



Rowing IAPA between Global Challenges and Government Regulations

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Structure of the Presentation

1. Introduction
2. Global Challenges of Government
3. Political and Governmental Progress in Indonesia
4. The Role of Indonesian Association for Public Administration (IAPA)
5. Government Supports and Regulations
6. Concluding Remarks



“Thirty years from now the big university campuses will be relics. Universities won’t survive. It is as large a change as when we first got the printed book.”

– *Peter Drucker*

“If you believe that an institution that has survived for a millennium cannot disappear in just a few decades, just ask yourself what has happened to the family farm.”

– *William Wulf*



#1. Introduction

- What will happen with the study and practice of public administration in Indonesia?
- Scholars of public administration play an important role in coping with various problems the country is facing. They have to understand the current situations:
 - What are the challenges?
 - How should we respond to the challenges?
 - What are the factors determining our successes of failures?

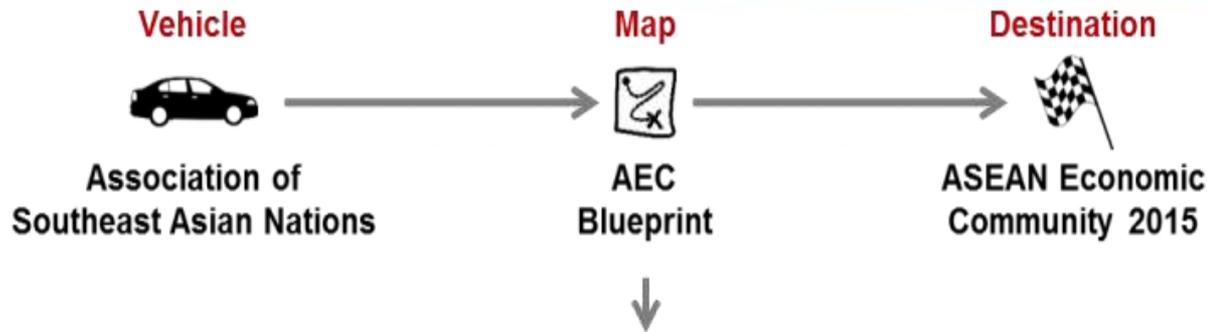


#2. Global Challenges of Government

- Regional and Global Competition: single market & production base, integration to the global economy, equitable economic development
- Global Development Agendas: poverty, health, environment, human rights, etc
- Good Governance and Clean Government: transparency, accountability, rule of law, etc.
- Decentralization and Local Autonomy: local democracy and participatory policy making
- Public Distrust to the Government and Public Agencies: low quality of public services, corruption, etc.
- Communication and Information Technology and Artificial Intelligence (changing types of services and jobs)



4 Pillars of ASEAN Economic Community



Four Pillars of AEC

	Single Market and Production Base	Competitive Economic Region	Equitable Economic Development	Integration into the Global Economy
Seventeen Core Elements	1. Free flow of goods	1. Develop competition policy	1. Accelerate the development of small and medium enterprises (SME's)	1. Develop coherent approach towards external economic relations
	2. Free flow of skilled labor	2. Strengthen consumer protection	2. Enhance ASEAN integration to reduce development gap between member countries	2. Form and manage Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) and Comprehensive Economic Partnerships (CEPs)
	3. Free flow of services	3. Intellectual property rights		3. Enhance participation in global supply networks
	4. Free flow of investment	4. Promote infrastructural development and e-commerce		
	5. Free flow of capital	5. Reduce double-taxation		
	6. Food & agricultural security			
	7. Integration of 12 priority sectors			

(Sinha, 2013)

#3. Political and Governmental Progress in Indonesia



- Good progress:
 - Political rights
 - Civil liberties
 - Freedom of the press
- Bad progress:
 - Quality of regulation
 - Government effectiveness
 - Perceived level of corruption

Political Freedom in ASEAN Countries (2014 & 2017)



Countries	Political Rights	Civil Liberties	Freedom of the Press (2014)
Brunai	6 (6)	5 (5)	75
Cambodia	6 (6)	5 (5)	69
Indonesia	2 (2)	3 (4)	49
Laos	7 (7)	6 (6)	84
Malaysia	4 (4)	4 (4)	65
Myanmar	6 (5)	6 (5)	73
Philippines	3 (3)	3 (3)	44
Singapore	4 (4)	4 (4)	67
Thailand	6 (6)	5 (5)	75
Vietnam	7 (7)	5 (5)	86

[Sources: Freedom House, www.freedomhouse.org, accessed on Desember 26, 2015 and October 23, 2017



Government Effectiveness in ASEAN Countries (1996-2016)

Countries	1996	2000	2004	2008	2012	2016
Indonesia	37.1	44.9	44.4	46.6	44.0	53.4
Malaysia	76.1	82.4	84.9	83.0	80.4	75.9
Philippines	49.8	50.2	48.8	56.8	57.9	51.9
Singapore	100.0	100.0	96.1	100.0	99.5	100.0
Thailand	62.9	61.5	67.8	63.1	60.8	66.4
Vietnam	34.6	38.5	41.0	47.1	44.5	52.9

Sumber: <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/pdf/c102.pdf>

Regulatory Quality in ASEAN Countries (1996-2016)



Countries	1996	2000	2004	2008	2012	2016
Indonesia	57.4	41.7	25.0	43.2	43.1	50.0
Malaysia	72.5	68.1	67.2	62.6	69.9	75.5
Philippines	59.8	56.9	46.1	52.4	51.7	53.8
Singapore	100.0	100.0	99.0	99.0	100.0	100.0
Thailand	58.3	87.2	63.2	58.3	57.9	60.1
Vietnam	28.4	22.1	30.4	30.1	27.0	35.1

Sumber: <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/pdf/c102.pdf>

Perceived Level of Corruption in Five ASEAN Countries



Country	Control of Corruption (2013)	CPI Rank & Score 2014	CPI Rank & Score 2016	Doing Business Rank 2014	Public trust of politicians 2014
Indonesia	31.6	107 th (3.4)	90 th (3.7)	120 th	37 th (3.6)
Malaysia	68.4	50 th (5.2)	49 th (5.5)	6 th	17 th (4.7)
Philippines	43.5	85 th (3.8)	101 th (3.5)	108 th	89 th (2.6)
Singapore	96.7	7 th (8.4)	7 st (8.4)	1 st	1 st (6.2)
Vietnam	36.8	119 th (3.1)	113 th (3.3)	99 th	49 th (3.4)

Sources: Quah (2016: 26) and CPI Rank 2016

#4. The Role of Indonesian Association for Public Administration (IAPA)



Tridharma (Three Duties) of Higher Education in Indonesia

- Education: providing training for students and mid career public servants in public administration → Need more scholars with Ph.D qualification
- Research: conducting research related to public policies and public services that can support scientific publication and policy making → Need more research funds that facilitate national and international publication
- Community Service: participating in various social activities that can empower the community → Need more local government supports for community empowerment (ex: village development, regulatory impact analysis, etc)



Strengthening the Role of the Indonesian Association for Public Administration (IAPA):

- Conducting academic activities: yearly international conference; training on research methods; training on international journal writing
- Policy advocacy: participating in the policy making process of various government laws and regulations related to administrative reform (performance management, open recruitment, training, policy analyst)
- Establishing a certification institution relating to policy analyst position
- Improving the curriculum that is relevant with new challenges (core competence and soft competence)
- Membership: increase the number of individual and institutional membership



#5. Government Supports and Regulations



Government-Supported Funds

- The Government has established an institution managing the endowment funds for education. Since 2012, the total fund is
 - in 2016: Rp. 20 trillion (US \$1.539 billion)
 - In 2017: increased Rp. 2.5 trillion (22.5 trillion)
 - In 2018: increased Rp. 10 trillion
- Number of awardee: 16,293 people (since 2013), however, Public Administration/Public Management/Public Policy is not prioritised (we have serious problems with our governance, but the government does not put PA as a prioritized subject)
- Research funds have been provided by the government to support research activities for universities.
- Problem: (1) the amount is too small (only Rp.800 billion/year and increased to Rp. 1.4 trillion in 2017, which is distributed to 3,600 state and private universities); (2) administrative accountability is very complicated



Our Government Regulations

- The Government always governs many things that should not be governed; on the other hand, the government ignores many things that need to be governed
- By law, some universities are autonomous, however, the Government still wants to control many things.
- Too many regulations that have hindered the actions of the universities



Examples of Regulations

- **Linearity of study field:** the Government requires all lecturers to continue studying their masters and Ph.Ds linear with their undergraduate. For example: someone holding an undergraduate degree in public administration has to take master and Ph.D in public administration only
- **Nomenclature of study program:** the Government determines the nomenclature of study program. In many other countries, the nomenclature of public administration may vary from public administration to public management, public management and governance, policy and governance, development administration
- **Recruitment of researcher and professor:** the procedure of recruitment is inflexible. Universities are not able to recruit senior researchers and professors based on a competitive salary system. Everyone has to follow the normal process without any interesting salary.
- **Complex bureaucracy in the Ministry of Higher Education:** Too many requirements from the government to develop a new program/activity (for example: joint degree or double degree program with overseas universities), but they never respond to our proposal. The Government also requires all master and doctorate students publish their thesis in an accredited national journal. However, there are only 2 national journals in public administration given accreditation by the Government



#6. Concluding Remarks

- It is not easy to row IAPA to achieve its goals while global challenges and government regulations are very difficult. Will the study of public administration in Indonesia be relics?
- There have been some progress that needs to be improved
- The role of IAPA is very tough to enhance the quality of scholars of Indonesian public administration
- The Government needs to pay more attention to public administration scholars so that they can play their role in the continues improvement of government services
- Challenges are getting difficult to handle, however, the Government has not changed yet to facilitate the academic communities

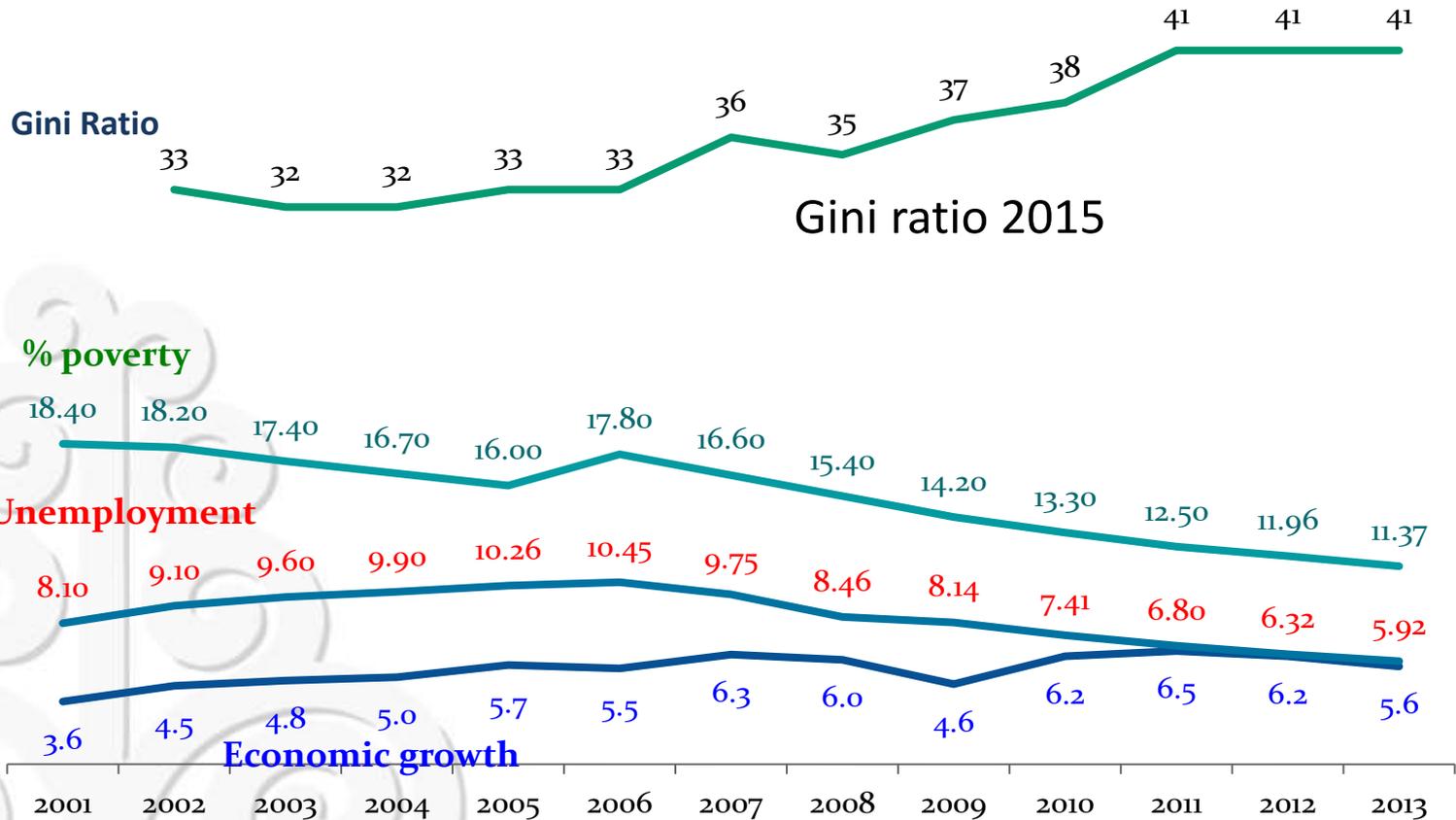


Thank you very much
Maraming salamat
Terima kasih





Indonesian Economy



Gini ratio 2015

Income per capita (USD)												
772	922	1,098	1,186	1,318	1,663	1,938	2,238	2,346	3,003	3,540	3,606	-



Indonesian Economy

Variables	2014	2015	2016	2017
Poverty (%)	11.47	11.22	10.64	10.86
Unemployment (%)	5.70	5.81	5.50	5.33
Economic growth (%)	5.01	4.88	5,02	--
Income per capita (Rp,000)	40,494	43,664	47,960	--
Gini Index	0.406	0.408	0.397	0.393