

Notes from the Editors

Politik Indonesia: Indonesian Political Science Review is entering its third year. Established since January 2016, PI: IPSR was not performing strict scientific journal principle at the first volume. The manuscript admittance was limited to personal communication and no peer review process was employed. However, as entering the Volume 2, PI: IPSR has started to process submitted manuscripts with blind review mechanism. For each manuscript, at least there are one internal reviewer from Universitas Negeri Semarang (Unnes) and one reviewer from outside Unnes. Therefore, in its first year, PI: IPSR admitted every submitted manuscripts but in its second year there are rejected manuscripts after the blind review process.

Better management resulted in appreciation from colleagues and the government as well. Colleagues are starting to give inputs for improvement, submit manuscripts and willingly to help in examining the manuscripts. This is due to their trust after seeing the professional journal management. On the other hand, the government through Indonesian Ministry of Research, Technology and

Higher Education (Kemenristek Dikti) also gives its appreciation with awarding Akreditasi/Accredited for PI: IPSR that is valid for five years from 2017 to 2022. In its end of second year, PI: IPSR being one of the political science journals that has been awarded accreditation status. According to Sinta Ristek DIKTI (<http://sinta2.ristekdikti.go.id/journals?q=Politik&search=1&sinta>), PI: IPSR has already secured its place in remarkable positions. In social and political science category, PI: IPSR has already pegged its position in third rank, under Jurnal Sosial Politik from Universitas Gadjah Mada, and Jurnal Masyarakat, Kebudayaan dan Politik from Universitas Airlangga. It also received impressive rank in politics and government category, second only to Journal of Politics and Government from Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta. While for the journal that focuses on Indonesian political issue, PI: IPSR has an impeccable position, the first rank.

This achievement is inseparable from many contributions and efforts from all parties who have been supporting PI: IPSR to be one of the credible references in Indonesian political studies, both in

national and international scale. The management team has weaved a very solid cooperation since the PI: IPSR inception, both academic and technical aspects of *Open Journal System* organizing. Both aspects are complementing each other since the journal quality in today's world is not solely viewed from the manuscript's quality but also on how each issue would have impact to the society, through its distribution and for the future research.

For the category of academic networks, formally PI: IPSR is published in collaboration with the Association of Political Science Studies Program of Indonesia or APSIPOL (<https://apsipol.or.id>). This association supports the PI: IPSR performance through the support of some Indonesian national academics who are proactively involved in the editorial process as well as reviewing the article. Another institution that is also part of PI: IPSR formally is the Consortium of e-Journal of Politics and Government (Konsorsium e-Jurnal Politik dan Pemerintahan/KePP). In this organization, PI: IPSR is involved in networking for manage quality issues related to political and government journal editors in Indonesia. On the other hand, there is also an informal academic

cooperation with the Indonesian Political Research Consortium (Konsorsium Peneliti Politik Indonesia/CIPR). Some members of CIPR are highly engaged reviewers in the scientific process of articles submitting to the IR: IPSR.

On non-academic networking category, PI: IPSR since its inception had received assistance from Indonesian Journal Volunteer community (Relawan Jurnal Indonesia/RJI). The RJI presence is extremely important in controlling the online-based management quality control. The contemporary era requires online-based journal issuing process necessitates the IT mastery especially on OJS. Not only limited to the management team, this OJS system must be understood by the manuscript contributors as well (academics and researchers). The better OJS system could ensures the fair admittance and reviewing process since the manuscript contributors and the reviewer will not know each other.

Starting from this 3.1 volume, there are several tools alteration in article writing. Previously, template and reference manager (*Mendeley*) were criterions in article admittance, but today PI: IPSR will only focus on the article quality itself. Template and reference manager are only suggestion, so their

presence is included in writing guidance explanation and does not appear in journal front pages. We do hope the writers will be more focused in writing and revising their articles without being hassled by template and reference manager. Another important tool in PI: IPSR since the very beginning is *Turnitin*. The managerial team will always use this tool in reviewing articles. However, PI: IPSR considers *Turnitin* is not a plagiarism judging tool. PI: IPSR uses *Turnitin* to detect similarity in papers submitted by the contributors. This becomes our consideration since in several universities, there is an obligation for each student to upload final task as a plagiarism check and also to serve as institutional database. Therefore, PI: IPSR decides a policy that final task or other publication owned by contributors are acceptable to publish as long they provide comprehensive explanation. Further, PI: IPSR encourages writers whom their articles are admitted (accepted in press stage), to upload their pre-print articles on online repository, such as INA-Rxiv, Academia, Researchgate, etc.

One of important features starting from this edition is every article will be available in English version as an effort to widen the readers scope. We do hope

every improvement will make PI: IPSR even better in the future and become one of the important references for the academics and researchers whose focus is Indonesian political studies.

This number starts with “Mainstreaming Regional Budget (APBD): Issues and Challenges in Riau Province in 2015”. The writers, Alexander Yandra, Sri Roserdevi **Nasution**, Harsini Harsini, and Ismail Suardi **Wekke**, discuss the budgeting discourse in Riau province which involves not only limited to the legislative and executive institutions but also the academics as well. A noteworthy point is the finding by The Audit Board of The Republic of Indonesia (Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan/BPK) that there is a symptom of decreasing budget realization while at the same time the budget number is increasing. The next article presents the symbolic Islam and substantive Islam in “The Debate on the Islamic Symbolism and Substantialism Discourse in the Formulation of **Local Regulation in Tasikmalaya**” by Fitriyani Yuliawati and Taufik **Nurohman**. The debate of Islam formalization in Tasikmalaya is an interesting issue in the midst of local autonomy since Tasikmalaya has a strong image of being santri city and religious. On the other hand, the Islam contextualization is

interpreted differently not only by the government but also by the religious leaders as well, such as from **Nahdlatul Ulama (NU)**, **Persatuan Islam (Persis)**, and **Indonesian Ulema Council (Majelis Ulama Indonesia/MUI)**.

The next article exposes the advocacy studies on transnational domestic workers by Gema Ramadhan Bastari. Titled as “**Domestic Worker, Transnational Advocacy, and State of Exception: A Case Study of Workers’ Right Advocacy in Indonesia**”, the article examines Indonesia’s position in domestic worker studies within Indonesia, and how the actors in Indonesia cooperate with national and international institutions to solve employment problems especially that of domestic workers. This edition continues with deliberative democracy discourse in the case of **Badan Permusyawaratan Desa in Caturtunggal village, Yogyakarta** by Husen **Wijaya** Abd. Hamid. Its title is “**The Deliberative Debates in Investors Penetration Area, A Case Study: Village Deliberation by BPD in Caturtunggal Village, Yogyakarta**”, discusses the deliberative debate in village development. This means, there is opportunity for the villagers to get involved

in the area development. This is in accordance with UU Desa (Village Law) also as the fulfillment of local villager’s basic needs.

The last two papers discuss on the paradigms on border issue in Indonesia, and the failure and success of incumbent in local election. The article on border is written by Nadlirotul Ulfa, Desiana Rizka Fimmastuti, and Anisa Nur Nua Rahmah, and its title is “**Hard and Soft Border Paradigm for Border Governance in Indonesia: A General Review**”. It examines the Indonesia border issue with other countries such as Malaysia, Singapore, Australia, and Timor Timur. The border issue is very related to other issues such as economy, territoriality, to political asylum. Wawan Sobari writes the closing paper in this journal with the title “**Informal Political Calculation: Incumbent Continuation and Failure in Local Election**”. The article exposes local issue in East Java by highlighting patronage issue in controlling support and opposition both formally and informally in order to secure the position in election.