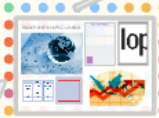
# *GOOD GOVERNANCE* MEWUJUDKAN DAYA SAING DAERAH

DISAMPAIKAN OLEH :


**DR. H. HERRI HUDAYA**

*KEPALA BADAN PENDIDIKAN DAN PELATIHAN DAERAH*
*PROVINSI JAWA BARAT*



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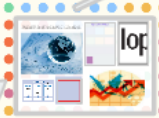

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## DR. H. HERRI HUDAYA

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# CURRICULUM VITAE

**Dr. H. HERRI HUDAYA**
PEMBINA UTAMA MADYA IV/d
NIP. 19600430 198511 1 001

DATE OF BIRTH : 30 APRIL 1960
PLACE OF BIRTH : BANDUNG
CURRENT RESIDENCE : JL. ARCAMANIK ENDAH NO 81 BANDUNG-JAWA BARAT
RELIGION : ISLAM

**MARITAL STATUS :**

Married With Hj. Rieny Dharmawaty

**CHILDREN :**

1.Secilia Fammy Rukhamah,S.Sos. M.M.

2.Allycia Fellyna Rakhmah, S.Ked

3.Deviana Fiantria

**GRANDCHILD :**

Victoria Gwyneth Cleosa

**EDUCATION :**

Doktor Ilmu Sosial Kajian Ilmu Pemerintahan Universitas Padjadjaran

**WORK EXPERIENCE :**

1. Kasubag Penyusunan Petunjuk Pelaksanaan pada Biro Bina Pengembangan Produksi Daerah 14-06-1989
2. Kasubag Industri pada Biro Bina Perekonomian 25-01-1994
3 Kabag Produksi Daerah pada Biro Bina Perekonomian 1-04-1997
4 Kabag Penyimpanan dan Distribusi pada Biro Perlengkapan 01-06-1999
5 Kabag Pengadaan pada Biro Perlengkapan 15-02-2001
6 Kabag Program Fisik pada Biro Pengendalian Program 12-01-2002
7 Kepala Biro Pengendalian Program Setda Prov.Jaba 23-9-2004
8 Kepala Biro Perlengkapan Setda Prov.Jabar 19-12-2007
9 Kepala Badan Koordinasi Promosi dan Penanaman Modal Daerah Prov.Jabar 30-05-2008
10 Asisten Pemerintahan Hukum dan HAM13-12-2008
11 Kepala Badiklatda Prov. Jabar 2013

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## *GOOD GOVERNANCE :*

- Menurut Effendi dalam Azhri, dkk. (2009 : 187) *Good Governance* sebagai penyelenggaraan pemerintahan secara partisipasi, efektif, jujur, adil, transparan, dan bertanggung jawab kepada semua pemerintahan.
- Menurut Kooman (1992) bahwa *Good Governance* merupakan proses interaksi social politik antara pemerintahan dengan masyarakat dalam berbagai bidang yang berkaitan dengan kepentingan masyarakat.
- Menurut Word Bank (Dalam Mardiasmo .0. 9001:23) Suatu penyelenggaraan yang solid dan bertanggungjawab dan sejalan dengan prinsip demokrasi.
- Menurut UNDP adalah pelaksanaan kewenangan dan atau kekuasaan di bidang ekonomi. Politik dan administrative, untuk mengelola berbagai urusan Negara pada setiap tingkatan dan kebijakan negara, yang mendorong terciptanya kondisi kesejahteraan, integritas dan kohesivitas sosial dalam masyarakat.

## Lembaga Administrasi Negara (LAN) merumuskan sembilan aspek fundamental (asas) dalam good governance yang harus diperhatikan, yaitu :

1. Partisipasi (participation)
2. Penegakan hukum (rule of law)
3. Transparansi (transparency)
4. Responsif (responsiveness)
5. Orientasi kesepakatan (consensus orientation)
6. Keadilan (equity)
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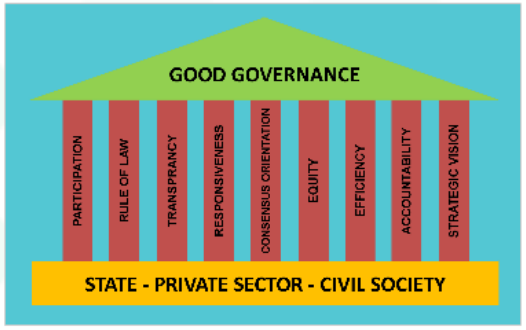


## INDIKATOR KEBERHASILAN *GOOD GOVERNANCE*

**STATE**
- Menciptakan kondisi politik, ekonomi dan sosial yang stabil
- Membuat peraturan yang efektif dan berkeadilan
- Menyediakan public service yang efektif dan accountable
- Menegakkan HAM
- Melindungi lingkungan hidup
- Mengurus standar kesehatan dan standar keselamatan publik

**PRIVATE SECTOR**
- Menjalankan industri
- Menciptakan lapangan kerja
- Menyediakan insentif bagi karyawan
- Meningkatkan standar hidup masyarakat
- Memelihara lingkungan hidup
- Menaati peraturan
- Transfer ilmu pengetahuan dan tehnologi kepada masyarakat
- Menyediakan kredit bagi pengembangan UKM

**CIVIL SOCIETY**
- Melakukan kontrol sosial dengan memberikan perhatian dan kepedulian terhadap pelayanan masyarakat yang dilakukan penyelenggara negara serta terhadap kegiatan dan produk atau jasa yang dihasilkan oleh dunia usaha, melalui penyampaian pendapat secara objektif dan bertanggung jawab.
- Melakukan komunikasi dengan penyelenggara negara dan dunia usaha dalam mengekspresikan pendapat dan keberatan masyarakat.
- Mematuhi peraturan perundang-undangan dengan penuh kesadaran dan tanggung jawab.
- Menjaga agar hak-hak masyarakat terlindungi bersama.
- Mempengaruhi kebijakan publik yang dibuat dan dijalankan oleh pemerintah.
- Sebagai sarana cheks and balances terhadap pemerintah
- Mengawasi penyalahgunaan kewenangan sosial pemerintah
- Mengembangkan Sumber Daya Manusia secara bersama-sama.
- Sarana berkomunikasi, dialog dan gotong royong sesama anggota masyarakat.

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*Good Governance*
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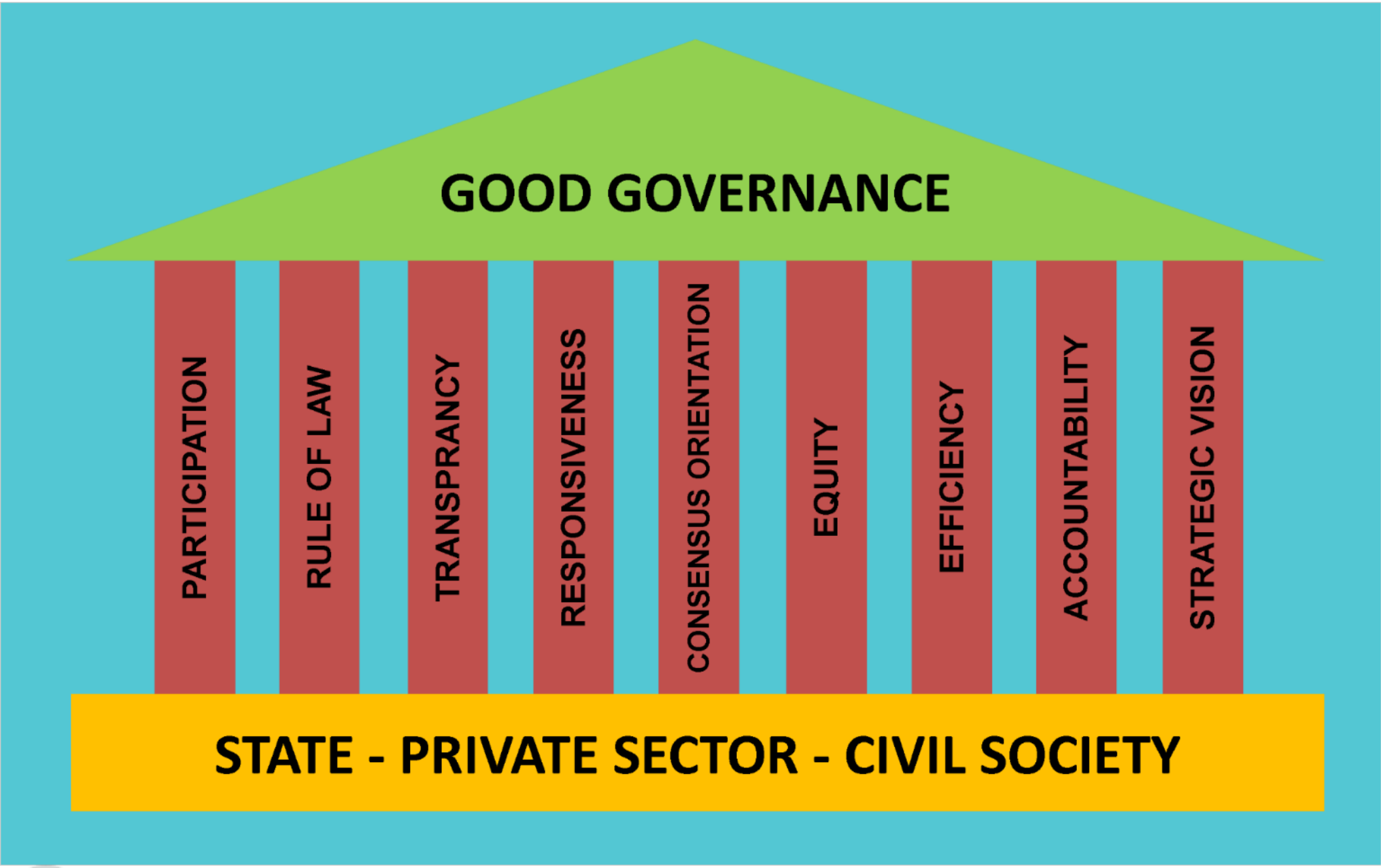


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# DAYA SAING DAERAH

DAYA SAING DAERAH :

- ADALAH KEMAMPUAN DAERAH DALAM MENYINERGIKAN INPUT, OUTPUT DAN OUTCOME SECARA BERKELANJUTAN DENGAN MEMPERHATIKAN PENGEMBANGAN TEKNOLOGI DAN INSTITUSI BAIK TINGKAT NASIONAL MAUPUN GLOBAL. (PROF. DR. ARMIDA S. ALISJAHBANA, MA)
- DAYA SAING WILAYAH, MENURUT WORLD BANK INSTITUTE MERUPAKAN SALAH SATU KRITERIA KONSEP KOTA BERKELANJUTAN (SUSTAINABLE CITY). YANG DIUKUR MELALUI VARIABEL, MELIPUTI PEREKONOMIAN DAERAH, INFRASTRUKTUR DAN SUMBER DAYA ALAM, SERTASUMBER DAYA MANUSIA.

# KOMPONEN :

- PENGELOLAAN PEREKONOMIAN
- PENGELOLAAN SUMBER DAYA MANUSIA DAN KETENAGAKERJAAN
- PENGELOLAAN LINGKUNGAN USAHA PRODUKTIF
- INFRASTRUKTUR, SDA DAN LINGKUNGAN
- PERBANKAN DAN LEMBAGA KEUANGAN

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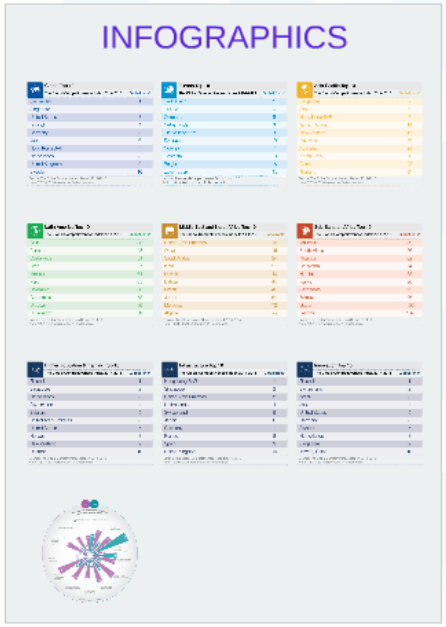
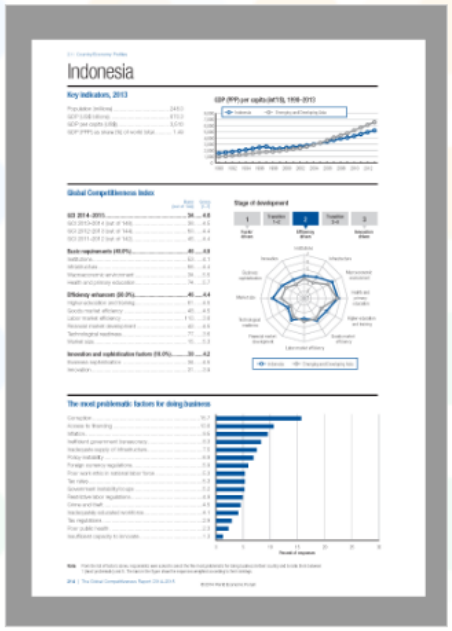
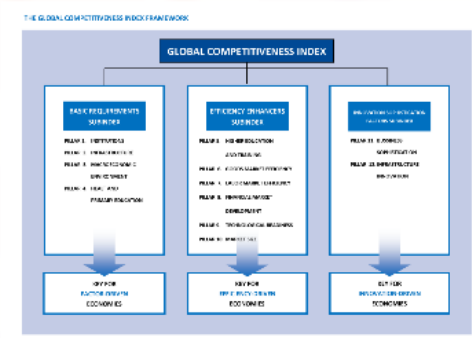
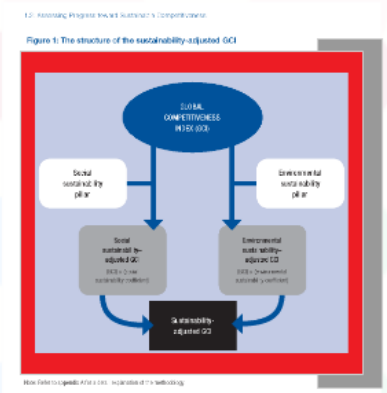
# *INDEX DAYA SAING GLOBAL*



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## THE GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS INDEX FRAMEWORK

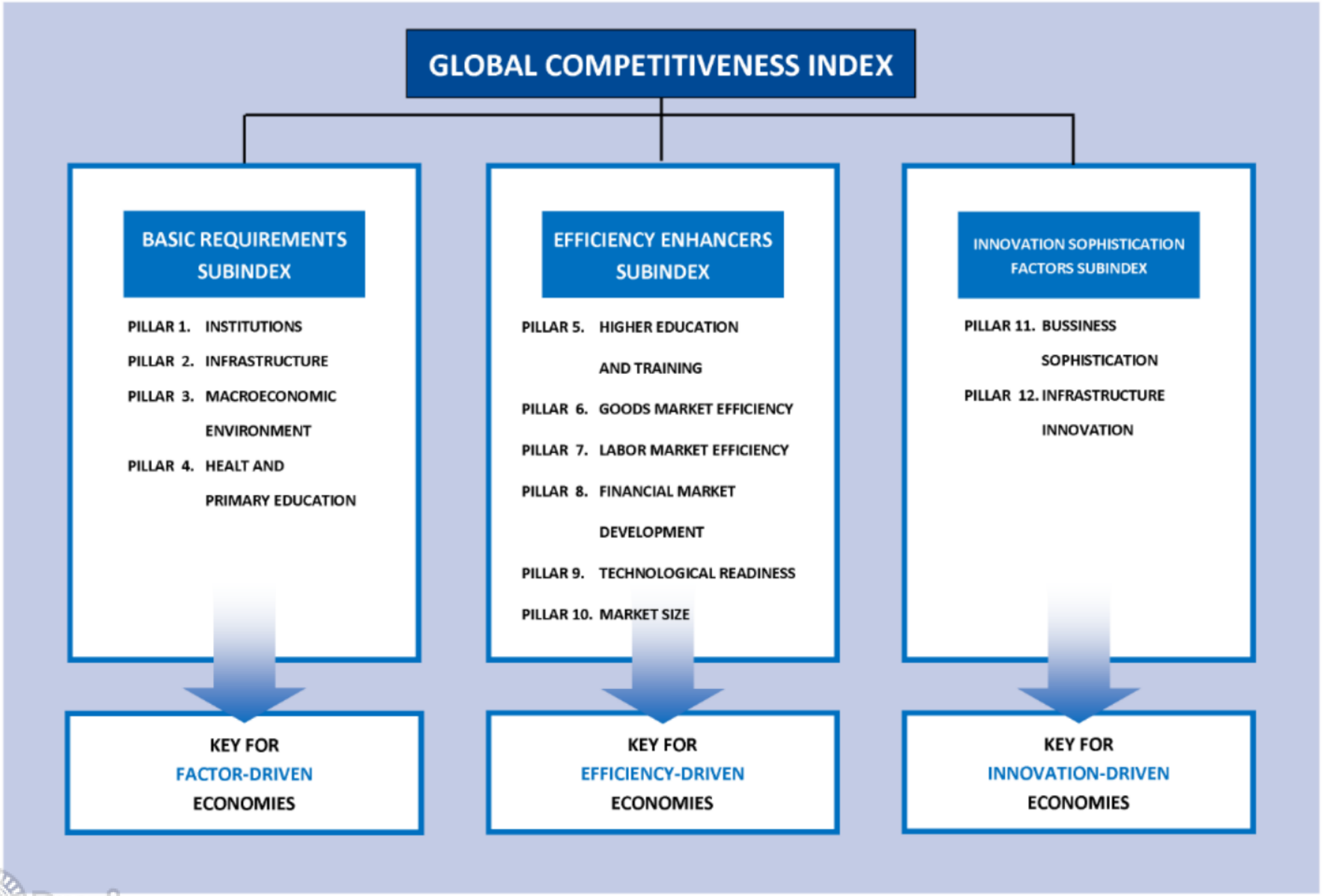


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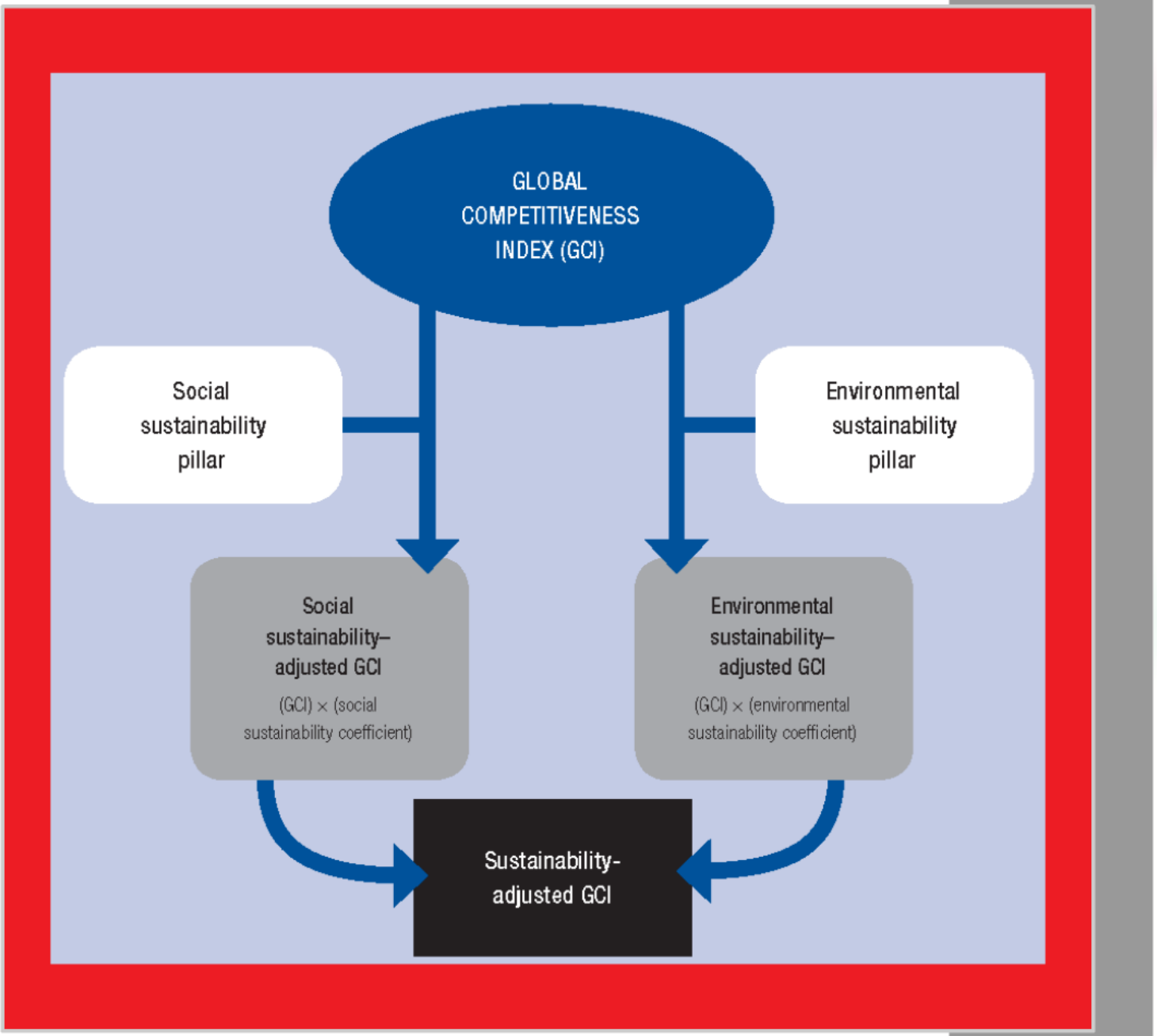
**Figure 1: The structure of the sustainability-adjusted GCI**




Note: Refer to appendix A for a detail explanation of the methodology.

# INFOGRAPHICS

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**Global Top 10**
The Global Competitiveness Index 2014-2015

| | Global rank* |
|---|---|
| Switzerland | 1 |
| Singapore | 2 |
| United States | 3 |
| Finland | 4 |
| Germany | 5 |
| Japan | 6 |
| Hong Kong SAR | 7 |
| Netherlands | 8 |
| United Kingdom | 9 |
| Sweden | 10 |

Source: The Global Competitiveness Report 2014-2015
Note: * 2014-2015 rank out of 144 economies

**Europe Top 10**
The Global Competitiveness Index 2014-2015

| | Global Rank* |
|---|---|
| Switzerland | 1 |
| Finland | 4 |
| Germany | 5 |
| Netherlands | 8 |
| United Kingdom | 9 |
| Sweden | 10 |
| Norway | 11 |
| Denmark | 13 |
| Belgium | 18 |
| Luxembourg | 19 |

Source: The Global Competitiveness Report 2014-2015
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**Asia-Pacific Top 10**
The Global Competitiveness Index 2014-2015

| | Global rank* |
|---|---|
| Singapore | 2 |
| Japan | 6 |
| Hong Kong SAR | 7 |
| Taiwan, China | 14 |
| New Zealand | 17 |
| Malaysia | 20 |
| Australia | 22 |
| Korea, Rep. | 25 |
| China | 28 |
| Thailand | 31 |

Source: The Global Competitiveness Report 2014-2015
Note: * 2014-2015 rank out of 144 economies

**Latin America Top 10**
The Global Competitiveness Index 2014-2015

| | Global rank* |
|---|---|
| Chile | 33 |
| Panama | 48 |
| Costa Rica | 51 |
| Brazil | 57 |
| Mexico | 61 |
| Peru | 65 |
| Colombia | 66 |
| Guatemala | 78 |
| Uruguay | 80 |
| El Salvador | 84 |

Source: The Global Competitiveness Report 2014-2015
Note: * 2014-2015 rank out of 144 economies

**Middle East and North Africa Top 10**
The Global Competitiveness Index 2014-2015

| | Global rank* |
|---|---|
| United Arab Emirates | 12 |
| Qatar | 16 |
| Saudi Arabia | 24 |
| Israel | 27 |
| Kuwait | 40 |
| Bahrain | 44 |
| Oman | 46 |
| Jordan | 64 |
| Morocco | 72 |
| Algeria | 79 |

Source: The Global Competitiveness Report 2014-2015
Note: * 2014-2015 rank out of 144 economies

**Sub-Saharan Africa Top 10**
The Global Competitiveness Index 2014-2015

| | Global rank* |
|---|---|
| Mauritius | 39 |
| South Africa | 56 |
| Rwanda | 62 |
| Botswana | 74 |
| Namibia | 88 |
| Kenya | 90 |
| Seychelles | 92 |
| Zambia | 96 |
| Gabon | 106 |
| Lesotho | 107 |

Source: The Global Competitiveness Report 2014-2015
Note: * 2014-2015 rank out of 144 economies

**Higher Education & Training Top 10**
The Global Competitiveness Index 2014-2015

| | Global rank* |
|---|---|
| Finland | 1 |
| Singapore | 2 |
| Netherlands | 3 |
| Switzerland | 4 |
| Belgium | 5 |
| United Arab Emirates | 6 |
| United States | 7 |
| Norway | 8 |
| New Zealand | 9 |
| Denmark | 10 |

Source: The Global Competitiveness Report 2014-2015
Note: * 2014-2015 rank out of 144 economies

**Infrastructure Top 10**
The Global Competitiveness Index 2014-2015

| | Global rank* |
|---|---|
| Hong Kong SAR | 1 |
| Singapore | 2 |
| United Arab Emirates | 3 |
| Netherlands | 4 |
| Switzerland | 5 |
| Japan | 6 |
| Germany | 7 |
| France | 8 |
| Spain | 9 |
| United Kingdom | 10 |

Source: The Global Competitiveness Report 2014-2015
Note: * 2014-2015 rank out of 144 economies

**Innovation Top 10**
The Global Competitiveness Index 2014-2015

| | Global rank* |
|---|---|
| Finland | 1 |
| Switzerland | 2 |
| Israel | 3 |
| Japan | 4 |
| United States | 5 |
| Germany | 6 |
| Sweden | 7 |
| Netherlands | 8 |
| Singapore | 9 |
| Taiwan, China | 10 |

Source: The Global Competitiveness Report 2014-2015
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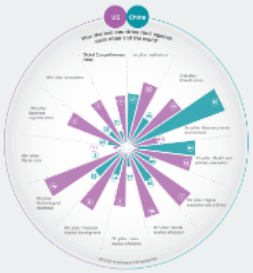


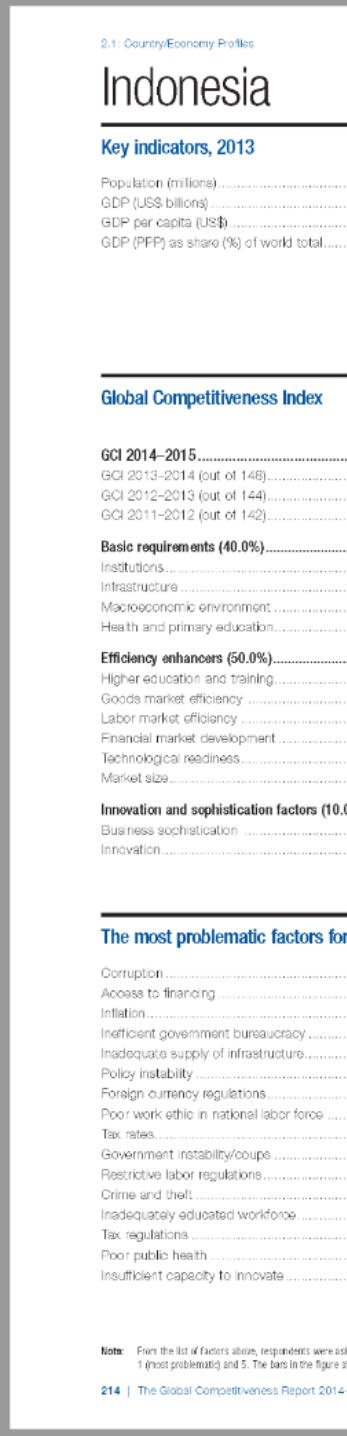

2.1: Country/Economy Profiles

Indonesia

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions)
GDP (US$ billions)
GDP per capita (US$)
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total

Global Competitiveness Index

GCI 2014–2015
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142)

Basic requirements (40.0%)
Institutions
Infrastructure
Macroeconomic environment
Health and primary education

Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)
Higher education and training
Goods market efficiency
Labor market efficiency
Financial market development
Technological readiness
Market size

Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0
Business sophistication
Innovation

The most problematic factors for

Corruption
Access to financing
Inflation
Inefficient government bureaucracy
Inadequate supply of infrastructure
Policy instability
Foreign currency regulations
Poor work ethic in national labor force
Tax rates
Government instability/coups
Restrictive labor regulations
Crime and theft
Inadequately educated workforce
Tax regulations
Poor public health
Insufficient capacity to innovate

Note: From the list of factors above, respondents were asl
1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure a

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| Thailand | 31 |

Source: The Global Competitiveness Report 2014-2015
Note: * 2014-2015 rank out of 144 economies

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# Latin America Top 10

| The Global Competitiveness Index 2014-2015 | Global rank* |
|---|---|
| Chile | 33 |
| Panama | 48 |
| Costa Rica | 51 |
| Brazil | 57 |
| Mexico | 61 |
| Peru | 65 |
| Colombia | 66 |
| Guatemala | 78 |
| Uruguay | 80 |
| El Salvador | 84 |

Source: The Global Competitiveness Report 2014-2015
Note: * 2014-2015 rank out of 144 economies

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# Middle East and North Africa Top 10

| The Global Competitiveness Index 2014-2015 | Global rank* |
|---|---|
| United Arab Emirates | 12 |
| Qatar | 16 |
| Saudi Arabia | 24 |
| Israel | 27 |
| Kuwait | 40 |
| Bahrain | 44 |
| Oman | 46 |
| Jordan | 64 |
| Morocco | 72 |
| Algeria | 79 |

Source: The Global Competitiveness Report 2014-2015
Note: * 2014-2015 rank out of 144 economies

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# Sub-Saharan Africa Top 10

| The Global Competitiveness Index 2014-2015 | Global rank* |
|---|---|
| Mauritius | 39 |
| South Africa | 56 |
| Rwanda | 62 |
| Botswana | 74 |
| Namibia | 88 |
| Kenya | 90 |
| Seychelles | 92 |
| Zambia | 96 |
| Gabon | 106 |
| Lesotho | 107 |

Source: The Global Competitiveness Report 2014-2015
Note: * 2014-2015 rank out of 144 economies

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# Higher Education & Training Top 10

| The Global Competitiveness Index 2014-2015 | Global rank* |
|---|---|
| Finland | 1 |
| Singapore | 2 |
| Netherlands | 3 |
| Switzerland | 4 |
| Belgium | 5 |
| United Arab Emirates | 6 |
| United States | 7 |
| Norway | 8 |
| New Zealand | 9 |
| Denmark | 10 |

Source: The Global Competitiveness Report 2014-2015
Note: * 2014-2015 rank out of 144 economies

Prezi

# Infrastructure Top 10

| The Global Competitiveness Index 2014-2015 | Global rank* |
|---|---|
| Hong Kong SAR | 1 |
| Singapore | 2 |
| United Arab Emirates | 3 |
| Netherlands | 4 |
| Switzerland | 5 |
| Japan | 6 |
| Germany | 7 |
| France | 8 |
| Spain | 9 |
| United Kingdom | 10 |

Source: The Global Competitiveness Report 2014-2015
Note: * 2014-2015 rank out of 144 economies

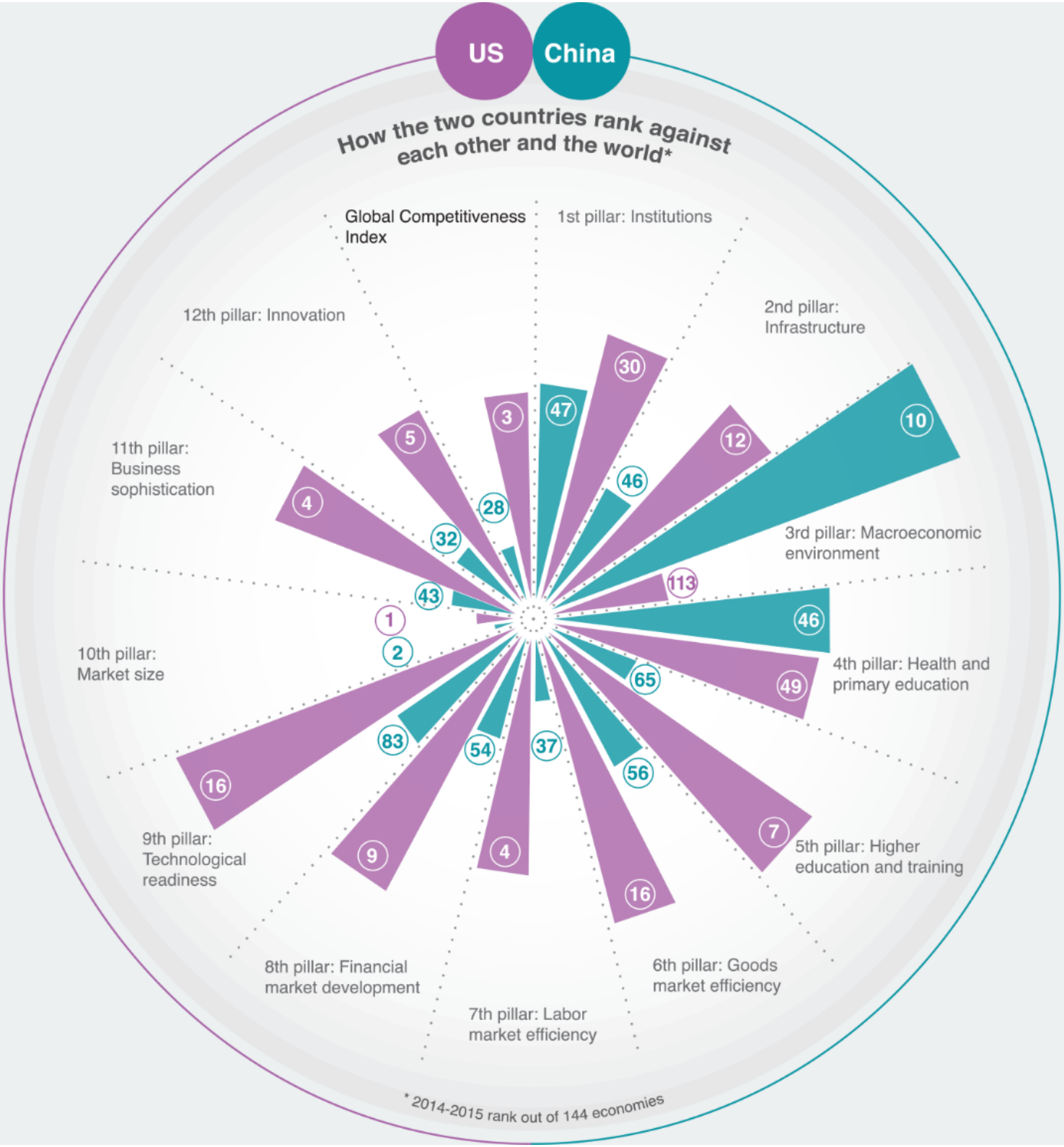
Prezi

# Innovation Top 10

| The Global Competitiveness Index 2014-2015 | Global rank* |
|---|---|
| Finland | 1 |
| Switzerland | 2 |
| Israel | 3 |
| Japan | 4 |
| United States | 5 |
| Germany | 6 |
| Sweden | 7 |
| Netherlands | 8 |
| Singapore | 9 |
| Taiwan, China | 10 |

Source: The Global Competitiveness Report 2014-2015
Note: * 2014-2015 rank out of 144 economies

Prezi


US
China
How the two countries rank against each other and the world*
Global Competitiveness Index
1st pillar: Institutions
2nd pillar: Infrastructure
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment
4th pillar: Health and primary education
5th pillar: Higher education and training
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency
8th pillar: Financial market development
9th pillar: Technological readiness
10th pillar: Market size
11th pillar: Business sophistication
12th pillar: Innovation
47
30
3
12
10
5
46
28
4
32
113
43
46
1
2
65
49
83
54
37
56
16
7
9
4
16
* 2014-2015 rank out of 144 economies

# HICS

**Asia-Pacific Top 10**
The Global Competitiveness Index 2014-2015

| | Global rank* |
|---|---|
| Singapore | 2 |
| Japan | 6 |
| Hong Kong SAR | 7 |
| Taiwan, China | 14 |
| New Zealand | 17 |
| Malaysia | 20 |
| Australia | 22 |
| Korea, Rep. | 26 |
| China | 28 |
| Thailand | 31 |

Source: The Global Competitiveness Report 2014-2015
Note: * 2014-2015 rank out of 144 economies

**Sub-Saharan Africa Top 10**
The Global Competitiveness Index 2014-2015

| | Global rank* |
|---|---|
| Mauritius | 39 |
| South Africa | 56 |
| Rwanda | 62 |
| Botswana | 74 |
| Namibia | 88 |
| Kenya | 90 |
| Seychelles | 92 |
| Zambia | 96 |
| Gabon | 106 |
| Lesotho | 107 |

Source: The Global Competitiveness Report 2014-2015
Note: * 2014-2015 rank out of 144 economies

**Innovation Top 10**
The Global Competitiveness Index 2014-2015

| | Global rank* |
|---|---|
| Finland | 1 |
| Switzerland | 2 |
| Israel | 3 |
| Japan | 4 |
| United States | 5 |
| Germany | 6 |
| Sweden | 7 |
| Netherlands | 8 |
| Singapore | 9 |
| Taiwan, China | 10 |

Source: The Global Competitiveness Report 2014-2015
Note: * 2014-2015 rank out of 144 economies

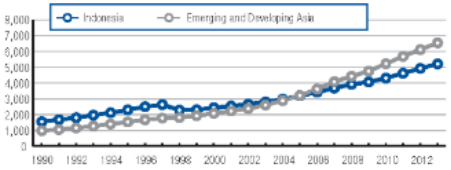


# Indonesia

## Key indicators, 2013

| | |
|---|---|
| Population (millions) | 248.0 |
| GDP (US$ billions) | 870.3 |
| GDP per capita (US$) | 3,510 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total | 1.49 |

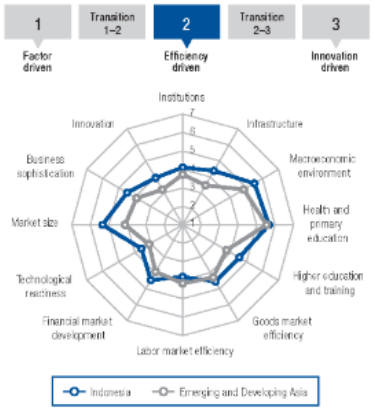
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2013



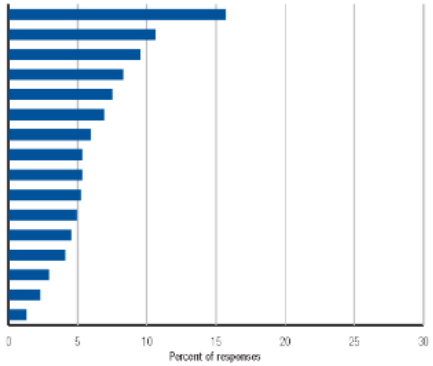

## Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 144) | Score (1–7) |
|---|---|---|
| **GCI 2014–2015** | **34** | **4.6** |
| GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148) | 38 | 4.5 |
| GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144) | 50 | 4.4 |
| GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142) | 46 | 4.4 |
| **Basic requirements (40.0%)** | **46** | **4.9** |
| Institutions | 53 | 4.1 |
| Infrastructure | 56 | 4.4 |
| Macroeconomic environment | 34 | 5.5 |
| Health and primary education | 74 | 5.7 |
| **Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)** | **46** | **4.4** |
| Higher education and training | 61 | 4.5 |
| Goods market efficiency | 48 | 4.5 |
| Labor market efficiency | 110 | 3.8 |
| Financial market development | 42 | 4.5 |
| Technological readiness | 77 | 3.6 |
| Market size | 15 | 5.3 |
| **Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)** | **30** | **4.2** |
| Business sophistication | 34 | 4.5 |
| Innovation | 31 | 3.9 |

Stage of development




## The most problematic factors for doing business




**Note:** From the list of factors above, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.



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# Indonesia

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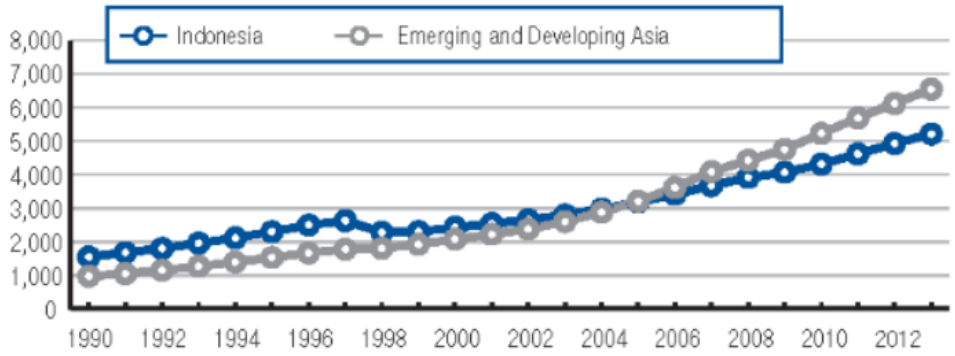
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2013




## Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 144) | Score (1–7) |
|---|---|---|
| **GCI 2014–2015** | **34** | **4.6** |
| GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148) | 38 | 4.5 |
| GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144) | 50 | 4.4 |
| GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142) | 46 | 4.4 |
| **Basic requirements (40.0%)** | **46** | **4.9** |

Stage of development

Institutions

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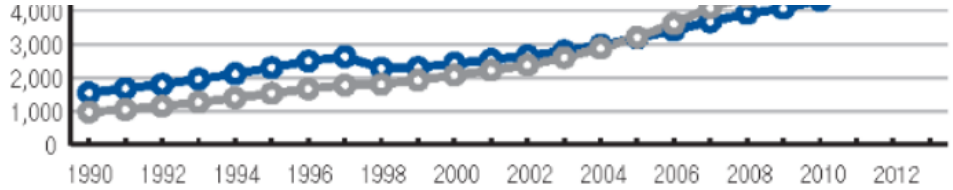


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|---|---|---|
| **GCI 2014–2015** | **34** | **4.6** |
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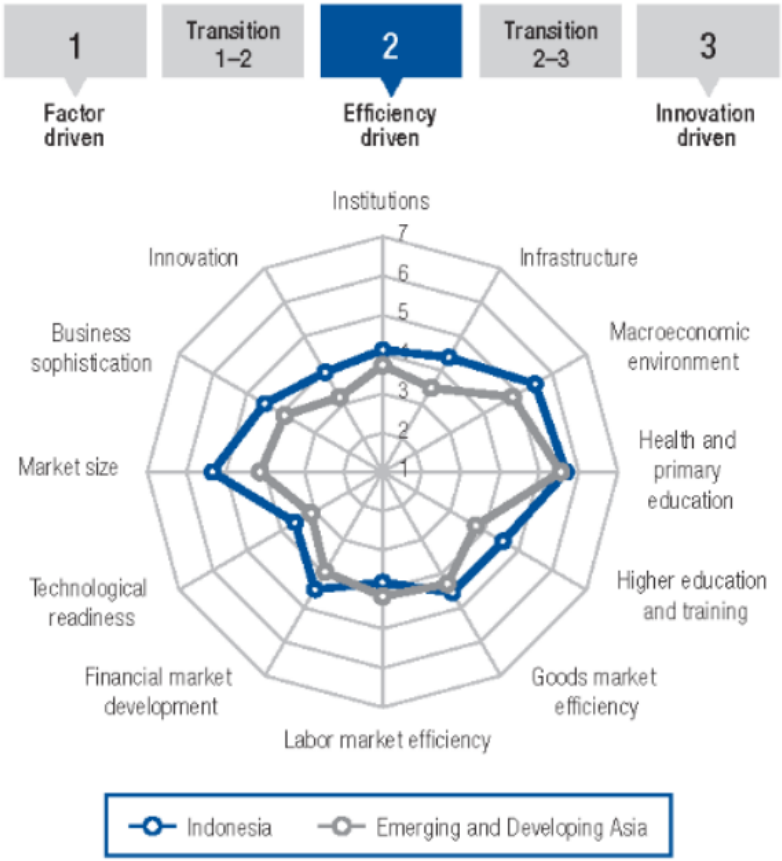
### Stage of development




## The most problematic factors for doing business

| | |
|---|---|
| Corruption | 15.7 |
| Access to financing | 10.6 |

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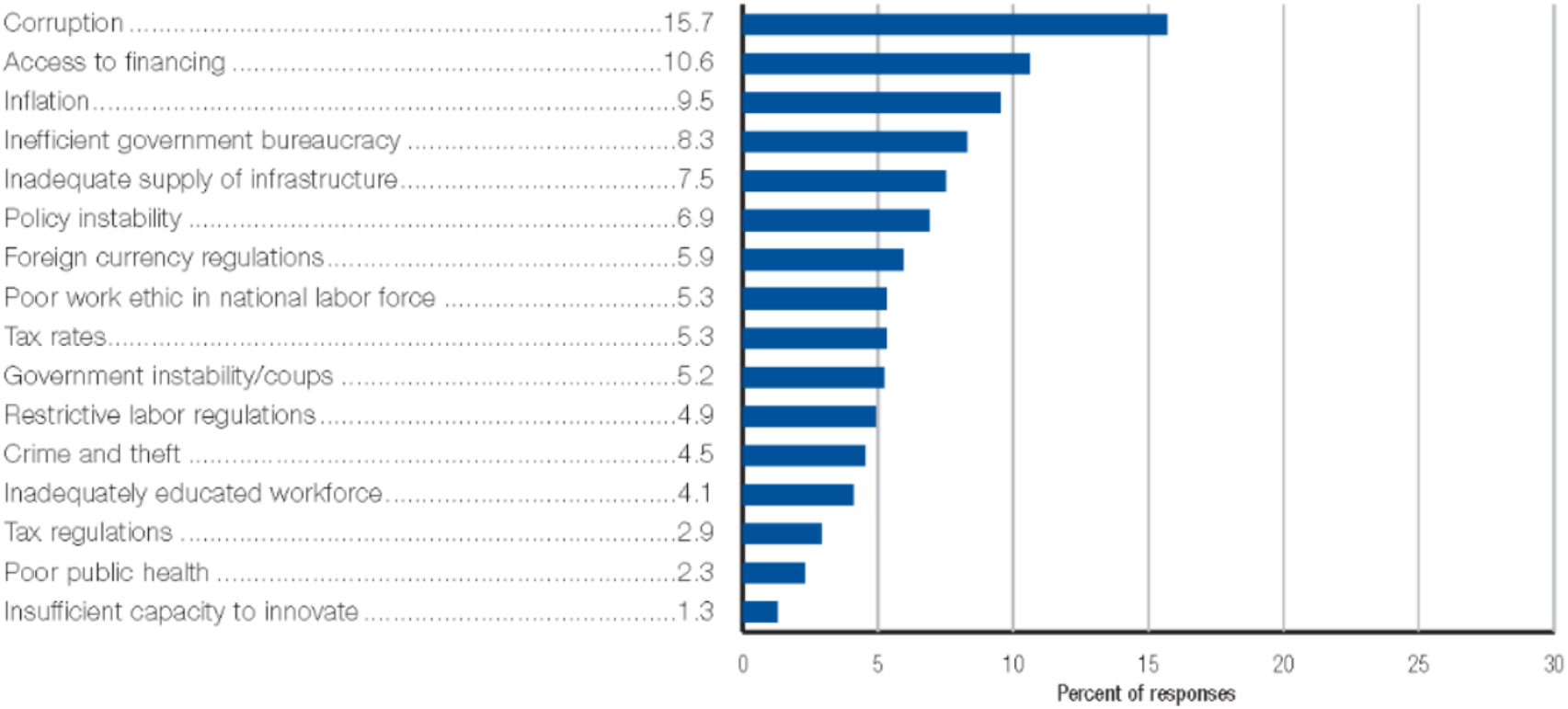
| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)** | **30** | **4.2** |
| Business sophistication | 34 | 4.5 |
| Innovation | 31 | 3.9 |

Labor market efficiency

Indonesia — Emerging and Developing Asia

## The most problematic factors for doing business

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# TANTANGAN GLOBAL INDONESIA

Indonesia memiliki beberapa tantangan yang perlu diatasi demi memperkuat daya saing di kancah global

**Infrastruktur**

- Mempercepat pembangunan konektilitas nasional untuk mewujudkan **negara kesatuan secara ekonomi**

**Teknologi**

- Menurut World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Report, Indonesia berada di **ranking 89** (dari 148) dan tertinggal dari negara-negara di Asia untuk **pendaftaran paten**
- **Ranking 77** untuk **pemanfaatan teknologi terbaru**, di belakang Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines

**Modal Manusia**

- Indonesia meluluskan 800 ribu sarjana setiap tahun, ke-7 terbesar di dunia setelah (China, India, USA, Russia, Japan, Brazil). Namun saat ini **hanya 1 dari setiap 4 anak** Indonesia yang berkesempatan masuk ke Perguruan Tinggi

**Birokrasi**

- Reformasi birokrasi di semua lini : kepemerintahan pusat dan daerah

**Mindset**

- Mendorong budaya kerja keras, inovatif, kreatif dan berjiwa wirausaha

**Indeks Pembangunan Manusia Provinsi dan Nasional, 1996-2013**

| Provinsi | 1996 | 1999 | 2002 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11. Aceh | 69,4 | 65,3 | 66,0 | 68,7 | 69,05 | 69,41 | 70,35 | 70,76 | 71,19 | 71,7 | 72,16 | 72,11 | 73,05 | |
| 12. Sumatera Utara | 70,5 | 66,6 | 68,8 | 71,4 | 72,03 | 72,46 | 72,78 | 73,29 | 73,8 | 74,19 | 74,65 | 75,13 | 75,55 | |
| 13. Sumatera Barat | 69,2 | 65,8 | 67,5 | 70,5 | 71,19 | 71,65 | 72,23 | 72,96 | 73,44 | 73,78 | 74,28 | 74,7 | 75,01 | |
| 14. Riau | 70,6 | 67,3 | 69,1 | 72,2 | 73,63 | 73,81 | 74,63 | 75,09 | 75,6 | 76,07 | 76,51 | 76,9 | 77,25 | |
| 15. Jambi | 69,3 | 65,4 | 67,1 | 70,1 | 70,95 | 71,29 | 71,46 | 71,99 | 72,45 | 72,74 | 73,3 | 73,78 | 74,25 | |
| 16. Sumatera Selatan | 68,0 | 63,9 | 66,0 | 69,6 | 70,25 | 71,09 | 71,4 | 72,05 | 72,69 | 72,95 | 73,42 | 73,99 | 74,26 | |
| 17. Bengkulu | 68,4 | 64,8 | 66,2 | 69,9 | 71,09 | 71,28 | 71,57 | 72,14 | 72,55 | 72,92 | 73,4 | 73,93 | 74,41 | |
| 18. Lampung | 67,6 | 63,8 | 65,8 | 68,4 | 68,85 | 69,58 | 69,78 | 70,3 | 70,98 | 71,42 | 71,94 | 72,45 | 72,87 | |
| 19. Kepulauan Bangka Belitung | - | - | 65,4 | 69,6 | 70,68 | 71,18 | 71,62 | 72,19 | 72,55 | 72,86 | 73,37 | 73,78 | 74,29 | |
| 20. Kepulauan Riau | - | - | - | 73,8 | 72,23 | 72,79 | 73,68 | 74,19 | 74,54 | 75,07 | 75,78 | 76,2 | 76,56 | |
| 31. DKI Jakarta | 76,1 | 72,5 | 75,6 | 75,8 | 76,07 | 76,33 | 76,59 | 77,03 | 77,28 | 77,9 | 77,97 | 78,13 | 78,59 | |
| 32. Jawa Barat | 66,2 | 64,6 | 65,8 | 69,1 | 69,93 | 70,52 | 70,71 | 71,12 | 71,64 | 72,25 | 72,73 | 73,11 | 73,58 | 74,28 |
| 33. Jawa Tengah | 67,0 | 64,6 | 66,3 | 68,9 | 69,70 | 70,25 | 70,92 | 71,6 | 72,1 | 72,49 | 72,94 | 73,36 | 74,05 | |
| 34. Yogyakarta | 71,8 | 68,7 | 70,8 | 72,9 | 73,5 | 73,7 | 74,15 | 74,88 | 75,25 | 75,77 | 76,32 | 76,75 | 77,37 | |
| 35. Jawa Timur | 65,5 | 61,8 | 64,1 | 66,8 | 68,42 | 69,18 | 69,78 | 70,38 | 71,06 | 71,62 | 72,18 | 72,83 | 73,54 | |
| 36. Banten | - | - | 66,6 | 67,9 | 68,8 | 69,11 | 69,29 | 69,7 | 70,06 | 70,48 | 70,95 | 71,49 | 71,96 | |
| 51. Bali | 70,1 | 65,7 | 67,5 | 69,1 | 69,78 | 70,07 | 70,53 | 70,98 | 71,52 | 72,28 | 72,84 | 73,49 | 74,11 | |
| 52. Nusa Tenggara Barat | 56,7 | 54,2 | 57,8 | 60,6 | 62,42 | 63,04 | 63,71 | 64,12 | 64,66 | 65,2 | 66,23 | 66,89 | 67,73 | |
| 53. Nusa Tenggara Timur | 60,9 | 60,4 | 60,3 | 62,7 | 63,59 | 64,83 | 65,36 | 66,15 | 66,6 | 67,26 | 67,75 | 68,28 | 68,77 | |
| 61. Kalimantan Barat | 65,6 | 60,6 | 62,9 | 65,4 | 66,2 | 67,08 | 67,51 | 68,17 | 68,79 | 69,15 | 69,66 | 70,11 | 70,93 | |
| 62. Kalimantan Tengah | 71,3 | 66,7 | 69,1 | 71,7 | 73,22 | 73,4 | 73,49 | 73,88 | 74,36 | 74,64 | 75,06 | 75,46 | 75,68 | |
| 63. Kalimantan Selatan | 66,3 | 62,2 | 64,3 | 66,7 | 67,44 | 67,75 | 68,01 | 68,72 | 69,1 | 69,92 | 70,44 | 71,08 | 71,74 | |
| 64. Kalimantan Timur | 71,4 | 67,8 | 70,0 | 72,2 | 72,94 | 73,26 | 73,77 | 74,52 | 75,11 | 75,56 | 76,22 | 76,71 | 77,33 | |
| 65. Kalimantan Utara | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 74,72 | |
| 71. Sulawesi Utara | 71,8 | 67,7 | 71,3 | 73,4 | 74,21 | 74,57 | 74,68 | 75,16 | 75,68 | 76,06 | 76,54 | 76,95 | 77,36 | |
| 72. Sulawesi Tengah | 66,4 | 62,8 | 64,4 | 67,3 | 68,47 | 68,85 | 69,34 | 70,09 | 70,7 | 71,14 | 71,62 | 72,14 | 72,54 | |
| 73. Sulawesi Selatan | 66,0 | 63,6 | 65,3 | 67,8 | 68,96 | 68,81 | 69,62 | 70,22 | 70,94 | 71,62 | 72,14 | 72,7 | 73,28 | |
| 74. Sulawesi Tenggara | 66,2 | 62,9 | 64,1 | 66,7 | 67,52 | 67,8 | 68,32 | 69,00 | 69,52 | 70,00 | 70,93 | 71,65 | 71,73 | |
| 75. Gorontalo | - | - | 64,3 | 65,4 | 67,46 | 68,01 | 68,83 | 69,29 | 69,79 | 70,28 | 70,82 | 71,31 | 71,77 | |
| 76. Sulawesi Barat | - | - | - | 64,6 | 65,72 | 67,06 | 67,72 | 68,55 | 69,19 | 69,64 | 70,11 | 70,73 | 71,41 | |
| 81. Maluku | 68,2 | 67,2 | 66,5 | 69,0 | 69,24 | 69,69 | 69,96 | 70,38 | 70,96 | 71,42 | 71,87 | 72,42 | 72,70 | |
| 82. Maluku Utara | - | - | 65,8 | 66,4 | 66,95 | 67,51 | 67,82 | 68,19 | 68,61 | 69,03 | 69,47 | 69,93 | 70,63 | |
| 91. Papua Barat | - | - | - | 63,7 | 64,83 | 64,08 | 67,28 | 67,95 | 68,58 | 69,15 | 69,61 | 70,22 | 70,62 | |
| 94. Papua | 60,2 | 59,8 | 60,1 | 60,9 | 62,08 | 62,75 | 63,41 | 64,00 | 64,53 | 64,94 | 65,36 | 65,86 | 66,25 | |
| **Indonesia (BPS)** | **67,7** | **66,3** | **65,8** | **68,7** | **69,57** | **70,1** | **70,59** | **71,17** | **71,76** | **72,27** | **72,77** | **73,29** | **73,81** | |

*Catatan: Mulai tahun 2005, angka IPM Provinsi dan Kabupaten/Kota dapatkan dalam dua digit atau dua desimal dibelakang koma*

INDONESIA TERMASUK DALAM KELOMPOK PEMBANGUNAN MANUSIA MENENGAH (NEGARA BERKEMBANG) DENGAN IPM 0.684 (108)

SUMBER : http://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indonesia

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## Indonesia memiliki beberapa tantangan yang perlu diatasi demi memperkuat daya saing di kancah global

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| Provinsi | 1996 | 1999 | 2002 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11. Aceh | 69,4 | 65,3 | 66,0 | 68,7 | 69,05 | 69,41 | 70,35 | 70,76 | 71,31 | 71,7 | 72,16 | 72,51 | 73,05 | |
| 12. Sumatera Utara | 70,5 | 66,6 | 68,8 | 71,4 | 72,03 | 72,46 | 72,78 | 73,29 | 73,8 | 74,19 | 74,65 | 75,13 | 75,55 | |
| 13. Sumatera Barat | 69,2 | 65,8 | 67,5 | 70,5 | 71,19 | 71,65 | 72,23 | 72,96 | 73,44 | 73,78 | 74,28 | 74,7 | 75,01 | |
| 14. Riau | 70,6 | 67,3 | 69,1 | 72,2 | 73,63 | 73,81 | 74,63 | 75,09 | 75,6 | 76,07 | 76,53 | 76,9 | 77,25 | |
| 15. Jambi | 69,3 | 65,4 | 67,1 | 70,1 | 70,95 | 71,29 | 71,46 | 71,99 | 72,45 | 72,74 | 73,3 | 73,78 | 74,35 | |
| 16. Sumatera Selatan | 68,0 | 63,9 | 66,0 | 69,6 | 70,23 | 71,09 | 71,4 | 72,05 | 72,61 | 72,95 | 73,42 | 73,99 | 74,36 | |
| 17. Bengkulu | 68,4 | 64,8 | 66,2 | 69,9 | 71,09 | 71,28 | 71,57 | 72,14 | 72,55 | 72,92 | 73,4 | 73,93 | 74,41 | |
| 18. Lampung | 67,6 | 63,0 | 65,8 | 68,4 | 68,85 | 69,38 | 69,78 | 70,3 | 70,93 | 71,42 | 71,94 | 72,45 | 72,87 | |
| 19. Kepulauan Bangka Belitung | - | - | 65,4 | 69,6 | 70,68 | 71,18 | 71,62 | 72,19 | 72,55 | 72,86 | 73,37 | 73,78 | 74,29 | |
| 20. Kepulauan Riau | - | - | - | 70,8 | 72,23 | 72,79 | 73,68 | 74,18 | 74,54 | 75,07 | 75,78 | 76,2 | 76,56 | |
| 31. DKI Jakarta | 76,1 | 72,5 | 75,6 | 75,8 | 76,07 | 76,33 | 76,59 | 77,03 | 77,36 | 77,6 | 77,97 | 78,33 | 78,59 | |
| 32. Jawa Barat | 68,2 | 64,6 | 65,8 | 69,1 | 69,93 | 70,32 | 70,71 | 71,12 | 71,64 | 72,29 | 72,73 | 73,11 | 73,58 | 74,28 |
| 33. Jawa Tengah | 67,0 | 64,6 | 66,3 | 68,9 | 69,78 | 70,25 | 70,92 | 71,6 | 72,1 | 72,49 | 72,94 | 73,36 | 74,05 | |
| 34. Yogyakarta | 71,8 | 68,7 | 70,8 | 72,9 | 73,5 | 73,7 | 74,15 | 74,88 | 75,23 | 75,77 | 76,32 | 76,75 | 77,37 | |
| 35. Jawa Timur | 65,5 | 61,8 | 64,1 | 66,8 | 68,42 | 69,18 | 69,78 | 70,38 | 71,06 | 71,62 | 72,18 | 72,83 | 73,54 | |
| 36. Banten | - | - | 66,6 | 67,9 | 68,8 | 69,11 | 69,29 | 69,7 | 70,06 | 70,48 | 70,95 | 71,49 | 71,90 | |
| 51. Bali | 70,1 | 65,7 | 67,5 | 69,1 | 69,78 | 70,07 | 70,53 | 70,98 | 71,52 | 72,28 | 72,84 | 73,49 | 74,11 | |
| 52. Nusa Tenggara Barat | 56,7 | 54,2 | 57,8 | 60,6 | 62,42 | 63,04 | 63,71 | 64,12 | 64,66 | 65,2 | 66,23 | 66,89 | 67,73 | |
| 53. Nusa Tenggara Timur | 60,9 | 60,4 | 60,3 | 62,7 | 63,59 | 64,83 | 65,36 | 66,15 | 66,6 | 67,26 | 67,75 | 68,28 | 68,77 | |
| 61. Kalimantan Barat | 63,6 | 60,6 | 62,9 | 65,4 | 66,2 | 67,08 | 67,53 | 68,17 | 68,79 | 69,15 | 69,66 | 70,31 | 70,93 | |
| 62. Kalimantan Tengah | 71,3 | 66,7 | 69,1 | 71,7 | 73,22 | 73,4 | 73,49 | 73,88 | 74,36 | 74,64 | 75,06 | 75,46 | 75,68 | |
| 63. Kalimantan Selatan | 66,3 | 62,2 | 64,3 | 66,7 | 67,44 | 67,75 | 68,01 | 68,72 | 69,3 | 69,92 | 70,44 | 71,08 | 71,74 | |
| 64. Kalimantan Timur | 71,4 | 67,8 | 70,0 | 72,2 | 72,94 | 73,26 | 73,77 | 74,52 | 75,11 | 75,56 | 76,22 | 76,71 | 77,33 | |
| 65. Kalimantan Utara | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 74,72 | |
| 71. Sulawesi Utara | 71,8 | 67,1 | 71,3 | 73,4 | 74,21 | 74,37 | 74,68 | 75,16 | 75,68 | 76,09 | 76,54 | 76,95 | 77,36 | |
| 72. Sulawesi Tengah | 66,4 | 62,8 | 64,4 | 67,3 | 68,47 | 68,85 | 69,34 | 70,09 | 70,7 | 71,14 | 71,62 | 72,14 | 72,54 | |
| 73. Sulawesi Selatan | 66,0 | 63,6 | 65,3 | 67,8 | 68,06 | 68,81 | 69,62 | 70,22 | 70,94 | 71,62 | 72,14 | 72,7 | 73,28 | |
| 74. Sulawesi Tenggara | 66,2 | 62,9 | 64,1 | 66,7 | 67,52 | 67,8 | 68,32 | 69,00 | 69,52 | 70,00 | 70,55 | 71,05 | 71,73 | |
| 75. Gorontalo | - | - | 64,1 | 65,4 | 67,46 | 68,01 | 68,83 | 69,29 | 69,79 | 70,28 | 70,82 | 71,31 | 71,77 | |
| 76. Sulawesi Barat | - | - | - | 64,4 | 65,72 | 67,06 | 67,72 | 68,55 | 69,18 | 69,64 | 70,11 | 70,73 | 71,41 | |
| 81. Maluku | 68,2 | 67,2 | 66,5 | 69,0 | 69,24 | 69,69 | 69,96 | 70,38 | 70,96 | 71,42 | 71,87 | 72,42 | 72,70 | |
| 82. Maluku Utara | - | - | 65,8 | 66,4 | 66,95 | 67,51 | 67,82 | 68,18 | 68,63 | 69,03 | 69,47 | 69,98 | 70,63 | |
| 91. Papua Barat | - | - | - | 63,7 | 64,83 | 66,08 | 67,28 | 67,95 | 68,58 | 69,15 | 69,65 | 70,22 | 70,62 | |
| 94. Papua | 60,2 | 58,8 | 60,1 | 60,9 | 62,08 | 62,75 | 63,41 | 64,00 | 64,53 | 64,94 | 65,36 | 65,86 | 66,25 | |
| **Indonesia (BPS)** | **67,7** | **64,3** | **65,8** | **68,7** | **69,57** | **70,1** | **70,59** | **71,17** | **71,76** | **72,27** | **72,77** | **73,29** | **73,81** | |

*Catatan: Mulai tahun 2005, angka IPM Provinsi dan Kabupaten/Kota disajikan dalam dua digit atau dua desimal dibelakang koma*

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INDONESIA TERMASUK DALAM KELOMPOK PEMBANGUNAN MANUSIA MENENGAH (NEGARA BERKEMBANG) DENGAN IPM 0.684 (108)

SUMBER : http://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indonesia

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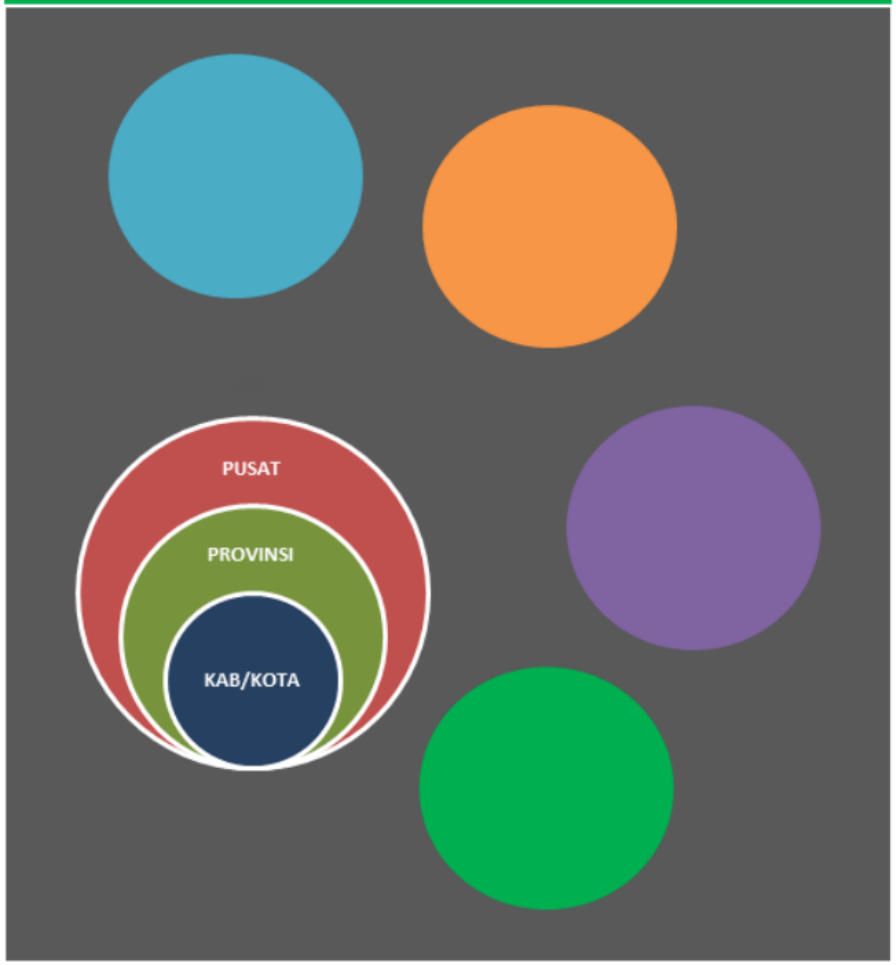
# *PENINGKATAN DAYA SAING DAERAH*

- PERCEPATAN REFORMASI BIROKRASI
- TATA KELOLA PEMERINTAHAN YANG BAIK (GOOD GOVERNANCE)
- SINKRONISASI PEMERINTAHAN PUSAT DAN DAERAH (PERENCANAAN, PEMBANGUNAN DAN HUKUM
- OPTIMALISASI SUMBER DAYA ALAM BERBASIS LINGKUNGAN

## KONTRIBUSI DAERAH DALAM PERSAINGAN GLOBAL

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# *PENINGKATAN DAYA SAING DAERAH*

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M BERBASIS

## KONTRIBUSI DAERAH DALAM PERSAINGAN GLOBAL

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| INDIKATOR | 2013 | 2014 |
|---|---|---|
| a. Jumlah Penduduk (Ribu jiwa) | 45.340,8 | 46.029,7 |
| b. Laju Pertumbuhan Penduduk (%) | 1,77 | 1,52 |
| Laju Pertumbuhan Ekonomi (%) | 6,06 | 5,07 |
| Inflasi (%) | 9,15 | 6,16 |
| Nilai PDRB Per Kapita (adhb) (Ribu Juta Rupiah) | 28,60 | 30,14 |
| Persentase Penduduk Miskin terhadap Jumlah Penduduk | 9,61 | 9,18 |
| Laju Pertumbuhan Investasi (%) (adhb) | 10,91 | 10,16 |
| Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka (%) | 9,22 | 8,45 |
| Nilai Investasi/PMTB adhb (Rp. Triyun) | 306,94 | 305,98 |

| INDIKATOR | 2013 | 2014 |
|---|---|---|
| IPM | 73,40 | 74,28 |
| Indeks Pendidikan | 82,31 | 83,36 |
| a. AMH | 96,49 | 98,29 |
| b. RLS (tahun) | 8,09 | 8,34 |
| Indeks Kesehatan | 72,99 | 74,28 |
| a. AHH (tahun) | 68,80 | 68,83 |
| b. AKB (per 1000 KH) | 30 | 30 |
| c. AKI (per 100000 KH) | n/a | n/a |
| Indeks Daya Beli | 64,89 | 65,47 |
| a. PPP (ribu rupiah) | 640,80 | 644,36 |

Prezi

| INDIKATOR | 2013 | 2014 |
|---|---|---|
| a. Jumlah Penduduk (Ribu jiwa) | 45.340,8 | 46.029,7 |
| b. Laju Pertumbuhan Penduduk (%) | 1,77 | 1,52 |
| Laju Pertumbuhan Ekonomi (%) | 6,06 | 5,07 |
| Inflasi (%) | 9,15 | 6,16 |
| Nilai PDRB Per Kapita (adhb) (Rp Juta Rupiah) | 23,60 | 30,14 |
| Persentase Penduduk Miskin terhadap Jumlah Penduduk | 9,61 | 9,18 |
| Laju Pertumbuhan Investasi (%) (adhb) | 10.91 | 10,16 |
| Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka (%) | 9,22 | 8,45 |
| Nilai Investasi/PMTB adhb (Rp. Trilyun) | 306.94 | 305,98 |

| INDIKATOR | 2013 | 2014 |
|---|---|---|
| IPM | 73,40 | 74,28 |
| Indeks Pendidikan | 82,31 | 83,36 |
| a. AMH | 96,49 | 98,29 |
| b. RLS (tahun) | 8,09 | 8,34 |
| Indeks Kesehatan | 72,99 | 74.28 |
| a. AHH (tahun) | 68,80 | 68,83 |
| b. AKB (per 1000 KH) | 30 | 30 |
| c. AKI (per 100000 KH) | n/a | n/a |
| Indeks Daya Beli | 64,89 | 65,47 |
| a. PPP (ribu rupiah) | 640,80 | 644.36 |

Prezi

HATURNUHUN
danke
謝謝
рахмат
ngiyabonga
teşekkür ederim
Баярлалаа
спасибо
faafetai lava
kiitos
dankie
dhanyavad
nanni
nandri
bedankt
bayarlalaa
gràcie
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mauruuru
köszönöm
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dziękuję
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rahmat
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merci

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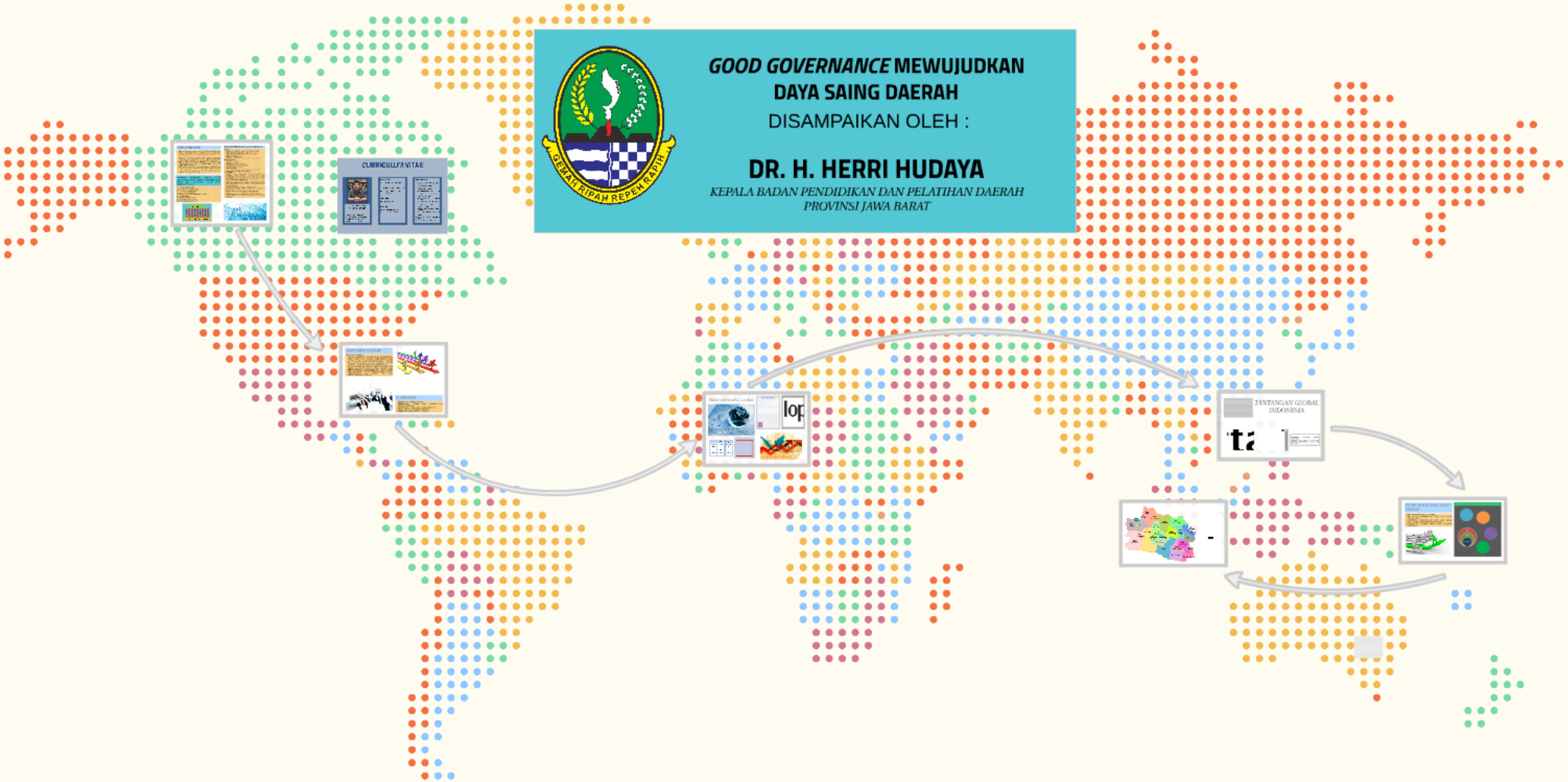
# *GOOD GOVERNANCE* MEWUJUDKAN DAYA SAING DAERAH

DISAMPAIKAN OLEH :


**DR. H. HERRI HUDAYA**

*KEPALA BADAN PENDIDIKAN DAN PELATIHAN DAERAH PROVINSI JAWA BARAT*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