

Manajemen pengetahuan Keantariksaan di Indonesia: Model dan Perencanaan Strategi = Knowledge Management Aerospace in Indonesia: Model and Strategic Planning

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Abstrak

Letak geografis Indonesia yang merupakan negara kepulauan memiliki hambatan dalam pemerataan pembangunan salah satunya karena jarak antar pulau yang sulit dijangkau. Alternatif solusi dalam mengatasi salah satunya yaitu teknologi keantariksaan seperti adanya teknologi pesawat kecil yang dapat menjangkau pulau-pulau terluar dan teknologi satelit yang dapat mempermudah penyampaian informasi dan komunikasi. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mengidentifikasi faktor sukses MP keantariksaan, mengembangkan model manajemen pengetahuan yang sesuai untuk karakteristik penyelenggara keantariksaan di Indonesia serta menyusun perencanan strategis MP Keantariksaan yang diharapkan dapat menjadi panduan dalam implementasi MP yang efektif untuk organisasi keantariksaan. Penyusunan model menggunakan pendekatan Grounded Theory dan studi kasus. Hasil dari penelitian mendapatkan faktor kesuksesan dalam implementasi MP ada 18 faktor, meliputi : KM Vision and Mission, KM Strategy, KM Capturing, KM Sharing, KM Discovering, KM Application, Human Resources, Management Support, Expert network, Process Business, Learning, Collaboration and Teamwork, Culture, Strategy Organizatio, Leadership, Information Technology, Policy, Structure organization. Model yang terbentuk terdiri dari 6 layer, meliputi : (1)KM goals; (2)KM strategy; (3) KM system; (4) KM process; (5)KM Resources ; (6)KM enabler.

.....The geographical location of Indonesia, which is an archipelagic country, has obstacles in equitable development, one of which is because the distance between islands is difficult to reach. Alternative solutions to overcome one of them are space technology such as small aircraft technology that can reach the outer islands and satellite technology that can facilitate the delivery of information and communication. The purpose of this study is to identify the success factors of space management, develop a knowledge management model that is suitable for the characteristics of space operators in Indonesia and develop strategic planning for space management which is expected to be a guide in implementing an effective KM for space organizations. The modeling uses the Grounded Theory approach and case studies. The results of the study found that there were 18 success factors in MP implementation, including: KM Vision and Mission, KM Strategy, KM Capturing, KM Sharing, KM Discovering, KM Application, Human Resources, Management Support, Expert network, Business Process, Learning, Collaboration and Teamwork, Culture, Strategy Organization, Leadership, Information Technology, Policy, Structure organization. The formed model consists of 6 layers, including: (1) KM goals; (2) KM strategy; (3) KM system; (4) KM process; (5) KM Resources ; (6)KM enablers.