

UNIVERSITY AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIPS IN STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF GOOD GOVERNANCE

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to analyze the pattern of partnerships between university and Local Government, its impact achieved and the development model of cooperation between universities with local government in relation to the strengthening of good governance. This research used socio-juridical research. The results of this study show that cooperation between universities and Local Government, especially in the City of Semarang had walked in three aspects of Higher Education tasks such as teaching, research and public services. However, the implementation of the cooperation between the Universities with the Semarang municipal government, especially the executive side cannot develop freely, due to the juridical barriers that restrict material cooperation, especially in the aspect of capacity building. Therefore, the rules issued by the Interior Ministry confirm that raining for local government bodies must involve the duties and functions. While in the Legislative Council, cooperation in the context of capacity building is done in the form of workshops and training for their task knowledge and design of local regulations. As for the impact of cooperation that had been running mutually beneficial for both parties in the development of the duties and functions of each. Related to this reality, the development of cooperation between University and Local Government, relevant developed using a partnership model both in terms of capacity building, especially in the context of strengthening the knowledge in the field of duties and functions and internalization of good governance principles, and the development of cities and communities welfare.

Key words: University, Local government, Partnerships, good governance.

Introduction

Changes in government system in Indonesia from the centralization to decentralization have a significant impact on regional development. Legally, granting autonomy to local governments realized through Act No. 22 of 2009 is amended by Act No. 32 of 2004 and last amended by Act No. 23 of 2014, implementation of regional autonomy bring a good change for the development of democracy, social and economics of regional communities. However, some of the negative impacts of regional autonomy also occur as corruption committed by persons in part of local government officials and members of legislative body. This is as stated by Yan Herizal (Merdeka.com, 05/12/2012) that the number of corruption cases that occurred in the era of regional autonomy has reduced the essence of local autonomy. According to Herizal, autonomous regions produce more corruption than the overall progress of the people's welfare.

The Herizal's statement is an expression of disillusionment with the rampant corruption in local government. This condition is supported by a wealth of data about corrupt practices that occur in the Local Government. For example, data released by the Deputy Minister of Justice and Human Rights, Denny Indrayana show (2013), that of 2004 until February 2013 there are 291 regional head entangled corruption. In detail, Denny explained that there are 21 Governors, 7 Deputy Governors, 156 Regent, 46 Vice Regent, 41 Mayor and Deputy Mayor 20 are trapped corruption case. Not stopping there, other than the head of the region also ensnare corruption of government officials. For bureaucratic apparatus noted as much 1221 accused, and set the 185 suspects, 112 defendants, 877 convicted, 44 people are witnesses.

When examined more deeply, the above data draw two patterns of corruption that often occur in the Local Government, which is a direct result of political activities and the cases of procurement of goods and services. According to Saldi Isra (2009), a political shift that is paradigmatic calls for balance and democracy in the process of development policies between the center and regions and between the executive and the legislative, has been deviated from that goal, especially when the era election of Regional Head directly applied in Indonesia.

Furthermore, Saldi Isra suggested that legislators who are supposed to control the actions of the executive actually evolved to blackmail the country by politicians. Politicians tend to use the local legislative bodies the opportunity to pressure the executive into doing the corruption of state finances through the process of filing Budget Draft Regional Development and through the mechanism of accountability reports Regional Head.

Meanwhile, bureaucratic environment of Local Government, the pattern of corruption is mostly done through the process of procurement of goods and services, as it expressed by Indonesia Procurement Watch (IPW). According to Hayie Muhammad

(Republika, 5/6/2013) an NGOs activist of Indonesia Procurement Watch (IPW), the pattern of corruption in Indonesia during the autonomy is 70 per cent comes from the procurement of goods and services both in the center and in the regions. He said a project of procurement of goods and services on a regional work units (SKPD) is very prone to corruption due from planning to execution could occur inflate funds.

Corruption, as a very problematic in the government in Indonesia, its eradication is not enough to rely on lines of formal law enforcement mere. Preventive measures through strengthening the capacity of Government also strategically done. According Angel Dwi Satria (2012), in the context of the implementation of regional autonomy, universities hugely expected to spearhead the eradication of corruption. If the role was done, the spread of corruption practices that occurred in the regions can be minimized. The need for concrete role of universities according Angel, based on three arguments:

First, in all its activities (education, research, and public service) universities should provide space for the development of anti-corruption agenda. This agenda will useful if the college is able to rectify the tendency mentioned above. Second, creating the agenda in the larger narrative eradication of corruption. The tendency over the years, the role is mostly done by the outside universities especially non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Therefore, universities must be able to perform the role of a comprehensive anticorruption reform legislation mainly to renew the rules of law, which does not help the anti-corruption agenda. Third, try to do multiple roles at once. On the one hand, do capacity building from within the institutions that are directly related to the anti-corruption agenda. While on the other hand, did pressure from without is by doing 'escort' is strictly against the anti-corruption agenda.

The study aims to assess the dynamics of the relationship of cooperation between the Regional Government and Universities by taking case in the city of Semarang. This study is intended to explore the forms of cooperation are made by both sides and its impact on regional development.

Research Design

This type of research is empirical legal research (socio-legal) that is focused on the implementation of laws and policies. In this context, is the implementation of laws and government policies in cooperation with universities to support various development programs is doing. Some of the research object to be studied include the following: the type of cooperation policy, actor actors, content cooperation policy, strategy implementation cooperation policy, the success parameter to determine its success, the parties involved, the resources, infrastructure and budget needed (Marzuki, 2005; Ibrahim, 2006; Moleong, 1999).

Results And Discussion

1. Cooperation Model Between Local Government and University

The legal framework for cooperation between University and Local Government, normatively based on the provisions of Article 195 of Law Number 32 Year 2004 on Regional Government. The cooperation specifically concerns only local government with other local government, with the principles of efficiency and effectiveness of public services, synergy and mutual benefit. However, the scope of the agreement is later extended by the Government Regulation Number 50 Year 2004 on the Implementation of Regional Cooperation. In Article 7 (a) stated: "Regional Head or either party may initiate or offer a plan of cooperation to other regional heads of government and third parties regarding a certain object".

The position of universities in the context of the Regional cooperation can be included in the category of third parties, that is, besides other Regional Governments. This provision is reinforced by Article 4 of the Regulation of the Minister of the Interior No. 22 of 2009 on the Procedures for Regional Cooperation.

In practice cooperation, the Local Government of Semarang and universities that had been done, embodied in a framework program called Semarang Urban Development and Development of Tri Dharma of University. Based on data released by the Cooperation and Public Relations section of Semarang, during the period 2009-2011, cooperation in various sectors of Urban Development and Development of Tri Dharma Higher Education between City Government and Universities have been conducted with 31 universities, both public and private with various areas of cooperation in accordance with education administered by the College or High School respectively.

The purpose of such cooperation is to increase the participation and role of higher education institutions from different disciplines to contribute to solve problems faced by the people of Semarang. The purpose of such cooperation is to apply the skills field of Science and Technology in accordance with the disciplines that occupied, guided by the Tri Dharma of University for the broad needs. In other words, that cooperation, is carried out by both sides to bring broad benefits for development of Semarang city, while the scope of the agreement covers several aspects as follows:

- a. Research and development
- b. Application of Science and Technology
- c. Community Services in the development of Semarang
- d. Solve the factual dispute resolution community carried out in accordance with the limits, material and personnel.

Based on data from Cooperation Unit of Local Government Semarang with Third Parties, the City Government of Semarang is known that the Semarang city government has opened a very wide space of cooperation in various sectors. This was reflected in the variety of universities that serve cooperation partners, such as the education sector in general (UNNES, Undip, IAIN,

UNISSULA, University Soegijaprana, Untag 1945, the University of Semarang, University of Muhammadiyah Semarang, University of Ki Ageng Pandanaran, Udinus, and Unwahas). Other sectors for example, cooperation in economic development is done by Selolah Economics, STIEPARI, STIE BPD, and STIE Dharmaputra.

Furthermore, cooperation with universities that have a background in the field of Information and Technology conducted with STEKOM. As for the development of cooperation in the health sector have been conducted with a number of universities. Furthermore, in the education sector and teacher training conducted by PGRI Teachers. Outside the sectors such as some administrative field, ecotourism and welfare of mothers, and also superbly embodied in cooperation with several universities in accordance with these fields.

When examined in terms of the scope of cooperation, seems to be the most prominent of such cooperation is in the health sector, followed by the sectors of the economy, science and technology, and education. Meanwhile, if viewed from the side contains cooperation in the field of urban development and the development of University's Tri Dharma can be interpreted as cooperation in the context of development planning of Semarang.

Meanwhile, in the sector of empowerment Society of Semarang, the City Government has also made a number of cooperation with universities the same plus by some cooperation with other agencies and NGOs, such as: Investigation Committee to Fight Corruption, Collusion and Nepotism (KP2KKN) Central Java, Strategic Study and Social Democracy, and Assessing Regional Information Center (Pattiro) Semarang.

The data above shows that in practice the agreement initiated by the Government of Semarang City with a number of universities as stated above is also intended to empower the community. This indicates that the strengthening of cooperation within the context of consolidation of work programs oriented to the welfare of society. While in the context of strengthening the capacity of human resources for the achievement of good governance is yet to be seen. Yet according to Susi Pujiarini (Interview, April 21, 2014) Subsection Cooperation, Government of Semarang, the technical assistance that had been done by the Government is to strengthen the duties. In fact, the operational needs in designing a model of good cooperation contract by legal norms and ethics are urgently needed. Recognized by Susi Pujiarini, that it is sometimes difficulty in understanding signposts normative in every new legal, because the expert staff, who works the City Government generally comes from bureaucrats. As a solution, sometimes the local government sends staff to attend trainings organized by the university.

This cooperation model is different with the situation in the Secretariat of the Local Representatives Council (DPRD) of Semarang. Cooperation carried out by Parliament is still in the realm of employment contracts in the preparation of Academic Paper and Research Studies. Both this cooperation is done in order to implement the duties and functions of the Parliament of Semarang, namely in the context of regional planning legislation and in the implementation of the oversight function of the performance of the Government of Semarang City strip.

The data shows that the cooperation undertaken by the City Council Semarang include two things, namely in the context of the implementation of the basic tasks and functions in the field of legislation and supervision. Academic draft in principle within the framework of the legislative function of Parliament, while the studies and research as an instrument of data collection in order to supervise the performance of the City Government as executive.

Related to the duties and functions of Parliament as stipulated in the Government Regulation Number 16 of 2010 on Guidelines of Legislative Council Regulation On Rules of Conduct Legislative Council has the following functions: legislation; budget; and supervision. Related to this, the legislators are elected directly by the General Election mechanism, in fact has a diverse background. Therefore, in strengthening the human resource capacity of the Regional Representative Council, the Government has designed model of training. It was stated in Minister Regulation Number 57 Year 2011 on Guidelines Task Orientation and Deepening of the Provincial Assembly Members and District/City. This training scheme conducted by the government's desire to improve the understanding of the members of the Regional Representatives Council provinces and districts / cities in performing tasks, functions, rights and obligations as an element of the regional administration, has the right to follow the orientation and task knowledge.

Through the orientation of the scheme, the purpose of deepening the task of Parliament is intended to: improve the ability to perform basic tasks and functions of members of parliament; and to improve the attitude and spirit of dedication in carrying out the duties and functions as members of Parliament. In addition, the target to be achieved is to create synergy in the implementation of local government tasks between Parliament and Local Government; and increasing the quality of legal products, the quality of the budgeting process and the quality of supervision of the delivery of the regional administration.

Based on data from Local Semarang City Council showed that the orientation and deepening of the tasks performed by Semarang City Council focused on strengthening the performance of legislative and oversight of executive performance. Both the central role of Parliament is demanding the ability of theoretical and practical, that can produce optimal performance. Therefore, within the provisions of Regulation No. 57 of 2011 declared that the resource orientation and deepening of tasks, among others:

- a. Officials structural and functional officials according to their field of expertise;
- b. Experts / practitioners according to their field of expertise; and
- c. Academics according to their field of expertise.

Seeing the diversity of such sources, then the purpose of strengthening the capacity of human resources Assembly Members can actually achieve the expected qualification. In that regard, the opportunity to transform academia academic concepts regarding good governance can be done, so as to bring a positive influence on performance. Meanwhile, the strengthening of the capacity of Human Resources local government staff, legally been determined by the government through a number of regulations on Education and Training for Civil Servants. Design training policy is intended to achieve the effectiveness and efficiency as much as possible in the context of the services and the development of the nation. Therefore, the purpose of education and training positions for Civil Servants is to improve service, quality, expertise, skills and abilities. The goal is related to knowledge, competence, dedication and loyalty to the state that has hired him.

Efforts to achieve the goal of education and training for civil servants was carried out through two stages of training, namely Pre-service training and training of civil servants in office. Training is implemented to provide knowledge in order formation of national awareness, personality and ethics of civil servants, as well as basic knowledge of the system of governance, task areas, and its organizational culture to be able to carry out its duties and its role as a public servant.

2. Impact of University-local government cooperation

Shifting patterns of cooperation by the Government of Semarang City strip with College of the contractual nature of the partnership, bringing a positive change for the development of both institutions. On the side of local government, as recognized by Susi Fitri Pujiharini and, in addition to the partnership of cooperation to help the completion of development programs in the city, also provide its own color in the process of enrichment policy. According to them, sometimes it was a lot to get the latest information about a subject that is not found in the government. Although during this Semarang City Government has a staff of experts, but because they generally come from the bureaucrats, so that access to new information quickly is sometimes not obtained, especially regarding theories used as a basis in the enrichment of public policy.

Meanwhile, to strengthen the capacity of Human Resources through a series of cooperation with universities, Susi Pujiharini (Interview, April 21, 2014) admitted getting a lot of input in understanding the contracts of cooperation is good and right in accordance with the applicable law, so that it can be more cautious in making cooperation with third parties, especially in the procurement of goods and services. Meanwhile, on the side of the Campus impact of such cooperation, in addition to helpful in the development of Tri Dharma College could also be a means to develop of universities ability in strengthening the anti-corruption system. According to Ali Masykur (2014), there are several ways that the campus could become the frontline to fight corruption. First, in all the activities of the college should provide space for the development of anti-corruption agenda. One of those forms, namely the provision of anti-corruption education courses on campus. Second, universities must be a director in making the grand narrative of corruption eradication. The tendency over the years, the role is mostly done by the outside universities, especially non-governmental organizations (NGOs). In fact, in the renewal of anti-corruption agenda, some NGOs also involves personnel and thinking of college. One way, updating the legal rules that did not help anti-corruption agenda.

Third, through various researches and studies that can be done, the campus can provide data on corruption findings and provide feedback tactical steps in accordance with the eradication of corruption occurring in their respective areas. With such a variety of ways, indirectly, the campus is a moral laboratory. Campus also could urge relevant institutions directly in combating corruption. Insistence can also be done with strict oversee anti-corruption agenda. According to Ali Masykur, if the role was done, widespread corrupt practices that occurred in the area over the past few years can be minimized.

Meanwhile, from the strengthening of public policy, according to Susi Pujiharini, Sub Third-Party Cooperation Semarang City Government stated that one of the objectives of cooperation undertaken by the College is in order to establish the quality of public policy. One effort that can be done is to utilize the results of university research in the improvement of public services and utilizing science and technology for society.

Pujiharini outlook is in line with the demands of Tri Dharma College, especially in the aspect of research and dedication to of communities. Research in the world of higher education is a very important part, because it has the academic content and community services. Through research, the problems being faced by the community can participate solved. While in the academic, research is a part of scientific development. Without their research activities, the existence of a university questionable existence.

3. Cooperation Development Model between University and Local Government

In the case of cooperation between the Government of Semarang City with a number of universities as described above, there appears to be a shift in the model of cooperation from the contractual to partnerships. In the cooperation relationship, contractual, practically committed by both parties in relation to the services provided by university. For example, in 2008 the local Government Semarang perform their partnership agreements with the State University of Semarang in Education Quality Improvement Program and Personnel on Continuing Education Activity for Teachers to Meet Qualifications Standard S-1 Elementary School Teacher of Fiscal Year 2008. In the cooperation contract, about 100 elementary school teachers lecture in facilitation UNNES with funding from the Government of Semarang City strip. Further study of the cooperation activities carried out during the year with the cooperation contract of Rp. 200,000,000; 00 (two hundred million) were charged to DIPA Semarang city government.

The pattern of contractual cooperation between the District of Semarang with the UNNES in substance are still within the scope of Tri Dharma College, but more character treaty rights and obligations. In that partnership, cooperation is more built-mutualistic symbiosis. Therefore, based on some of the basic principles of regional development, recognized at least two aspects in the

development of areas that could be the object of a strategic partnership between the Regional Government of Semarang and Universities.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis of this study it can be concluded as follows. First, patterns of cooperation undertaken by the Regional Government of Semarang and universities that had been done, some have a form of employment contract such as the provision of services research / studies and academic papers Regional Design Regulations. In addition, there are forms of cooperation that are facilitating the implementation of the Tri Dharma University, as a student apprenticeship, community empowerment and the establishment of a teaching hospital. Another form of cooperation the two sides, although it is still contractually also conducted in the education and training of human resources in order to strengthen local government and the Regional Representative Council in support of their duties and functions.

Second, the impact of cooperation undertaken by the Government of Semarang with the Higher Education is a mutualistic symbiosis. Local Government parties benefit in strengthening human resources and public policies are made for the benefit of society. Meanwhile, from the College of the benefits resulting from the cooperation with the Government of Semarang is on strengthening the Tri Dharma Higher Education sector, both in terms of service and community development, student internship program and the dissemination of research results that are beneficial for the development of the city of Semarang.

Third, the development of a model of cooperation between Universities and Local Government which is relevant for the future is a partnership in the context of research and development, so that each party can be of mutual benefit and mutual contribute to the progress of their respective institutions.

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