

CURRENT CONTENT 2023

1. **Open Government Index in Local Government During the Period of the COVID-19 Pandemic;** Tiara Khairunnisa, Achmad Nurmandi, Titin Purwaningsih, Mohammad Jafar Loilatu, and Annisa Ghina Savira: Volume 19, No. 1, 2023.

Identification that has been carried out in studies of open data government and e-government has been widely described from various perspectives. This study aims to examine how the government applies open government data. This study analyzed the existing open government of local government in Indonesia during the COVID-19 period, providing information to test the transparency of existing local governments. This study adopts the Benchmark Model Evaluating Data Openness theory and E-Gov assessment using a quantitative approach by dividing several categories and assessment variables. The open government analysis assessment uses a score of 1-5, and a web assessment with a score of 100. From this calculation, it is found that the five provinces with increased cases have high OGD scores. The results are plotted based on the spread of COVID-19 throughout Indonesia, as determined by reviewing and surveying the provincial government's COVID-19 website. West Java (89.87), East Java (89.87), Jakarta (88.75), Central Java (88.37), and Yogyakarta (88.37) all had high and nearly balanced total scores (84.87). The increased assessment results are supported by infrastructure and good management, and the five areas are "metropolitan" areas with good quality technology and information.

Keywords: Open Government Index, Local Government, Website Assessment, Indonesia, Pandemic Era

2. **The Emergence of Public Sector Innovation Associated with Civil Servants' Perception in 3T Regions: Results of a Multiple Regression Analysis;** Virgiawan Listanto¹, Nova Yulanda Putri Sipahutar, and Tisa Lestari: Volume 19, No. 1, 2023.

Innovations from civil servants determine government bureaucracy. However, their effectiveness toward the emergence of public sector innovations has not been widely explored, particularly from civil servants' perception of local government institutions in a 3T region. This study examines the civil servants' perception of the emergence of public sector innovations and identifies the factors that influence them. Thirty-nine civil servants of the innovation laboratory WhatsApp group from North Lombok Regency in the 3T regions participated in this study. The data were analysed using descriptive statistics and multiple regression. The result of the study discovered that most civil servants have a positive insight into the emergence of public sector innovations. They perceived that leaders are essential in encouraging innovations in the public sector. Their organisational climate is open to new things. However, attention regarding employee rewards after completing work challenges is still lacking. Meanwhile, their organisation has sufficient capacity to encourage job completion. Multiple regression analysis revealed that independent variables (transformational leadership, organisational climate, and organisational capacity) have a 54.9% contribution and simultaneously affect the emergence of public sector innovations. The partial regression coefficient test revealed that organisational climate contributed the most, with a 33.4% contribution to the emergence of public sector innovations. The results of this study provide implications for both academic and government settings, especially in the organisational climate, which turned out to have been significantly affected by the emergence of public sector innovations.

Keywords: Public Sector Innovation, Transformational Leadership, Organisational Climate, Organisational Capacity, Civil Servant

3. **A Systematic Review of Tourism Governance: Sustainable Tourism Governance Model Post COVID-19;** Aqil Teguh Fathani, Novia Amirah Azmi, Eko Priyo Purnomo, Sukanya Aimim Tham, and Rohana Ahmad: Volume 19, No. 1, 2023.

This study aims to examine and categorise themes and concepts related to the study of tourism sustainability governance during the COVID-19 pandemic. The study of tourism governance has become a big topic since the emergence of COVID-19, especially from the management point of view, the role and contribution of policy actors, the economy, and changes in social structures. Through qualitative and quantitative analysis with the help of software, VOSviewer and NVivo12+ obtained 78 Scopus-indexed articles relevant to the study. The articles were collected from various publishers, namely Elsevier, SAGE, MDPI, and Taylor and Francis. The results showed 71 concepts in the study of tourism governance, which the researchers categorised into 6 clusters-related to the discussion of the dominant themes, namely tourism development, economic recession, world change, ecology, and policy. The significance of this research is the discovery of the concept of sustainable tourism governance during the COVID-19 pandemic, which can assist in developing a conceptual framework for future studies related to the tourism sector. While the limitations of this study are reviewed are only articles obtained from the Scopus database, there is no comparison. Therefore, it is necessary to use a comparative approach involving the Scopus database and Web of Science (WoS) for further research.

Keywords: Tourism Governance, Tourism Development, Sustainable Tourism, Conceptualisation, COVID-19.

4. **Implementation of the Blue Economy Policy in Probolinggo City for the Development of the Creative Economy of Processed Fisheries and Marines;** Siti Marwiyah* and Nurul Jannah Lailatul Fitria: Volume 19, No. 1, 2023.

The challenge of developing the blue economy in Probolinggo City is to maximize the utilization and processing of marine and fishery products without damaging the marine and aquatic ecosystems. For also, reason, special policies are implemented in the management of the marine and fisheries sector with special reference to marine and fisheries products as the leading sector, not only as food security for local communities but also as an economic and tourism sector that can be developed in Probolinggo. City Public policy is needed to implement the blue economy in Probolinggo City. This study aimed to examine the application of the "Blue Economy" concept in fish processing businesses in Probolinggo City. The research was applied with qualitative methods. Data and information were collected from observations, literature studies, documents, research reports and scientific publications related to the research topic. These documents were analyzed in terms of content (content analysis) and viewed from the social and economic aspects, which were described qualitatively. The review results showed that fisheries and marine business actors had applied the blue economy principles by creating fishery and marine product processing with zero waste, social inclusion, innovation, adaptation, and multiple effects. This application has a livelihood advantage that can impact improving the household economy and staying focused on environmental sustainability.

Keywords: Blue Economy, Creative Economy, UMKM.

5. **Penta-helix Collaboration in the Development of Papua Province's Creative Economy;** Bambang Tri Atmojo¹, Siswidiyanto, and Oscar Radyan Danar: Volume 19, No. 1, 2023.

Disparities of development in Papua Province contrast with the level of poverty and low HDI in several Papua Province regions. Improving the welfare of the Papuans may be accomplished by implementing the concept of the creative economy, which is indicated by the creative economy's potential for national exports and increased workforce involvement. This demonstrates the possibilities that may be realized by adopting the Penta Helix Collaboration concept. A literature review method with a qualitative approach was used in this research. The Papua Provincial Government, the private sector, academics, the community, and the media are the actors in the Penta Helix Collaboration. As the initiator and mediator, the Papua Provincial Government provides policy facilities and legal guarantees for other actors to participate. The private sector can help with funding and technology transfer, the community can help with creative economy development needs, and academics can help with knowledge transfer to creative economy actors. The media plays a role in developing brand image and widely and massively promoting products to expand the market.

Keywords: Collaboration, Creative Economy, Penta Helix, The Government of Papua.

6. **Knowledge, Perceptions, and Attitudes of Central Government Civil Servants towards the National Capital (IKN) Relocation;** Renny Savitri, Madya Putra Y. Ahad, Benedicta Retna Cahyarini, Ladiatno Samsara, and Hasna Melani Puspasari: Volume 19, No. 1, 2023.

Various discussions and studies from different sectors have emerged as a reaction to the relocation of the Indonesian capital city from economic, transportation, and environmental perspectives. However, not many articles discuss civil servants as one of the groups directly affected by the relocation policy. This paper describes the condition and correlation of civil servants' knowledge, perceptions, and attitudes toward the IKN relocation policy. This research uses quantitative descriptive research methods, which were conducted by distributing surveys to Central Government Civil Servants based in Greater Jakarta. The survey results stated that civil servants had relatively excellent knowledge regarding IKN relocation, while civil servants' perceptions of IKN transfers tended to be negative. Regarding attitude, 48% of respondents wanted to be transferred with special compensation. Based on the analysis of the relationship between three aspects, it is known that cross-tabulation analysis on knowledge and perception affects the attitudes of civil servants regarding the IKN relocation policy. Meanwhile, cross-tabulation analysis between knowledge and perception does not affect each other. Finally, from the results, to increase the knowledge and perception of civil servants, the government needs to increase socialization among civil servants regarding the IKN relocation policy and update the information regularly and massively, especially in the compensation that is more in favour of civil servants.

Keywords: Perception, Attitude, Knowledge, Cross-Tabulation Analysis, IKN Relocation, Relocation of Civil Servants.

7. **Government Revenues and Government Spending Nexus: A Testing Hypothesis for Indonesia;** Akhmad Solikin and Muhammad Afdi Nizar: Volume 19, No. 1, 2023.

There are still differences of opinion about the connection between government expenditure and revenues. This study aims to test hypotheses related to the direction of the relationship between Indonesian government revenues and expenses. By utilizing

quarterly time-series data in the period 1969: q2 –2020: q4, the test was implemented using the Vector Autoregressive (VAR) model. The test results show that an increase in total government revenue and tax revenue causes an increase in government spending during the study period. The results of this study provide supporting evidence for the revenue-and-expenditure or tax-and-spending hypothesis for the Indonesian government budget. The implication is that the government budget is always in deficit, and the need for financing (i.e. loans) is unavoidable.

Keywords: Budget Deficit, Fiscal Policy, Government Revenue/Spending, Vector Autoregressive.

8. Analysis of Industry 4.0 Readiness among Regional Governments in Indonesia: The Worth of Digital Wisdom and Values in Public Services; Wawan Sobari, Ibnu Asqori Pohan, and Nurizal Dwi Priandani: Volume 19, No. 2, 2023.

This research aims to evaluate the readiness of regional governments to engage with the fourth Industrial Revolution (Industry 4.0), especially in e-service delivery. In the era of Industry 4.0, governments are increasingly considered public service centres that are evaluated for their ability to provide expanded services in the most efficient and individual ways. This research applied an e-service model survey by evaluating indicators of e-services about maturity values on a user-based website or mobile device applications. Assessments of e-service in three regional governments in Greater Malang reveal flaws in personnel readiness, user preparedness, flexibility in e-service procedures and requirements, integration among applications, lack of socialization, weak leader support and commitment, low budgets, and infrastructure constraints. Guided by these discoveries, unlike with theory, this study proclaims the importance of digital wisdom involving empathy, simplicity, compromise, creativity, and humility in public service. This study also formulates the digital values of political leadership transformation, public need-based digitalization, immediate resolution, changes in digital governance networks, digital wisdom, and interregional connectivity in public services. Finally, the study expands on the theory that governments can exceed preparedness by incorporating digital wisdom and values to drive public service.

Keywords: E-Service, Digital Wisdom, Digital Values, Industry 4.0, Regional Governments, Indonesia.

9. The Role of Risk Management Implementation in Increasing Accountability: A Study of All Regency/Municipality Governments; Yudiyanto and Sri Ningsih: Volume 19, No. 2, 2023.

The regional government is susceptible to risks that may impede attaining objectives while executing its responsibilities and powers, necessitating implementing risk management measures. Implementing risk management in local governments is a novel development, with corresponding guidelines issued in 2019. This study seeks to test whether applying risk management based on these provisions can positively impact increasing financial accountability. The present investigation involves the entirety of the population within the jurisdiction of the regency/municipality government as the research participants. The study's empirical data were acquired from the Financial and Development Supervisory Agency and the Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform of the Republic of Indonesia (Kemenpan-RB). Subsequently, the data were subjected to regression analysis techniques utilizing SPSS software. This paper provides findings that entities that implement risk management will have implications for higher SAKIP scores. This implies that risk management can deliver reasonable

guarantees to achieving local government goals, especially regarding financial accountability. The present research employs the SAKIP score as a surrogate for assessing accountability, albeit acknowledging its restricted measurement outcomes and partial depiction of local government accountability. Specifically, the SAKIP score delineates the accountability of performance attained by a governmental entity in executing programs and activities funded by the APBN/APBD. The findings of this research possess the potential to be extended to all local governing bodies to enhance the attainment of local government accountability goals.

Keywords: Risk Management, Public Sector, Accountability.

- 10. Optimizing Regional Development Policies through the RT Keren Program to Support Community Empowerment (Study in Blitar City);** Ahmad Suryaningrat, Sarwono, and Firda Hidayati: Volume 19, No. 2, 2023.

This study aims to identify and analyze the optimization of regional development policies through the RT Keren program to support community empowerment in Blitar City. This optimization is related to applying transformative ideas and answers to sustainable development programs or SDGs. The research method used is descriptive with a qualitative approach. The results show that government development policies involving community participation through a community empowerment approach positively impact people's lives by providing training and improving the community's economy. Development policy through the minor structure in the region, namely the RT, is a form of policy that impacts all elements of society, such as improving the quality of community life through community groups (POKMAS). Hence, this research will present empirical evidence about the indicators of transformative leadership within community empowerment initiatives while also examining the efficacy of regional development policies outlined in the vision of Blitar City, specifically the Blitar Keren initiative. One notable manifestation of this vision is the RT Keren program.

Keywords: Optimization, Development Policy, RT Keren, Community Empowerment.

- 11. Model of Government Communication to Build Leadership Credibility in Banten Province, Indonesia;** Eva Eviany and Astika Ummy Athahirah: Volume 19, No. 2, 2023.

Credibility is a significant aspect of leadership practice that causes followers to respect a leader voluntarily. Government credibility is determined through communication between the government and its people. However, the credibility of the government leadership in Banten Province is a challenge, considering that Banten Province is one of the regions with political dynasties. Therefore, this study describes the function of communication and formulates a communication function model to build the credibility of Banten Province's government leadership. This study used Quasi-Qualitative Design (QQD) with collection through semi-structured interviews, observations, documentation, and questionnaires. We show the implementation of two government communication functions, such as influencing and conveying policies. While the other two parts, namely educating and entertaining, need to be maximised. Meanwhile, the dimensions of leadership credibility, such as integrity, competence, and leadership, have gone well. The government communication model is developed from the Schramm communication model in a circular form to build leadership credibility in Banten Province. In leadership studies, this model can guide increasing credibility, so all formal and informal leadership organisations can adopt this model by formulating leadership-related empirical facts and various references. It is highly applicable to leadership 4.0.

Keywords: Communication Model, Credibility, Government Communication, Leadership

12. **The Use of the Unified Theory of Acceptance and The Use of Technology (UTAUT) to Analyze the Implementation of the Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) at the Indonesian Financial and Development Supervisory Agency;** Jusuf Irianto, Isnaini Rodiyah, and Khatidjah Omar: Volume 19, No. 2, 2023.

The training and development program for the State Civil Apparatus in the public sector is very important because it is related to public performance and services. This study aims to analyze the implementation of the Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) for financial supervision training. The basic concept of this study uses an integrated Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT). This qualitative research was conducted at the Center for Education and Training of Auditors of the Financial and Development Supervisory Agency (Pusdiklatwas BPKP), which is responsible for training financial and development auditors. The subjects of this study were twelve informants who were selected using purposive sampling. Research data collected during the Covid-19 pandemic used electronic correspondence. The results of this study showed that training conducted using the massive open online course (MOOC) model is very effective and efficient because learning can be done flexibly and easily. Through MOOC, teachers and participants get physical facilities and troubleshooting services so that the learning process runs well without experiencing significant obstacles. This ICT-integrating training program has also positively contributed to the discipline of human resource management, especially concerning human development in organizations.

Keywords: MOOC Implementation, UTAUT, BPKP.

13. **Local Government Expansion of Mobile Governance during the Pandemic;** Binti Azizatul Nafi'ah: Volume 19, No. 2, 2023.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, mobile governance has been more popular than old public services since the government implemented social distancing and stay-at-home policies. This study will contribute to the scientific literature on m-governance and public administration application development in Indonesia. This study aims to examine local government applications and identify application categories owned by local governments in East Java Province. This study uses a quantitative approach and secondary data from the Android smartphone Play Store. After data collection, the researcher applied descriptive statistical analysis to quantify applications made by the local government in East Java Province. The results found that local governments in East Java Province have 362 m-governance applications. The regional offices in East Java used at least 15 uniform applications. Most applications (86%) focused on community service; the rest were business oriented. The highest category was productivity communication applications and 14% of applications focused on business activities. Thus, based on the topic, this study is the first to examine how local governments might categorize Android-based applications.

Keywords: General Application, Category, Local Government, Mobile Application.

14. **The Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) for Best Employee Selection: Reward Implementation Strategy in Government Agencies;** Umi Muzayanah, Joko Tri Haryanto, and Koeswinarno: Volume 19, No. 2, 2023.

Reward is a strategy for empowering employees as human resources to achieve the bureaucratic reform target, namely creating civil servants' human resources with integrity, neutrality, competence, capability, professionalism, high performance, and prosperity. An appreciation of the award is giving the title of the best employee to ASN (Civil Servants), who have the best performance and achievement. Generally, the superior carries out the employee appraisal system, which is often subjective. The Office of Religious Research and Development Ministry of Religious Affairs Semarang has implemented an assessment of the best employee based on peer assessment. The article aimed to describe and discuss the process of evaluating and selecting the best employees at the Office of Religious Research and Development in Semarang. This study used a quantitative approach through the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP). The respondents were 38 civil servants at the Office of Religious Research and Development Semarang, consisting of 9 administrative and 29 research personnel. The findings showed that the application of AHP succeeded in selecting the two best employees, consisting of one person from the administrative staff and one from the research staff. The assessment of employees is relatively objective because a rather large number of colleagues carry it out. AHP is likely to be applied in government agencies because it is flexible, easy to understand, and can solve complex problems. Also, AHP can be used by non-governmental institutions.

Keywords: Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP), Peer Assessment, Bureaucratic Reform, Reward System.

15. **Model for Post-Pandemic Bureaucracy in Indonesia: Is Post-Bureaucracy Relevant?** Dodi Faedlulloh and Yulianto: Volume 19, No. 3, 2023.

This research 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. While the Weberian bureaucracy relies on rigid rules and structures, post-bureaucracy thrives on flexibility, citizen-centeredness, open organizational boundaries, and a focus on people. These post-bureaucratic characteristics are particularly relevant to the Indonesian context. The practical implication is that the Indonesian government needs to consider the post-bureaucratic model to initiate a transformative change in bureaucracy in response to the evolving challenges posed by the pandemic and its aftermath.

Keywords: Covid-19, Pandemic, Public Service, Post-bureaucracy.

16. **The Relationship Between Employee Voice and Organizational Effectiveness Becomes Significant with The Mediation of Work Engagement;** Deppi Andam Dewi, Budi Prasetyo, and Doddy Setiawan: Volume 19, No. 3, 2023.

The best human resource (HR) management practices organizations implement worldwide are still being discussed. One of the causes is a lack of 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. One

hundred ninety-three employees of Statistics Indonesia were used to assess the hypothesis. The technique used in this study was purposive sampling. To collect data using Google Forms. The results show that employee voice has no direct effect on organizational effectiveness but has a positive and significant impact after being mediated by job engagement. For practical implications, practitioners need to strengthen the employee's voice mechanism by providing opportunities for employees to voice their opinions by feeling heard. Employees will be motivated to become more involved in their work to increase their effectiveness.

Keywords: Employee Voice, Work Engagement; Effectiveness, Social Exchange, Mediation.

- 17. The Correlation Between the Bureaucratic Reform and Performance Achievement: A Case Study at the Statistics Indonesia;** Randy Pratama Lumenta, Abdullah Said, and Irwan Noor: Volume 19, No. 3, 2023.

This study investigates 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. Understanding the correlation between bureaucratic reform and performance achievement is crucial for designing effective programs to achieve the goals of bureaucratic reform. Given that certain conditions regarding bureaucratic reform within the work units of BPS (Statistics Indonesia) have not yet received national recognition, examining the correlation between bureaucratic reform and performance achievement is of utmost importance for BPS. A quantitative approach with correlation analysis was employed as the analytical method. The study's results reveal a positive correlation between bureaucratic reform and performance achievement, albeit not highly intense. This suggests that the variation in performance, which can be attributed to the implementation of bureaucratic reform, is not highly significant. Consequently, it becomes apparent that other factors beyond bureaucratic reform substantially influence performance at BPS. Therefore, BPS must optimize the implementation of bureaucratic reform to enhance productivity and attain superior performance.

Keywords: Bureaucratic Reform, Performance, Correlation Analysis.

- 18. Bibliometric Analysis of E-Government and Trust: A Lesson for Indonesia;** Abdul Halil Hi Ibrahim, Tawakkal Baharuddin, and Marno Wance: Volume 19, No. 3, 2023.

The development of digitalisation 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 method used was a bibliometric analysis by maximising the Vosviewer analysis tool. The data was obtained from the Scopus database. This study reveals the need for further research on the relationship between e-government and trust in Indonesia. These subjects are relatively less explored despite gaining global

recognition as vital areas for future research. This unpopularity has contributed to the need for more discussion about the quality of e-government services regarding the level of trust. Trust is a fundamental aspect of the government system in many countries. The findings of this study encourage a logical consequence to consider factors of trust in implementing e-government in Indonesia in the future. This approach can encourage the government to improve the quality of services and adopt e-government use. Such improvements are expected to bolster trust in the government and sustainably stimulate public interest in its utilisation.

Keywords: E-government, Digital Government, Technology Adaptation, E-Participation, Trust.

19. Involvement and Design of Strengthening Policy Actors in Tsunami Disaster Risk Governance in Padang City; Zikri Alhadi, Ory Riandini, and Karjuni Dt. Maani: Volume 19, No. 3, 2023.

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. Furthermore, non-governmental organisations, communities, vertical governments, digital communities, and business sector actors have successive roles in disaster risk policies. Recommendations for the involvement of local communities can be made by increasing capacity and engaging in disaster risk governance actions. On the other hand, the recommendation of non-governmental organisations (NGOs') participation should be maintained and facilitated by designing regulations that reduce the risk of a tsunami disaster. Local governments are involved in strengthening budgeting, coordination, and partnerships as the leading sector in disaster governance.

Keywords: Disaster Risk Governance, Tsunami, Policy Actor.

20. Interagency Coordination Drivers, Instruments, and Success Factors: A Systematic Literature Review; Muhamad Imam Alfie Syarien and Ghina Samarah: Volume 19, No. 3, 2023.

Interagency coordination remains a classic and ever-expansive topic in public administration theory. Often considered the key to successful policy or program implementation, coordination also presents its complexities. Research on this subject continues to evolve regarding its sheer numbers, the diversity of locations, problems, and sectors of concern, and the type of government agencies being the subject. This article employed a systematic literature review to identify and analyze coordination drivers, instruments, and critical success factors associated with coordination. The study 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 variety of interventions from governance and structure, systems and processes, policies and agreements, or the engagement of intermediaries. Factors of institutional settings,

managerial capacity, and the accuracy of coordination strategies also determine the success of this intervention.

Keywords: Coordination, Joined-up Government, The whole of Government, Systematic Literature Review.

21. **The Formation of the New Autonomous Region of Papua and Welfare Guarantees in the Decentralization Policy;** Hendy Setiawan¹, Genut Wahyu Widiono, and Galuh Hikmah: Volume 19, No. 3, 2023.

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. The focal point of this study revolved around the narratives underlying the formation of new autonomous regions (DOB) in Papua, particularly emphasizing the discourse on welfare. The government has actively promoted narratives of welfare motives and national strategic interests. The government has actively promoted narratives of welfare motives and national strategic interests. Despite the expansion of the Papua region and the implementation of special autonomy, it is observed that these initiatives have not significantly contributed to development. Notably, the expansion process in Papua, marred by alleged procedural and material deficiencies, took place without indigenous Papuans' meaningful participation and consultation.

Keywords: Decentralization, New Autonomy, Local autonomy, Welfare Guarantees.

ARTICLE INDEX 2023 ORDERED ALPHABETICALLY

1. A Systematic Review of Tourism Governance: Sustainable Tourism Governance Model Post COVID-19; Aqil Teguh Fathani, Novia Amirah Azmi, Eko Priyo Purnomo, Sukanya Aimim Tham, and Rohana Ahmad: Volume 19, No. 1, 2023.
2. Analysis of Industry 4.0 Readiness among Regional Governments in Indonesia: The Worth of Digital Wisdom and Values in Public Services; Wawan Sobari, Ibnu Asqori Pohan, and Nurizal Dwi Priandani: Volume 19, No. 2, 2023.
3. Bibliometric Analysis of E-Government and Trust: A Lesson for Indonesia; Abdul Halil Hi Ibrahim, Tawakkal Baharuddin, and Marno Wance: Volume 19, No. 3, 2023.
4. Government Revenues and Government Spending Nexus: A Testing Hypothesis for Indonesia; ; Akhmad Solikin and Muhammad Afdi Nizar: Volume 19, No. 1, 2023.
5. Implementation of the Blue Economy Policy in Probolinggo City for the Development of the Creative Economy of Processed Fisheries and Marines; Siti Marwiyah* and Nurul Jannah Lailatul Fitria: Volume 19, No. 1, 2023.
6. Interagency Coordination Drivers, Instruments, and Success Factors: A Systematic Literature Review; Muhamad Imam Alfie Syarien and Ghina Samarah: Volume 19, No. 3, 2023.
7. Involvement and Design of Strengthening Policy Actors in Tsunami Disaster Risk Governance in Padang City; Zikri Alhadi, Ory Riandini, and Karjuni Dt. Maani: Volume 19, No. 3, 2023.

8. Knowledge, Perceptions, and Attitudes of Central Government Civil Servants towards the National Capital (IKN) Relocation; Renny Savitri, Madya Putra Y. Ahad, Benedicta Retna Cahyarini, Ladiatno Samsara, and Hasna Melani Puspasari: Volume 19, No. 1, 2023.
9. Local Government Expansion of Mobile Governance during the Pandemic; Binti Azizatun Nafi'ah: Volume 19, No. 2, 2023.
10. Model for Post-Pandemic Bureaucracy in Indonesia: Is Post-Bureaucracy Relevant? Dodi Faedlulloh and Yulianto: Volume 19, No. 3, 2023.
11. Model of Government Communication to Build Leadership Credibility in Banten Province, Indonesia; Eva Eviany and Astika Ummi Athahirah: Volume 19, No. 2, 2023.
12. Open Government Index in Local Government During the Period of the COVID-19 Pandemic; Tiara Khairunnisa, Achmad Nurmandi, Titin Purwaningsih, Mohammad Jafar Loilatu, and Annisa Ghina Savira: Volume 19, No. 1, 2023.
13. Optimizing Regional Development Policies through the RTKeren Program to Support Community Empowerment (Study in Blitar City); Ahmad Suryaningrat, Sarwono, and Firda Hidayati: Volume 19, No. 2, 2023.
14. Penta-helix Collaboration in the Development of Papua Province's Creative Economy; Bambang Tri Atmojo¹, Siswidiyanto, and Oscar Radyan Dinar: Volume 19, No. 1, 2023.
15. The Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) for Best Employee Selection: Reward Implementation Strategy in Government Agencies; Umi Muzayanah, Joko Tri Haryanto, and Koeswinarno: Volume 19, No. 2, 2023.
16. The Correlation Between the Bureaucratic Reform and Performance Achievement: A Case Study at the Statistics Indonesia; Randy Pratama Lumenta, Abdullah Said, and Irwan Noor: Volume 19, No. 3, 2023.
17. The Emergence of Public Sector Innovation Associated with Civil Servants' Perception in 3T Regions: Results of a Multiple Regression Analysis; Virgiawan Listanto¹, Nova Yulanda Putri Sipahutar, and Tisa Lestari: Volume 19, No. 1, 2023.
18. The Formation of the New Autonomous Region of Papua and Welfare Guarantees in the Decentralization Policy; Hendy Setiawan¹, Genut Wahyu Widiono, and Galuh Hikmah: Volume 19, No. 3, 2023.
19. The Relationship Between Employee Voice and Organizational Effectiveness Becomes Significant with The Mediation of Work Engagement; Deppi Andam Dewi, Budi Prasetyo, and Doddy Setiawan: Volume 19, No. 3, 2023.
20. The Role of Risk Management Implementation in Increasing Accountability: A Study of All Regency/Municipality Governments; Yudiyanto and Sri Ningsih: Volume 19, No. 2, 2023.
21. The Use of the Unified Theory of Acceptance and The Use of Technology (UTAUT) to Analyze the Implementation of the Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) at the Indonesian Financial and Development Supervisory Agency; Jusuf Irianto, Isnaini Rodiyah, and Khatidjah Omar: Volume 19, No. 2, 2023.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We would like to express our gratitude and highly appreciate to our reviewers for their comments on the manuscripts. They have reviewed the manuscripts, both published and unpublished ones, throughout 2022. We would like to express our gratitude and highly appreciate to our reviewers for their comments on the manuscripts. They have reviewed the manuscripts, both published and unpublished ones, throughout 2023

Dr. Bevaola Kusumasari
(Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia)

Wawan Sobari, S.IP., MA., Ph.D
(Universitas Brawijaya, Indonesia)

Fadillah Putra, MPAff, Ph.D
(Universitas Brawijaya, Indonesia)

Dr. Tri Widodo Wahyu Utomo, SH, MA
(Public Administration, Public Sector Innovation, Lembaga Administrasi Negara, Indonesia)

Suwatin Miharti, Ph.D
(Lembaga Administrasi Negara RI, Indonesia)

Dr. Sujarwoto, S.IP., M.Si., MPA
(Universitas Brawijaya, Indonesia)

Dr. Dwiyanto Indiahono, S.Sos., M.Si
(Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, Indonesia)

Dr. Rachma Fitriati, M.Si., M.Si (Han)
(Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia)

Prof. Dr. Irfan Ridwan Maksum, M.Si
(Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia)

Dr. Maskun, SH., LL.M
(Universitas Hasanuddin, Indonesia)

Istiqomah, SE., M.Sc., Ph.D
(Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, Indonesia)

Prof. Dr. Hj. Eny Rochaidah, M.Si
(Universitas Mulawarman, Indonesia)

Dr. Bambang Irawan, M.Si
(Universitas Mulawarman, Indonesia)

Dr. Roy Valiant Salomo, M.Soc.Sc.
(Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia)

Yogi Suwarno, S.IP., MA., Ph.D
(Politeknik STIA LAN Jakarta, Indonesia)

Dr. Ir. Solimun, MS
(Universitas Brawijaya, Indonesia)

Yogi Suprayogi Sugandi, S.Sos., MA., Ph.D
(Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia)

Dr. Ely Susanto, MBA.
(Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia)

Dr. Slamet Rosyadi, S.Sos., M.Si.
(Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, Indonesia)

Prof. Jaka Sriyana, Ph.D
(Universitas Islam Indonesia, Indonesia)

Dr. Vishnu Juwono, SE, MIA
(University of Indonesia, Indonesia)

Prof. Muradi, SS., M.Si., M.Sc., Ph.D
(Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia)

Dr. Aji Alamsyah
(Universitas Sriwijaya, Indonesia)

Dr. Tedi Sudrajat, SH., MH
(Jenderal Soedirman University, Indonesia)

Prof. Noppawan Phuengpha, Ph.D
(Public Administration, Burapha University, Thailand)

Prof. Janet McIntyre-Mills, Ph.D
(Public Administration, The University of Adelaide, Australia)