Call for paper

We invite authors to submit original paper to *Jurnal Borneo Administrator*. The paper should include one of the following topics: (1) Public Policy, (2) Public Management, (3) Public Sector Innovation, (4) Decentralization, Regional Autonomy and Governance, (5) Local Politics and Democracy, and (6) Rural/Village Autonomy and Governance. The length of paper should be between 6000-7000 words in total (references included). We have prepared a template file to help authors in writing the paper. Please read the Author Guideline carefully at: https://samarinda.lan.go.id/jba/index.php/jba/navigationMenu/view/authorGuideline.

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The JBA Journal, this time, is the 20th volume of the 1st issue. As a journal published every four months, we are excited because the number of articles we receive from time to time increases steadily. It is a big challenge to present a variety of manuscripts, mainly when the journal aims to publish high-quality papers. The enthusiasm of the great writers to be published in this journal shows a great need for the presence of the best journals in the field of public administration and related fields as included in the journal's scope.

We realize that the process that is carried out needs to be careful to maintain the journal's quality. Therefore all the flow and mechanisms in publishing manuscripts at JBA must be maintained.

This time we have seven selected manuscripts published. The first paper is entitled Waste Management System: A Case Study of Waste Bank Management Toward a Circular Economy in Maros Regency and is written by Fatmawati, Syafiiuddin Saleh, Andi Rosdianti Razak, and Ilham. Their paper aims to Waste management has been in the spotlight recently due to the annual escalating volume of waste generated. The concept of a circular economy has emerged as a viable economic framework that aligns with sustainable development objectives, particularly those concerning responsible consumption and production practices to support local economies.

The second paper is written by Anastasia Perangin-angin and Mala Sondang Silitonga and is entitled The Maximization of State Non-Tax Receivables Management at The Directorate General of Law Enforcement on Environment and Forestry. This research investigates the problems encountered in the receivables management process by outlining the main strategies at the Directorate General of Environmental and Forestry Law Enforcement (Dirjen PHLHK). This research uses a qualitative approach and case study method. The results of this study indicate that the process of managing receivables at Dirjen PHLHK has not been optimal due to the absence of a formal SOP for receivables management, limited human resources, inefficient coordination and cooperation between internal divisions and external institutions, ineffective internal control, and inadequate facilities.

The third paper is written by Diana Linawati, Muhammad Aswad, and Yudi Azis and entitled Talent Management Phenomenon in Indonesia – Systematic Literature Review. This study aims to Talent management has attracted substantial attention from industry and academia worldwide. In Indonesia, implementing talent management in the business sector has expanded with business and economic growth. Various organisations, both multinational companies and local companies, have adopted the concept of talent management as part of their human resources management strategy. However, despite this trend, many organisations in Indonesia have yet to embrace talent management fully. This article explores the phenomenon of talent management in Indonesia through a systematic literature review (SLR) approach.

The fourth paper is entitled Moderating Gender in Work From Home Policy Implementation on State Civil Apparatus Performance Using Multigroup Analysis and is written by Trisna Setyarini, Alfi Haris Wanto, and I Gede Eko Putra Sri Sentanu. This study aimed to The WFH (Work From Home) policy has significantly changed the work landscape, particularly within governmental institutions. As organizations grapple with implementing this policy, they must navigate newfound disruptions and adapt to a new way of working. Understanding how this policy is executed sheds light on its impact on employee performance and whether the implemented work system is suitable. This study analyzed the relationship between WFH policy implementation and various factors such as work productivity, work-life balance, and overall apparatus performance, with a subsequent examination of gender moderation.
The fifth paper is written by Althof Endawansa and Vishnu Juwono, with the paper entitled Analysis Of The Principles Of Good University Governance at The University Of Indonesia As a State University With Legal Entity (Ptn-Bh) in 2014-2019. This study aims to analyze the application of the principles of good university governance at UI, a state university, from 2014 to 2019. The findings reveal that the execution of good university governance at UI, operating as a State University with a Legal Entity from 2014 to 2019, has not been fully optimized. The study delineated obstacles to good university governance at UI, encompassing the lack of involvement in decision-making processes beyond the rectorate, particularly in academic management; absence of transparent selection criteria for critical leadership roles such as UI Rectors and Deans; disparities in workload distribution across UI units; and outdated information on the ui.ac.id website.

Next, the sixth paper entitled The Role of Women in East Kalimantan's Economic Growth, written by Samuel Fery Purba. This study aims to analyze the effects of women's roles: the gender development index (GDI), the gender empowerment index (GEI), the percentage of women as professionals (PWP), the mean years of schooling for women (MYSW), and the women's life expectancy (WLE), on economic growth in East Kalimantan. This study used secondary data from Statistics of East Kalimantan Province (BPS). This data was analyzed using panel data regression covering from 2017 to 2021 from 10 cities/regencies in East Kalimantan. The findings indicate that GEI significantly influences economic growth in East Kalimantan, whereas GDI, PWP, MYSW, and WLE do not significantly affect economic growth. This lack of impact can be attributed to women's limited involvement and participation in various sectors, including economics, education, and health.

The final paper is written by Dyah Ayu Wiranti and Putu Aditya Ferdian Ariawantara and is entitled Assessing the Role of Surabaya City Government's Responsiveness Toward Public Acceptance of Covid-19 Mitigation Policies. This study aims to investigate the influence of the Surabaya City Government's responsiveness on public acceptance of the Covid-19 mitigation policy. Employing the Policy Acceptance Model and government responsiveness theory, a quantitative survey was conducted with 400 purposively sampled respondents. Results indicate a significant and positive effect, indicating that higher government responsiveness leads to greater public acceptance of the Covid-19 mitigation policy.

All the papers that have been submitted provide essential input, especially in the development of current public policy studies. This issue will serve as a reference for JBA stakeholders. Finally, we would like to thank all members of the editorial team and reviewers for their outstanding dedication. We realize that there is still much that needs to be done to improve the quality of JBA. Therefore we ask all stakeholders to provide support to JBA continuously. Happy Ramadhan 1445H.

Warm Regards,

Editor
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