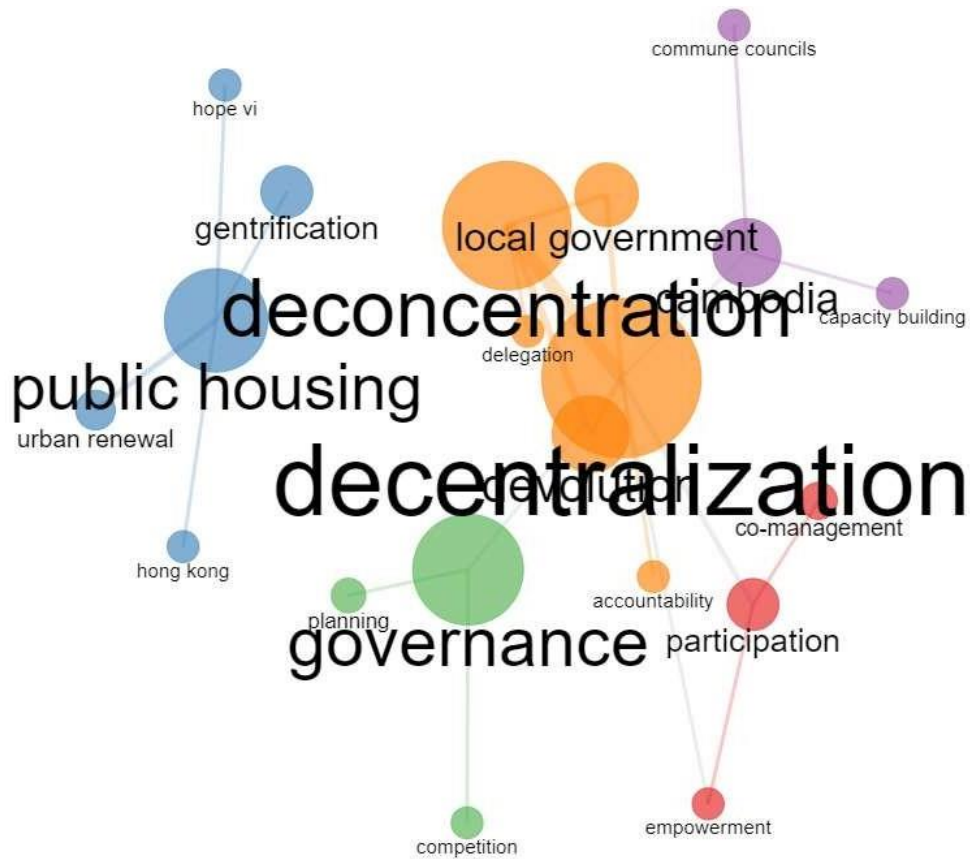
Figure 4. Co-Occurance Network

Table 7. Occucance Cluster

Keywords	Cluster
Co-management	1
Participation	1
Empowerment	1
Public Housing	2
Gentrification	2
Urban Renewal	2
Hong Kong	2
Hope Vi	2
Governance	3
Planning	3

Keywords	Cluster
Competition	3
Cambodia	4
Capacity Building	4
Commune Councils	4
Decentralization	5
Deconcentration	5
Devolution	5
Local Government	5
Accountability	5
Delegation	5

The first cluster of keywords revolve around the themes of co-management, participation, and empowerment. This suggests a focus on collaboration and shared decision-making in the management of resources or projects (Holmes, 2022). These keywords may be used in discussions about community-based resource management or citizen engagement in urban planning. The second cluster of keywords centers around the topics of public housing, gentrification, urban renewal, Hong Kong, and Hope Vi. This cluster is likely related to the redevelopment and revitalization of urban areas, as well as the social and economic effects of these processes on residents. The specific mention of Hong Kong and Hope Vi may indicate a focus on these specific case studies or policy initiatives.

The third cluster of keywords includes governance, planning, and competition. This suggests a focus on the role of government and the private sector in shaping the built environment, and the ways in which these actors compete and cooperate in shaping urban spaces. This cluster is likely to be used in discussions about the regulation of urban development and the balance of power between public and private actors. The fourth cluster of keywords includes Cambodia, capacity building, commune councils, and decentralization. This suggests a focus on the role of local governments and communities in shaping development, particularly in the context of Cambodia. The keywords capacity building and commune councils likely relate to efforts to empower local actors and build their capacity to take on greater responsibilities in development processes. The fifth cluster of keywords includes decentralization, deconcentration, devolution, local government, accountability and delegation. This cluster focuses on the transfer of power from central government to local government, with an emphasis on accountability and delegation of power. This cluster is likely used in discussions about local government reform and decentralization policy.

3.4.1 Impact of Deconcentration

Deconcentration is a widely studied topic in the field of urban development and governance, with a growing body of literature exploring its potential impact on development outcomes. One way to gain insight into the common themes and associations discussed in this literature is through the analysis of keywords and their co-occurrence. The analysis of keywords and co-occurrence in literature on deconcentration can inform our understanding of its impact on development by providing insight into the most commonly studied aspects of deconcentration and how they are related. For example, the high occurrences of terms such as "governance approach," "local government," and "decision making" suggest that these are important topics in the literature on decentralization and its impact on development. Additionally, the clustering of certain keywords, such as "co-management," "participation," and "empowerment" in one cluster, suggests that these concepts are closely related and likely have a significant impact on deconcentration's impact on development.

The high occurrences of specific countries such as China and United States suggest a focus on deconcentration in those countries. This can give an insight into the different approaches taken by different countries and the varying levels of success achieved. It can also provide an understanding of the differences between decentralized systems in developed and less developed countries. The cluster of terms related to "Urban Renewal" and "gentrification" suggest that the literature is particularly interested in the impact of deconcentration on urban development (Gallage, Devapriya, & Perera, 2022; Holmes, 2022; Nygaard, Pinnegar, Taylor, Levin, & Maguire, 2021; Vigneswaran, 2020). This can provide a better understanding of how deconcentration affects urban planning and development, and how it can be used to address issues such as gentrification and public housing (Lundberg, Gold, Donnelly, Brooks-Gunn, & McLanahan, 2021). This can also give an insight into how deconcentration can be used to improve the lives of urban residents and address issues of inequality in urban areas.

The cluster of terms related to "Cambodia" and "Commune Councils" suggest that the literature is particularly interested in the impact of deconcentration in less developed countries (Alfvegren, McIntosh, & Chan, 2019; Eng, 2016; Khoun, 2018). This can provide an understanding of how deconcentration can be used to improve governance in these countries and how it can be used to empower local communities (Montanari & Bergh, 2014). This can also provide an understanding of the challenges faced by less developed countries in implementing decentralized systems and how these can be overcome (Ramenzoni, 2021). The analysis of keywords and co-occurrence in literature on decentralization can provide a deeper understanding of the impact of

deconcentration on development by highlighting the most commonly studied aspects of decentralization and how they are related. It can also provide insights into specific countries and regions, and the unique challenges and opportunities they face in implementing deconcentrated systems. This can be useful for policymakers, academics, and practitioners working in the field of decentralization and development.

3.4.2 Development of Deconcentration

The development of deconcentration is centered around themes such as co-management (Chinangwa et al., 2016), participation (Cho, Youn, & Kweon, 2022), and empowerment (Jain & Korzhenevych, 2019), with an emphasis on collaboration and shared decision-making in the management of resources or projects. Examples of this approach include community-based resource management and citizen engagement in urban planning (Asadzadeh et al., 2022). Other important topics in the development of deconcentration include public housing, gentrification, urban renewal, and specific case studies such as those of Hong Kong (Lee et al., 2022; Liu & Ping, 2020; Zheng, Shen, Wang, & Lombardi, 2015). These case studies relate to the redevelopment and revitalization of urban areas and the social and economic effects on residents.

Governance, planning, and competition play a crucial role in shaping the built environment and the balance of power between public and private actors (Müller, 2022; Uzun & Koch, 2020). They are important factors to consider in the development of deconcentration, as they can influence the success or failure of decentralization and local government reform efforts. Elements such as decentralization, devolution, local government, accountability, and delegation are also important in the development of deconcentration. They are used to transfer power from central government to local government in order to increase accountability and delegation of power. This approach is often discussed in the context of local government reform and decentralization policy. In Cambodia, capacity building and the empowerment of local actors is a key focus of deconcentration efforts (Alfvegren et al., 2019; Khoun, 2018). Policymakers and practitioners in the country are particularly interested in how to best support the development of strong local government institutions that are accountable and responsive to the needs of citizens.

4 Discussion

Collaboration among countries in the field of deconcentration has several benefits. One of the main benefits is the ability to share resources and expertise, which leads to more robust and comprehensive packages that can be used by a wide range of users. This type of collaboration can bring different perspectives together and lead to more inclusive development processes. Another benefit is the potential for more effective and efficient collaborations, as countries within the same

cluster may have more similar goals and resources. This can lead to a more cohesive and productive working relationship, with each country able to contribute their unique strengths and skills to the collaboration. Additionally, collaboration among countries can increase the visibility and impact of the research being conducted. By working together, countries can pool their resources and expertise to conduct larger and more impactful studies, which can lead to greater recognition and credibility in the academic community.

However, there are also challenges associated with collaboration among countries in the field of deconcentration. These challenges include a lack of capacity at lower levels of government (Eng, 2016), coordination problems (Spoann, Fujiwara, Seng, & Lay, 2018), accountability issues (Hendrik, Supriyono, Muluk, & Mardiyono, 2018), political feasibility (Lee et al., 2022), lack of monitoring and evaluation (Nygaard et al., 2021), and limited resources and funding (Freemark & Steil, 2022). Effective implementation of deconcentration requires addressing these challenges and ensuring that the necessary resources and support are in place. Some common challenges include lack of capacity at lower levels of government, lack of coordination among different levels of government, and difficulty holding officials accountable for their actions.

The impact of deconcentration is extensively researched in the realm of urban development and governance (Tandon & Verma, 2021; Xu & Luo, 2021). An examination of keywords and their co-occurrence in decentralization literature can enhance our comprehension of how deconcentration affects development by highlighting the most frequently studied aspects of decentralization and their interconnectedness. For instance, the prevalence of terms like "governance approach," "local government," and "decision making" indicates their significance in decentralization literature and its impact on development. Furthermore, the clustering of keywords like "co-management," "participation," and "empowerment" suggests their close association. Collaborative efforts among countries in the field of deconcentration offer several advantages, such as resource and expertise sharing, potential for more efficient collaborations, and increased visibility and impact of research endeavors. However, there are also challenges to address, including insufficient capacity at lower levels of government, coordination issues, and accountability concerns. An analysis of keywords and co-occurrence in decentralization literature can shed light on the impact of deconcentration on development outcomes.

5 Conclusions

In conclusion, collaboration among countries in the field of deconcentration can bring several benefits, such as the ability to share

resources and expertise, potential for more effective and efficient collaborations, and increased visibility and impact for the research being conducted. However, there are also challenges that must be addressed, such as lack of capacity at lower levels of government, coordination problems, and accountability issues. It is important to note that effective implementation of deconcentration requires addressing these challenges and ensuring that the necessary resources and support are in place. Furthermore, an analysis of keywords and co-occurrence in literature on decentralization can provide insight into the impact of deconcentration on development outcomes.

To sum up, Deconcentration is a complex phenomenon that involves several factors, such as governance approach, local government, decision making, co-management, participation, and empowerment. Collaboration among countries in this field can bring numerous benefits, but also requires addressing challenges related to capacity, coordination, accountability, and funding. Therefore, it is crucial to have a comprehensive approach when implementing deconcentration and conduct proper monitoring and evaluation to ensure its effectiveness.

Future research in the field of deconcentration should concentrate on addressing the difficulties and advantages associated with this concept. This may involve examining successful methods for enhancing the capabilities of lower levels of government, improving collaboration among various government levels, and establishing mechanisms to hold officials accountable for their actions. Moreover, research could explore strategies to overcome political obstacles and ensure sufficient funding for deconcentration initiatives. Another area deserving attention in future research is the impact of deconcentration on particular development outcomes. For instance, studies could investigate how deconcentration influences decision-making processes at the local government level, citizen engagement in governance, and community empowerment. Additionally, research could delve into the effects of deconcentration on specific sectors like education, health, and infrastructure.

Finally, future research could also focus on evaluating the effectiveness of deconcentration efforts (Uzun & Koch, 2020). This could include studying the implementation process (Onyshchuk, Onyshchuk, Siryk, & Turenko, 2020), monitoring progress, and evaluating the impact on development outcomes (Eng, 2016). Furthermore, research could explore the role of technology in monitoring and evaluation of Deconcentration, and how it can enhance the effectiveness and transparency of these processes (Hendrik et al., 2018). Future research in the field of deconcentration should aim to provide practical solutions for overcoming challenges and improving the effectiveness of decentralization efforts.

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