



APPRODI

ASOSIASI PROFESI PRODUKTIVITAS INDONESIA

**PRODUCTIVITY & ECONOMIC
TURBULENCE IN DIGITAL ERA**

SDM UNGGUL MENGHADAPI PRODUCTIVITY PARADOX IN DIGITAL ERA

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GURU BESAR PASCA SARJANA SEKOLAH BISNIS & PWD IPB
BOGOR & PASCA SARJANA UNKRIS**

HOTEL DAFAM TERAS KITA, 17 FEBRUARI 2021

KASTRUP AIRPORT, COPENHAGEN, DENMARK



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- I. LATAR BELAKANG
- II. URGENSI ADAPTASI REVOLUSI INDUSTRI KE DALAM ***THE WORLD OF WORK 4.0 : INDUSTRY 4.0 → SOCIETY 5.0 → INDUSTRY 5.0***
- III. PELUANG & TANTANGAN ***TWIN WINDOW OPPURTUNITIES 4.0 & ERA BONUS DEMOGRAFI.***
- IV. METODE PEMBELAJARAN SDM UNGGUL
- V. ADAPTASI ***DISRUPTIVE INNOVATION*** MANAJEMEN SDM 4.0 & HIP : UNTUK KEBANGKITAN
- VI. KESIMPULAN

I. LATAR BELAKANG

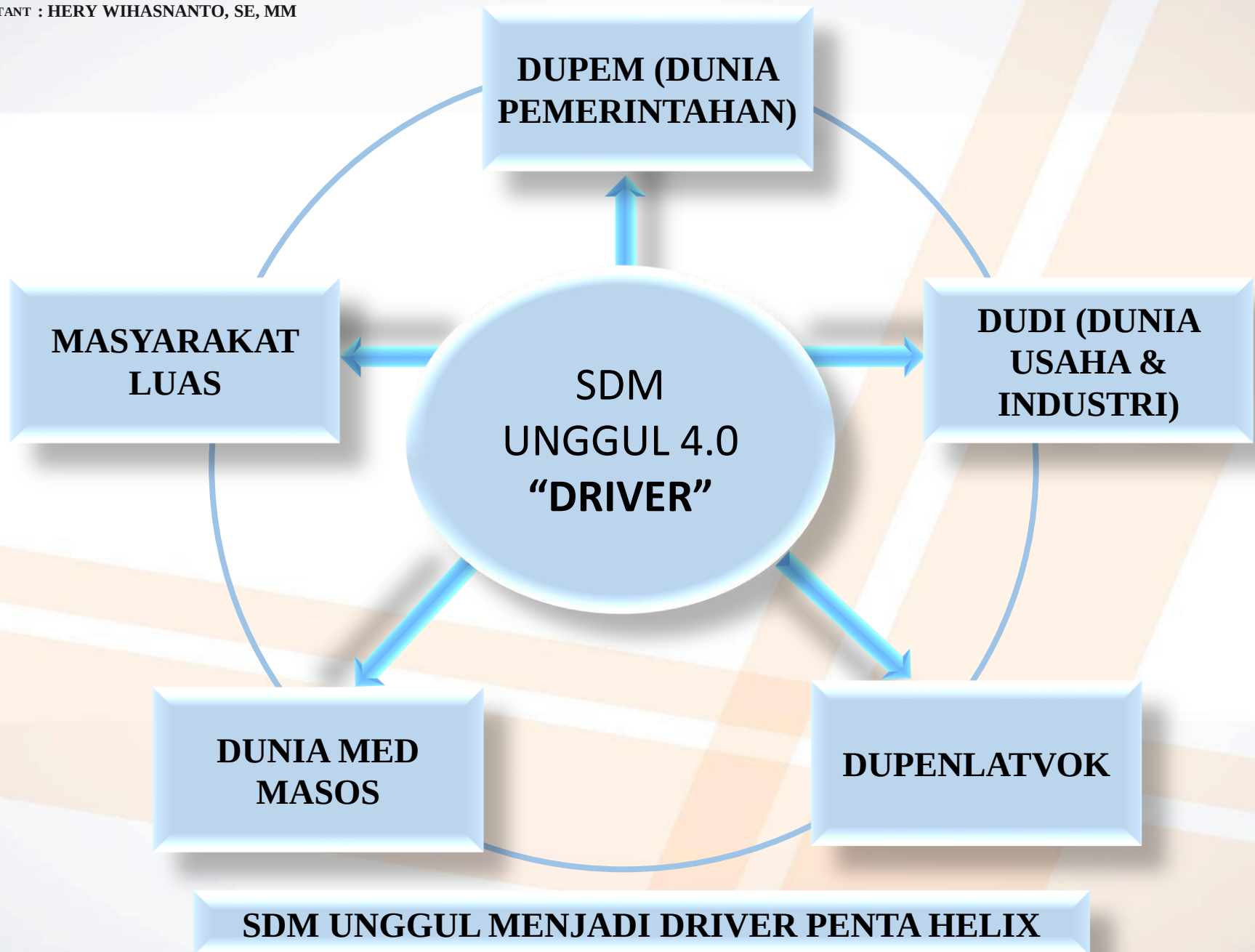
PRODUCTIVITY PARADOX

(Klaus Scwhwab)

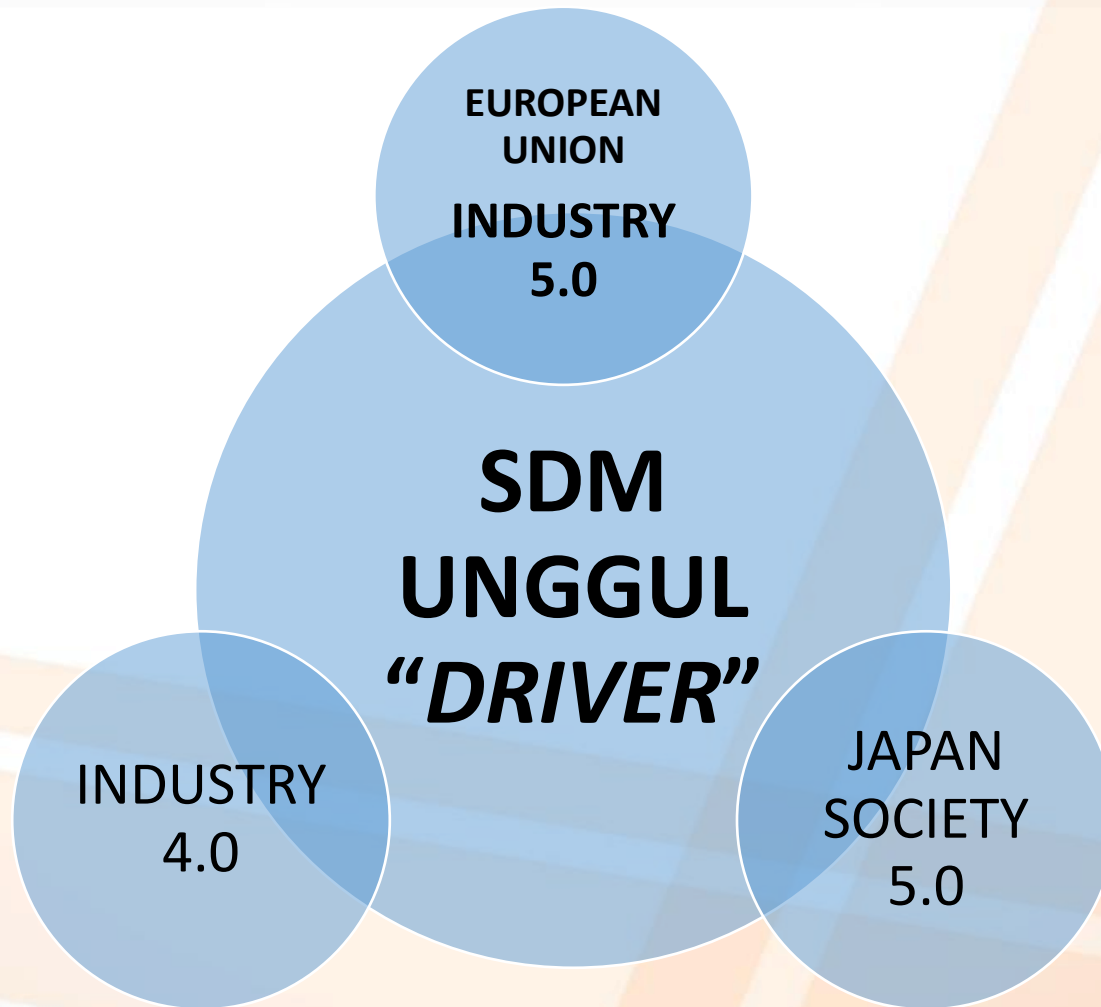
DI ERA 6D's *EXPONENTIAL GROWTH* DISAMPING KESUKSESAN, TERJADI *PRODUKTIVITY PARADOX* YAITU KEGAGALAN MENANGKAP INOVASI & ADAPTASI UNTUK MELIPATGANDAKAN PRODUKTIVITAS TERMASUK PRODUKTIVITAS TOTAL (TFP) YANG JUSTRU MEROSOT.

KITA HARUS BERJUANG PENUH DI ERA *PELUANG EMAS BONUS DEMOGRAFI / WINDOW OPPORTUNITY & LEDAKAN EXPONENTIAL GROWTH* AGAR KITA TIDAK TERJEBAK DALAM PERANGKAP *PRODUCTIVITY PARADOX*

SEKALIGUS UNTUK BANGKIT DARI *DEINDUSTRIALISASI DINI* & PERANGKAP PENDAPATAN MENENGAH (*LOWER MIDDLE INCOME TRAP*)

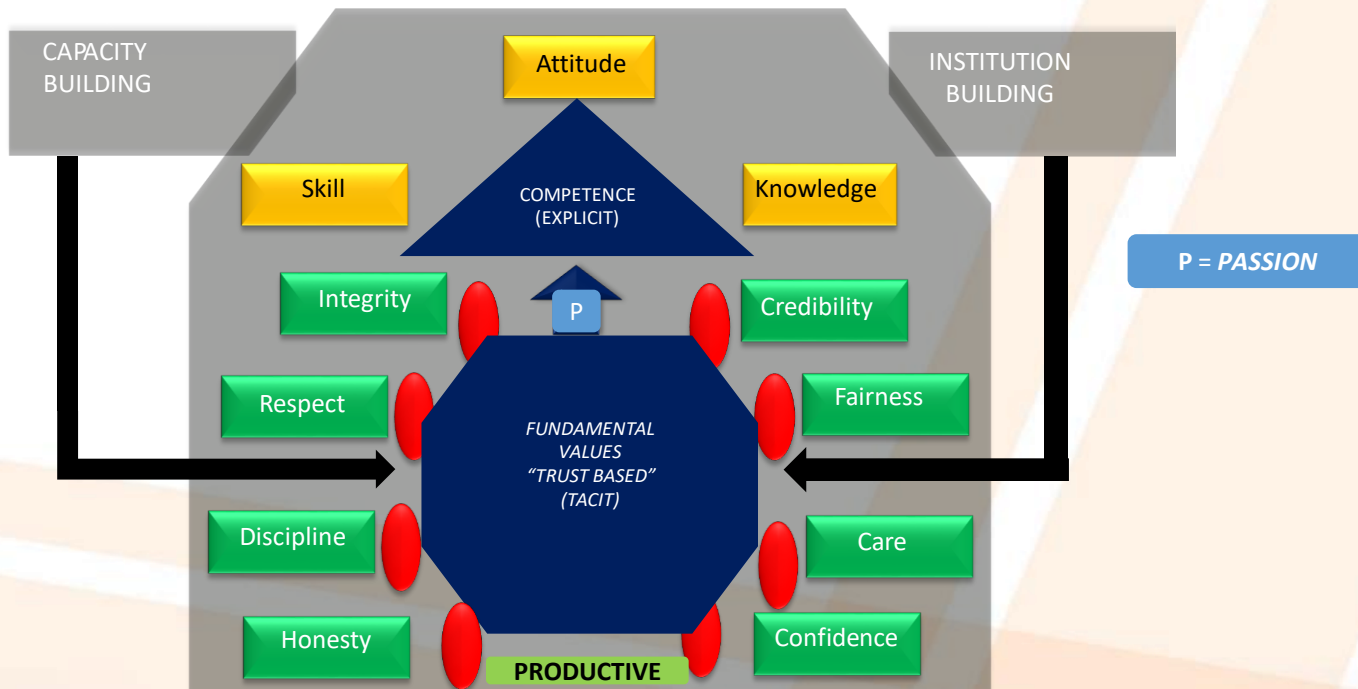


LESSON LEARNED : SDM UNGGUL SEBAGAI DRIVER



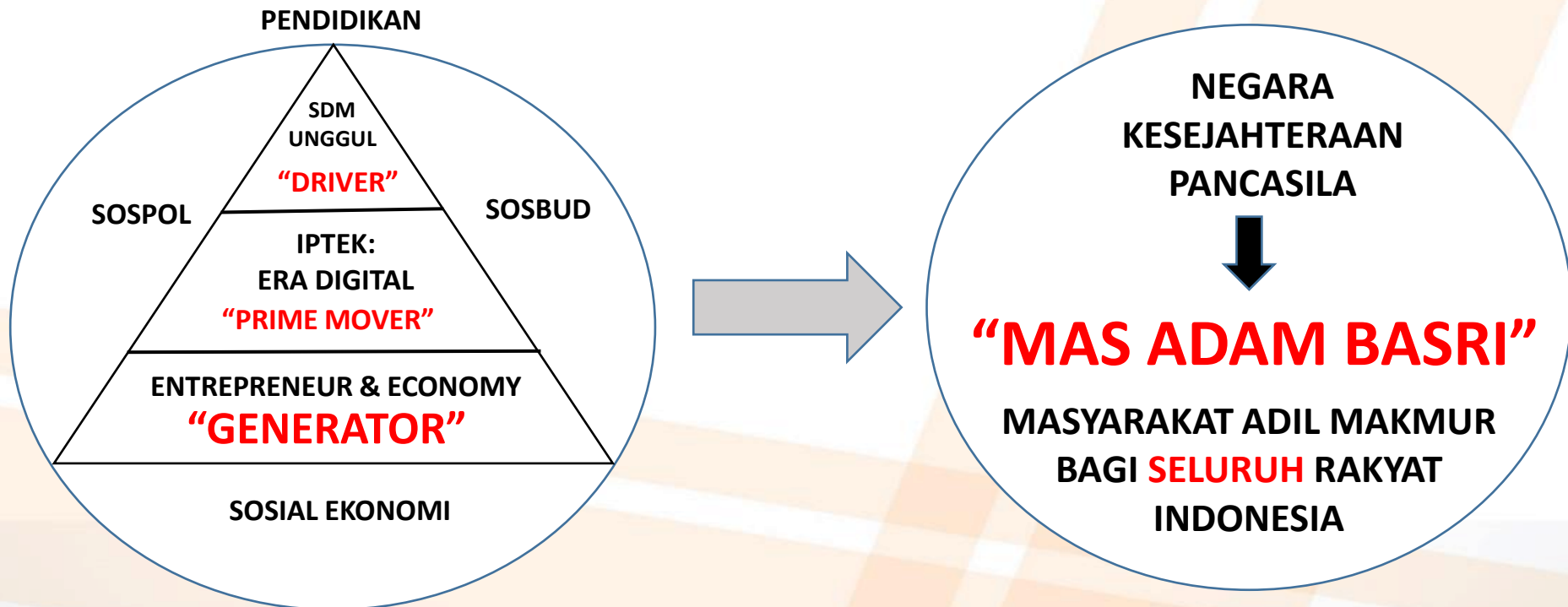
PEMBANGUNAN SISTEM & KELEMBAGAAN: BERBASIS SDM UNGGUL & TRUST BASED

LIFE LONG LEARNING (L3) → LIFE LONG DEVELOPMENT (L2D) → GNH (*GROSS NATIONAL HAPPINESS*)



LESSON LEARNED SKANDINAVIAN
WELFARE STATE MODEL DENMARK

GRAND DESIGN ULANG : PEMBANGUNAN SEBAGAI PENGAMALAN PANCASILA



II. URGENSI ADAPTASI REVOLUSI INDUSTRY KE DALAM *THE WORLD OF WORK 4.0 : INDUSTRY 4.0 & SOCIETY 5.0* *LESSON LEARNED : JAPAN*

**APA ITU
“SOCIETY
5.0” ?**



1

HUNTING SOCIETY : “SOCIETY 1.0”

2

AGRARIAN SOCIETY : “SOCIETY 2.0”

3

INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY : “SOCIETY 3.0”

4

*KNOWLEDGE AND INFORMATION BASED SOCIETY :
“SOCIETY 4.0”*

5

*INNOVATION, CREATIVITY & IMAGINATION SOCIETY :
“SOCIETY 5.0”*

LESSON LEARNED : “JAPAN SUPER SMART SOCIETY 5.0”

DARI PENDEKATAN REVOLUSI INDUSTRI, PERIODE INI DISEBUT
REVOLUSI INDUSTRI 4.0

DICANANGKAN PADA *HANNOVER FAIR*, JERMAN PADA AKHIR 2011.
ISTILAH REVOLUSI INDUSTRI 4.0 SEMAKIN TERKENAL SETELAH
“*WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM*” (WEF) DENGAN CEO KLAUS SCHWAB
MENGGUNAKANNYA.

LESSON LEARNED SOCIETY 5.0 : JAPAN SUPER SMART SOCIETY 5.0

PADA HAKEKATNYA ADALAH PENDEKATAN REVOLUSI INDUSTRI 4.0 BERBASIS SDM UNGGUL & MASYARAKAT SECARA APIKK ADAPTIF, PRODUKTIF, INOVATIF, KREATIF & KOMPETITIF MENGEDEPANKAN
HUMAN CENTERED DEVELOPMENT & TECHNOLOGY BASED

PENYUSUNAN “*JAPAN SUPER SMART SOCEITY 5.0*” :
GRAND DESIGN OLEH DEWAN SAINS, TEKNOLOGI DAN INOVASI JEPANG, & KEIDANREN JANUARI 2016, KEMUDIAN DILUNCURKAN *ROADMAP* NYA PADA 21 JANUARI 2019 OLEH PERDANA MENTERI JEPANG, SHINZO ABE

LESSON LEARNED

EUROPEAN UNION (EU) : TRANSISI MEMASUKI INDUSTRI : 5.0



Figure 1. Largest companies by market cap (21/7/2019)
© visualcapitalist.com

EUROPAN UNION (EU) MEMASUKI *INDUSTRY* 5.0 BERBASIS *HUMAN CENTRIC*



Figure 2. Industry 5.0.

3 CORE ELEMENTS :

1. HUMAN CENTERICITY
2. SUSTAINABILITY
3. RESILIENT

EUROPEAN JUNION (EU) : *TEN SKILLS FOR THE FUTURE*

	DIGITAL LITERACY
	AI and DATA ANALYTICS
	CREATIVE PROBLEM SOLVING
	ENTREPRENEURIAL MINDSET
	PHYSICALLY and PSYCHOLOGICALLY SOFELY and EFFECTIVELY

	INTER-CULTURAL and – DISCIPLINARY, INCLUSIVE, and DIVERSITY-ORIENTED MINDSET
	PRIVACY, and DATA/INFORMATION MINDFULNESS
	HANDLE INCREASING COMPLEXITY
	COMMUNICATION SKILLS
	OPEN-MINDEDNESS TO WORDS CONSTANT CHANGE

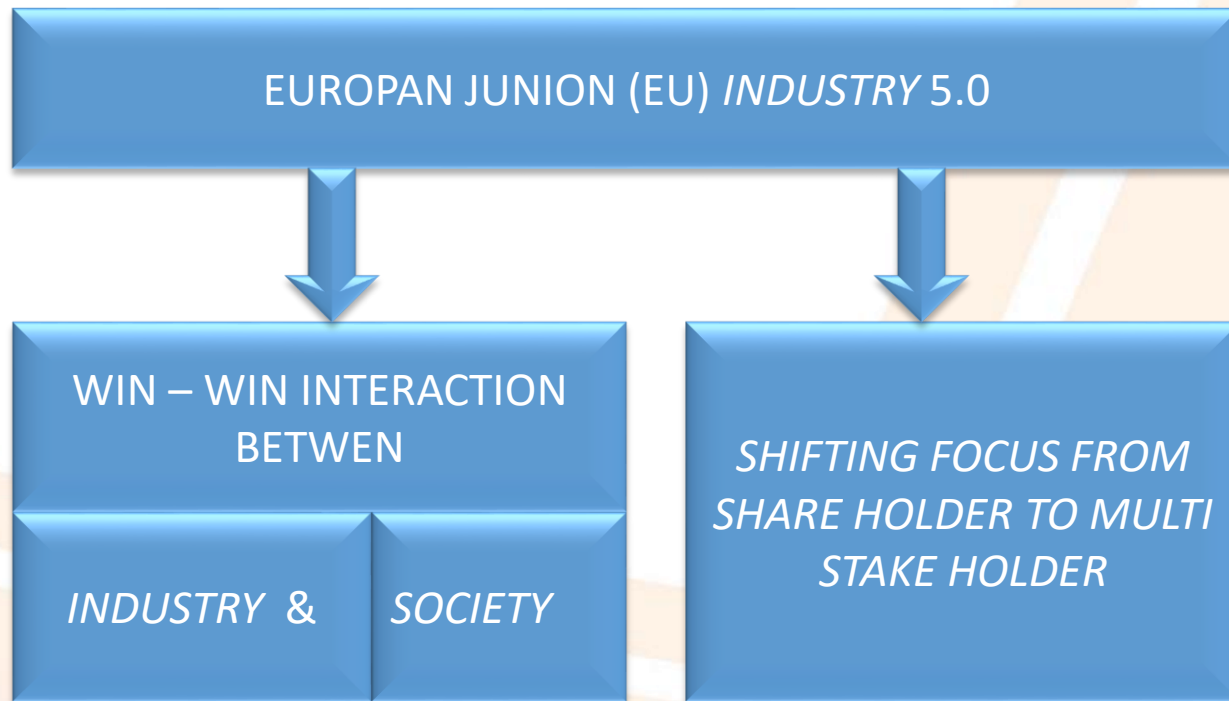
EUROPAN JUNION (EU) : MAKING INDUSTRY 5.0

As we have shown, the transition towards Industry 5.0 has already started. A number of on-going projects in Horizon 2020 are already contributing to the development of this concept. The following major actions, foreseen as next steps, are part of our growing toolbox for making Industry 5.0 happen:

- Increasing awareness in industry, but also with European social partners. This will allow for consolidation and promotion of the concept of Industry 5.0. For this purpose, we are preparing an infographic and a dedicated webpage pitching the main elements of the concept.
- Implementation of the technologies necessary for Industry 5.0. We have organised two (virtual) workshops on emerging technologies for Industry 5.0. Its main outcomes are being taken into account in the preparation of the first Horizon Europe programme, in particular within Cluster 4.
- Identify existing actions and opportunities for the development of Industry 5.0 across Europe, including actions for encouraging inclusive technology diffusion across Europe.
- Following the Innovation Principle, checking regulatory barriers to innovation relevant for Industry 5.0. Where appropriate, propose Innovation Deals/regulatory sandboxes to help overcome such obstacles.
- Exploring open innovation and testing new forms of sharing research and innovation results (for example, see the European Commission's Manifesto for EU Covid-19 Research¹⁰⁰).
- Promoting the hallmark features of Industry 5.0 as guiding principles for the development of common technology roadmaps under the Strategic Innovation Agendas, as mentioned in the new European Research Area Communication¹⁰¹.
- Outreach to other policy areas. The transition into Industry 5.0 will require a number of policy actions in areas such as social policy, education, taxation, energy, industrial policy, etc. These areas are outside the remit of the Directorate-General for Research and Innovation. Bilateral contacts with the responsible DGs will be initiated to discuss possible actions in these policy areas.

EUROPAN JUNION (EU) : MAKING INDUSTRY 5.0

MAPPING OF PAST ON – GOING PROJECTS :
32 PROJECTS - 2023



PRODUCTIVITY PARADOX

- 1. TFP INDONESIA – 1,7 SEDANGKAN SELURUH NEGARA-NEGARA ASEAN TFP POSITIF**
- 2. DEINDUSTRIALISASI DINI**
- 3. PRODUCTIVITY RI TERMASUK KELOMPOK RENDAH DI ASEAN**
- 4. ICOR RI ; 6,8 TERENDAH DI ASEAN**
- 5. PRODUCTIVITY MANUFACTUR RI HANYA 74,4 (DARI SKALA 100, DIBAWAH RATA-RATA ASEAN 78,2 , URUTAN KE-8, / KE-3 TERBAWAH ASEAN.**

III. TANTANGAN & PELUANG

“BERBAGAI PROBLEM PEMBANGUNAN INDONESIA”



Figure 7: Digital competitiveness ranking 2018, 2019 and 2020



TANTANGAN KETIMPANGAN & KETIDAKADILAN

ERA REVOLUSI INDUSTRI 4.0

TANTANGAN TERBESAR INTERNAL & EXTERNAL:

“INEQUALITY” (Ketimpangan)

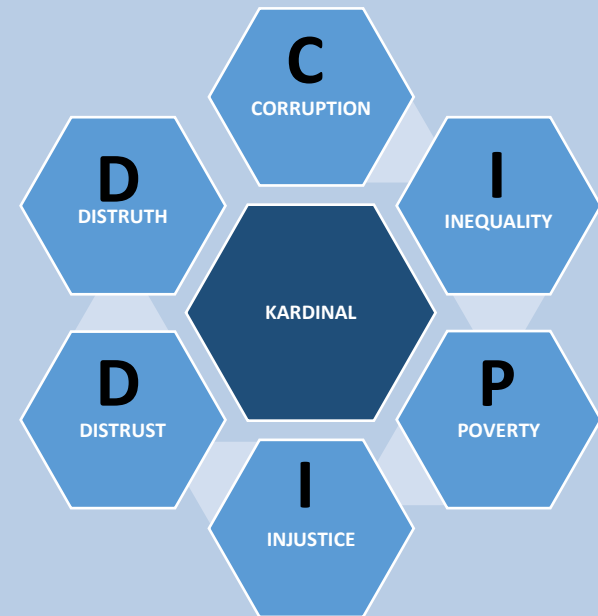
(KLAUS SCHWAB, 2017)

DALAM BERBAGAI ASPEK



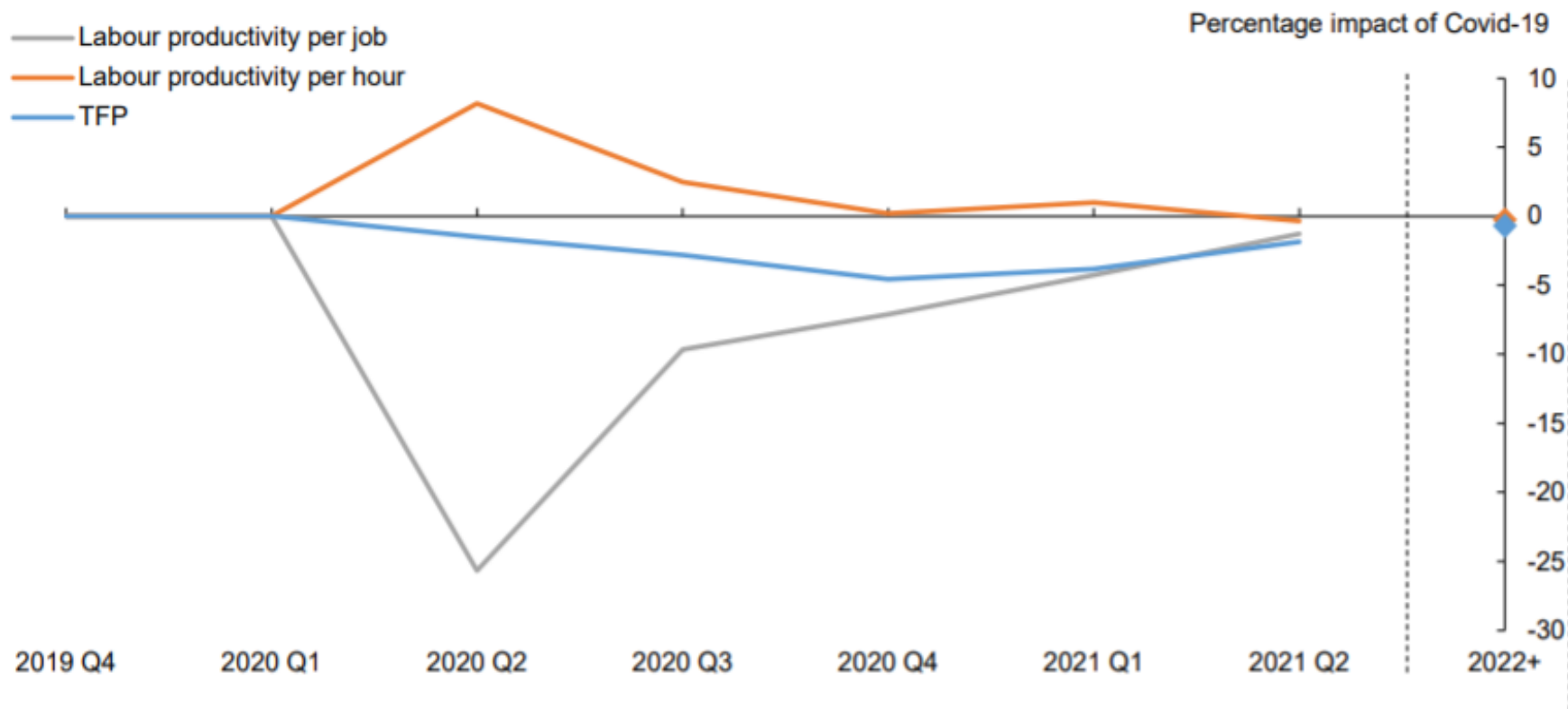
TANTANGAN KARDINAL NASIONAL

VICIOUS CIRCLE OF CIPIDD (CORRUPTION, INEQUALITY, POVERTY, INJUSTICE, DISTRUST, & DISTRUTH **CRISIS**) *(PASARIBU, 2018)*



PENGALAMAN BERBAGAI NEGARA EROPA

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON MEASURES OF PRODUCTIVITY

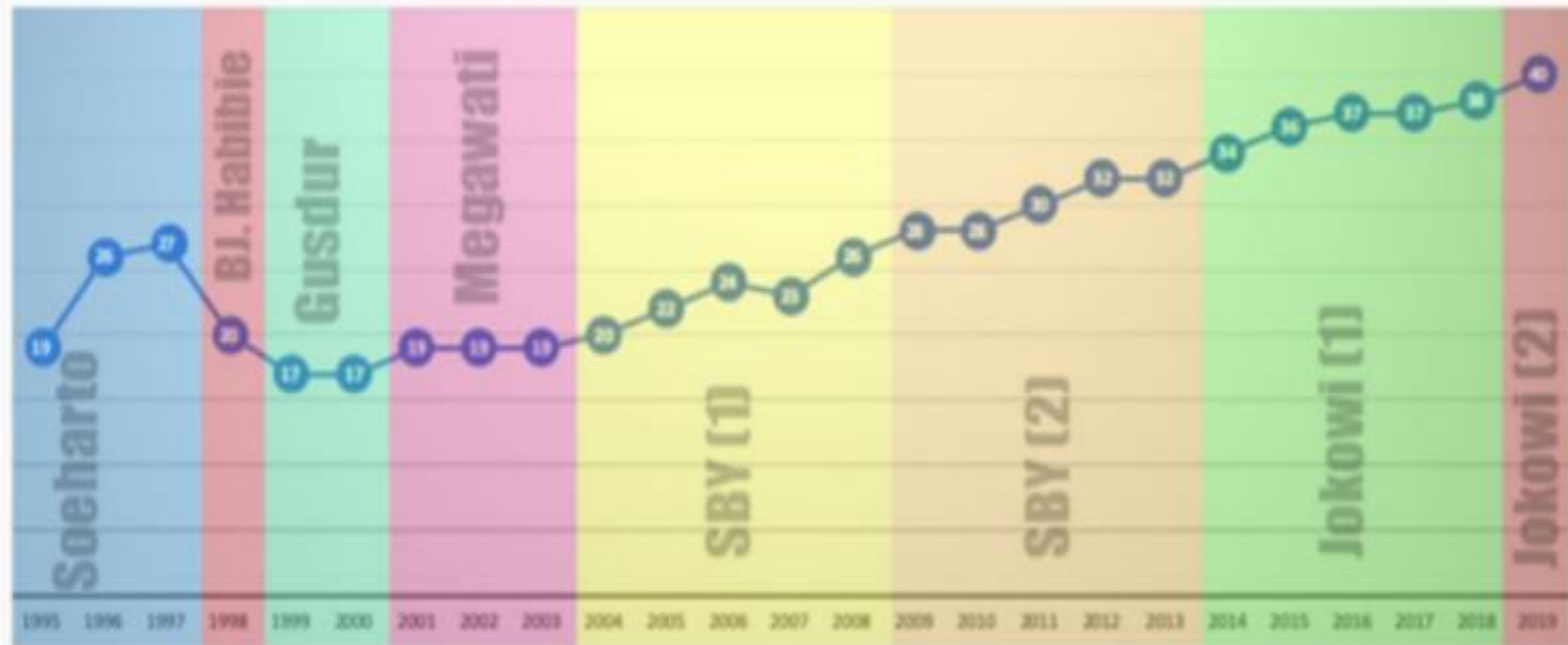


Notes: Impacts on productivity are estimated as $\Delta \Pi_t = \sum_{i \in \text{Surv}} \bar{\varphi}_i \Delta \pi_{i,t} + \sum_{i \in \text{Surv}} \Delta \varphi_{i,t} (\bar{\pi}_i - \Pi_t)$ where $\pi_{i,t}$ is productivity in firm i at time t , Π_t is productivity at time t , $\varphi_{i,t}$ is the labour input share of firm i at time t and a bar over a variable indicates the average of the variables across times $t-1$ and t . Changes between t and $t-1$ are changes due to Covid-19 only. The impact of Covid-19 on labour productivity for each firm is calculated as $\frac{dLP}{LP} = \frac{dY}{Y} - \frac{dP}{P} - \frac{dL}{L}$ where $\frac{dM}{M} = \frac{M}{Y-M} \frac{dM^U}{M^U}$. The impact of Covid-19 on labour productivity for each firm is calculated as $\frac{dTFP}{TFP} = \frac{dY}{Y} - \frac{dP}{P} - \beta \frac{dL}{L} - \alpha \frac{dK}{K} - \frac{dM}{M}$. LP is labour productivity, TFP is total factor productivity, Y is nominal sales, P is the price level, L is labour input, M are non-labour intermediate costs, M^U are intermediate unit costs and K is capital input.



TWO DECADES OF CORRUPTION

Corruption Perceptions Index, Indonesia 1995-2019





Indonesia menduduki peringkat **ke-3** sebagai negara dengan tingkat kesenjangan ekonomi tertinggi (**terburuk**) di dunia



Menurut laporan *Credit Suisse's Global Wealth Report 2019*, 1% orang terkaya di Indonesia menguasai 44,6% kue kemakmuran secara nasional, sementara 10% orang terkaya menguasai 74,1%





INDEKS DAYA SAING GLOBAL

No	Negara	Ranking				
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	Singapura	2	2	3	2	1
2	Amerika Serikat	3	3	2	1	2
3	Hong Kong	7	9	6	7	3
4	Belanda	5	4	4	6	4
5	Malaysia	18	25	23	25	27
6	Thailand	32	34	32	38	40
7	Indonesia	37	41	36	45	50
8	Brunei Darussalam	na	58	46	50	56
9	Filipina	47	57	56	56	64
10	Vietnam	56	60	55	77	67
11	Kamboja	90	89	94	112	108
12	Laos	83	93	98	112	113
13	Chad	139	136	135	140	141

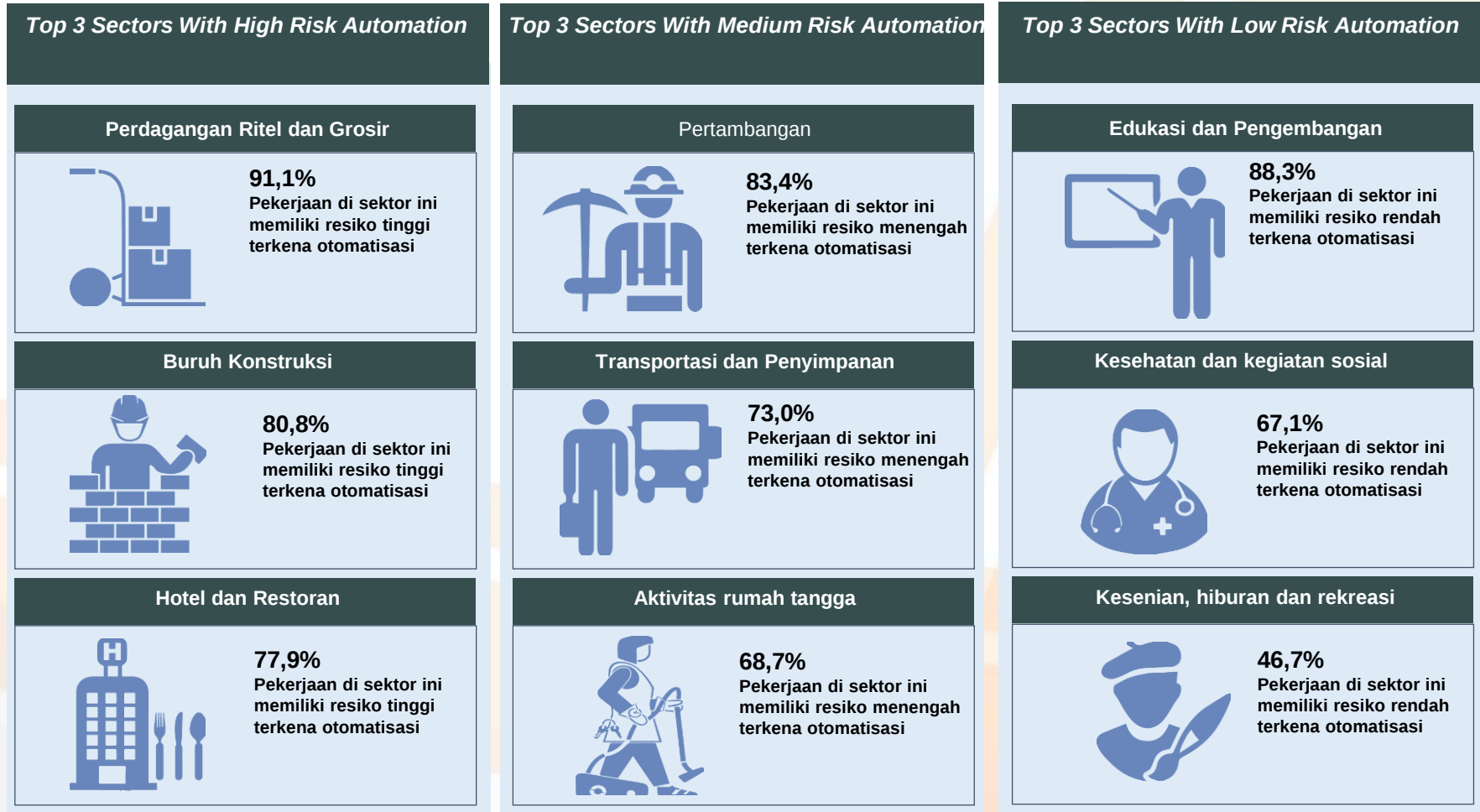


Pada 2017-2019,
indeks daya saing
Indonesia semakin
menurun, hingga
2019 diurutan **ke-50**
dari 141 negara,
atau peringkat **ke-4**
di ASEAN



Lampiran Penyiapan SDM Menghadapi Industri 4.0 (3)

Statistik Risiko Otomatisasi Pekerjaan Di Indonesia Akibat Perkembangan Teknologi (Industri 4.0)



UNTUK MENANGGULANGI “3 SI” (KORUPSI, LEGISLASI, DAN BIROKRASI BERLEBIHAN DISIAPKAN OMNIBUS LAW SEKALIGUS UNTUK MENINGKATKAN PRODUKTIVITAS & DAYA SAING ERA INDUSTRI 4.0 & BONUS DEMOGRAFI :



Kementerian Koordinator
Bidang Perekonomian

Undang-Undang dan Pasal Terdampak*

Omnibus Law Cipta Lapangan Kerja

11 Klaster pembahasan:

1. Penyederhanaan Perizinan
2. Persyaratan Investasi
3. Ketenagakerjaan
4. Kemudahan, Pemberdayaan, dan Perlindungan UMK-M
5. Kemudahan Berusaha
6. Dukungan Riset & Inovasi
7. Administrasi Pemerintahan
8. Pengenaan Sanksi
9. Pengadaan Lahan
10. Investasi dan Proyek Pemerintah
11. Kawasan Ekonomi

1. PENYEDERHANAAN PERIZINAN BERUSAHA

- Izin Lokasi & Penerapan Tata Ruang RBA pada 18 sektor
- Izin Lingkungan
- IMB & SLF

52 UU (770 Pasal)

2. PERSYARATAN INVESTASI

- Kegiatan Usaha Tertutup
- Bidang Usaha Terbuka (Priority List)
- Pelaksanaan Investasi

13 UU (24 Pasal)

3. KETENAGAKERJAAN

- Upah Minimum
- Outsourcing
- TKA
- Pesangon PHK
- Sweetener
- Jam kerja

3 UU (55 Pasal)

4. KEMUDAHAN & PERLINDUNGAN UMKM

- Kriteria UMK-M Basis Data
- Perizinan Tunggal
- Collaborative Processing
- Kemitraan, Insentif, Pembiayaan

3 UU (6 Pasal)

5. KEMUDAHAN BERUSAHA

- Keimigrasian
- Paten
- Pendirian PT untuk UMK
- Hilirisasi Minerba
- Pengusahaan Migas
- Badan Usaha Milik Desa

9 UU (23 Pasal)

6. DUKUNGAN RISET & INOVASI

- Pengembangan ekspor
- Penugasan BUMN/Swasta,

2 UU (2 Pasal)

7. ADMINISTRASI PEMERINTAHAN

- Penataan kewenangan
- NSPK (Standar)
- Diskresi
- Sistem & Dokumen Elektronik

2 UU (14 Pasal)

8. PENGENAAN SANKSI

- Menghapus sanksi pidana atas kesalahan administrasi
- Sanksi berupa administrasi dan/atau perdata

49 UU (295 Pasal)

9. PENGADAAN LAHAN

- Pengadaan Tanah
- Pemanfaatan Kawasan Hutan

2 UU (11 Pasal)

10. INVESTASI & PROYEK PEMERINTAH

- Pembentukan Lembaga SWF
- Pemerintah menyediakan lahan dan perizinan

2 UU (3 Pasal)

11. KAWASAN EKONOMI

- KEK: One Stop Service, kelembagaan (Administrator)
- KI: Infrastruktur pendukung
- KPBPB: Fasilitas KEK untuk FTZ enclave, kelembagaan

5 UU (38 Pasal)

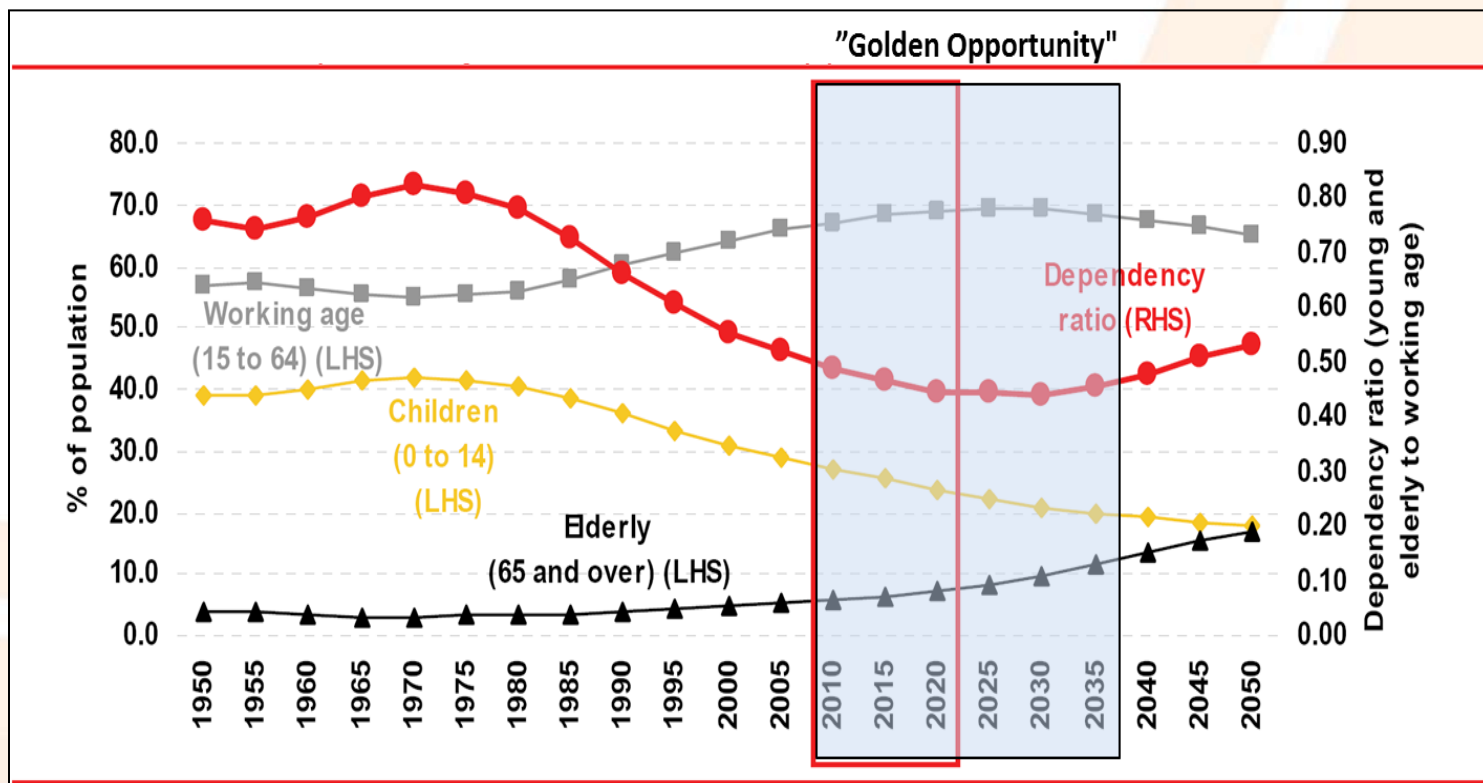
**OMNIBUS
LAW**
CIPTA LAPANGAN KERJA

**TOTAL 79 UU
(1.244 Pasal)**

* Jumlah UU dan Pasal dapat berubah sesuai hasil pembahasan

BONUS DEMOGRAFI

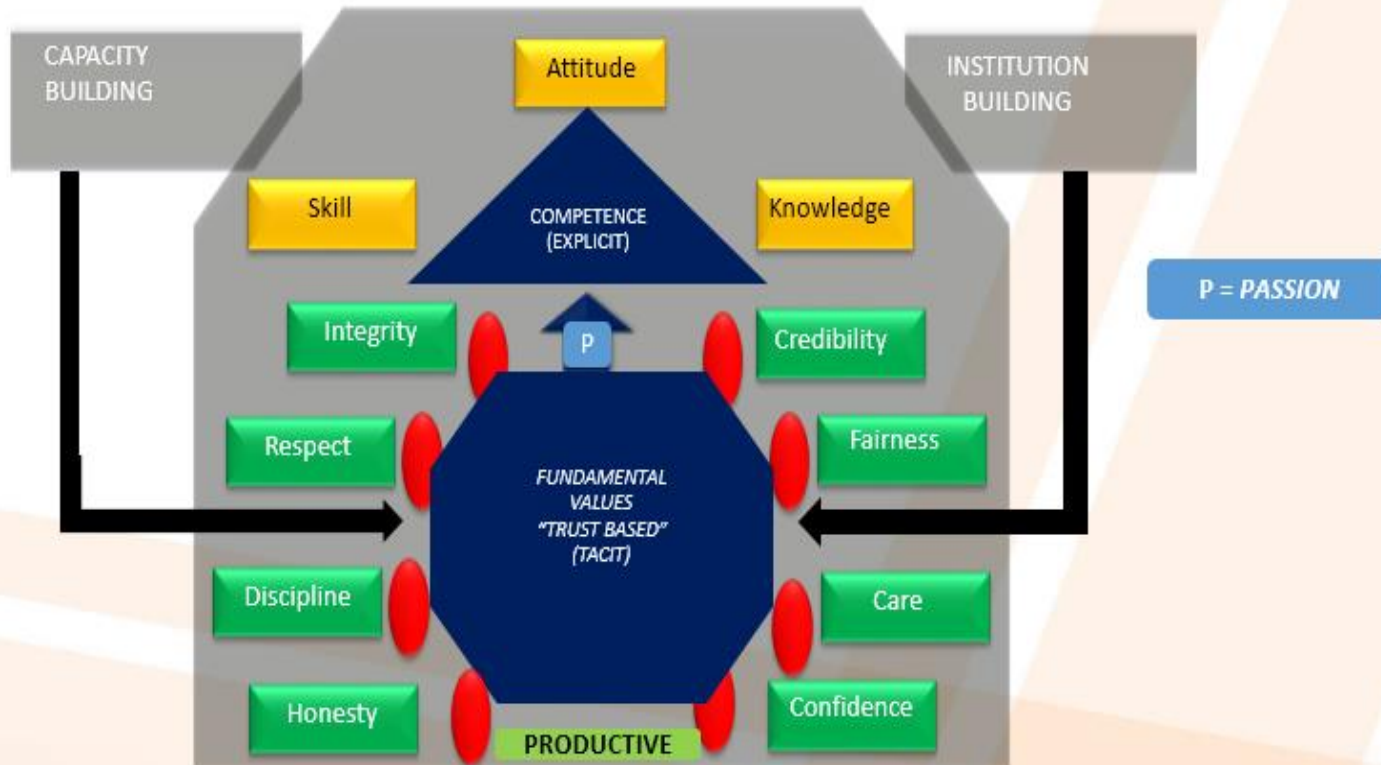
Kependudukan dan Ketenagakerjaan (Bonus Kependudukan – Berkah atau Musibah?)



Secara konseptual, bonus demografi adalah proporsi penduduk usia produktif yang sangat besar atau sekitar 69% dari jumlah penduduk. Sedangkan rasio angka ketergantungan (dependency ratio) mencapai titik terendah. Artinya, pada saat itu jumlah angkatan kerja sangat besar, namun menanggung beban kelompok usia anak dan lansia yang sangat kecil. Bonus demografi akan menjadi jendela kesempatan (*windows of opportunity*) apabila tenaga kerja usia produktif dapat didayagunakan secara optimal dalam lapangan kerja yang produktif dan remuneratif.

BAB IV. METODE PEMBELAJARAN SDM UNGGUL

DEFINISI INSAN PANCASILA : SDM UNGGUL



IV. METODOLOGI PEMBELAJARAN: **BLENDED LEARNING (LANJ)**

***THE IRON LAW OF DEVELOPMENT: HUMAN RESOURCE FOR DEVELOPMENT CUM
DEVELOPMENT FOR HUMANKIND (PASARIBU 2012)***

DISRUPTIVE INNOVATION: (Clayton Christensen)

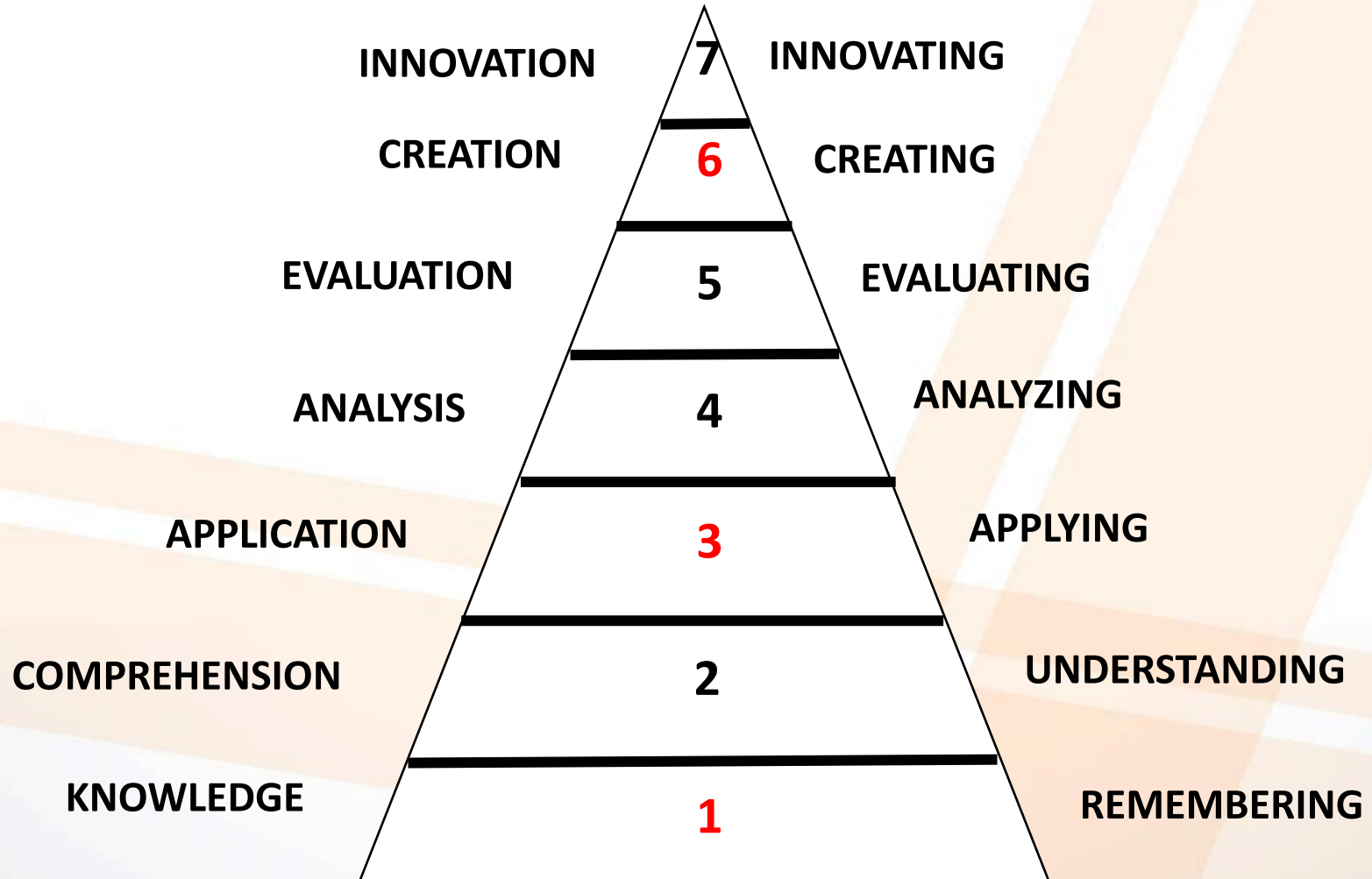
A. INTI METODE LEARNING PROCESS: BERTUMPU KEPADA:

- 1** *LIFE LONG LARNING (L3), SCANDINAVIAN WELFARE
STATE MODEL DENMARK*
- 2** *METODE BLOOMS TAXONOMY*
- 3** *UNESCO MODEL*
- 4** *NEW MASLOW'S NEED*
- 5** *ALEKS (ASSESMENT & LEARNING IN KNOWLEDGE SPACE)*
- 6** *HTCS (HIGHER THINKING CREATIVE SKILL'S)*
- 7** *DIGITAL EDUCATION → DIGITAL LITERACY*

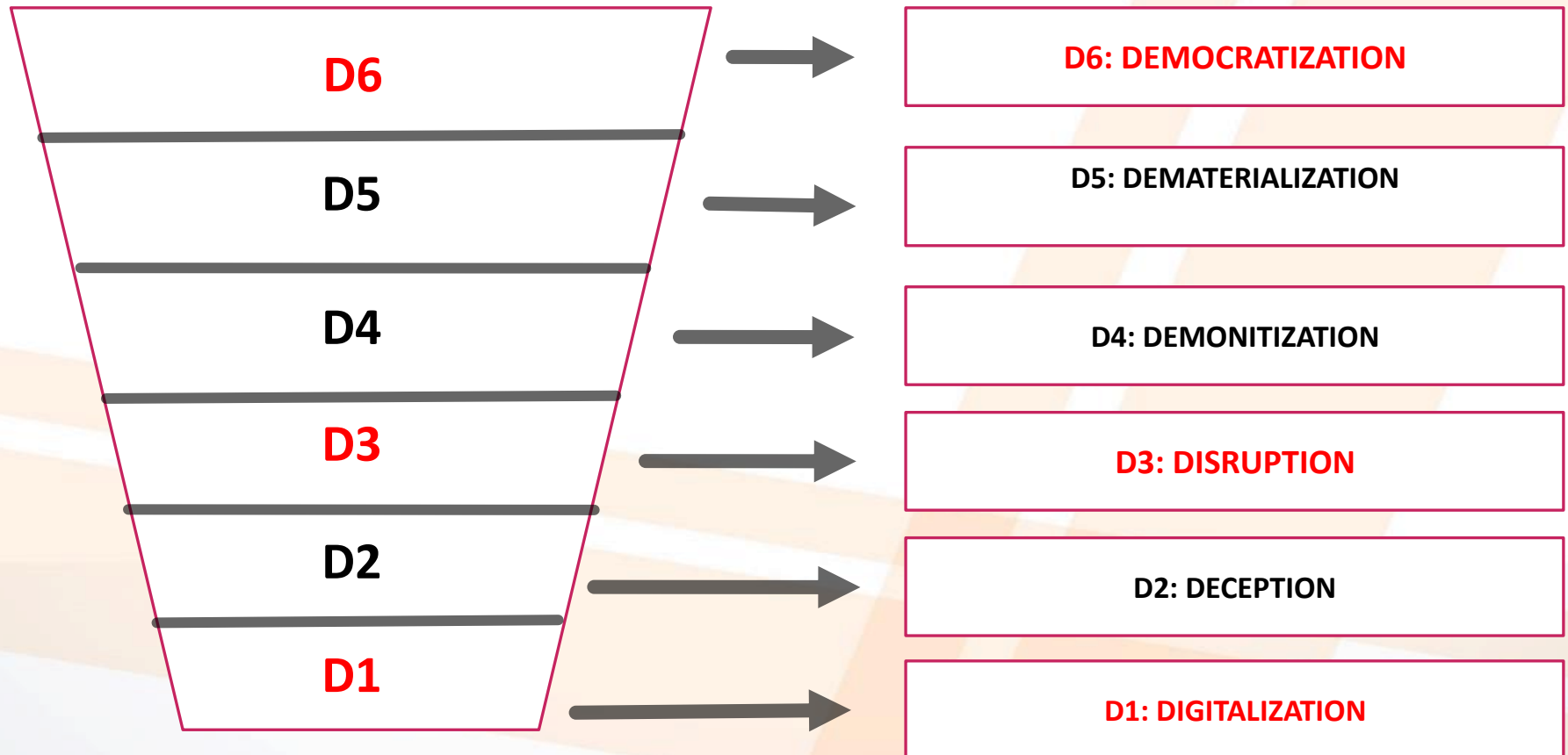
B. PEMBUDAYAAN PRODUKTIVITAS & INOVASI

- 1** *ENTREPRENEURSHIP / INCUBATOR*
- 2** *INTRAPRENEURSHIP / PENGEMBANGAN*
- 3** *INTERNSHIP / MAGANG*

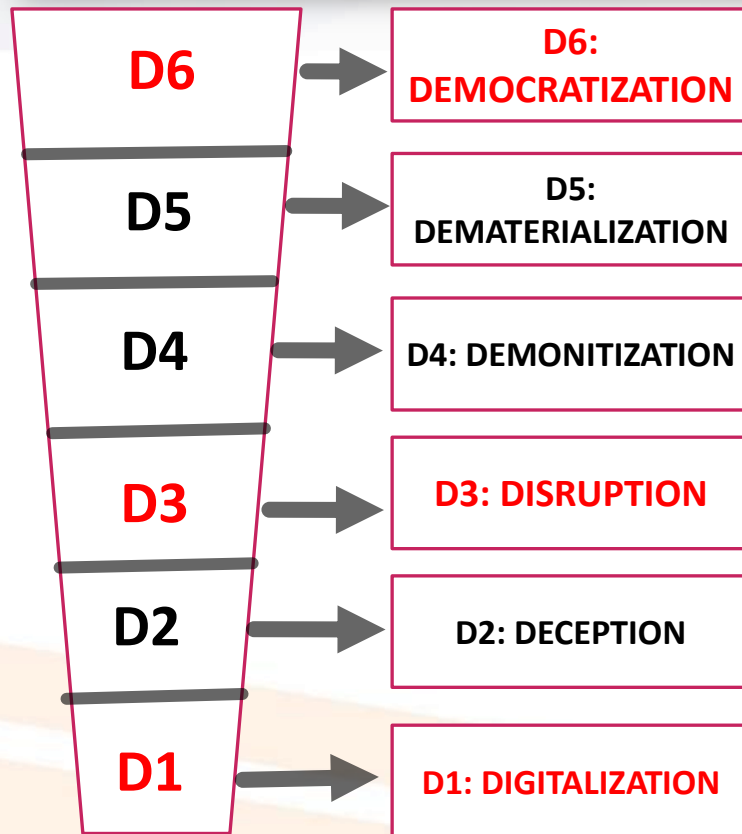
BP: MEMBANGUN SDM UNGGUL: *BLOOM'S TAXONOMY*



BP: MEMBANGUN SDM UNGGUL: 6D'S EXPONENTIAL GROWTH (PETER DIAMANDIS / 2012)



6D'S EXPONENTIAL GROWTH



6+1 C's GLOBAL COMPETENCIES



***HUMAN CENTERED DEVELOPMENT ,
TRUST, PRODUCTIVITY & COMPETITIVE – BASED***

PENANGGULANGAN “PRODUCTIVITY PARADOX” ERA INDUSTRI 4.0 & PANDEMIC COVID-19 :

MELALUI PENDIDIKAN & PELATIHAN :

6+1 C's GLOBAL COMPETENCIES



Character

- Proactive stance toward life and learning to learn
- Grit, tenacity, perseverance and resilience
- Empathy, compassion and integrity in action



Competence

Skills : Soft Skills & Hard Skills
Knowledge
Attitude



Creativity

- Economic and social entrepreneurialism
- Asking the right inquiry questions
- Pursuing and expressing novel ideas and solution
- Leadership to turn ideas into action



Collaboration

- Working interdependently as a team
- Interpersonal and team-related skills
- Social, emotional and intercultural skills
- Managing team dynamics and challenges



Communication

- Communication designed for audience and impact
- Message advocates a purpose and makes an impact
- Reflection to further develop and improve communication
- Voice and identity expressed to advance humanity



Critical Thinking

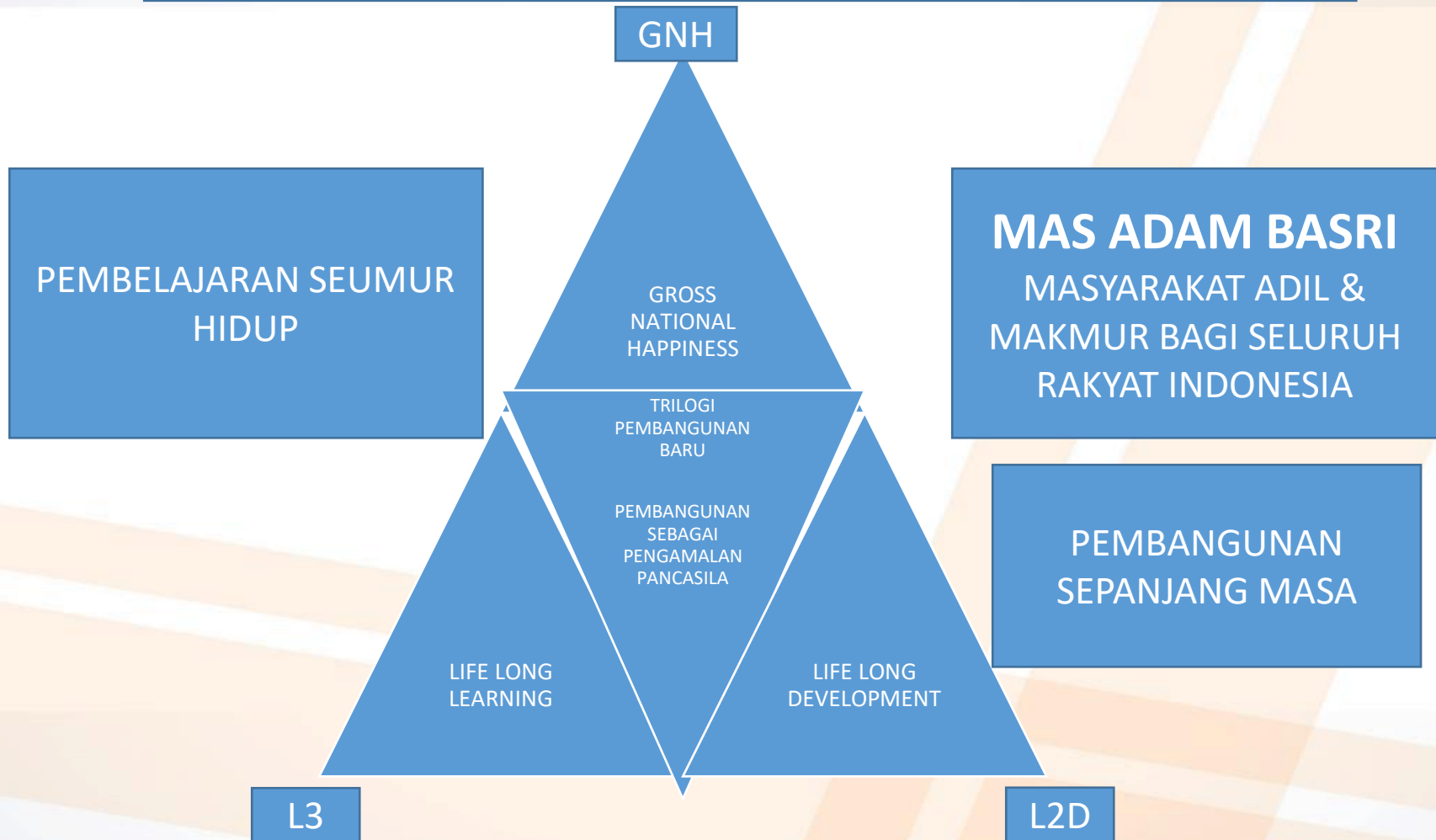
- Evaluating information and arguments
- Making connections and identifying patterns
- Meaningful knowledge construction
- Experimenting, reflecting and taking action on ideas in the real world



Citizenship

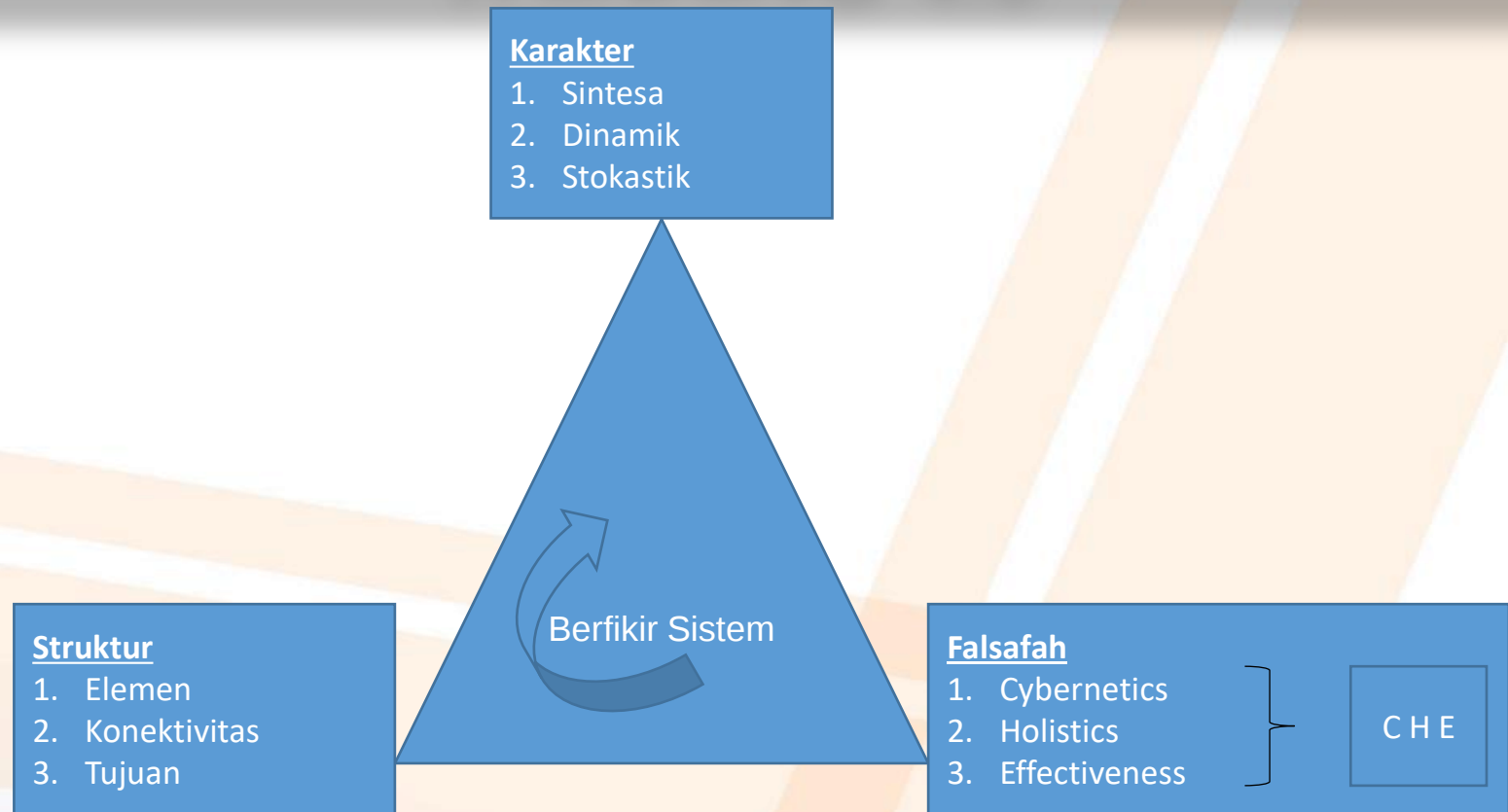
- A global perspective
- Commitment to human equity and well-being through empathy and compassion for diverse values and world views
- Genuine interest in human and environmental sustainability
- Solving ambiguous and complex problems in the real world to benefit citizens

TRILOGI PEMBANGUNAN BARU: PENINGKATAN PRODUKTIVITAS & DAYA SAING



(INSPIRASI DARI LESSON LEARN WELFARE STATE MODEL DENMARK)

LINGKAR PROSES SYSTEM THINKING 4.0



6 D's EXPONENTIAL GROWTH PETER DIAMANDIS. DIGITAL ECONOMY. DISRUPTION ERA DEMOCRATIZATION ABUNDANCE

D.1: **DIGITALIZATION** (REVOLUSI DIGITAL)

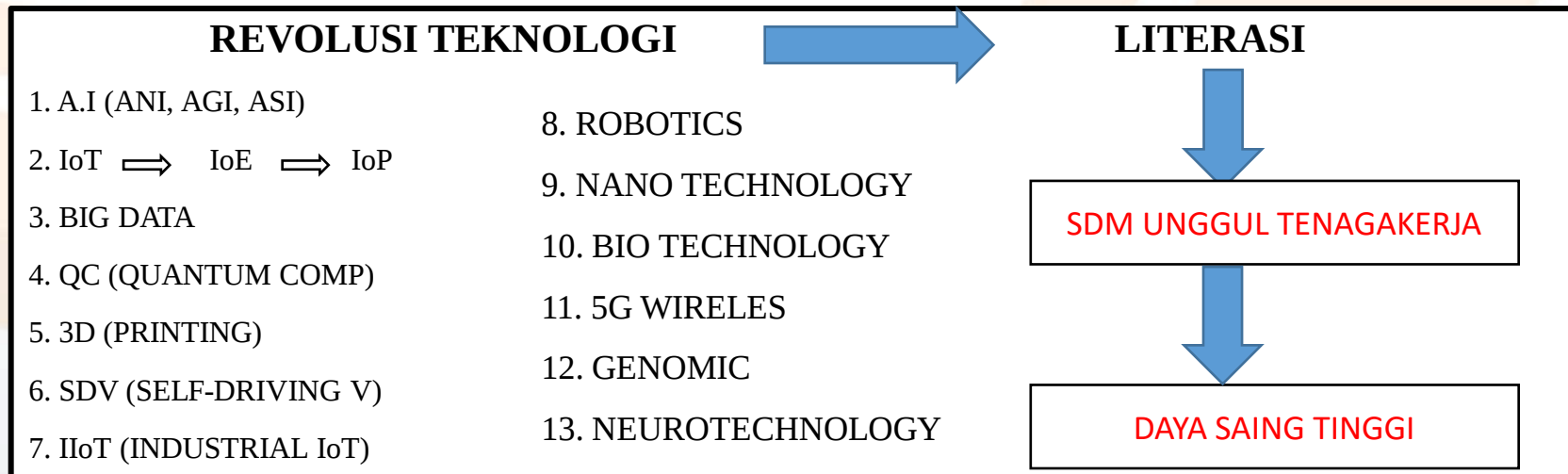
D.2: **DECEPTION** (MEMPERDAYAKAN)

D.3: **DISRUPTION** (MARAKNYA GANGGUAN)

D.4: **DEMATERIALIZATION** (WADAH MATERIAL SUDAH TIDAK TERALU DIPERLUKAN, KARENA SEMUA BISA DISIMPAN DIDALAM "CLOUD")

D.5: **DEMONETIZATION** (SEMAKIN MURAH, HAMPIR 0)

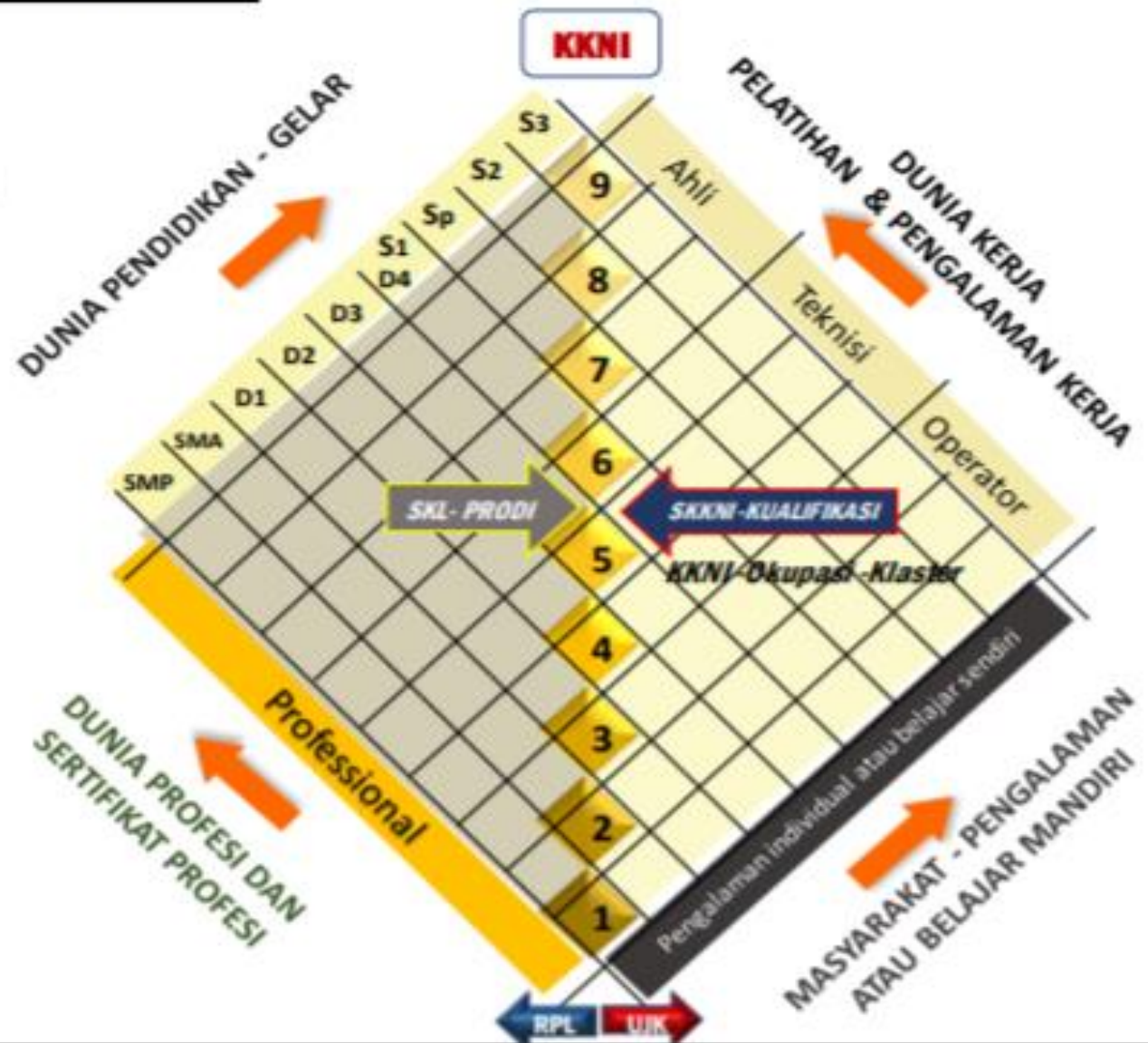
D.6: **DEMOCRATIZATION** (SEMUA PRODUK LEBIH MURAH DAN DAPAT DINIKMATI OLEH SEMUA)



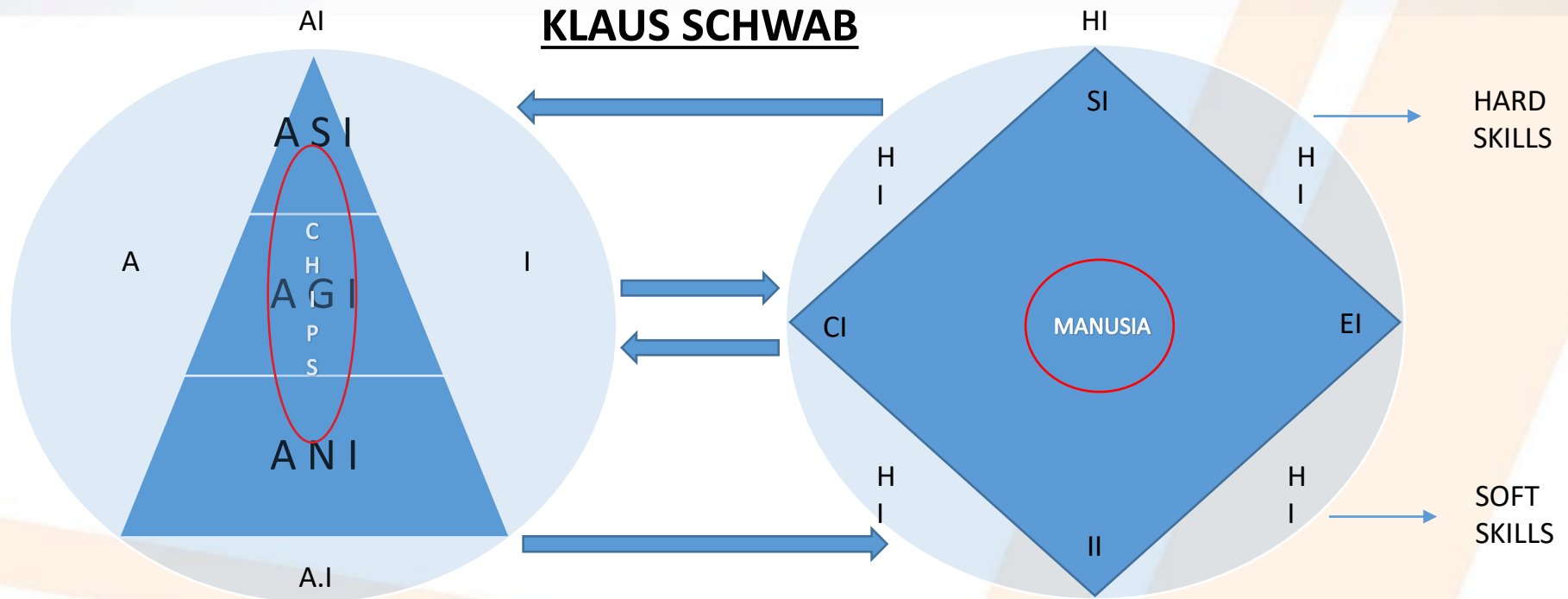
MULTI MODA PENINGKATAN KUALITAS SDM

Perpres. No. 8 Thn. 2012

- Peningkatan kualitas SDM dapat ditempuh melalui : Pendidikan; Pelatihan & Pengalaman Kerja; Dunia Profesi dan atau Belajar Sendiri
- Dengan KKNI, kualitas dan kompetensi tenaga kerja dari berbagai jalur akan mendapat pengakuan yang sama
- Rekognisi hasil pembelajaran dari Jalur pelatihan dan pengalaman kerja, profesi dan belajar sendiri ke Jalur pendidikan formal dilakukan melalui RPL dengan acuan SKL (Permenristekdikti No.26/2016)
- Rekognisi hasil pembelajaran dari pendidikan formal ke jalur pelatihan dan pengalaman kerja, profesi dan belajar sendiri, dilakukan melalui UJK dengan acuan SKKNI (Pedoman BNSP No.04/2014)



KLAUS SCHWAB



CI = CONTEXTUAL INTELLIGENCE

EI = EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE

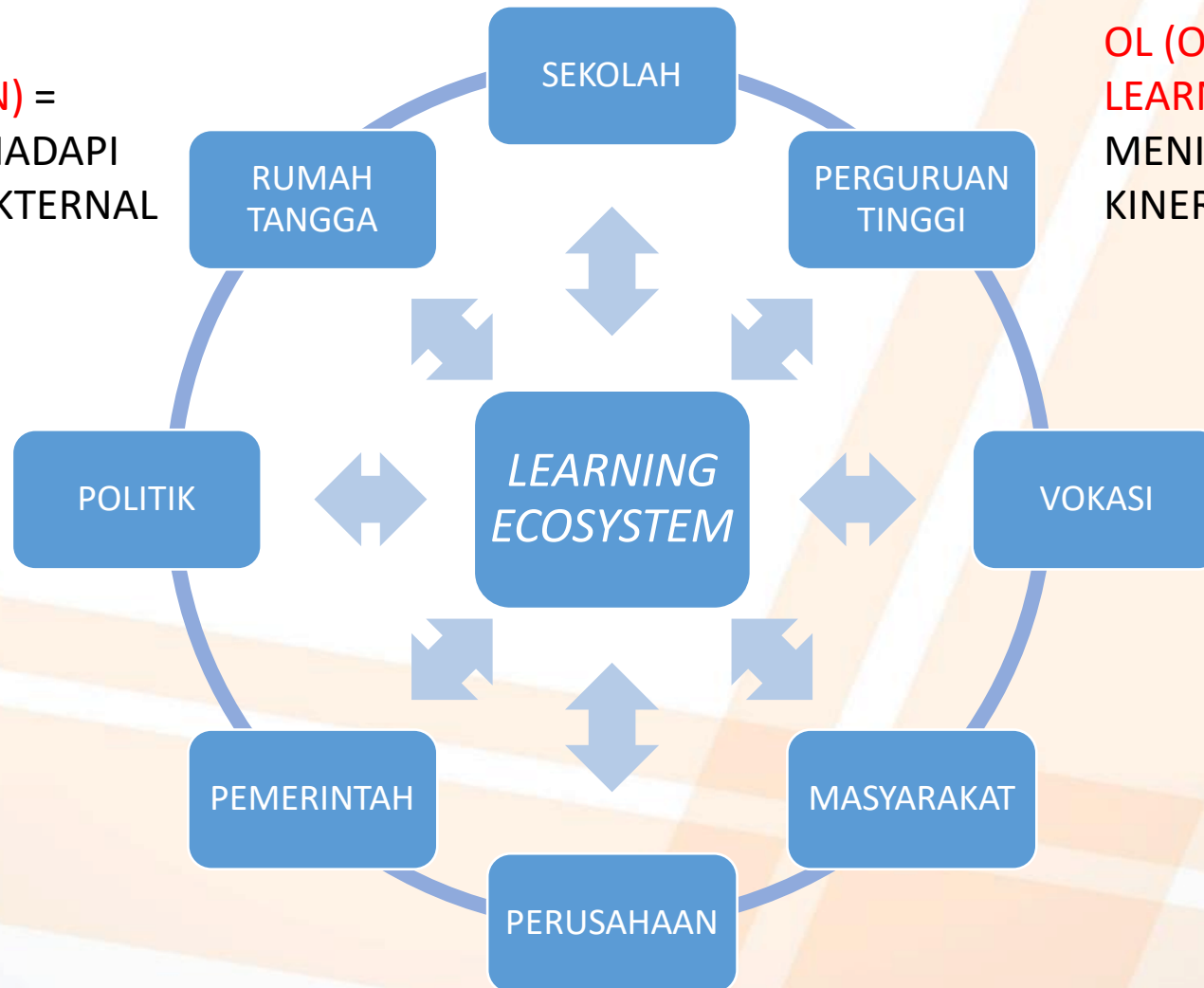
SI = SPIRITUAL INTELLIGENCE

II = INTELECTUAL INTELLIGENCE

SELURUH KEGIATAN KEHIDUPAN TIDAK LEPAS DARI
LEARNING ECOSYSTEM SOCIETY

L.O (LEARNING ORGANIZATION) =
FOKUS MENGHADAPI
“ANCAMAN” EKTERNAL

OL (ORGANIZATION LEARNING) = FOKUS
MENINGKATKAN
KINERJA INTERNAL



APO : MENERBITKAN BUKU APO MANUAL (385 HALAMAN), 2020

PUBLIC - SECTOR PRODUCTIVITY :

**11 MODUL DENGAN TOTAL 47 UNIT
SETIAP MODEL DIAWALI DENGAN “*LEARNING
OBJECTIVE*”**

FIGURE 1.5

THEMES IDENTIFIED BY THE APO PUBLIC-SECTOR PRODUCTIVITY FRAMEWORK.



INTERNASIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO) :

► Skills Development and Lifelong Learning

Resource Guide
for Workers' Organizations

V. ADAPTASI INOVATIF INDUSTRI 4.0 KE DALAM PEMBANGUNAN SDM UNGGUL UNTUK KEBANGKITAN

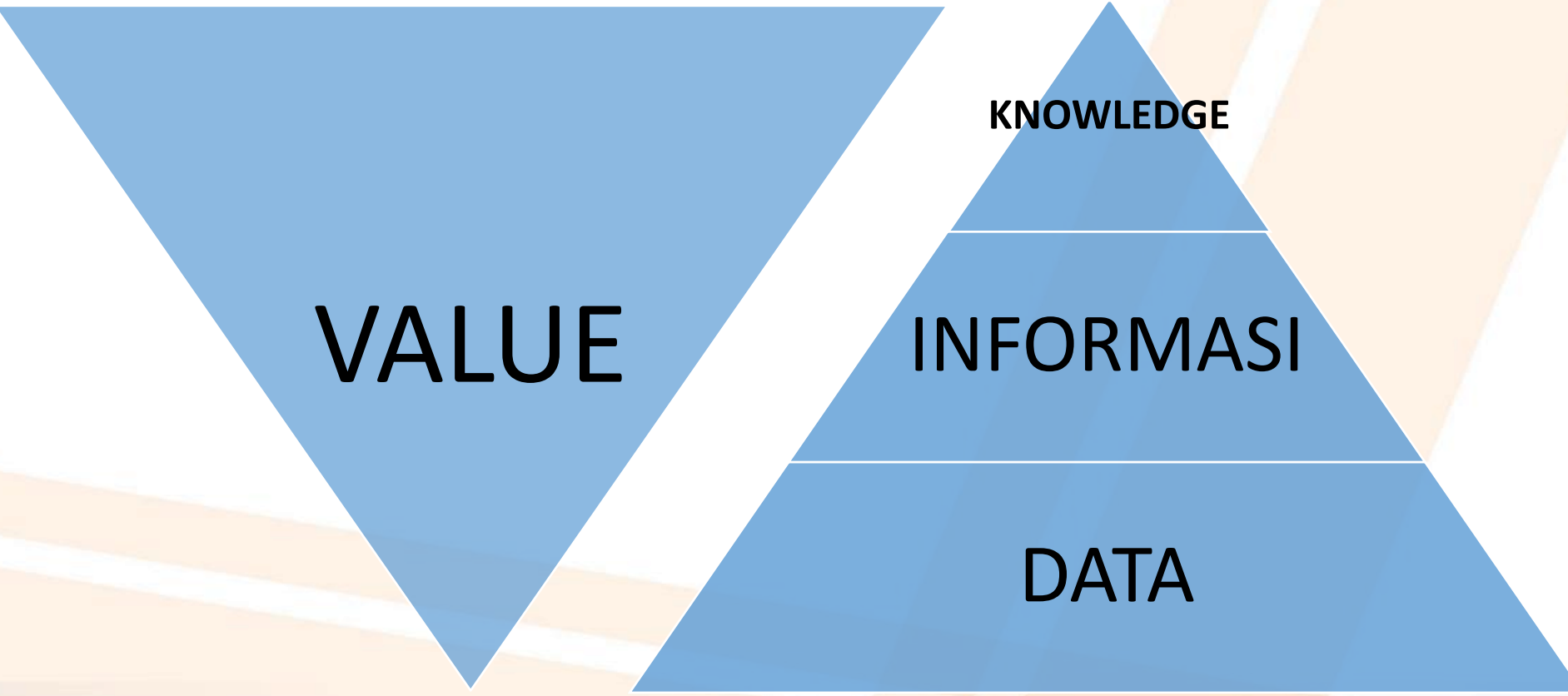
1) **PARADIGM & MINDSET SHIFTING**

2) SETIDAKNYA 6 PILAR LITERASI :

1. LITERASI TEKNOLOGI & INOVASI
2. LITERASI DATA.
3. HUMAN INTELLIGENCE (HI) CUM ARTIFICIAL (AI)
4. **GELOMBANG KE-5 PSYHOLOGY "POST TRUTH"**
5. $L3 \rightarrow L2D \rightarrow GNH$
6. *KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT*
7. $R \& D \rightarrow R \& I$

MEMBANGUN
GOVERNANCE
UNTUK
MENINGKATKAN
**PRODUKTIVITAS &
DAYA SAING
BERKELANJUTAN**

DATA → KNOWLEDGE



VALUE

KNOWLEDGE

INFORMASI

DATA

DATA = FAKTA / MEWAKILI KEJADIAN
INFORMASI HASIL PEMROSESAN DATA-DATA
KNOWLEDGE = HASIL OLAH INFORMASI SEHINGGA
BERMANFAAT

KNOWLEDGE :
TRANSFORMASI MENJADI POLICY /
PROGRAM

LABOUR MARKET REFORM

**DALAM ERA BONUS DEMOGRAFI AKAN TERJADI
PENINGKATAN SIGNIFIKAN SEBAGAI NEGARA
“*LABOUR SUPLUS ECONOMY*”**

RIGID LM VS FLEXI LM

FLEXECURITY LM

ACTIVE LM

**UU CIPTA
KERJA**

HYBRID LM

LM = LABOUR MARKET



BUDAYA UNGGUL 5.0

PEOPLE-CENTERED DEVELOPMENT

TRUST, PRODUCTIVE, COMPETITIVE -BASED

SDM UNGGUL



MASYARAKAT UNGGUL



BUDAYA HIDUP/ETOS
KERJA BARU

APIKK

SOCIETY 5.0

TRUST & COMPETENCE - BASED

APIKK =
ADAPTIF,
PRODUKTIF,
INOVATIF, KREATIF,
& KOMPETITIF

ADAPTASI *DISRUPTIVE INNOVATION* MANAJEMEN SDM 4.0 & HUBUNGAN INDUSTRIAL (PANCASILA) 4.0

A. BERBAGAI KAJIAN & TEORI

1. BACAAN KAJIAN TEORI:

- 1) THE LAW OF ACCELERATING RETURN (PETER DIAMANDIS, RAY KURZWELL, 1999)
- 2) 6 D's OF EXPONENTIAL GROWTH (PETER DIAMANDIS, 2012)
- 3) BUILDING TRUST IN CHANGING WORLD OF WORK, THE GLOBAL DEAL FOR DECENT WORK (ILO, 2018)
- 4) THE PRODUCTIVITY CRISIS AND THE ROLL OF TRADE UNIONS PARTNERSHIP ON THE UK (CERC, 2018)
- 5) NEGOTIATING THE ALGORITHM AUTOMATION, ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENT AND LABOR PROTECTION (V DE STEFANO, SSR, 2018)
- 6) TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTIONS AND SOCIETAL TRANSITIONS (QVALENDUE, ETUI, 2018)
- 7) TECHNOLOGY AND THE FUTURE OF WORK (IMF, BLOG, 2018)

ADAPTASI *DISRUPTIVE INNOVATION* MANAJEMEN SDM 4.0 & HIP.

- 8) *THE NEED FOR LIFETIME LEARNING, DURING AN ERA OF ECONOMIC DISRUPTION* (DM WEST, BROOKING edu, 2018)
- 9) *SHAPING STRUCTURAL CHANGE IN ERA OF NEW TECHNOLOGY* (RATKINSON, POLICY NETWORK, 2018)
- 10) *FUTURE OF WORLD* (E EZENDI, FRSA, 2018)
- 11) *LABOR MARKET REFORM* (WEC, 2018)
- 12) *NO FUTURE OF WORK WITHOUT SOCIAL INNOVATION* (WEC, 2018)
- 13) *ONLINE TALENT PLATFORM, LABOR MARKET INTERNATIONAL AND CHANGING WORLD OF WORK* (CEPS, 2018)
- 14) *INDUSTRY 4.0 FOR THE FUTURE OF MANUFACTURING IN EUROPEAN UNION* (JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL COMPARATIVE LABOR STUDIES, 2018)

ADAPTASI *DISRUPTIVE INNOVATION* MANAJEMEN SDM 4.0 & HIP

2. EXPONENTIAL GROWTH & INDUSTRY 4.0:

- EXPONENTIAL BUKAN LINEAR
- PERUBAHAN MINDSET
- DIGITAL ECONOMY
- FREE ECONOMY
- SHARING ECONOMY
- ON DEMAND ECONOMY

CHANGING:

**1) INDUSTRIAL POLICY,
2) THE WORLD OF WORKS**

EMPLOYMENT POLICY 4.0

INDUSTRIAL RELATION 4.0

3. DALAM ERA DISRUPTION DIBUTUHKAN “*DISRUPTIVE INNOVATION*” (DI)

- 1) DI REGULATION
- 2) DI LEGISLATION
- 3) DI MINDSET
- 4) DI CULTURE
- 5) DI MARKETING
- 6) DI PRODUCTIVITY
- 7) DI BUREAUCRACY
- 8) DI COMPETITION

CHANGING THE WORLD OF WORKS

LABOR MARKET

INDUSTRIAL RELATION 4.0

ADAPTASI *DISRUPTIVE INNOVATION* MANAJEMEN SDM 4.0 & HIP

4. REVOLUSI INDUSTRI 4.0:

- BIG DATA
- ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI)
- AUTOMATION
- INTERNET OF THINGS (IoT)

3 GELOMBANG:

1. 1985-1999: FROM ZERO TO ONE
2. 2000-2015: APPLICATION & COMMERCIALIZATION
3. 2016- DST: IoT → INTERNET OF "EVERYTHING"

- DIGITAL HUMAN
- DIGITAL ECONOMY
- FINANCIAL TECHNOLOGY
- SHARING ECONOMY
- GIG ECONOMY
- MACHINE LEARNING
- DIGITAL EDUCATION
- DIGITAL CULTURE
- UBIQUITECH

**CHANGING
THE WORLD OF
WORKS**



**INDUSTRIAL
RELATION 4.0**

TIGA ALASAN BESAR LEDAKAN (6 D's EXPONENTIAL GROWTH)

1

“Ubiquitech” – teknologi tertanam dalam segala hal. Terhubung *Internet of Things* (IoT) dalam teknologi yang tertanam, terhubung dan cerdas serta transformatif.

2

Pada tahun 2030 : Mesin baru dan proses baru. Permintaan pasar baru akan muncul era ledakan *DIGITAL ECONOMY & DIGITAL HUMAN*.

3

ERA DIGITAL BERBASIS DATA—menguasai Tiga M (**Material** bahan baku, **Mesin** baru, dan **Model** bisnis)

PANDEMI COVID-19

ERA INDUSTRI 4.0 & COVID-19 KURVA S : KELESUAN & KEBANGKITAN

PERTUMBUHAN PDB

TAHAP 1: LEDAKAN INOVASI

- Industri baru diciptakan dengan landasan baru—tapi industri sebelumnya tak banyak terpengaruh
- Teknologi baru menciptakan pemberitaan besar-besaran—tapi belum PDB yang besar maupun lapangan pekerjaan yang banyak.

TAHAP 3: PEMBANGUNAN BESAR-BESARAN

- Masyarakat, perusahaan dan individu yang mengadopsi model baru di tengah kelesuan ini akan sangat dihargai.
- PDB nasional mengalami “lepas landas vertikal”.
- Tabel liga perusahaan dengan cepat ditata ulang—waktu di mana ada perbedaan antara pemenang dan pecundang.
- Distribusi kekayaan yang besar—dengan jumlah besar kelas menengah mendapatkan kembali pekerjaan yang baik di tengah pembangunan.

TAHAP 2: KELESUAN

- Revolusi tampaknya “macet”.
- orang melihat revolusi dengan skeptisisme
- Namun ada sesuatu yang sangat penting terjadi dalam kelesuan: model ekonomi dan rantai nilai—berdasarkan landasan baru penciptaan nilai ekonomi—mulai muncul dan memegang kendali. Industri yang ada berubah, mengadopsi teknologi dan model baru.

ZONA
LESU
&
RESESI

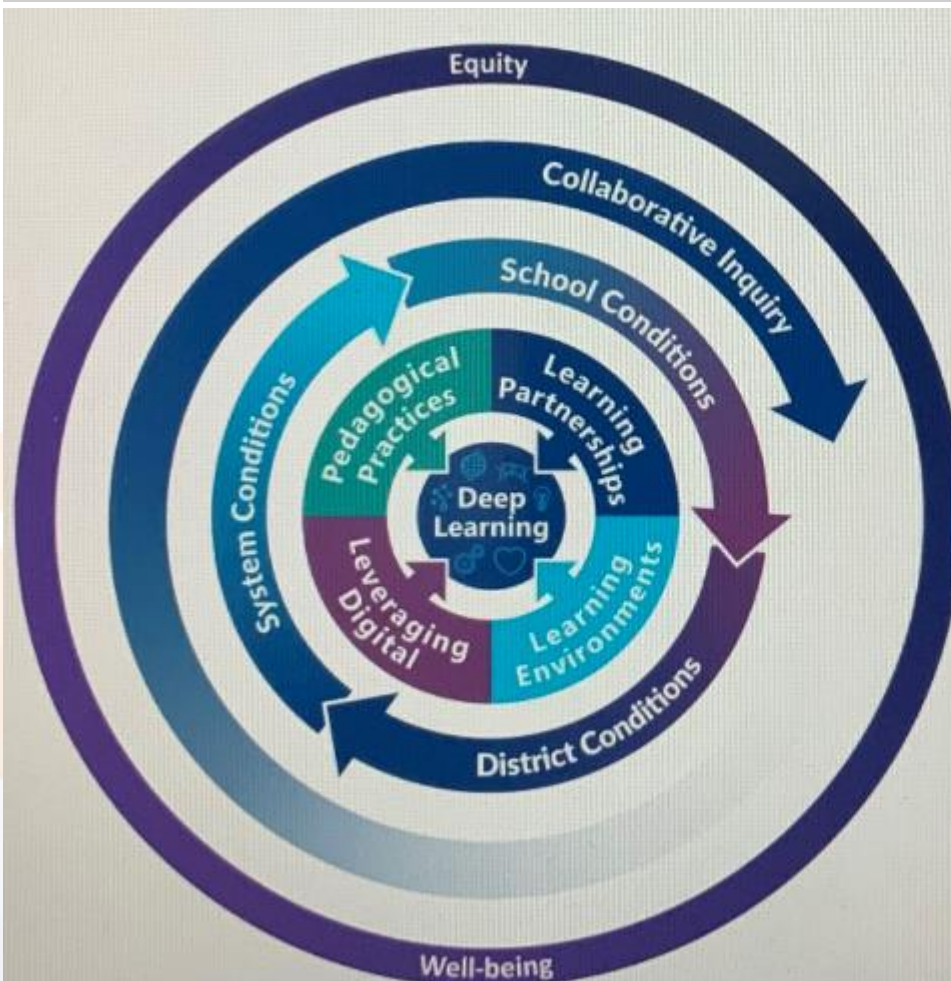
PERSOALANNYA BAGAIMANA KAITAN DEINDUSTRIALISASI DINI INDONESIA V KURVA S :

WAKTU

TUNTUTAN URGENSI : *GRAND DESIGN* ULANG PEMBANGUNAN SEBAGAI PENGAMALAN PANCASIALA ERA INDUSTRI 4.0 &

PANDEMI COVID-19 : HUMAN CENTERED DEVELOPMENT , TRUST, PRODUCTIVITY & COMPETITIVE – BASED

PENANGGULANGAN “PRODUCTIVITY PARADOX” ERA INDUSTRI 4.0 & PANDEMIC COVID-19 : MELALUI PENDIDIKAN & PELATIHAN DEEP LEARNING FRAMEWORK



Layer 1

Global Competencies at the center provide clarity about what it means to be a Deep Learner.

Layer 2

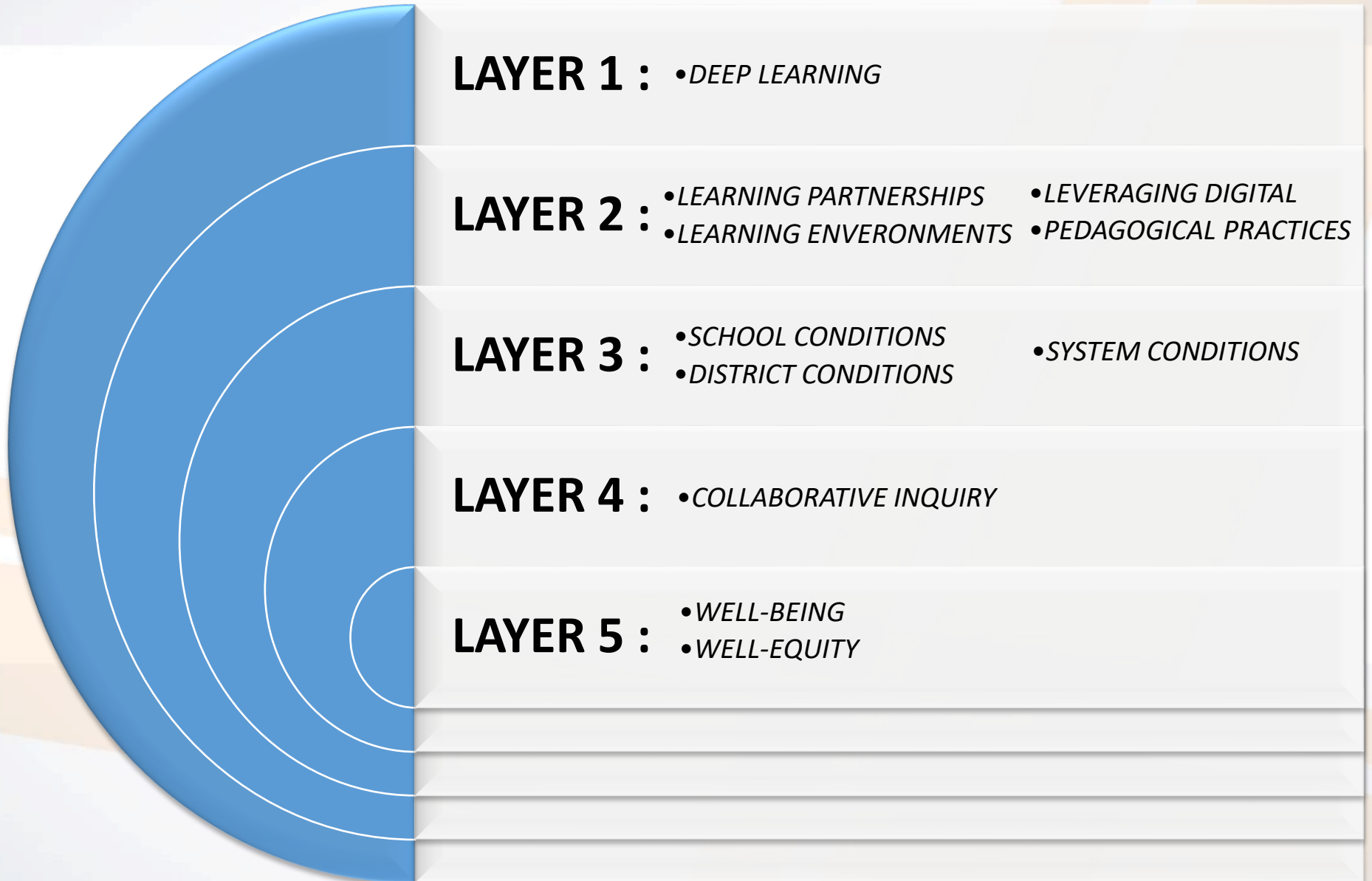
Four Elements of Learning Design provide a process that makes it easy for teachers, students, leaders, and families to shift their thinking and practices.

Layer 3

Conditions for mobilizing Deep Learning describe the conditions needed at each level—school, district/municipality, and system—to foster innovation, growth, and a culture of learning.

Layer 4

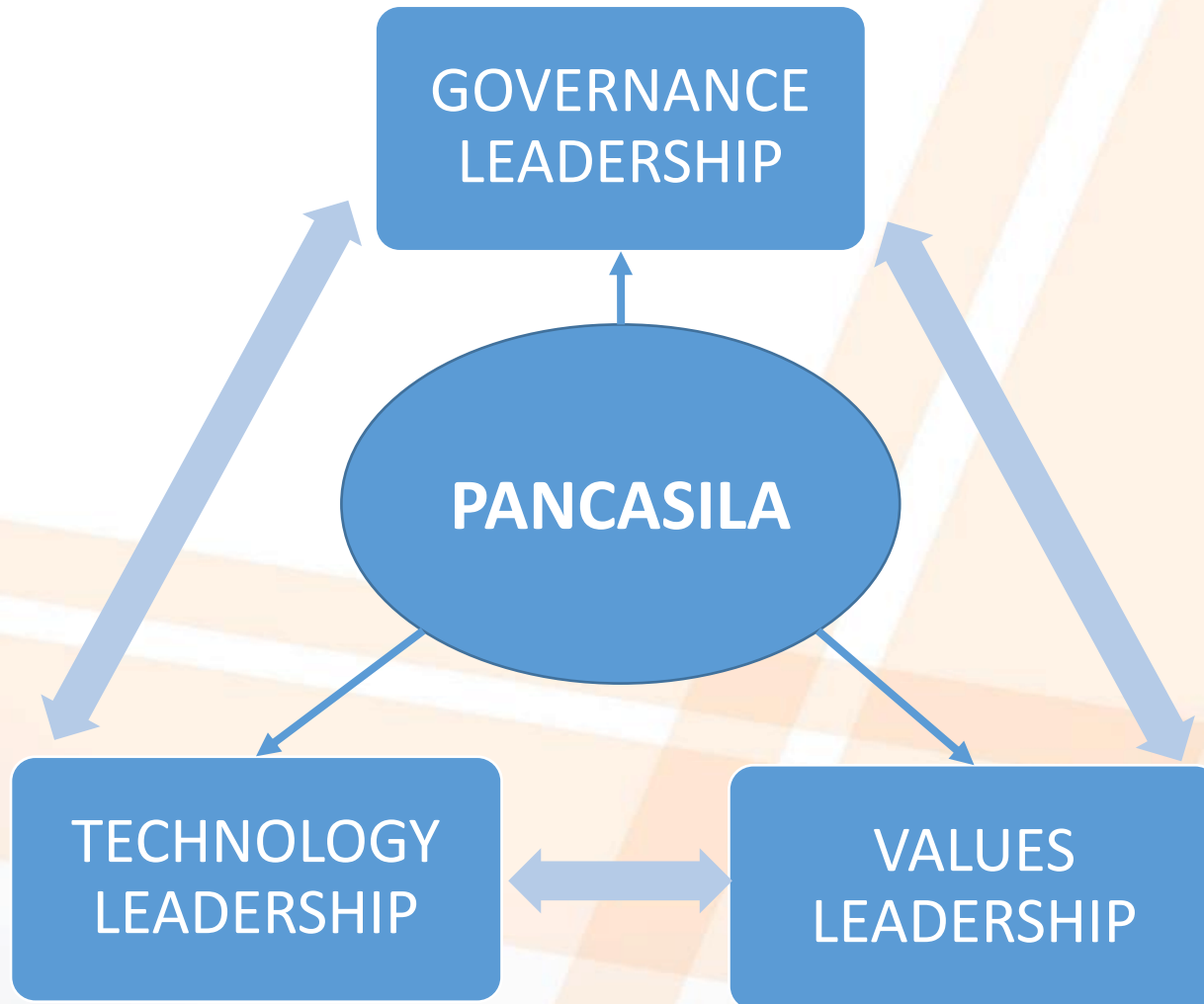
Collaborative inquiry surrounds each layer—a process for continuous improvement.



VI. KESIMPULAN

“SYSTEM LEADERSHIP”

NEW TYPE OF LEADERSHIP (NTL)



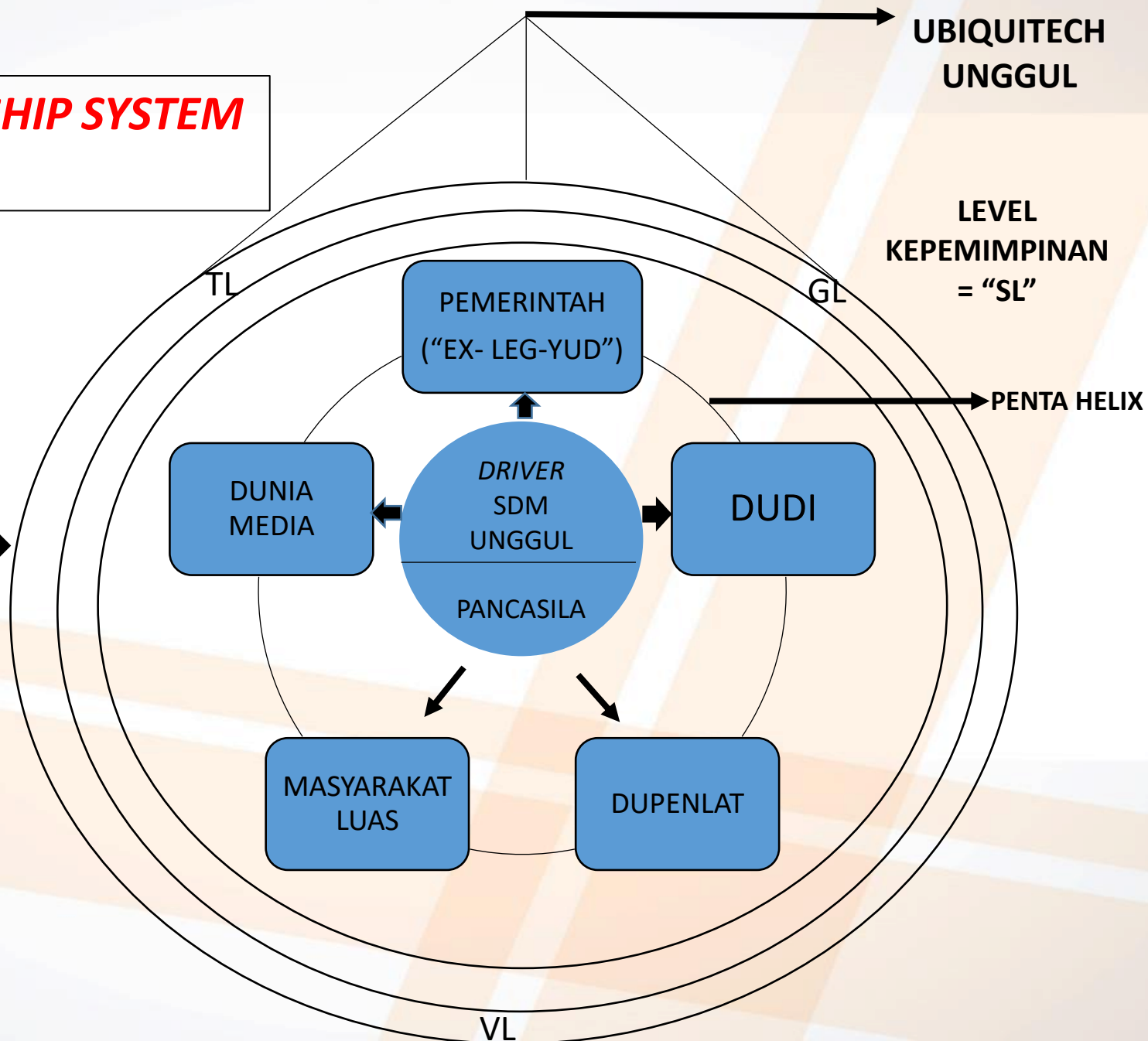
NEGARAWAN

TEKNOKRAT
UBIQUITECH
UNGGUL

LEVEL
KEPEMIMPINAN
= "SL"

**NEW LEADERSHIP SYSTEM
PENTAHHELIX**

**HUMAN
CENTERED -
DEVELOPMENT**

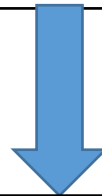


PRODUKTIVITAS

A = AWARENES

I = IMPROVEMENT

M = MAINTENANCE



PENTA HELIX



DUPEM

DUDI

DUPEMLAT

DUMEMASOS

MASYARAKAT



TERIMA KASIH