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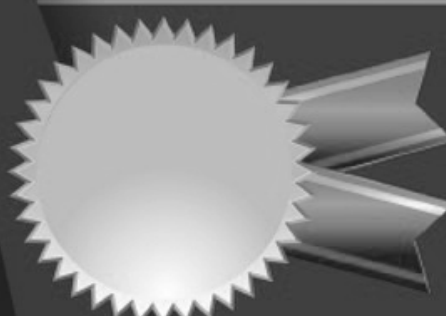
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Editorial Preface

The JBA Journal, this time, is the 19th volume of the 3rd 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 Model for Post-Pandemic Bureaucracy in Indonesia: Is Post-Bureaucracy Relevant? and is written by Dodi Faedlulloh, and Yulianto. Their paper aims to investigate alternative post-pandemic bureaucratic models. This research contributes to the theoretical and practical knowledge of appropriate bureaucratic models during the pandemic and its aftermath. This research employed a qualitative method with a constructivist approach through a comprehensive literature review from credible sources, including scientific journals, books, and information from official government websites or international institutions. The results show that post-bureaucracy can be an antithesis and alternative to Indonesia's dominant Weberian bureaucratic paradigm.

The second paper is written by Deppi Andam Dewi, Budi Prasetyo, and Doddy Setiawan, and is entitled The Relationship Between Employee Voice and Organizational Effectiveness Becomes Significant with The Mediation of Work Engagement. The best human resource (HR) management practices implemented by organizations worldwide are still being discussed. One of the causes is lacking understanding of the decision-making process. Management must develop a strategy for generating constructive ideas and receiving employee feedback to manage the organization effectively. This study aims to understand the mediating effect of work engagement on employee voice and organizational effectiveness with a social exchange approach. 193 employees of Statistics Indonesia were used to assess the hypothesis.

The third paper is written by Randy Pratama Lumenta, Abdullah Said, and Irwan Noor and entitled The Correlation Between The Bureaucratic Reform And Performance Achievement: A Case Study At The Statistics Indonesia. This study aims to investigate the correlation between bureaucratic reform and performance due to conflicting theories about existing phenomena. In theory, it is posited that implementing bureaucratic reform should enhance performance by addressing various bureaucratic issues, resulting in a positive or directly proportional correlation. However, empirical evidence indicates persistent problems in bureaucratic performance, including public service-related complaints and other issues within the government. The government's proclamation of bureaucratic reform is expected to address these existing problems and facilitate the realization of Indonesia's goal of establishing a world-class government.

The fourth paper is entitled Bibliometric Analysis of E-Government and Trust: A Lesson for Indonesia and is written by Abdul Halil Hi Ibrahim, Tawakkal Baharuddin, and Marno Wance. The development of digitalization has spectacularly affected global society, including Indonesia. Many governments are aware of the opportunities and benefits of this development, so they carry out digital transformation and adaptation through e-government systems. However, public trust emerges as one of the determining factors in assessing the success of implementing e-government. This tendency prompted this study to search for available research documents to examine relevant topics regarding e-government and trust.



The fifth paper is written by Zikri Alhadi, Ory Riandini, and Karjuni Dt. Maani, with the paper entitled *Involvement and Design of Strengthening Policy Actors in Tsunami Disaster Risk Governance in Padang city*. This paper is based on research that describes the involvement and design of strengthening policy actors in tsunami risk governance in Padang City. This paper also describes the policy design for strengthening disaster risk governance based on these actors' participation in research findings. The approach used in this research is a qualitative method with data collection through in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, and data studies. Data processing and analysis were performed using matrix coding and model design on the NVivo 12 Plus. The research findings illustrate that the involvement of local government actors is at the highest level in disaster risk governance policies in Padang City.

Next, the sixth paper entitled *Interagency Coordination Drivers, Instruments, and Success Factors: A Systematic Literature Review*, written by Muhamad Imam Alfie Syarien, and Ghina Samarah. This article employed a systematic literature review to identify and analyze coordination drivers, instruments, and critical success factors associated with coordination. The review focused on original articles published from 2010 to 2021 in relevant journals indexed by Scopus. The review revealed that coordination can be driven by problems, institutions, or a combination of both simultaneously. Coordination instruments may involve one or a combination of interventions from governance and structure, systems and processes, policies and agreements, or the engagement of intermediaries.

The final paper is written by Hendy Setiawan, Genut Wahyu Widiono, and Galuh Hikmah and is entitled *The Formation of the New Autonomous Region of Papua and Welfare Guarantees in the Decentralization Policy*. The instrument for regional structuring, particularly regional expansion leading to new autonomous regions, can be seen as a rational and logical implication of decentralization implementation. Decentralization, in turn, played a pivotal role in shaping the grand design of regional planning (Desertada) up until the imposition of a regional expansion moratorium in late 2009. This research employs a qualitative methodology, a case study approach, chosen due to its adaptability and effectiveness in addressing dynamic and unpredictable social contexts.

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.

Warm Regards,

Editor