CAPACITY
DEVELOPMENT OF
HUMAN RESOURCE IN
LOCAL GOVERNMENT TO
IMPROVE PUBLIC
SERVICE QUALITY



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Law Number 23 year 2014 The Local Government

Article 1 paragraph 6

"Regional Autonomy is the right, authority, and obligation of an autonomous region to regulate and manage its own government affairs and the interests of the local community in the system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia"



Presentation Title

Several ongoing problems in the bureaucracy affect the capacity of the bureaucracy as a whole. This is mainly due to:

- (1) a bulky and inefficient structure of organization
- (2) an overlap among main duties, function, and authority of the local government
- (3) the poor working relation within the local government, including the implementation of the regional autonomy;
- (4) the disproportional organization of local governments' working units which does not reflect the regions' characteristics and cannot answer the actual needs
- (5) there are many overlapping regulations that make it difficult to implement by the bureaucracy itself.

- 7) a non-objective career system which is not entirely based on working achievement
- 8) the ineffective remuneration system which cannot yet help the staff to live a decent life
- 9) the obligation to attend education and training for bureaucratic apparatus is based more on the requirements to advance to a certain level of position rather than developing knowledge and skills for the apparatus itself.
- 10) the low quality of the government apparatus in general
- 11) the ineffective education and trainings that have not been favourable to the government's performance.

Local Government



ARTICLE 1 PARAGRAPH 2

Regional Government is the administration of government affairs by the regional government and regional people's representative councils according to the principle of autonomy and assistance tasks with the principle of autonomy as wide as possible within the system and principles of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to the Republic Indonesian Constitution of 1945



Ability of an individual, organization, or system to run its functions efficiently, effectively and continuously

Capacity development

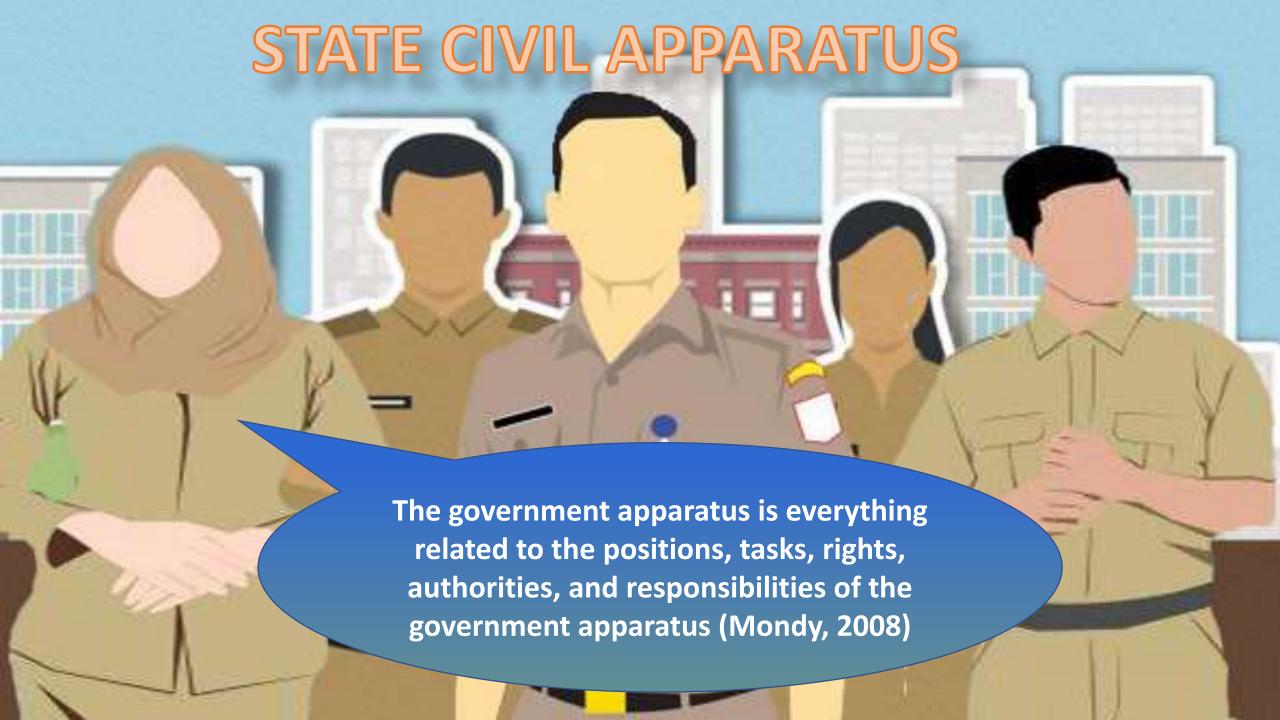
A broad concept concerning the improvement of human resource and many other management issues and tendencies, such as strategic management, knowledge management, and information management

Dimensions and focus of capacity building Initiatives

F.	No.

Dimension	Focus	Types of Activities
Human resource development	Supply of professional and technical personnel	Training, salaries, conditions of work, recruitment
Organizational strengthening	Management Systems to improve performance of specific tasks and functions; microstructures	Incentives systems, utilization of personnel, leadership, organizatinal culture, communication, managerial structures
Institutional Reform	Institutions and systems; macrostructures	Rules of the game for economic and political regimes, policy and legal change, constitutional reform

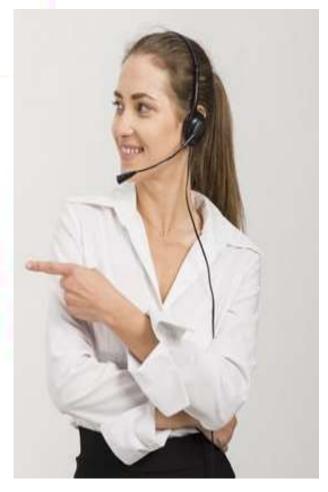
Source: Grindle, 1997; 9











SERVICE QUALITY INDICATOR

Based on the Decree of the Minister of State for Empowerment of State Apparatus Number 63/KEP/M.PAN/7/2003,

The public service principals are as following:

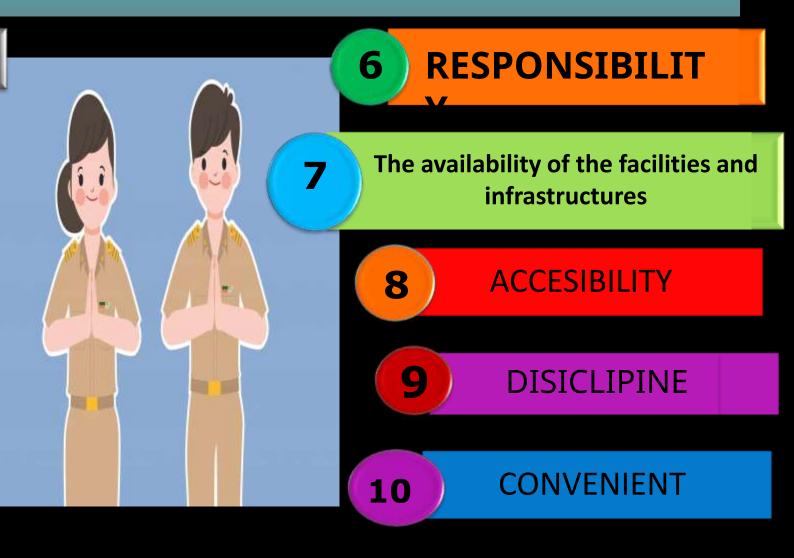
1 SIMPLE

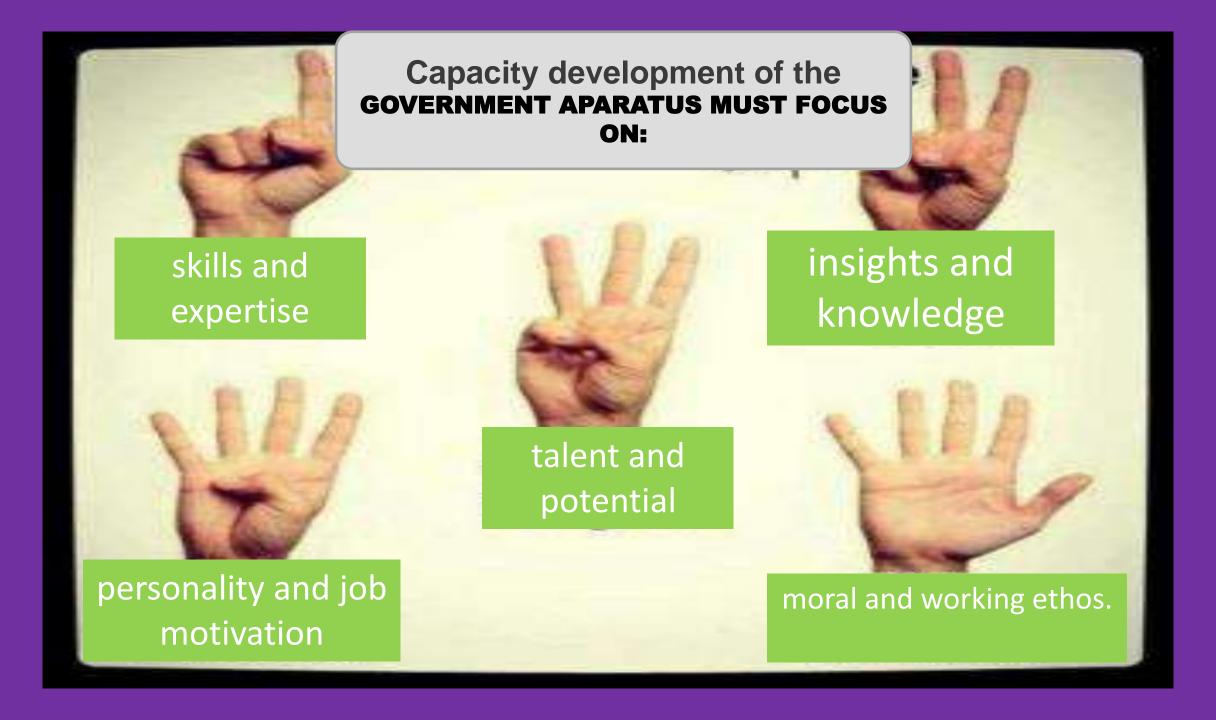
Clarity and Certainty

3 CERTAINTY OF TIME

4 Accuracy

5 SECURITY







1

The connection between apparatus capacity with the quality of public service resides in the capability of the government apparatus in establishing public service

2

The development of the capacity development of human resource in local government can be measured through some capacity development indicators such as the apparatus knowledge, skills, behaviours, and working ethics

4

The higher the capacity of the apparatus is, the better the quality of the public service will be. On the contrary, the lower the capacity of the apparatus is, the worse the service is going to be.