

One Agency One Innovation and Study of Its Scope

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ABSTRACT

Public service improvement measures in Indonesia assessed is slow and can't keep the community expectations continue to increase with increasing people's income and the advance of information technology Indonesia. The Government in the framework of the implementation of the reform of the bureaucracy implement policies encourage the acceleration of the increase in the quality of public services, by requiring each of the ministries/agencies and local governments created at least one major innovation every year known as the movement of One Agency, One Innovation.

The movement of One Agency, One Innovation must be a movement together in a policy framework that is understood along by all components of Good Governance. Scientific study would like to explain the concept of One Agency, One Innovation from the angle of the development of the science of public administration.

Keywords: Public Servant, Innovation, One Agency One Innovation

INTRODUCTION

Workshop One Agency, One Innovation and book launch for regional innovation, held on 9 October 1995, the Deputy Minister for administrative and Bureaucratic reform of the State apparatus, Prof. Dr. EkoPrasojo, articulated the One Agency, One Innovation as groundbreaking step (breakthru) performs the acceleration of the increase in the quality of public services. According to Prof. Eko, One Agency, One Innovation is not simply a program, but in fact is a movement that must involve the whole component good governance, due to the success of one agency, one innovation is determined by a good collaboration between the Government, the community, and the business world in creating at least one innovation to do any ministries/agencies and local governments. According to him, in simple terms, if in any year we can create 600 main innovation, then we will be able to create a Handbook of Public Service Innovation that contains 600 of the innovation can be used as a reference for improving the quality of public services.

As a practice, the Ministry of public service innovation is actually something new it's not implemented. Long before 2013, development partner institutions such as performance, has doubled the GIZ BASSICS, various results of mentoring practices public services innovation. Similarly, non-governmental organizations, such as the research publish the results many Yappika on innovation of public service. The institutions acknowledge, since the implementation of a vast autonomous region for region/ city and he did in early 2000 and direct election of the head of the region, many innovation programs that can be described as innovative program outlining the vision and mission as the head of the concerned area, when he was campaigning at the time following the election of the head of the region.

The challenge of innovation is currently showing on whether the number of innovations that are forecast to continue to grow each year could be an acceleration of the levers to improve the quality of public service. The present condition shows that the actuator's innovation of

public service each other yet connected in a network (network) is good, so the potential power of innovation that is presented is not the real power being to encourage the acceleration of the increase in the quality of public services.

FORMULATION OF THE PROBLEM

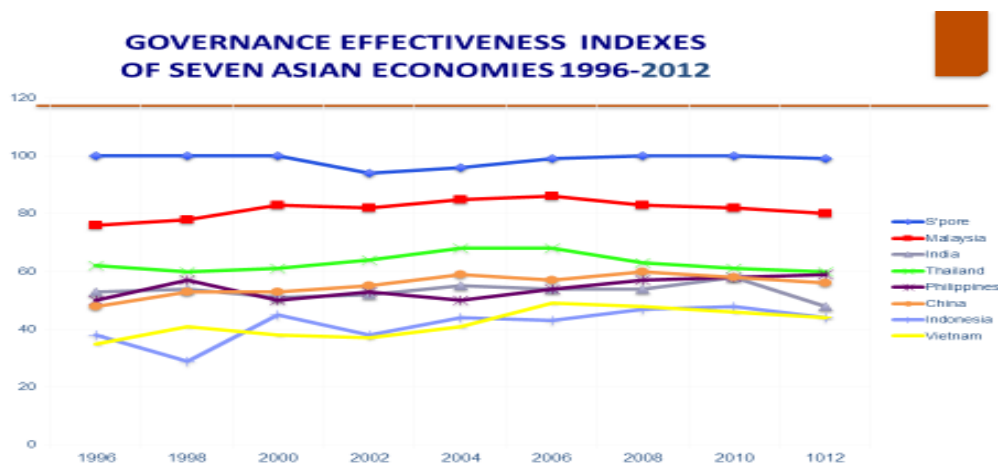
1. What is One Agency One Innovation?
2. How deep scientific knowledge about One Agency One Innovation?

CONCEPT ONE AGENCY ONE INNOVATION

Development of the concept of *one agency, one innovation*, effected by the fact, that the hopes of fast-moving society, whereas public service improvement efforts nearly a run slowly. Mathematically it can be formulated, that expectations are rising following the geometric progression, while the improvement of service or an increase in the public service to walk following the series countdown. If kept this will be the width of the gap left. The consequences would be deathly when left, because it will culminate in the fall of public confidence towards the Government.

Increasing expectations of progress is a consequence of development, especially the development of the economy and information technology gave rise to a new middle class of Indonesia. Indonesia middle class as the middle class in the world at large is a group of people who are quite independent, educated, access information, and plan her life better. In economics, politics, and culture they are bearers of change and new hope community. According To The World Bank, middle-class of 2012 Indonesia recorded 56,5% of about 237 million inhabitants of Indonesia or 134 million people. The middle class is meant as seen from the criteria the expenditure of 2-20 US \$ per day. It was driven by an increase in per-capita income of Rp. 30,9 million or US \$ 3.542 .9 or increase from 2010 that only 27.1 million rupiah (BPS, 2012).

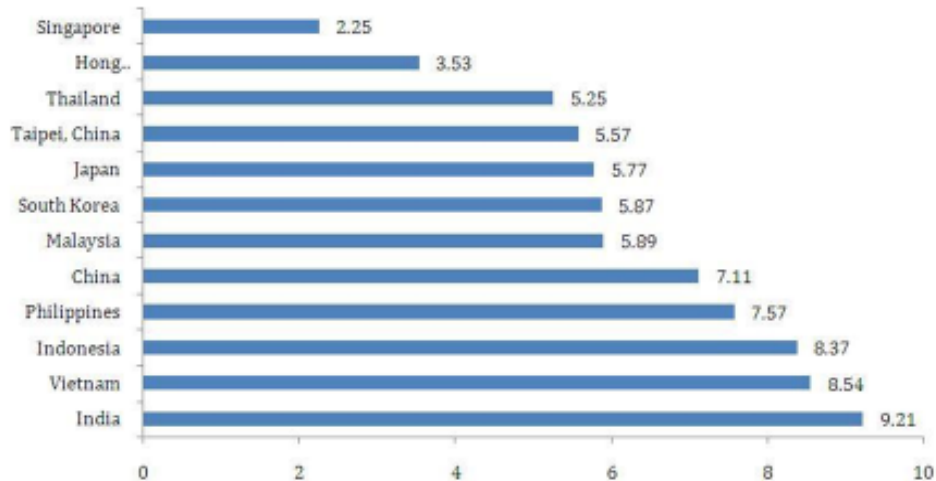
But on the other hand, the public service performed by the bureaucratic Ministry of its increase is still slow and considered not able to follow changes in the environment of the people. This happens because the bureaucracy is still considered inefficient and ineffective. Various studies illustrate the efficiency and effectiveness is far from hopeless. From data Governance effectiveness indexes can be seen that from 8 Asian countries, Indonesia is very bottom compete with Viet Nam in the effectiveness of Government from 1996 until 2000.



Source: World Bank, 2013

Besides that, seen from the angle of efficiency, bureaucratic Indonesia is also considered not yet efficient. From 12 Asian countries got the numbers above still 8.37 India and Viet Nam, but far below the numbers that got 2.25 Singapore. Because that's the negative perception then appears on the bureaucracy in Indonesia, which is often dikonotasikan as service of process of a long, convoluted, lazy, undisciplined, bribes, the organization is great, slow and other negative perception.

Efficiency of Bureaucracy 2012, Scores ASIAN Countries



Source: PERC Ltd, Jan 2012; Note: 1-Best, 10-Worst

In the acceleration of the reform of the bureaucracy relating 9, Ministry of State for Administrative Reform and reform of the Bureaucracy established the necessity of accelerating the increase in the quality of public services to compensate for the high expectations of the community. There are 2 (two) things that was targeted, that made a breakthrough improvements of service and increase public confidence by innovative services. As a concept, it could be One Agency One Innovation (OAOI) is inspired from previous concepts that the movement of One Village One Product (OVOP) of Oita Prefecture in Japan which is famous in the era of the 1970s. This movement has been replicated into in various countries in order to increase the competitiveness of products. The concept of OAOI may be inspired by the concept of OVOP from the spirit and method but not a Copy Paste, since the goal is a public service innovations packed into public policy.

THE CONCEPT OF INNOVATION IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Innovation according to the US Council on competitiveness is the transformation of knowledge into the prose, new products and services. Schumpeter (1934) divided into 5 types namely the innovation of products, methods, sources of supply, market exploration and new ways. Innovation is also described as being From an institutional viewpoint the focus is on how a set of coordinates are different processes and ideas to create new products and services (Galanakis, 2006).

Innovation is a change towards a better State. Innovation can be seen from different viewpoints, for example innovation according to economic theory, sociology and public policy. The innovation based on the viewpoint of Economics explain the important thinking that is a staple of 5 according to Schumpeter there are 5 kinds of activities including innovation, namely; 1. In the introduction new products that previously did not exist, 2. In the introduction of production consist of new ways, 3. The ability launches of new market areas, 4. The discovery sources of new raw materials, 5. Organizational changes industry method so

that industrial could be more efficiency (Schumpeter, 1939). According to him, the economic growth will occur when there is innovation.

The spread of innovation policy occurred with reference to the two important determinant, namely the determinant, and regional internal diffusion. What is meant by Innovation during the NPM.

The concept is a relatively new innovation in the literature of public administration (public administration). David Mars (in Lee, 1970) reveal that until 1966 did not found the publication of writings that discuss public administration innovation. Classical literature contains the concept of innovation in the context of the reform, among others, is the article "Innovation in Bureaucratic Institutions" the writings of Alfred Diamant published in the journal of Public Administration Review (PAR) in 1967 and the book "Administrative Reform" (Caiden,1969) about innovation as part of the administrative reform (administrative reform). These writings show that innovation is getting noticed by the experts of public administration.

The concept of innovation is less popular in the past because of the character of the more reform is based on principles of weber's bureaucracy. In the conception of weber, bureaucracy is described as something rigid, with the need for clear rules, hierarchy, specialization and a relatively stable environment. In this context, innovation is not considered much of a bureaucratic apparatus necessary for Government (Kelman, 2005). At the time of new public management (NPM) is best known for in the reform of the administration of the then innovation increasingly gained attention more than ever. The bureaucracy began to put forward results, participation, customer-oriented, acted by the mission, and decentralization (Osborne, 1992).

David Mars research results (in Lee, 1970) revealed, that until 1996 did not found the publication of writings about public administration innovation. As for the literary classic that contains the concept of innovation in the context of the reform, among others, is the article "Innovation in Bureaucracy Institutions" the writings of Alfred Diamant published in the journal of Public Administration Review (PAR) in 1967. In addition, Caiden's book entitled "Administrative Reform" which was published in 1969. In his book, Caiden outlines innovation as part of the administrative reform (administrative reform). Some writing that mark the start is noticed innovation by an expert of the science of public administration. It's just that, the concept of innovation then is still not popular enough in the realm of public administration and reform of the fees. The most popular innovation is in the field only in the last decade.

Lacking popularity of the concept of innovation in the past can be understood because the bureaucracy reformation of character based more on principles of Weber. In the conception of Weber, bureaucracy requires clear rules, hierarchy, specialization and a relatively stable environment. In this context, innovation is not much needed for a bureaucratic government apparatus (Kelman, 2005). The obligation of the Government is to run the bureaucratic apparatus rules set forth (rule driven). If innovation is one of implemented then only in intensity is small and do limited level top. Innovation in this regard is as reformation administration is approached through the mechanism of top down (Caiden, 1969).

In the mid-90s, New Public Administration (NPM) began to shift the concept of hegemony Weber in the reform of the administration. Reform then experienced a slew of direction toward reform of the bureaucracy to put forward results, participation, customer-oriented, moved by missions and decentralize (Osborne, 1992). In this era, innovation is very much appreciated by the supporters of the reform movement.

The latest developments show the progress on the use of the term innovation in the field of public administration. In a country like Korea, the concept of innovation even replacing the concept of reform. Korea's experience shows, that the application of the innovation on the country has been improving the quality of the Organization of the Government at the local level (Yoo, 2002). Korea's success also occurs on the application of innovation in Canada (Robertson and Ball, 2001). Innovation top of bureaucracy is very supportive for the development of economy and technology of China. All this shows the importance of innovation for the changes you wanting.

The sense of innovation in the public sector delivered by UN-DESA and UN-Habitat to formulate:

According to UNDESA, the public sector must innovate because of several reasons, namely:

1. Democratization of the phenomenon of democratization has been spread around the world, past the limits of sovereignty, the ideology and politics of Nations.
2. International treaties/globalization international agreements as part of the consequences of globalization and the interaction among Nations in the framework of cooperation.
3. The Brain drain phenomenon of human capital flight that occurred from developing countries to developed countries, so that distribution imbalances occurring human resources superior. Consequently, the socio-economic gap between the politics of developed countries with developing countries was further widened.
4. Post-conflict Countries, democracy and economy transition some countries just passed the period of conflict and instability politic due to war or political interests of the frictions within the country. At this time began to adopt a democratic system as well as experiencing the transition
5. Civil service morale Morality becomes one of the issues of the integrity of the employees in a better bureaucracy.
6. New sources of competition: privatization and outsourcing of privacy and outsourcing are the organizational phenomenon has penetrated the public sector for a long time. This has resulted in changes to the structure, dynamic environment and work culture of the organization.

While Australian Audit office describes public sector innovation as:

“Innovation in public sector context has been defined as the creation and implementation of new processes, products, services and methods of delivery which result in significant improvements in the efficiency, effectiveness or quality of outcomes”.
(Australian National Audit Office, 2009: Hal 1).

The meaning of public sector innovation from UNDESA and UN group show that innovation includes new ideas (usually they are new) and applying to reach the better result (outcome). Based on Australian National Audit shows that public service is not only creative idea but also the applying system to increase one of its efficiency, effectiveness or quality of public serving.

In fact, there is different substance between the meanings of public sector innovation and non- public sector. The one of idea is public sector shouldn't unique thing or new but non-public sector ought to the unique and new thing. Therefore, public serving innovation

shouldn't finding or something new of unique thing, innovation is also could find from the observation process, imitating and modification or abridge by (ATM) (Prasojo, 2013). The advantage shows about progression of innovation term into public administration areas. In South Korea innovation concept has changed reformation concept exactly. Korea's experience show about the innovation progression applying has been increased quality of local government serving (Yoo, 2003).

The Innovation Policy of Public Serving

in the International conference: Public sector innovation: based on the ideas impact that is organized by Organizational of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) on November 11- 13, 2014 at Paris revealed that public serving innovation has become method of public administration renewing. There is no gate between business sectors with public sector each other can be having synergy and working together to reach an advantage into good governance. The advantage of information and communication become a challenge to the government around the world to don't close any access. E-Government has become a backbone (backbone) public service innovation development. Indonesia received widespread publication, since it has taken the initiative of developing the innovation of public service as part of the renewal of the public administration and developed the Open Government Movement Partnership (OGP) which became the key to the progress of the public administration in Indonesia.

What is the conclusion of the OECD Conference on challenges, Indonesia Government could direct the movement of One Agency One Innovation becomes more concrete in developing the public service as an instrument of innovation policies in the public administration. Another challenge is the United Public Service Award (UNPSA) the last few years become the reference in public service Innovation Competition in Indonesia in encouraging innovation and developing the public service as learning and sharing knowledge.

Another challenge comes in nation, because during the institutional Development Partners in Indonesia, associations and non-governmental organizations actively developing public service innovations as part of encouraging an increase in public service. City Government Association Indonesia (Apeksi) for example that each year doubled the innovations undertaken by the City Government wanted Indonesia public service innovation development should be more directional and all parties can benefit from the innovations generated by the City Government.

The need for public service innovation policies being rolled out for the immediate inevitability, that all movement of One Agency, One Innovation that encourages the development of public service innovations become real strength in improving the quality of public services. There are 6 stages need to be done, in order to be a force for real innovation. First is to develop innovation of public service. The innovation development has been carried out by various agencies, both Government and non-government, either in the form of competitions or Championships through mentoring and so on. In the innovation development there should be a reference that together so that the innovation of public service recognition together as an innovation.

The shared recognition is important, since the second step in the development of the database will become easier. Development of a database with data communication is good on any institution that developed the innovation will also make it easier and easier to do dissemination and publication. The third do knowledge sharing for anyone that needs it. This is important, because the core benefits here.

The fourth is to conduct capacity building both for the innovator as well as for those who will develop innovation. Innovation is continuous improvement, for innovators, the creation of innovation is not the end, but continuous perfecting of innovation to be able to provide the maximum benefit. For those who will develop innovation, innovate rather than have to create something totally new, but modifying of the old innovations. So the principle of ATM, observe, Blackouts, and modification.

Fifth, is the development of a Network (Network) public service innovations. The development of this network, known as the nodes of innovation (Innovation Hub) is not limited to intergovernmental regional and national even international. The OECD seems to have taken the role that Indonesia was involved in it as a strategic partner. This network is a means of accelerating the increase of knowledge and the development of new ideas.

The sixth is the institutionalization, i.e. ensure that the ongoing public service innovation. It can be seen from the ongoing commitments are reflected from any warranty regulations, organization of organizers, and guarantee the availability of resources.

The sixth stage of this national policy framework should be made. Ministry of State for Administrative Reform and reform of the Bureaucracy should take a role in the formulation of this policy refer to LAW number 25 of 2009 about public service, as a Minister who authorized the attribution to conduct national policy formulation in the field of public service.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

One Agency One Innovation as the next step in improving the system of public service. Developing process has been through the sciences of public administration by using the concept of innovation and public service. One Agency One Innovation as a step on from the numerous attempts that have been done, such as government regulation of services, improve human resources Ministry apparatus, as well as the processes and mechanisms of the Ministry which is currently still has not been assessed in accordance with the expected community. In fact to face such as this condition, One Agency One Innovation into an effort in doing the acceleration of the increase in the quality of public services by encouraging the growth of the service models that can inspire innovative, be the example, and can be replicated into through knowledge transfer.

LIMITING AND STUDY CASE

This study discusses the concept of One Agency only One Innovation as a review of the science of public administration and policy, the concept of innovation. The views obtained in this article based on the observation of innovation services to become participants in the innovation competition organized by the Ministry of 2014 empowerment of State apparatus and reform the bureaucracy. Perhaps, for further research could discuss One Agency One Innovation as part of a review of economic science, law or concept system/environment.

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