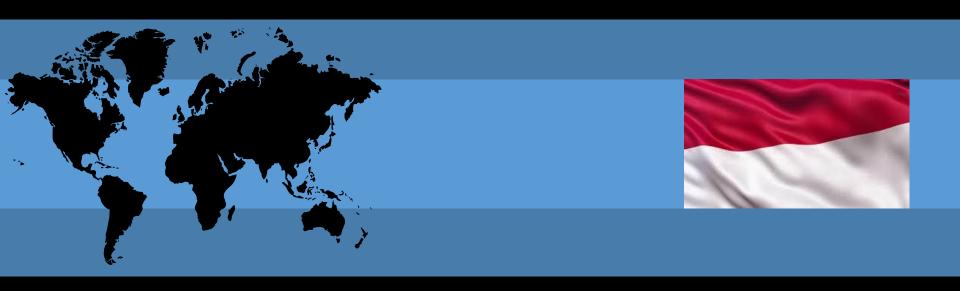
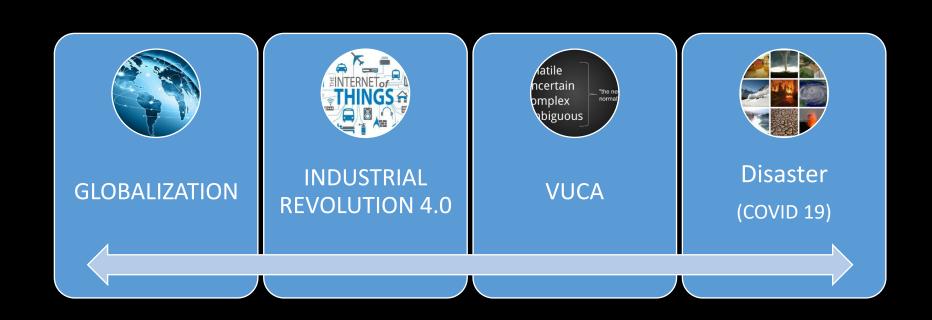
INOVASI PEMERINTAH DAERAH DALAM PENGELOLAAN SDM



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Kepala Governance Laboratory
Fakultas Ilmu Administrasi
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA

Future Challenges for Indonesian Bureaucracy

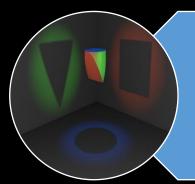


Tantangan Pandemi covid 19



Single Perspektif:

- Dominasi Sudut Pandang Kesehatan
- Dimensi Medis: diagnosis, perawatan, penyembuhan, pemulihan
- Dimensi Transmisi Covid: *limiting crowd, limiting mobilization* (*limited mobility, near zero mobility*, dan zero mobility)
- Rational Comprehensive Approach



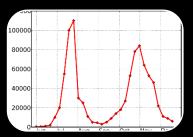
Multi Perspektif:

- Kombinasi Perspektif Kesehatan, Ekonomi, Sosial-budaya, Pemerintahan, Politik dan Pertahanan Keamanan serta lain lain.
- Incremental Approach

Antisipasi

Ketidaksiapan Kelemahan Tanggap Darurat

Pembiaran



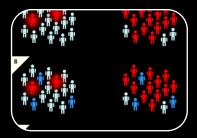
Gelombang pandemik



Transmisi sporadis

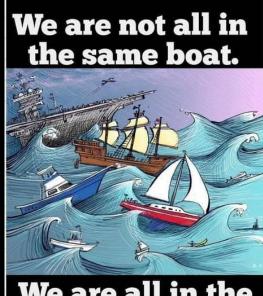


Lambat dan lama



Herd immunity

Which one are we?



We are all in the same storm.





Development of Governance Theories

Bad Government

- Corrupted
- Authoritative
- Inefficient

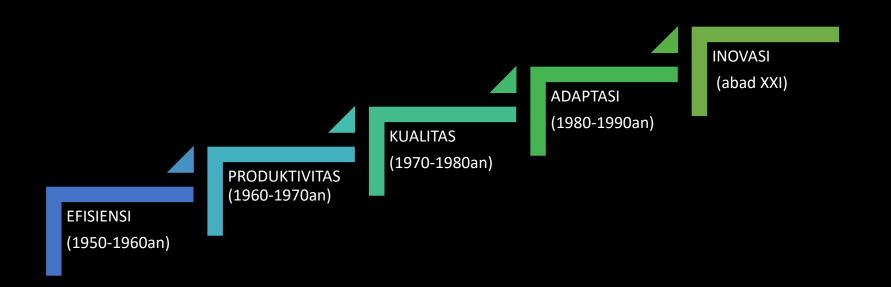
Good Governance

- Clean
- Democratic
- Competent

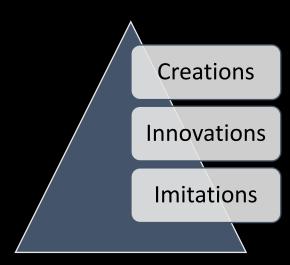
Sound Governance

- Sound Domestically & internationally
- Superior quality of Public Service
- Long-term orientation
- Innovation

Governance Values



Level of Innovations



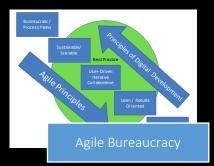
New Normal dalam Birokrasi

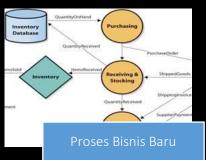
(Prasojo, 2020)







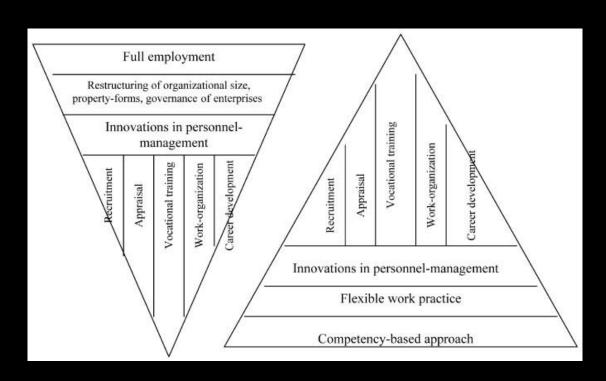






Innovation in Human Resource Development

https://www.cairn.info/revue-journal-of-innovation-economics-2008-1-page-109.htm





Development of Human Resource

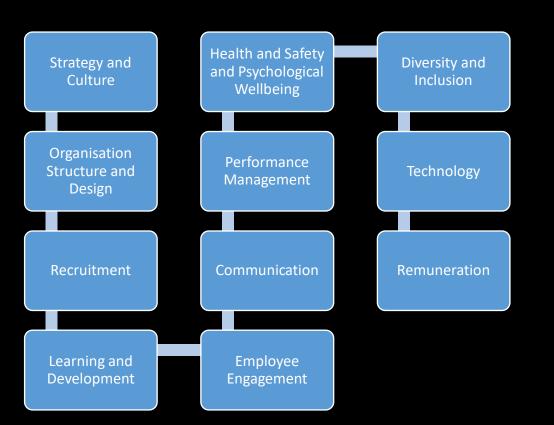
Public Personnel Administration Human Resource Management in Public Sector

Human Capital Engagement HC: knowledge, skills, competencies and attributes embodied in individuals that facilitate the creation of personal, social and economic well-being (OECD, 2001)

HC: 'the stock of knowledge, habits, social and personality attributes, including creativity, embodied in the ability to perform labor so as to produce economic value' (Coppin, 2017)

The Human Capital Imperatives

(Coppin, 2017)







GENERATION X-Y-Z



loyalty to the

brand they consume

Ask for more

than they expect

from the brand

DIFFERENCE & COMPARISON

more for better

quality

service

Loyal customers

who care more

about great

There is a huge gap between Generation X, Y, and Z when it comes to the daily lifestyle. Those differences include media consumption, banking habit, information source, buying triggers, and habits. The table below breaks down the difference and compare them one to another.

GENERATION X	GENERATION Y	GENERATION Z	
1 9 6 5 - 1 9 7 9	1 9 8 0 - 1 9 9 4	1 9 9 5 - 2 0 1 5	
Newspapers, magazines, radio, and Television	Streaming service is more favored	Smartphone is preferred to communicate	
Prefer cash as the payment method	Trust in brands with superior product history	Debit card is the top choice and mobile banking in the second lead	
Google Prefer search engine like Google for research purpose	Rely more on Facebook, Instagram, or Twitter to look further on goods, products, and services		
Care about trends	Care about community	Care about what they think is cool	
Willing to pay	Looking for _/_	Gen Z ask for	

Looking for

best price

Consistent and

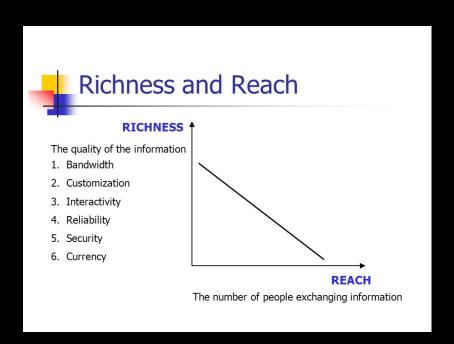
loyal towards a

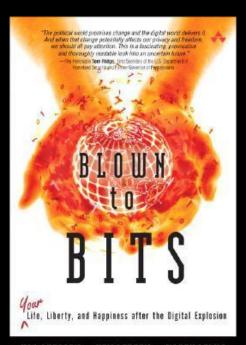
brand

GENERASI BIROKRASI



Trade-off between Richness and Reach





Policy Capacity & Governance

Wu, Howlett & Ramesh, 2018

Levels of Resources and Capabilities	Skills and Competences			
	Analytical	Operational	Political	
Individual	Individual <i>Analytical</i> Capacity	Individual <i>Operational</i> Capacity	Individual <i>Political</i> Capacity	
Organizational	Organizational <i>Analytical</i> Capacity	Organizational Operational Capacity	Organizational <i>Political</i> Capacity	
Systemic	Systemic <i>Analytical</i> Capacity	Systemic <i>Operational</i> Capacity	Systemic <i>Political</i> Capacity	



Terima Kasih