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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>.

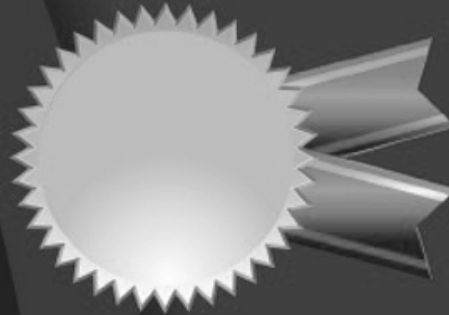
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## Content

### *Articles*

- AIMING FOR TOMORROW: BREAKTHROUGH STRATEGIES IN PUBLIC SECTOR TALENT MANAGEMENT 201-216  
**Nurhakim Ramdani Fauzian, Eko Prasajo, Muhammad Azis Muslim, and Setiawan Wangaatmaja**
- INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY MARKETPLACE: INCREASING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY-BASED PUBLIC SECTOR MARKETING IN INDONESIA 217-230  
**Nuralia, Amir Imbaruddin, Tri Widodo Wahyu Utomo, and Yogi Suwarno**
- POLICY CONTENT ANALYSIS OF POPULATION ADMINISTRATION ONLINE SERVICE POLICIES DURING THE PANDEMIC IN YOGYAKARTA: A LOGICAL FRAMEWORK REVIEW 231-244  
**Martino**
- UNVEILING THE POLICY PARADOX: FERTILIZER SUBSIDIES AND THEIR IMPACT ON FARMER WELFARE IN ACEH 245-258  
**Vellayati Hajad, Ikhsan, Herizal, Deni Setiawan, and Ikhwan Rahmatika Latif**
- EFFICIENCY OF SPECIAL AUTONOMY OF PAPUA: DOES IT HAVE AN EFFECT ON THE POVERTY RATE? 259-272  
**Sepviana Nur Kumala, Mulyanto, and Sarjiyanto**
- TRANSFORMING PUBLIC SERVICE DELIVERY IN INDONESIA: EXPLORING THE POTENTIALS AND CHALLENGES OF METAVERSE 273-288  
**Simon Sumanjoyo Hutagalung and Eko Budi Sulistio**
- THE IMPACT OF KUR DISBURSEMENT ON MSME'S CREDIT GROWTH 289-302  
**Muhammad Hafizh Ridha, Hasan Ashari, and Taufik Damhuri**



## **Editorial Preface**

The JBA Journal, this time, is the 20th 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 *Aiming for Tomorrow: Breakthrough Strategies in Public Sector Talent Management* and is written by Nurhakim Ramdani Fauzian, Eko Prasajo, Muhammad Azis Muslim, and Setiawan Wangaatmaja. The West Java Provincial Government is adopting technology-driven talent management. This empirical study explores digital-based civil service talent management, emphasizing its role in supporting merit-based placement. Key steps involve digital models, employee profiling, talent mapping, and leveraging information systems. This digital approach yields comprehensive, measurable talent data and transforms HR management into a more objective and efficient process. Successful implementation depends on leadership commitment, HR capabilities, and robust IT infrastructure.

The second paper is written by Nuralia, Amir Imbaruddin, Tri Widodo Wahyu Utomo, and Yogi Suwarno, and is entitled *Intellectual Property Marketplace: Increasing information technology-based public sector marketing in Indonesia*. This study examines the potential utility of the Intellectual Property Marketplace as a promotional instrument for the public sector, particularly in information technology. Employing a qualitative approach, this study analyzed pertinent literature and secondary data concerning the evolution of IP Marketplaces globally, focusing on Indonesia. Our findings reveal that the IP Marketplace established by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights has emerged as a novel platform for optimizing the marketing of IP-generated products.

The third paper is written by Martino and entitled *Policy Content Analysis of Population Administration Online Service Policies during the Pandemic in Yogyakarta: A Logical Framework Review*. This study analyzed policy input, process, output, and impacts using a qualitative case study methodology in a logical framework approach. The findings indicate that the political system effectively adapts to the policy environment, converting inputs into policy adoption and producing coherent policy outputs. The use of online systems aims to ensure vital government services continue without interruption while minimizing risks.

The fourth paper is entitled *Unveiling the Policy Paradox: Fertilizer Subsidies and Their Impact on Farmer Welfare in Aceh* and is written by Vellayati Hajad, Ikhsan, Herizal, Deni Setiawan, and Ikhwan Rahmatika Latif. This study aims to examine the effectiveness of the fertilizer subsidy program in Aceh Province and its implications for farmer welfare. Although the program seeks to alleviate poverty by reducing production costs and increasing crop yields, the program has yet to yield the expected results. The study findings reveal that the effectiveness of the policy is hampered by a range of issues related to resource allocation, communication, administrative governance, and organizational structure. These constraints have prevented the policy from significantly improving the welfare of rice farmers.



The fifth paper is written by Sepviana Nur Kumala, Mulyanto, and Sarjiyanto, with the paper entitled Efficiency of Special Autonomy of Papua: Does it Have Effect on Poverty Rate?. This research aims to analyze the efficiency of special autonomy in Papua and its influence on poverty levels in 2018 - 2022. Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) and Panel Data Regression Analysis are the research methods used. The variables used in this research are education function expenditure, health function expenditure, public service expenditure, average length of schooling, life expectancy, percentage of households with adequate drinking water, and efficiency value with DEA. The results of the research show that several districts/cities in Papua have reached the level of efficiency.

Next, the sixth paper, entitled Transforming Public Service Delivery in Indonesia: Exploring the Potential and Challenges of the Metaverse, was written by Simon Sumanjoyo Hutagalung and Eko Budi Sulistio. This article addresses these research questions: How does Indonesia use the metaverse in public service? What are the primary narratives and counter-narratives around metaverse-based public services in Indonesia? Which Indonesian public service metaverse implementation solutions are most promising? This research evaluates and identifies public policies using the Narrative Policy Framework (NPF). The metaverse may improve public service accessibility, efficiency, and efficacy, according to study.

The final paper was written by Muhammad Hafizh Ridha, Hasan Ashari and Taufik Damhuri. Entitled The Impact of KUR Disbursement on MSME's Credit Growth. This study aims to provide empirical evidence regarding the effect of KUR Disbursement on MSME's Credit Growth with MSME's Commercial Credit Growth as a mediating variable. The data covered 33 provinces in Indonesia from 2015-2021. Using the Random Effect Model and Ordinary Least Square (OLS) Regression, the results indicated that (1) KUR Disbursement does not affect MSME's Credit Growth, (2) KUR Disbursement negatively influences MSME's Commercial Credit Growth, (3) MSME's Commercial Credit Growth positively influences MSME's Credit Growth, and (4) MSME's Commercial Credit Growth does not mediate the relationship between KUR Disbursement on MSME's Credit Growth means MSME's Commercial Credit Growth cannot act as a mediating factor in enhancing the effect of KUR Disbursement on MSME's Credit Growth.

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 continuously provide support to JBA.

Warm Regards,

Editor

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