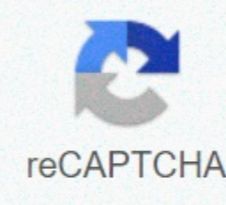




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Pp 11 tahun 2017 tentang manajemen asn

Transfusion Unit Room (UTD) Tartung General Regional Hospital 20/11/19 09.00 s/d 22/11/19 16.00 WIBUndangan-related General Functional Status BKD Kab. North Tapanuri, jl.Cisingamangraja No.100, Kec. Tartung28/10/19 09.00 s/d 30/10/19 16.00 WIB Download 162560Stock File Size 1.12 MB Creation Date30 2017 Government Regulation Number 11 Years 2017 Civil Administration (PNS) Does the information about this content follow the purpose of the bptik website? (Six people judged.) Average: 3.33, from maximum 4) read.. Tags: Civil Servants, Civil Service File Name : PP Number 11 Years 2017 About Civil Service Management File Type: .pdf Size : 1.12 Issued legal products related to the management of state citizens in PP 2017 about the management of government officials (ASN).The products of this law are the descriptions of articles in Article 5 of 2014 under the State Civil Code. Pp No.11 in 2017 also shows significant changes in the management of the state citizen apparatus, as in Act 5 of 2014, which includes many new idioms in the governance of civil servants. With the issuance of PP numbers 11 and 2017, there are already two PP Support Act numbers 5 years 2014, namely PP number 70 and 2015 on work accident insurance and ASN death insurance, pp no.11 in 2017 on civil service management. The overall content of PP Management Civil Servants is as follows: Chapter 1 is a general provision of PP Management Civil Servants. Chapter 2 on preparing and determining the needs of the number and type of civil service positions. Chapter 3 regulates the procurement of public officials. Chapter 4 regulates the status and status of public officials. Chapter 5 regulates career management, career development, development, career patterns, mutations, and promotions for public servants. Chapter 6 regulates the performance and discipline evaluation of public officials. Chapter 7 regulates the Civil Service Award. Chapter 8 regulates the dismissal of public officials. Chapter 9 regulates the benefits of civil servants and the salaries of facilities. Chapter 10 regulates pension guarantees and old age guarantees for civil servants. Chapter 11 regulates the protection of public officials. Chapter 12 regulates civil service leave. Chapter 13 governs the provisions of others. Chapter 14: The 15th Chapter of the Passed-in Clause. The preparation and decision of public servants, the preparation and decision of the needs of public servants, is made by all government agencies. Explained in Article 5, Article 11 on the implementation of the preparation of the needs of public officials. Related to the decision of needs described in Articles 12-14. Each government agency prepares the needs for position types and the number of public servants based on position and workload analysis analysis, job maps, and employee availability. The preparatory activities take place for 5 years and are carried out in detail every year.A priority strategic plan is required Each year, the decision on the needs of civil servants is decided by the PAN-RB Minister after noting the opinions and technical considerations of the Finance Minister, the head of the BKN. Procurement Civil Service Procurement Public servants are activities that meet the needs of the Ministry of Administration and/or functional positions in government agencies. The procurement of civil servants is based on the decision of the needs of the Minister. Articles 19-45 provided details on the stages of procurement of civil servants. Civil service procurement is carried out through the stages of planning, job announcements, applicants, selection, announcement of selection results, probation, and appointment to public officials. Participants who passed the selection process were appointed as candidates for the civil service. The appointment of civil service candidates is determined by the decision of the head of human resources development. Future public servants must receive probation. The trial period is conducted through an integrated education and training process to build moral integrity, integrity, passion and motivation, nationalism and nationalism, the character of an outstanding responsible personality, and to strengthen professionalism and possible in the field. The probation period for future public servants will be one year. Government agencies are obliged to provide education and training to future public officials during their probation. Future public servants appointed to the civil service must meet the requirements for education and training, healthy physical and mental passing. According to PP Management Civil Servants, the rank and position of public servants in relation to rank and position is a position that indicates the level of position based on the level of difficulty, responsibility, impact and requirements of employment qualifications used as the basis of salary. The ranks listed are set out in the government regulations that control the salaries, benefits and facilities of public officials, reads Article 46, Paragraph 2 of the PP. The position of public servant consists of administrative (JA), functional (JF), and high leadership positions (JPT). According to the PP, the nomenclature of the positions and ranks of JPT Utama and JPT Madhya was decided by the president on the proposals of the relevant government agencies after consideration by the PAN-RB minister. Meanwhile, the nomenclature of the status and rank of JPT Platama, JA and JF in each unit of a government organization is determined by the agency head after obtaining the approval of the PAN-RB Minister. According to this PP, meeting executive positions, JF first expert level expertise, JF beginner level skills and JF skilled level skills can be done through the procurement of civil servants. About administrator status, supervisory position, key expert-level expertise in JF, JF expertise at the Majiya expert level, JF expertise at the young expert level, JF skill supervisor level, and JF skillsSkilled and/or JPT can be made with the recruitment and selection of available public officials, both from internal and other government agencies. The Ja level consists of the highest to lowest mentioned in the 50 articles: administrator position, boss position, and executive position. Office at each level has its own requirements to be appointed to the positions listed in Sections 54 and 55. Article 67, Article 100, states a functional position. The rules make it clear that functional officers are directly responsible to key senior officials, administrator officers, or supervisory officers related to the conduct of JF duties. The JF category consists of JF expertise and JF skills. JF-level expertise consists of main experts, Madhya experts, young professionals, and first experts. JF's skill level consists of supervisors, skilled, skilled and novice. The JF criteria are also detailed in this rule. Article 98 also states, in order to optimize the implementation and achievement of an organization's performance, functional personnel are prohibited from doubling their positions with JA or JPT. It also explains that within five years of the JF's decision date, one JF professional organization must be, and each functional staff member must be a member of the JF professional organization. In addition, in the latest civil service management equals the position of civil servant, i.e. : Echelon Position he leads a non-ministerial government agency equivalent to the position of chief executive officer. He and Echelon of Ib's Eschelon amount to a high leadership position in the municipality. The position of Echelon II corresponds to the high leadership position of Pratama. The position of Echelon III is equivalent to that of an administrator. Echelon IV corresponds to the position of trustee. Echelon V and general functional positions are equivalent to executive positions. Career management in government agencies as described in Sections 162 and 163 is carried out by applying the principles of the merit system to improve the capacity, performance and professionalism of public officials. All government agencies must have a career management information system that is an integrated part of the ASN information system. Career management describes career development, development, career patterns, promotions, and mutations. Career development is based on qualifications, capabilities, performance assessments, and government needs. Career Development of Public ServantsArticle 176 to 187. Development management can be done through mutations, promotions and special assignments. Each civil servant may change the duties and/or location of one central agency between a central agency, one regional body, an inter-regional agency, a central agency and a regional agency, and representatives of the Republic of Indonesia abroad. Mutations are carried out by PPK within its jurisdiction. The transfer of public officials between regions/cities in one state will be decided by the governor after obtaining consideration from the head of BKN. Mutations in the inter-regional civil service are determined by the Interior Minister after obtaining consideration from the head of BKN. Mutations in regional civil servants in central institutions or vice versa determined by authorized officials after obtaining technical considerations from those responsible for BKN. The mutation of public servants between central institutions is determined by the head of the BKN. All qualified public servants have the same right to be promoted to a higher level of office. The promotion of administrative and sensory officers of public officials is carried out by PPK after being reviewed by the Public Service Performance Review Team at an institution formed by an authorized officer (PyB). Public servants can be promoted among JA and JF skills, JF's first experts and JF's young professionals, as long as they meet the requirements of the office, taking into account the needs of the organization. Civil servants occupying the position of administrator and JF Madhya expert can be promoted to jpt pratama as long as they meet and comply with the requirements of the office and go through an open selection, taking into account the needs of the organization. Civil servants, who occupy key experts in the JF, can be promoted to the municipality JPT as long as they meet and comply with the requirements of the office and go through an open choice, taking into account the needs of the organization. Competency development described in Section 203 is an effort to meet the needs of public servants with standards of position and career development planning. In addition, the development of competencies is described in detail in Articles 204 through 225. Competency development is carried out at the institution level and at the national level. Each civil servant's development takes at least 20 hours of lessons in a year. Competency development is the basis for career development and one of the foundations of position appointments. A career pattern is an ahir pattern of the order of placement and/or movement of public servants in each type of position. The career patterns of public servants consist of agency career patterns and national career patterns. Each government agency develops the career patterns of the institutions, based on the career patterns of the state, especially the career patterns of the nation, while the career patterns of the nation are put together and determined by the minister. Performance Evaluation and Discipline Civil Service Performance Evaluation and Overview of Disciplined Public OfficialsFrom Article 228 to Article 230. Performance evaluation ensures the objectivity of civil service coaching based on performance and career systems. Performance assessments based on performance plans at the individual and unit or organizational level, paying attention to goals, outcomes, benefits and civil service behavior. Assessments are objectively conducted, measured, accountable, participatory, and transparent. While discipline ensures that the smooth conduct of duties and the maintenance discipline of discipline violations are punishable by disciplinary action. Further provisions on performance review and discipline for public servants will be re-regulated by government regulations. Awards are awarded based on loyalty, dedication, pro pro mastery, integrity, discipline and job achievement in job performance. Articles 232-237 provide priority opportunities for capacity development (given to public officials with excellent work performance) special promotions (given to public officials in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations) Official events (with good dedication and loyalty) and/or national events (given by the PyB after obtaining the consideration of the public service's performance review team on the proposal of the head of the unit of work) dismiss public officials under some conditions detailed in this regulation. The description of the dismissal is described in Articles 238-302, and generally the conditions are as follows: his own dismissal at his own request because he could not be physically and/or mentally dismissed due to death, and therefore reached the retirement age limit due to downsizing of organizational or government policies Dismissal for dismissal, death, or dismissal of a state public official for other issues, for which he no longer served as a member of the dismissal of a political party and/or a criminal act/misappropriation of dismissed due to a violation of disciplinary dismissal to nominate the dismissal of a national public official elected as a manager. He also explained the temporary dismissal and reinvigoration of public officials. Salaries, Benefits, and Civil Service Facilities This chapter mentions only one article in article 303 that public servants are given salaries, benefits, and facilities. However, details about salaries, benefits, and facilities are separately regulated by separate government regulations. The planned allowances provided are performance allowances and skills allowances.Pension and Old Age Guarantee Civil servants have the right to stop working, and old age guarantees public servants in accordance with the provisions of the law. The source of pension guarantee funding and civil service old age guarantees comes from the government as employers and civil service dues. Article 305 explains that civil service pension guarantees are given: civil servants receive honorable discharges for the death penalty. A public official who is 45 years old (45 years old) and has a working period of at least 20 (20 years old) and receives an honorable discharge at his/her own request. A public official who receives an honorable discharge to reach retirement age if he/she has a retirement period of 10 years or more. Public servants who are over 50 years old and who are discharged honorable by policies that lead to downsizing of government organizations and early retirement after at least 0 (10 years of age) of work. Public officials who perform an honorable discharge because they have been declared unable to work in any position due to physical and/or mental circumstances due to carrying out their duties, regardless of age or tenure. Public officials are declared unable to work in any position because they are not caused by physical and/or mental circumstances and will perform their office duties if they have a retirement period of at least four years, so they will be given an honorable discharge. The protection of government employees must provide protection in the form of health insurance, occupational accident insurance, death insurance and legal aid. This is described in article 308. Health insurance, accident insurance, and death insurance include social security provided under the social security system, while providing legal assistance in the event of a face in court related to the conduct of its duties. Further provisions are governed by government regulations. The period of civil service leave is described in Articles 309-341. Section 310 describes the type of leave: annual leave for joint leave and large leave for important reasons for out-of-state dependents, and this type of leave given to out-of-state dependents is no different from similar legal products as before. However, there are more detailed provisions and more attention will be paid to asn rights to get leave. The 11th PP 2017 ASN annual leave provision is given 12 days a year. And because they are assigned to frontline, remote and outer areas, those deterred by a difficult transport system are given an additional 12 calendar days of annual leave at most from the 14-day provision of previous legal products. Special Rules for ASN Teachers in SchoolsUniversity lecturers who take time off in accordance with the law are likened to public servants who have used the right to annual leave. In addition to providing annual leave, 1.5 (one and a half months) of sick leave can be given, especially for ASN women conceived under this government rule, by attaching a certificate from a doctor or midwife. A rather different provision in Section 11 of government regulations in 2017 concerns the provision of shared leave that does not reduce the right to annual leave, where previous legal products are not regulated. Shared leave in question is a joint leave determined by an executive order. For example, joint leave during the 2017 election. For shared leave stipulated through SKB3, the Minister will still cut the annual leave equivalent to 12 days. The leave clause certainly provides a better right for the state citizen apparatus. Other Clauses This non-structural clause does not consider the period of employment as a national public servant and the chairman or member of a non-structural institution as a working period of a public official, as long as he or she is a leader or member of a state public servant and a non-structural institution. Public officials and leaders of states, or public servants appointed to members of non-structural agencies, are entitled to income as state officials or leaders or members of non-structural agencies in accordance with the provisions of the law of state officials and leaders, or public officials appointed to members of non-structural agencies. can take a retirement preparation period and be released from asn positions for up to one year. During the retirement preparation period, the eligible public servants will get a monthly pension preparation period for the last received civil servant's income once (once). If there is a reason for the importance of emergency services, future public servants who have a working period of one year or more and have not attended pre-employment training until this Government Regulation is established may be abolished or suspended within one year, in accordance with this Government Regulation, in accordance with this Provision, in the TransitionAl Provisions. The ranks and ranks of public servants that already existed at the time this government rule came into effect remained in effect until a provision on salaries and benefits under government rules on salaries and benefits was enacted as an implementation of Section 5 of the State Civil Code. Civil servants over the age of 60For decades, it occupied experts at JF Madhya, who had a retirement age limit set at 65 (65) before this government rule came into effect, but the retirement age limit remained at 65 years (65 years). Public servants who were over the age of 58 and accounted for the first experts- JF, JF young professionals and JF supervisors - had their retirement age limit set at 60 (60) before this government rule came into force, and the retirement age remained at 60. Civil servants who have occupied the JPT but do not meet the requirements for their duties under this government rule must meet their term within two years from the date this government rule comes into force. Once this government regulation came into effect, public officials who had received temporary dismissal of suspects or defendants continued to receive civil service income in accordance with the provisions of the law until the temporary termination period ended. Under Section 24 of the Government Regulations of 1976, civil servants on civil service leave for the rest of their leave are valid in accordance with the provisions of this Government Regulation. Closure Clauses It is declared that the rules of implementation of the Act on Requirements, Procurement, Rank and Status, Career Development, Career Patterns, Promotions, Mutations, Performance Evaluations, Salaries and Benefits, Awards, Disciplines, Dismissals, Pension Guarantees and Old Age Guarantees, and Protection Preparation and Decisions will remain in force unless inconsistent or replaced under the provisions of this Government Regulation. Article created by: Lyvar Hakkayam, S.Tr.MP, State Code Institute

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