



ISSN: 2617-6548

URL: www.ijirss.com



Models of field administration and its contribution to future research agenda: A systematic literature review

 Alma'arif^{1,2*},  Irfan Ridwan Maksum²,  Achmad Lutfi³

¹*Faculty of Administrative Science, University of Indonesia, Indonesia.*

²*Department of Local Government Administration, Faculty of Government Management, Institut Pemerintahan Dalam Negeri, Indonesia.*

³*Department of Public Administration, Faculty of Administrative Science, University of Indonesia, Indonesia.*

Corresponding author: Alma'arif (Email: almaarif@ipdn.ac.id)

Abstract

This study aims to review the concept of field administration as it exists and is applied in the current government of a nation-state. Therefore, the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) approach is appropriate for this study. As a methodological process, this study uses the PRISMA framework by establishing a protocol in the form of inclusion and exclusion criteria. The results of this study successfully identified aspects that influence the form and model of field administration implementation in a country and presented recommendations for future research related to the transition of the shift in the field administration model from Fragmented Field Administration (FFA) to Integrated Field Administration (IFA), or vice versa, including the shift from the Integrated Prefectural System to the Unintegrated Prefectural System.

Keywords: Decentralization, Field administration, Functional system, Prefectural system, Systematic literature review.

DOI: 10.53894/ijirss.v8i4.7965

Funding: This study received no specific financial support.

History: Received: 26 March 2025 / **Revised:** 30 April 2025 / **Accepted:** 2 May 2025 / **Published:** 20 June 2025

Copyright: © 2025 by the authors. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

Competing Interests: The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' Contributions: All authors contributed equally to the conception and design of the study. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Transparency: The authors confirm that the manuscript is an honest, accurate, and transparent account of the study; that no vital features of the study have been omitted; and that any discrepancies from the study as planned have been explained. This study followed all ethical practices during writing.

Publisher: Innovative Research Publishing

1. Introduction

Field administration as a mechanism for placing government representatives has existed for a long time, both in Anglo-Saxon countries and in Continental European countries [1]. The English know the terms Sheriff and prefect in France and Italy, respectively [2]. Regierungspräsident in Germany [3] and Commissioner in the Netherlands [4] are forms of government representation [3, 5]. Field administration is developed in a nation-state through the principle of

deconcentration, Bjørnå and Jenssen [6], implemented by the field administrator [7]. Therefore, in the implementation of state governance, deconcentration and field administration cannot be separated. Deconcentration results in the existence of field administration, and vice versa.

The placement of government representatives in several countries, in general, consists of two methods, namely integrated field administration (IFA) and fragmented field administration (FFA) [8, 9]. IFA is a way of placing government representatives based on integration areas led by general government representatives (general administrator) [2, 8]. In contrast, FFA places government representatives based on the functional characteristics of the region. In other words, IFA has general and specific government representatives, while FFA only has specific government representatives [2, 8]. The principle of deconcentration, which produces field-level government, is faced with the principle of decentralization, which produces two systems of government, namely the prefecture system and the functional system [1]. The prefecture system emerged as a result of the linkage of the general representative administrative areas of the government with the jurisdictional areas of the local government [6]. On the other hand, the functional system only recognizes specific government representatives to operate in the jurisdiction of the local government. Both systems still exist today in the practice of modern state governance [6].

In this context, this study highlights the research topic studied by providing descriptive analysis (i.e., how previous research discusses this) and thematic analysis (i.e., what topics are discussed in related research, including their findings), with the aim of offering a knowledge map and research recommendations related to the topic, as well as its contribution to future research related to field administration, in a practical manner. Therefore, in detail, several research problems are formulated, namely:

- RQ1 : What are the characteristics of field administration-related articles?
- RQ2 : What is the main purpose of each article related to field administration?
- RQ3 : What are the aspects that differentiate the application of the field administration concept based on the reviewed articles?
- RQ4 : How does the development of the field administration concept contribute to Recommendations for further research?

The structure of this article will then explain the methods, protocols, and strategies for searching the existing literature. After that, the next two stages are descriptive and thematic analysis of the review results, including the synthesis of previous research findings. There is also a special section to provide information related to the knowledge map concerning field administration and its contribution to future decentralization policies. Finally, it presents conclusions and recommendations for future research.

2. Research Method

The systematic literature review method is used to answer the research objectives and provide comprehensive insights related to the concept of field administration. To conduct a systematic literature review [10, 11], this study used the updated 2020 Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Review (PRISMA) guidelines [12]. To ensure a transparent, replicable, and scientifically adequate literature review process, this study used several protocols to select information sources, such as search strategies, article selection criteria, data collection, and analysis.

2.1. Searching Strategy

This study uses the Scopus database to search for scientific literature related to field administration. The Scopus database is used because of its reputation as one of the good databases and is widely used by universities [13]. The searching strategy is carried out by setting keywords: ("administrative decentralization" OR "deconcentration" OR "field administration") AND "local government", without a period. The last data collection was carried out on January 7, 2025. The results of the initial article search were 139 documents (n = 139). In the process of selecting articles for in-depth review, criteria were set according to a protocol.

2.2. Articles Criterion

To select and include articles that are in accordance with the research topics identified by the journal publisher. The inclusion and exclusion criteria are determined as follows:

2.2.1. Inclusion Criterion (IC)

- IC1 : Subject Area = Social Science
- IC2 : Document type = article
- IC3 : Language = English
- IC4 : Source type = Journal
- IC5 : Publication stage = final
- IC6 : Open access policy = all access
- IC7 : Articles originating from educational/academic environments
- IC8 : Articles containing reviews, research, and/or in-depth descriptions related to field administration

2.2.2. Exclusion Criterion (IC)

- EC1 : Subject Area = Non-social science
- EC2 : Document type = book chapter, review, conference paper, book
- EC3 : Language = except English
- EC4 : Source type = proceeding, book, except journal
- EC5 : Publication stage = draft
- EC6 : Open access policy = document cannot be accessed or is no longer available
- EC7 : articles originating from outside the educational/academic environment
- EC8 : This article is a personal opinion and is not based on scientific studies related to field administration.

Query: (TITLE-ABS-KEY ("administrative decentralization" OR "deconcentration" OR "field administration") and "local government") and (LIMIT-TO (SUBJAREA,"SOCI")) and (LIMIT-TO (DOCTYPE,"ar")) and (LIMIT-TO (LANGUAGE,"English")) and (LIMIT-TO (SRCTYPE,"j")) and (LIMIT-TO (PUBSTAGE,"final"))

2.3. Data Collection

Based on the 2020 PRISMA systematic literature review guidelines, the articles obtained (n = 139) were selected through five stages. The first stage was based on the subject area, with social sciences being the first filter (n = 104). The second stage involved selecting articles by document type, namely articles (IC2, EC2), resulting in a total of 76 articles. Next, the criteria of language and source type (IC3, IC4, EC3, and EC4) produced 70 articles. IC5 and EC5 yielded 69 documents because one document was still in draft form. The next stage related to the article access policy (IC6 and EC6), which produced 69 documents. The fifth stage involved sorting based on the scientificity of the articles, as assessed from the review of the title and abstract of 69 articles (IC7), resulting in 42 documents. This review process was carried out manually by the author, assisted by the Mendeley desktop application version 1.19.8. The final stage involved carefully screening the total documents for the suitability of the field administration theme, based on personal opinions (IC8 and EC8). In the final stage, 42 documents were added to previous research articles related to the theme but not included in the retrieval stage (21 documents), resulting in a total of 63 documents. These were reviewed in depth through descriptive and thematic analysis stages to answer the research questions derived from the database retrieval and previous research results. The description of this stage can be summarized in the following PRISMA diagram.

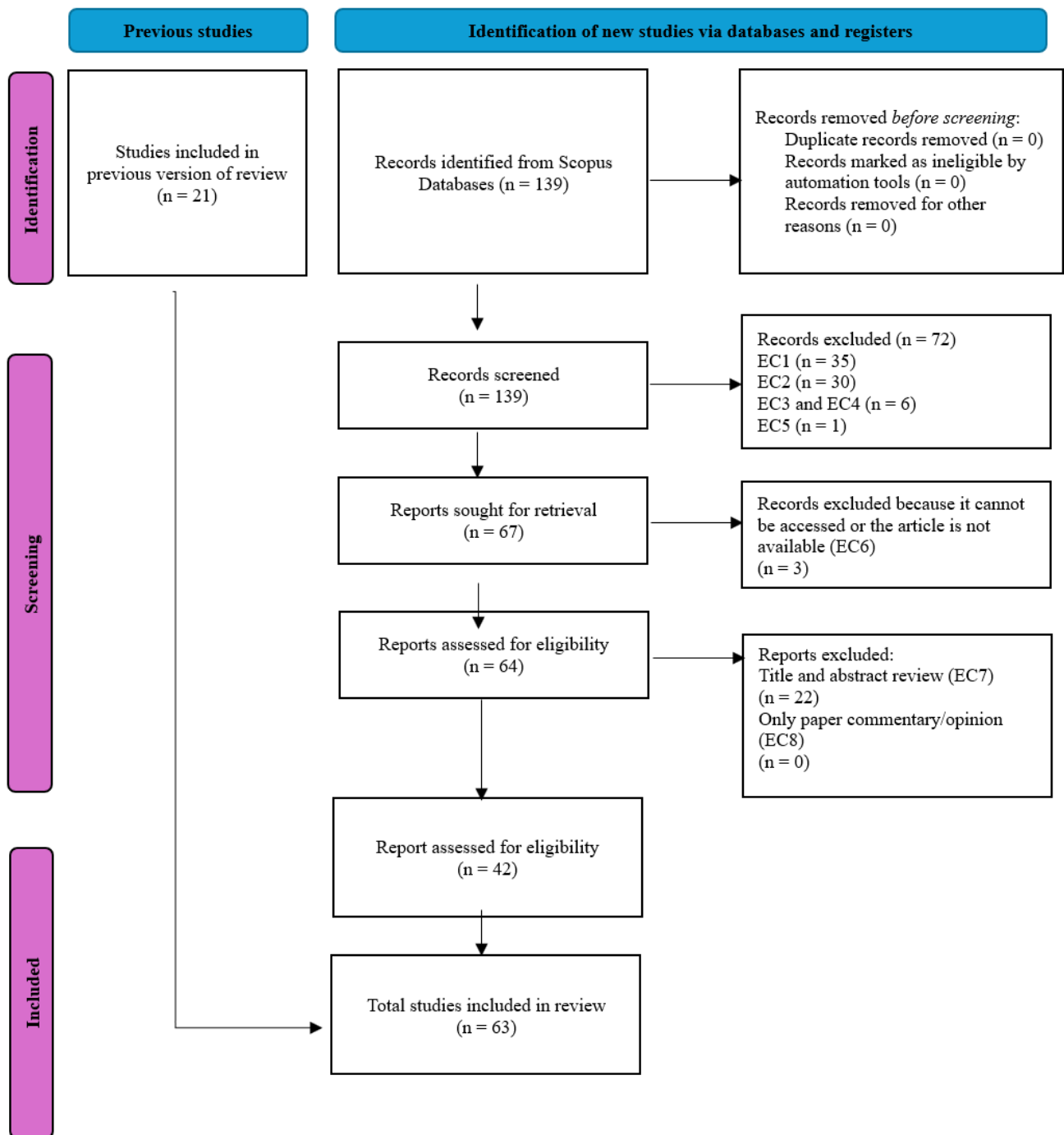


Figure 1.
PRISMA 2020 flow diagram.
Source: Page, et al. [12].

2.4. Data Analysis

The data analysis stages were carried out with reference to the statement of Manetti et al. [14] and Mauro et al. [15], who have conducted a literature review study, several pieces of information can be collected, such as:

Data source: overview regarding the year of publication, number of countries by author.

Research methodology: begins with reading the abstract and full article to identify the research methods used. After that, mapping the types of research used by referring to Kitchenham et al. [16], which divides the types of research into five, namely Validation Research, Evaluation Research, Solution Proposal, Philosophical Paper, and Experience Paper.

Research setting: is done by determining the geographical context of the published articles, and determining the level of analysis of each article. The level of analysis in this study is guided by Mauro et al. [15], which consists of (a) central level; (b) regional or state level; (c) intermediary level; (d) municipal level; and (e) not specified.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1. Descriptive analysis of the literature

3.1.1. Production Over Time and Geographical Context

As shown in Figure 2, the first article related to field administration was published before 1970. Furthermore, the publication of articles appears to have experienced fluctuations since 1970, with the highest number of publications in 1998 and 2022, each with four articles. Thus, it can be claimed that the issue of field administration within a country's decentralization policy continues to emerge and persists. Among the articles, it was found that the United States has the most prolific writers related to field administration, with 16 authors (27.12%), followed by China with 8 authors (13.56%) and Indonesia with 6 authors (10.17%). Meanwhile, regarding the level of analysis, the central government is the most studied level (32 articles), followed by unspecified levels (20), then municipal (6), regional (3), and intermediary (2) levels. Many articles have an unspecified level of analysis because they only analyze secondary data, conceptual comparisons, and practical comparisons (see Figure 3b).

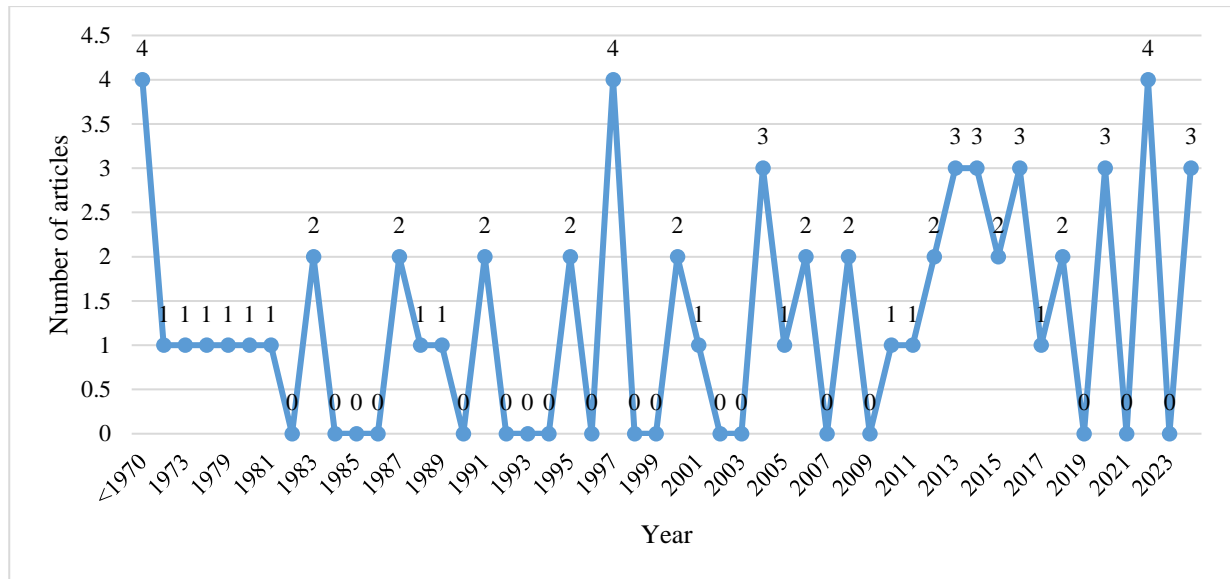


Figure 2.

Production of article over time. Source: authors' elaboration.

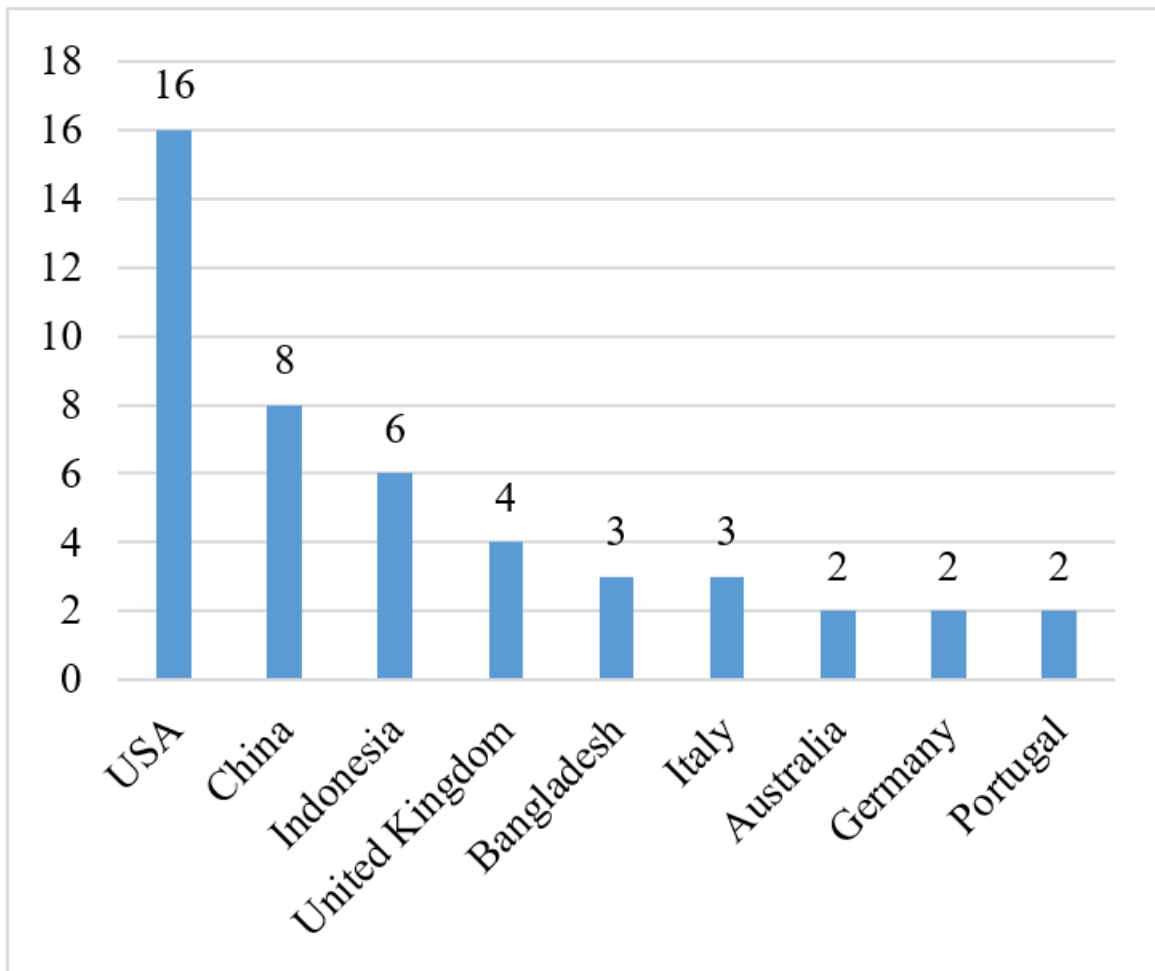


Figure 3a.
Geographical context.

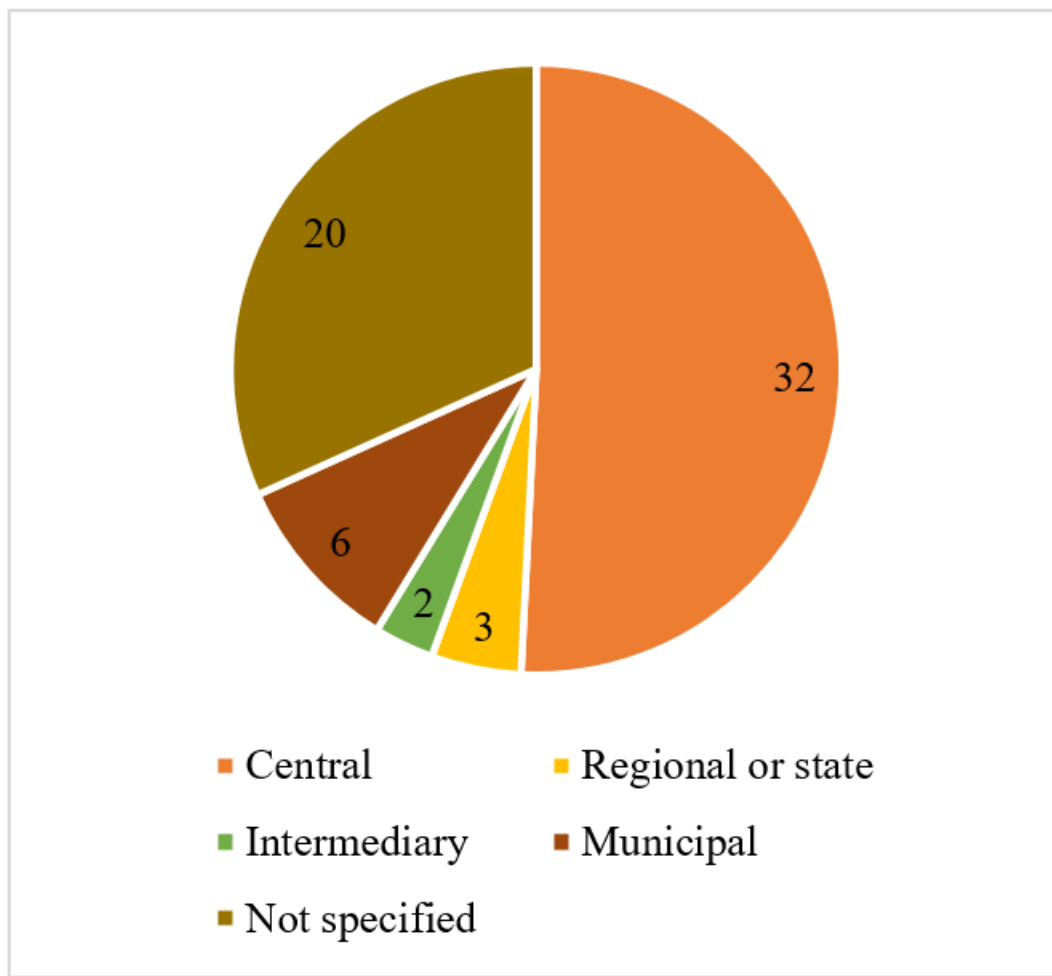


Figure 3b.
Level of analysis.

3.1.2. Journal

The 63 articles obtained came from 53 different journals. Table 1 presents a list of journals that published more than one article. The journal that produced the most related articles was Local Government Studies, which produced 4 (out of 63) manuscripts related to field administration.

Table 1.
Paper distribution among journals.

Journal	Publisher	SJR 2023	No. of articles	Percentage
Local Government Studies	Taylor & Francis	0.900	4	6.25
Public Administration and Development	Wiley	0.641	3	4.69
International Journal of Public Administration	Taylor & Francis	0.614	2	3.13
Australian Journal of Public Administration	Wiley	0.773	2	3.13
Environment and Planning C: Government and Policy	SAGE Publishing	1.231	2	3.13
Regional Development Dialogue	United Nations Centre for Regional Development	N/A	2	3.13
Journal of Law, Economics and Organization	Oxford Academic	1.173	2	3.13

3.1.3. Research Methodology & Purpose

As shown in Figure 3, article analysis reveals the dominance of qualitative research with 36 articles (85.7%), while quantitative research comprises 5 articles (11.9%), and 1 article (2.4%) employs a mixed-method approach. Furthermore, the most common type of philosophical paper is written by experts, accounting for 23 articles (36.5%), followed by experience papers (18 articles / 28.6%), evaluation papers (16 articles / 25.4%), validation research, and solution proposals. Based on the objectives, there are 8 research objective groups derived from the 63 articles (see Table 2). The primary research objectives are related to central government control (15 articles) and central-local relations (14 articles).

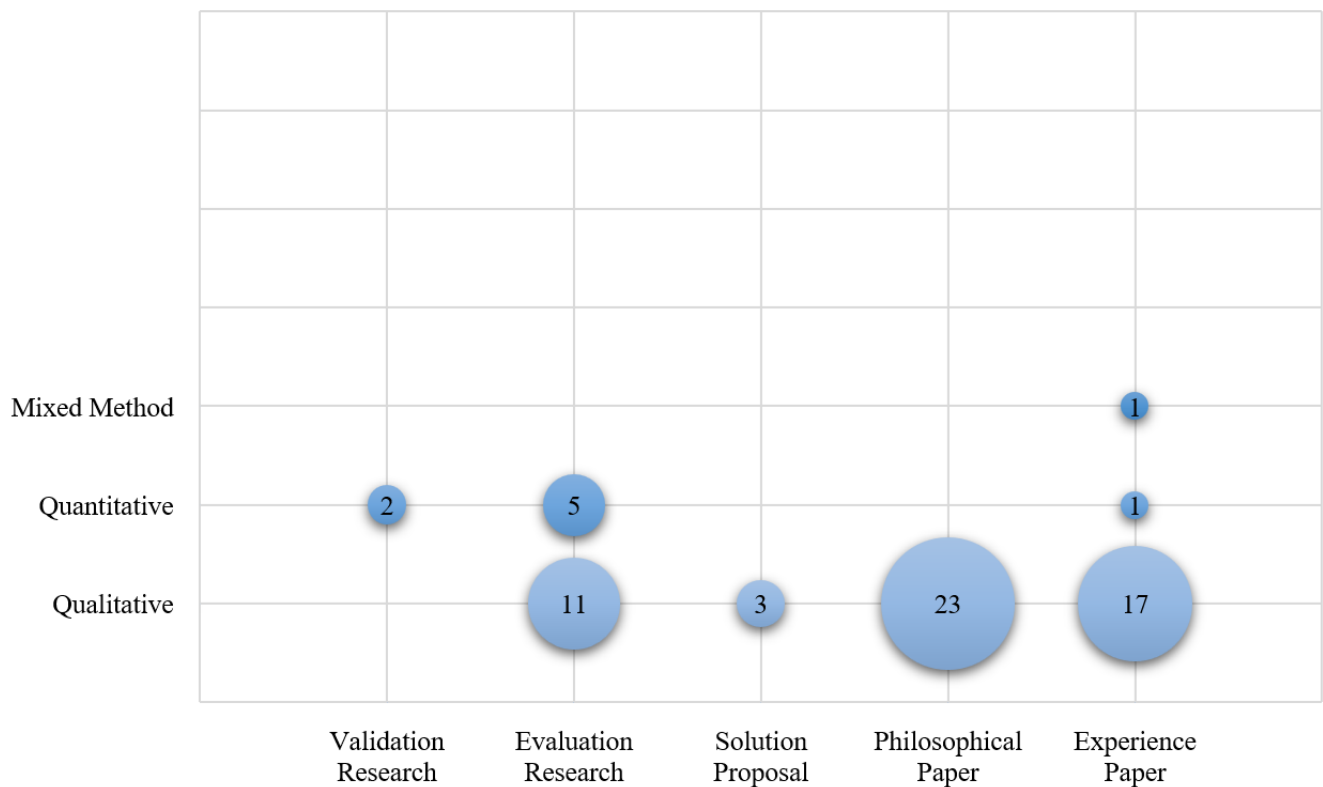


Figure 3.
Number of articles based on research type. Source: authors elaboration.

Table 2.
Indicate purpose of papers dealing with field administration.

Purpose of paper	Frequency*	Paper
Facilitating national interest at the local level	3	Whitford [17]; Ramadhan, et al. [18] and Xhindi and Bessa Vilela [19]
Prefectural and functional systems work mechanisms	5	Kotze [20] and Ridley [21]
Identifying factors affecting the nation's policymakers (central-local relations).	14	Cao [22]; Fesler [23]; Schiffer [24]; Ali, et al. [25]; Curto and Dias [26]; Satria and Matsuda [27]; Siano and D'uva [28]; Sandford [29]; Adamolekun [30]; Moroni [31]; Faust and Harbers [32]; Alfonso and Núñez [33]; Yu and Xiang [34] and Venugopal and Yilmaz [35]
Coordination and general-specialist relations	6	Diamant [36]; Edwards and Peter [37]; Rathore and Fadia [38]; Thomas Jr and Hilleboe [39] and Ayee [40]
Central government control	15	Duncan and Goodwin [41]; Hammond and Knott [42]; McCubbins, et al. [43]; Smith [44]; Woodham [45]; Sripokangkul [46]; Remington [47]; Regulski [48]; Xhindi and Bessa Vilela [19]; Rodriguez and Ward [49] and OLA [50]
Application of Napoleonic tradition	3	Peters [51]; Montricher De [52] and Bjørnå and Jenssen [6]
Central-local distribution of authority	12	Waterman [53]; Mitullah [54]; Nkrumah [55]; Moran and Porter [56]; Satria and Matsuda [27]; He, et al. [57]; Purwanto and Pramusinto [58]; Boex and Edwards [59]; Sok, et al. [60] and Robinson and Stiedl [61]
Impact on democracy, participation, and local finance	11	West [62]; Zsamboki and Bell [63]; O'dwyer and Ziblatt [64]; Basu [65]; Aljaloudi [66]; Mok and Wu [67]; Mkandawire and Yassin [68] and Begadze [69]

Note: * the number of existing articles is greater than the number of existing articles because there are articles that have more than one purpose.

3.2. Thematic Analysis

3.2.1. Aspects That Differentiate the Application of Field Administration in a Country

We identify, inductively, aspects that influence the implementation of field administration in a country, namely (1) the government system; (2) the local political system; (3) the principles of government; and (4) the allocation of resources.

Before discussing the above aspects further, several research results reveal that the effectiveness of the implementation of field administration is not determined by the form of state, whether a unitary state or a federal state [21] but rather the

school of government between Anglo-Saxon and continental European [5]. This determines the representative system of government when dealing with devolution, namely, Anglo-Saxon countries use the functional system as a derivative of the FFA. In contrast, continental European countries use the prefecture system as a derivative of the IFA [1, 9, 44].

Regarding to the government system, Judge [70] who conducted research in the UK with a parliamentary government system found that the application of the field administration concept in a fragmented manner resulted in the absence of government representatives (general), only specific government representatives, so that the existing coordination mechanism was carried out by forming a temporary (ad hoc) coordination institution if needed [20]. Strengthening previous opinion, Bjørnå and Jenssen [6], who studied the prefecture system in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, revealed that the prefecture system, as a derivative of the IFA, a strong executive, determines the existence of the prefect in the region. This is because a prefect carries out executive functions in his work area [21]. The executive function that is most inherent in prefects, as per the results of Kotze [20], is the coordination and integration of decentralized government units operating in regional areas. In addition to coordination, there is also the function of fostering and supervising regional government [19, 46] as an effort to ensure that all government affairs carried out do not conflict with national interests [17, 18].

Meanwhile, research conducted in China by Cao [22] and in the USA by Hammond and Knott [42] both expressed that a strong presidential system determines the effectiveness of the implementation of supervision at the regional level, even though in the USA, there is no representative government. On the contrary, implicitly, Peters [51] reveals that government representatives, both in parliamentary and presidential systems, depend on the strength or weakness of the executive. This means that a president, even in a presidential system, can be weak if he is not supported by parliament [36].

Table 3.

Emerging aspects that differentiate the implementation of the field administration concept.

Aspect	Sub-aspect	Contribution in the field of administration concepts
Government system	Presidential	Strong or weak field administrator is determined by presidents' support from parliament.
	Parliamentary	Strong field administrator is determined directly by the prime minister.
Local politic	Election	Functional system with FFA
	Appointing	Prefecture system with IFA
Governance principle	Devolution is stronger than centralization/decentralization	Functional system with FFA or an unintegrated prefectural system with IFA.
	Centralization/decentralization is stronger than devolution	Integrated prefectural system or unintegrated prefectural system with IFA
Resources allocation	National resources	Through centralization or deconcentration principles
	Local resources	Through the devolution principle

The main implication of devolution is the transfer of political authority to local communities to organize and manage their own affairs [34]. Electing political representative institutions and regional heads is the main form of devolution, therefore, devolution is also referred to as political decentralization [71]. This condition, by Ridley [21], differentiates the adoption of the prefectural system and the functional system in local government in the field administration system. Furthermore, Smith [1] revealed that the democratic system through regional head elections is more appropriate for the implementation of the functional system because it is not related to the mechanism for appointing government representatives (general). On the other hand, the mechanism for appointing government representatives is a characteristic of the prefecture system [19, 52]. Research conducted by Smith [1] in Nigeria and by Fesler [23] in the USA reveals that local democratic systems that support the existence of a functional system in FFA are found in countries with the Anglo-Saxon school. In contrast, continental European countries with an authoritarian history support the existence of a prefecture system in IFA [9].

In relation to the principles of government, several experts have stated that centralization/deconcentration and decentralization are like a pendulum, and are always present in the governance of a nation state [8, 72]. The shift of the pendulum determines the adoption of the concept of field administration, where the more centralized a country is, the stronger supervision of local governments must be [37]. The supervision by utilizing government representatives (prefect-IFA) is considered effective by several experts. On the other hand, the more decentralized the country, the more effective the supervision of regional government administration, according to several experts, is carried out by the community and government representatives (specialists-FFA), Rashid [73]. Ridley [21] revealed that there is a subsystem of the prefectural system that is more flexible to accommodate the democratization system, namely the unintegrated prefectural system. Research by Jones [9] and Bjørnå and Jenssen [6] reveals that the unintegrated prefectural system separates regional heads based on devolution, with government representatives (general) based on deconcentration. This shift occurred during the modern French and Dutch eras, which placed their government representatives differently from regional heads [5].

The implementation of resource allocation has also been studied by many experts in the context of carrying out the duties of a field administrator. Yu and Xiang [34] conducted research in one of China's autonomous regions, revealed that the success of the delegation of socio-economic authority in China was due to the commitment to delegate financial resources through fiscal decentralization and human resources. More technically, in the context of political decentralization, the success of road construction in countries undergoing transition to a democratic state was followed by the transfer of financing from

the central government to local governments [58, 61]. In the aspect of supervision, consistency is also required, where if there is a devolution of functions, then general supervision is carried out by government representatives (general), while technical supervision is carried out by government representatives (specific) [63, 74]. Meanwhile, if de-concentration is maintained, supervision is carried out directly by government representatives (specific) and coordinated by government representatives (general) [74].

3.2.2. Contribution of the Development of the Field Administration Concept to Future Decentralization Policy Research

Before we discuss the contribution to future research, it is necessary to show the mapping of the use of terms in related journals. There are several terms, such as "decentralization" and "administrative decentralization." The term "decentralization" is defined by several experts as the transfer or delegation of authority to political entities to plan, make decisions, and implement public functions, from the central government or its work units to subordinate governments, semi-autonomous organizations, local governments, and non-governmental organizations [67]. Therefore, "decentralization" includes the concepts of devolution/political decentralization, de-concentration/administrative decentralization, and delegation [75, 76]. While some experts define the term "administrative decentralization" as the same as decentralization, consisting of de-concentration and delegation [32, 77]. These differences in terms can result in variations in perception when defining decentralization, such as in Indonesia, where the term *desentralisasi* is understood as political decentralization or devolution, rather than decentralization itself [78].

In relation to the future research agenda, related to field administration, Moroni [31] recommends the need to strengthen horizontal coordination by government representatives, not only to government representatives (specifically), but also to non-governmental organizations, in order to ensure that local programs are in line with national programs. Strengthening the previous opinion, several experts recommend a shift in the system, from integrated prefectures to unintegrated prefectural, because the influence of democratization is very strong in today's nation state [2] for countries that still adhere to the integrated prefecture system, and have problems in its implementation, including its impact [66].

In terms of resource allocation, in the prefecture-IFA system, Xhindi and Bessa Vilela [19] see the importance of conducting further research on mapping financial and human resources, which is consistent with the principles of governance, including the competence of the prefect himself as a representative of the central government [40]. Meanwhile, in terms of coordination, as a government representative's task, Ahsan and Panday [74], who conducted research in Bangladesh, recommended further research on informal communication factors and inter-departmental communication that make it difficult to coordinate the implementation of authority.

4. Conclusion

The urgency of the concept of field administration in the governance of a nation-state is still necessary. This study successfully mapped several important points in the implementation of the concept through available literature, such as (1) identifying journal publishers that publish the most articles related to field administration; (2) finding aspects that influence the form and use of field administration, namely the government system, local politics, principles of government, and budget allocation; (3) this article contributes to mapping previous research focusing on the transition from an integrated prefecture system to a non-integrated prefecture system in the IFA corridor, as well as horizontal and vertical coordination mechanisms in the FFA corridor. For researchers interested in conducting field research, the aspects mentioned above are highly relevant. Finally, this article has limitations related to the database used. While the Scopus database is reputable, further research could complement it with other reputable databases such as Web of Science (WoS).

References

- [1] B. C. Smith, *Field administration*. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1967.
- [2] R. C. Fried, *The Italian prefects*. London: Yale University Press, 1963.
- [3] V. Hoffmann-Martinot and H. Wollmann, *State and local government reforms in France and Germany*. Springer. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-531-90271-5>, 2006.
- [4] NIMD, *The dutch political system in a nutshell*. Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy. <https://doi.org/9789064734298>, 2008.
- [5] G. Tanguy and Jean-Michel Eymeri-Douzans, *Prefects, governors and commissioners: territorial representatives of the state in Europe*. edited by gildas tanguy and jean-michel eymeri-douzans. Birmingham: Palgrave Macmillan UK, 2021.
- [6] H. Bjørnå and S. Jenssen, "Prefectoral systems and central-local government relations in Scandinavia," *Scandinavian Political Studies*, vol. 29, no. 4, pp. 308-332, 2006. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9477.2006.00154.x>
- [7] P. Karila-Cohen, *For a European history of prefects and governors: administrative action and state-building in the nineteenth century.* in *prefects and governors in europe towards a comparative history of provincial senior officials*, edited by pierre Karila-Cohen. Switzerland: Palgrave Macmillan, 2022.
- [8] A. F. Leemans, *Changing patterns of local government*. De Haque: International Union of Local Authorities, 1970.
- [9] G. Jones, "Local government and field administration: Some models," *Local Government Studies*, vol. 13, no. 5, pp. 1-11, 1987. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03003938708433359>
- [10] M. Petticrew and H. Roberts, *Systematic reviews in the social sciences: A practical guide*. John Wiley & Sons. <https://doi.org/10.1002/9780470754887>, 2008.
- [11] D. Tranfield, D. Denyer, and P. Smart, "Towards a methodology for developing evidence-informed management knowledge by means of systematic review," *British journal of management*, vol. 14, no. 3, pp. 207-222, 2003. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-8551.00375>
- [12] M. J. Page et al., "The PRISMA 2020 statement: An updated guideline for reporting systematic reviews," *BMJ*, vol. 372, 2021. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.n71>

- [13] L. Salisbury, "Web of Science and Scopus: A comparative review of content and searching capabilities," *The Charleston Advisor*, vol. 11, no. 1, pp. 5-18, 2009.
- [14] G. Manetti, M. Bellucci, and S. Oliva, "Unpacking dialogic accounting: a systematic literature review and research agenda," *Accounting, Auditing & Accountability Journal*, vol. 34, no. 9, pp. 250-283, 2021. <https://doi.org/10.1108/AAAJ-08-2020-4736>
- [15] S. G. Mauro, L. Cinquini, and G. Grossi, "Insights into performance-based budgeting in the public sector: a literature review and a research agenda," *Public Budgeting in Search for an Identity*, pp. 7-27, 2020. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14719037.2016.1243810>
- [16] B. Kitchenham, C. Stuart, and E. Charters, "Guidelines for performing systematic literature reviews in software engineering," *Keele*, 2007.
- [17] A. B. Whitford, "Strategy, structure, and the administration of complex geographies," *Perspectives on Public Management and Governance*, vol. 3, no. 4, pp. 323-338, 2020. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ppmgov/gvaa013>
- [18] R. Ramadhan, M. Daulay, and F. Disyacitta, "Reviewing the prospects of forest decentralization in Indonesia after the Omnibus Law," *International Forestry Review*, vol. 24, no. 1, pp. 59-71, 2022. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1505/146554822835224793>
- [19] N. Xhindi and N. Bessa Vilela, "Central public administration authority at the regional level in Albania," *Studia Iuridica Lublinensia*, vol. 31, no. 4, pp. 59-74, 2022. <https://doi.org/10.17951/sil.2022.31.4.59-74>
- [20] D. Kotze, "The need for integrated field administration: The Ciskeian case," *Africa Insight*, vol. 13, no. 2, pp. 106-111, 1983.
- [21] F. F. Ridley, "Integrated decentralization: Models of the prefectural system," *Political Studies*, vol. 21, no. 1, pp. 13-25, 1973. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9248.1973.tb01414.x>
- [22] Z. Cao, "Centralization and decentralization of power structure: A theory of ruling risks and empirical evidence from Chinese history," *Chinese journal of sociology*, vol. 4, no. 4, pp. 506-564, 2018. <https://doi.org/10.1177/2057150X18789048>
- [23] J. W. Fesler, "Standardization of federal administrative regions," *Soc. F.*, vol. 15, p. 12, 1936. <https://doi.org/10.2307/2570462>
- [24] H. B. Schiffer, "Local administration and national development: Fragmentation and centralization in Ghana," *Canadian Journal of African Studies/La Revue canadienne des études africaines*, vol. 4, no. 1, pp. 57-76, 1970. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00083968.1970.10803593>
- [25] M. U. Ali, L. Hamilton Edwards, and J. E. Wright, "Administrative decentralization and the role of information: The case of intimate partner violence during the covid-19 pandemic," *The American Review of Public Administration*, vol. 54, no. 5, pp. 403-420, 2024. <https://doi.org/10.1177/02750740241229992>
- [26] S. H. Curto and A. Dias, "Administrative reforms and performance of local public policies," *International Journal of Public Sector Management*, vol. 27, no. 6, pp. 462-474, 2014. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJPSM-07-2012-0091>
- [27] A. Satria and Y. Matsuda, "Decentralization of fisheries management in Indonesia," *Marine Policy*, vol. 28, no. 5, pp. 437-450, 2004. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2003.11.001>
- [28] D. R. Siano and M. D'uva, "Fiscal decentralization and spillover effects of local government public spending: the case of Italy," *Regional Studies*, vol. 51, no. 10, pp. 1507-1517, 2017. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2016.1208814>
- [29] M. Sandford, "Giving power away? The 'de-words' and the downward transfer of power in mid-2010s England," *Regional & Federal Studies*, vol. 30, no. 1, pp. 25-46, 2020. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13597566.2019.1640682>
- [30] L. Adamolekun, "Promoting African decentralization," *Public Administration and Development*, vol. 11, no. 3, pp. 285-291, 1991. <https://doi.org/10.1002/pad.4230110318>
- [31] S. Moroni, "Revisiting subsidiarity: Not only administrative decentralization but also multidimensional polycentrism," *Cities*, vol. 155, p. 105463, 2024. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cities.2024.105463>
- [32] J. Faust and I. Harbers, "On the local politics of administrative decentralization: Applying for policy responsibilities in Ecuador," *Publius: The Journal of Federalism*, vol. 42, no. 1, pp. 52-77, 2012. <https://doi.org/10.1093/publius/pjq046>
- [33] H. D. Alfonso and G. G. Núñez, "Successes and failures of a decentralizing experience: Cuba's local governments," *Canadian Journal of Development Studies*, vol. 16, no. 1, pp. 131-147, 1995. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02255189.1995.9669582>
- [34] J. Yu and G. Xiang, "Redefining decentralization: Devolution of administrative authority to county governments in Zhejiang province," *Australian Journal of Public Administration*, vol. 72, no. 3, pp. 239-50, 2013. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-8500.12038>
- [35] V. Venugopal and S. Yilmaz, "Decentralization in Tanzania: An assessment of local government discretion and accountability," *Public administration and development*, vol. 30, no. 3, pp. 215-231, 2010. <https://doi.org/10.1002/pad.556>
- [36] A. Diamant, "The department, the perfect, and dual supervision in french administration: A comparative study," *The Journal of Politics*, vol. 16, no. 3, pp. 472-490, 1954.
- [37] A. Edwards and H. Peter, "France: A strong state, towards a stronger local democracy?" in citizen and city developments in fifteen local democracies in Europe, edited by H Daemen and L Schaap." Delft: Eburon, 2000, pp. 129-44.
- [38] H. Rathore and K. Fadia, "Relationship between specialist & generalist administrators," *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, pp. 287-300, 2008.
- [39] W. C. Thomas Jr and H. E. Hilleboe, "Administrative centralization versus decentralization and the role of generalists and specialists," *American Journal of Public Health and the Nations Health*, vol. 58, no. 9, pp. 1620-1632, 1968.
- [40] J. R. Ayee, "The adjustment of central bodies to decentralization: The case of the Ghanaian bureaucracy," *African studies review*, vol. 40, no. 2, pp. 37-57, 1997.
- [41] S. Duncan and M. Goodwin, "Removing local government autonomy: Political centralisation and financial control," *Local Government Studies*, vol. 14, no. 6, pp. 49-65, 1988. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03003938808433441>
- [42] T. H. Hammond and J. H. Knott, "Who controls the bureaucracy?: Presidential power, congressional dominance, legal constraints, and bureaucratic autonomy in a model of multi-institutional policy-making," *The Journal of Law, Economics, and Organization*, vol. 12, no. 1, pp. 119-166, 1996.
- [43] M. D. McCubbins, R. G. Noll, and B. R. Weingast, "Administrative procedures as instruments of political control," *The Journal of Law, Economics, and Organization*, vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 243-277, 1987. <https://doi.org/10.1093/oxfordjournals.jleo.a036930>
- [44] B. Smith, "The new system of local government in Nigeria—background to reform," *Local Government Studies*, vol. 9, no. 2, pp. 51-71, 1983. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03003938308433061>
- [45] J. Woodham, "Local government—Central control and local stewardship," *Local Government Studies*, vol. 6, no. 5, pp. 3-16, 1980. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03003938008432890>

- [46] S. Sripokangkul, "Can smart cities occur under a rigid centralization regime?: Problems of smart city policy implementation in the case of Phuket, Thailand," *The International Journal of Interdisciplinary Social and Community Studies*, vol. 18, no. 1, p. 15, 2022. <https://doi.org/10.18848/2324-7576/CGP/v18i01/15-31>
- [47] T. F. Remington, "Regional variation in business-government relations in Russia and China," *Problems of Post-Communism*, vol. 63, no. 2, pp. 63-74, 2016. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10758216.2015.1084885>
- [48] J. Regulski, "Local government in transition," *The Lancet*, vol. 249, no. 6461, pp. 920-921, 1947. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(47\)91383-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(47)91383-4)
- [49] V. E. Rodriguez and P. M. Ward, "Opposition politics, power and public administration in urban Mexico," *Bulletin of Latin American Research*, vol. 10, no. 1, pp. 23-36, 1991. <https://doi.org/10.2307/3338562>
- [50] R. OLA, "Decentralization or deconcentration: A theoretical and functional approach to local government in the emirate in the military era," *Australian Journal of Politics & History*, vol. 25, no. 3, pp. 332-344, 1979. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-8497.1979.tb00293.x>
- [51] G. B. Peters, "The napoleonic tradition," *International Journal of Public Sector Management*, vol. 21, no. 2, pp. 118-132, 2008. <https://doi.org/10.1108/09513550810855627>
- [52] N. Montricher De, "Decentralization in France," *Governance*, vol. 8, no. 3, pp. 405-418, 1995. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-0491.1995.tb00217.x>
- [53] C. Waterman, "Local government and local governance: 1944-2011," *Local Government Studies*, vol. 40, no. 6, pp. 938-953, 2014. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03003930.2012.719101>
- [54] W. Mitullah, "Participatory governance for poverty alleviation in local authorities in Kenya: Lessons and challenges," *Regional development dialogue*, vol. 25, pp. 88-107, 2004.
- [55] S. A. Nkrumah, "Decentralization for good governance and development: The Ghanaian experience," *Regional Development Dialogue*, vol. 21, no. 1, pp. 53-72, 2000.
- [56] M. Moran and D. Porter, "Reinventing the governance of public finances in remote Indigenous Australia," *Australian Journal of Public Administration*, vol. 73, no. 1, pp. 115-127, 2014. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-8500.12064>
- [57] Q. He, X. Deng, F. Wei, C. Li, Z. Yan, and Y. Qi, "Environmental decentralisation, environmental regulation, and agricultural carbon intensity: an empirical study based on Chinese provincial panel data," *Environment, Development and Sustainability*, vol. 26, no. 5, pp. 12407-12440, 2024. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10668-023-03826-5>
- [58] E. A. Purwanto and A. Pramusinto, "Decentralization and functional assignment in Indonesia: the case of health and education services," *Policy Studies*, vol. 39, no. 6, pp. 589-606, 2018. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01442872.2018.1530413>
- [59] J. Boex and B. Edwards, "The (mis-) measurement of fiscal decentralization in developing and transition countries: accounting for devolved and nondevolved local public sector spending," *Public Finance Review*, vol. 44, no. 6, pp. 788-810, 2016. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1091142115616183>
- [60] S. Sok, X. Yu, and O. Yila, "Decentralized local institutions and livelihood development of riverine communities in the Lower Mekong Basin, Cambodia," *Journal of Asian Public Policy*, vol. 7, no. 3, pp. 275-290, 2014. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17516234.2014.922144>
- [61] R. Robinson and D. Stiedl, "Decentralization of road administration: Case studies in Africa and Asia," *Public Administration and Development: The International Journal of Management Research and Practice*, vol. 21, no. 1, pp. 53-64, 2001. <https://doi.org/10.1002/pad.159>
- [62] K. J. West, "Decentralization, the inclusion of ethnic citizens, and support for democracy in Latin America," *Latin American Research Review*, vol. 50, no. 3, pp. 46-70, 2015. <https://doi.org/10.1353/lar.2015.0045>
- [63] K. Zsomboki and M. Bell, "Local self-government in Central and Eastern Europe: Decentralization or deconcentration?," *Environment and Planning C: Government and Policy*, vol. 15, no. 2, pp. 177-186, 1997. <https://doi.org/10.1068/c150177>
- [64] C. O'dwyer and D. Ziblatt, "Does decentralisation make government more efficient and effective?," *Commonwealth & Comparative Politics*, vol. 44, no. 3, pp. 326-343, 2006. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14662040600997064>
- [65] A. Basu, "The capacity of local government in South Asia," *Viešoji politika ir administravimas*, vol. 14, no. 3, pp. 281-299, 2015. <https://doi.org/10.5755/J01.PPAA.14.3.13436>
- [66] J. Aljaloudi, "Fiscal decentralization in Jordan," *Journal of Governance and Regulation/Volume*, vol. 9, no. 4, pp. 37-46, 2020. <https://doi.org/10.22495/jgrv9i4art3>
- [67] K. H. Mok and X. F. Wu, "Dual decentralization in China's transitional economy: Welfare regionalism and policy implications for central-local relationship," *Policy and Society*, vol. 32, no. 1, pp. 61-75, 2013. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.polsoc.2013.02.002>
- [68] M. Mkandawire and B. Yassin, "Decentralisation of environmental management in Malawi: Lessons from donor-supported projects," *Journal of Environmental Assessment Policy and Management*, vol. 6, no. 01, pp. 51-72, 2004. <https://doi.org/10.1142/S1464333204001596>
- [69] M. Begadze, "Playbook of subnational illiberalism: Autocrats face the opposition-led local governments," *Hague Journal on the Rule of Law*, vol. 14, no. 2, pp. 309-330, 2022. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40803-022-00184-8>
- [70] D. Judge, "Specialists and generalists in British central government: A political debate," *Public Administration*, vol. 59, no. 1, 1981.
- [71] G. Cheema and D. A. R. Shabbir, *Decentralization and development policy implementation in developing countries*. Beverly Hills, CA: SAGE Publication, 1983.
- [72] A. Arif and I. R. Maksum, "Functional decentralization Construct in Decentralization Policy in Indonesia (A study of Irrigation, Education, and Free trade sectors)," *JKAP (Jurnal Kebijakan Dan Administrasi Publik)*, vol. 21, no. 1, pp. 55-75, 2017. <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.22146/jkap.25383>
- [73] A. Rashid, "The politics of administrative decentralization in Bangladesh," *Canadian Journal of Development Studies/Revue canadienne d'études du développement*, vol. 26, no. 4, pp. 781-798, 2005. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02255189.2005.9669086>
- [74] A. K. Ahsan and P. K. Panday, "Problems of coordination in field administration in Bangladesh: Does informal communication matter?," *International Journal of Public Administration*, vol. 36, no. 8, pp. 588-599, 2013. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01900692.2013.772626>
- [75] B. Hoesein, *Various factors that influence the size of level ii regional autonomy*. Universitas Indonesia, 1993.
- [76] C. Farvacque-Vitkovic and K. Mihaly, *Municipal finances: A handbook for local governments edited by catherin farvacque-vitkovic and mihaly kopanyi*. Washington D.C: The World Bank, 2014.

- [77] J. M. Cohen and B. P. Stephen, *Administrative decentralization: strategies for developing countries*. Washington: Kumarian Press, 1999.
- [78] I. R. Maksum, "Decentralization in tertiary irrigation water management a study with the conceptual framework of territorial and functional decentralization in tegal regency and city, Central Java, in Jembrana Regency, Bali, and in Hulu Langat, Selangor, Malaysia," *Makara Human Behavior Studies in Asia*, vol. 10, no. 1, pp. 1-7, 2006.