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Kementerian Pendidikan Tinggi,
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SERTIFIKAT Akreditasi Jurnal

No. SK : 10/C/C3/DT.05.00/2025 Tanggal : 21 Maret 2025

Direktur Penelitian, dan Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat
dengan ini memberikan kepada
**Jurnal Borneo Administrator: Media Pengembangan Paradigma
dan Inovasi Sistem Administrasi Negara**

EISSN : 24076767

Publisher : Pusat Pelatihan dan Pengembangan dan Kajian
Desentralisasi dan Otonomi Daerah-Lembaga Administrasi Negara

Peringkat Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah Periode I 2025

Akreditasi Ulang di Peringkat 2 mulai
Volume 19 Nomor 3 Tahun 2023-sampai Volume 24 Nomor 2 Tahun 2028



Ketut Adnyana
NIP 196805151994031004



Jurnal **BORNEO ADMINISTRATOR**

Media Pengembangan Paradigma dan Inovasi Sistem Administrasi Negara

p-ISSN: 1858-0300, e-ISSN: 2407-6767
Member of ISBN/KDN No. 979-99635-1-6

Vol. 22, No.1. April, 2026

Jurnal Borneo Administrator is published by Pusat Pembelajaran dan Strategi Kebijakan Pelayanan Publik (Pusjar-SKPP LAN) three times a year in April, August, and December.

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Editorial Preface

With great gratitude, we are pleased to present the *Journal Borneo Administrator (JBA)* Volume 22 Number 1, published in April 2026. As a Sinta 2-accredited journal, JBA continues to demonstrate growth in both the quality and quantity of manuscripts submitted by scholars and practitioners. This reflects the growing demand for credible scientific publications in public administration and governance. We remain committed to upholding high academic standards throughout the editorial process to advance public policy.

In this edition, seven carefully selected articles are featured, offering diverse perspectives and empirical findings relevant to current administrative and policy challenge: The first paper examines that digital transformation is a key priority in public administration, including in Indonesia, though SPBE implementation at the regional level still faces challenges in human resources, budget, and infrastructure. Bandung City represents a successful model of SPBE and Smart City development. This study uses an explanatory sequential mixed-methods approach, combining theory and field practice, drawing on data from 75 survey respondents and 30 interview informants at Diskominfo Bandung. The findings identify five key factors, employee and ICT operator expectations, organizational culture, relative advantage, and digital leadership, as critical to success. The study offers practical and contextual guidance for improving digital transformation in local governments.

The second paper examines This study examines research trends on E-Government in ASEAN from 2011 to 2024 using a bibliometric analysis of Scopus-indexed publications. Amid rapid digital transformation, ASEAN countries face ongoing challenges, including the digital divide, limited ICT infrastructure, and socio-economic disparities. The findings show that Thailand, Malaysia, and Indonesia lead in research contributions, with a recent shift from technical implementation to broader issues, including socio-economic impacts and governance reform. The study highlights the importance of digital inclusion, technological literacy, transparency, and public trust in advancing E-Government, while recommending more in-depth case studies and expanded data sources for future research.

The third study focuses on the TRC Saribattang innovation in Makassar City, exploring it as a collaborative government approach to managing street children, beggars, and homeless populations. Using a qualitative phenomenological method with 12 participants, the research assesses key innovation attributes and finds that the program simplifies processes, strengthens cross-sector coordination, and improves information access, thereby reducing street children. While implementation complexity is low and outcomes are observable, challenges remain, including resource limitations, social resistance, and coordination barriers. The study suggests further research on long-term impacts, strategies to address these challenges, and the potential of a more integrative pentahelix approach.

The fourth article explores this study, which examines efforts to accelerate bureaucratic innovation in local governments, which are often constrained by rigid organizational cultures and limited intergenerational synergy, using the City of Sukabumi as a case study. Using a mixed-methods approach, comprising quantitative surveys (n = 35) and focus group discussions with OPD stakeholders, the findings reveal a significant positive correlation between the internalization of BerAKHLAK values and organizational capacity for innovation. Key enabling factors include leadership, cross-sector collaboration, and flexible structures, while hierarchical rigidity and generational gaps remain major barriers. The study proposes an integrated framework that links values-based governance and agile practices, offering practical insights to foster more responsive, collaborative, and innovative municipal bureaucracies.



The fifth article presents. This study examines the impact of the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) deficit on fiscal sustainability in Pangandaran Regency using a descriptive qualitative approach based on document analysis. The findings reveal a recurring deficit pattern, peaking at 35.50% of total revenue in 2023, with heavy dependence on central government transfers, which contributed over 77% annually. Expenditures are dominated by personnel and operational costs, while capital spending continues to decline, posing risks to long-term fiscal capacity and economic development. The study recommends optimizing local revenue (PAD) through tourism and creative industries, reallocating spending toward productive investments, and implementing performance-based budgeting to strengthen fiscal discipline and regional financial resilience.

The sixth paper proposes that this study analyzes the causes of problems in ASN employee performance assessment at the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy using Kaswan's framework, which emphasizes clear standards, measurable indicators, and the absence of assessment errors. Employing a qualitative approach through in-depth interviews and documentation, the findings reveal unclear performance standards, a lack of measurable indicators in the Employee Performance Target (SKP), and persistent evaluation errors influenced by leadership subjectivity. To address these issues, the study proposes adopting a 360-degree performance appraisal system to enhance objectivity through multi-source evaluation.

The final article examines This study examines the use of a multisensory approach in Reog Ponorogo arts education to support holistic early childhood development while integrating local wisdom with the Merdeka Curriculum. Using a descriptive qualitative method through observations, interviews, and documentation, the findings show that learning through movement, music, costumes, and folklore enhances sensory-motor coordination, cognitive abilities, and social-emotional skills, including collaboration and cultural pride. The study concludes that a multisensory, culture-based approach not only fosters comprehensive child development but also bridges local traditions with national education policies, highlighting its relevance for early childhood education practices.

We hope this issue serves as a valuable reference for academics, practitioners, and policymakers in fostering innovation and improving the quality of public services. The publication of this issue also coincides with the 80th Anniversary of the Independence of the Republic of Indonesia, serving as a momentum to further strengthen scholarly contributions to national development.

Finally, we would like to express our highest appreciation to all authors, reviewers, and members of the editorial team for their dedication and hard work. We invite all stakeholders to continue contributing to the development of JBA in the future.

Warm Regards,

Editor

Jurnal Borneo Administrator