

## **THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT INNOVATION OF EDUCATION SECTOR**

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### **ABSTRACT**

This research aims to find a model of government innovation that implements the government of South Sulawesi Province in the field of higher education. To achieve these objectives, the specific objectives to be achieved in this research are to describe the implementation and the factors influencing the implementation of free education assistance program (SPP) in universities in South Sulawesi so that it can be known the kind of innovation used in creating governmental innovation. The research method used is descriptive qualitative with case study research strategy. Data technique with observation, interview and documentation study. Data analysis using qualitative descriptive approach. Informant in a study conducted by purposive sampling results show that this is the solution to increasing access to higher education, the poor are not able to cope with higher education due to financial difficulties and hampered by lack of funds and minimize inequality levels among groups of people rich and poor. but this program must be evaluated and reviewed because it is not in accordance with Act number 23 of 2014 about local government in which regulate local government with environmental perspective. It is recommended to synchronize and harmonize policies between government, provincial and regency/city governments.

**Keywords:** Innovation, local government, education.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Increasingly complex regional issues are not easy to solve in the usual way but require different ways completely with the previous and one of them with innovation. Decentralization and broad autonomy of local governments will be indirectly maintained. Sangkala (2014), argues that Innovation for local government is a means of achieving prosperity and prosperity for the people and the region. innovation encourages the emergence of new ideas in governance so that there is a change in the direction of a better or increased (Bartos, 2003). Innovation can be maximized by utilizing the existing resources efficiently in all aspects (Mulgan & Albury, 2003).

Fulfilling aspects of health, education and purchasing power are the main focuses that should be prioritized. Regions have great authority to determine whatever is appropriate and appropriate to the conditions of the region. many people who have the hope that the bureaucracy is able to show maximum performance, look professional in carrying out public services (Nahrudin & Hesty, 2017), Including services in the field of education that require an innovative program as a good service for the community Jean-Philippe (2012).

Innovation in the implementation of education affairs becomes important to be studied scientifically, because education service is one of the basic needs of society and become the main variable in measuring Human Development Index (HDI) of a country or region so the

success of local government in managing education affairs also become important variable to realize the essence of decentralization policy is the welfare of the people in the region (Suwandi, 2010).

In particular, studies related to innovation in the conduct of educational affairs, particularly those at the local government level, are rarely performed. If there is any research on the innovation of education affairs, often juxtaposed with other governmental business innovations. Therefore, the problems found in educational innovation may be similar to problems in local government innovation. For example, a study conducted by Prasojo (2006) in Jembrana, research on innovation in the education and health sectors is juxtaposed, thus finding the same obstacles and barriers to innovation development.

Nevertheless, at the state level, there are some researchers who have conducted studies on policy innovation in the field of education. These studies are more related to management, learning processes, and educational curricula at the school level. For example, research conducted by Ajibola (2008), in Nigeria focusing on policy innovation in the development of basic education curriculum. The problem found in this study is that the curriculum capacity is no longer suitable to the needs and demands of society as a result of dynamic environmental changes. There is also research that focuses on innovation management in the education system in Nigeria. The research conducted by Akomolafe (2011), reveals that the problems facing many schools in Nigeria today are the problem of the low creative culture of schoolchildren as a result of unsupportive school management, leadership, and school environments. Therefore, it takes policy intervention directly from the local government. This research was conducted in South Sulawesi Province which has made various innovation policies and programs in the implementation of educational affairs as the first province in Indonesia to conduct free education from the level of primary education to higher education level. Free education in South Sulawesi is a priority program of governor of South Sulawesi period 2008-2013. This program is the promise of the elected governor during the regional headship in 2008 that must be implemented during the period of his leadership. Implementation of the promise has been set forth in Local Regulation No. 4 of 2009 on the Implementation of Free Education in South Sulawesi Province. The implementation of free education in South Sulawesi comes from sharing funds from the Provincial Government as much as 40% and from District Government as much as 60%. South Sulawesi became the first province in Indonesia to implement free tuition for new students in college. The free education coaching program (SPP) for new students in South Sulawesi will be a national pilot of the Ministry of Research and Higher Education of the Republic of Indonesia.

Provincial Government of South Sulawesi that finance education for students in the form of scholarship of new students from the provincial government for semesters 1 and 2, while for the Regency / City respectively continue for semesters 3 and 4. Quotas given to 117 universities reach 25 thousand students. A total of 14 districts in South Sulawesi declared their readiness to continue their scholarship for 3rd and 4th semesters for Pangkep, Gowa, Takalar, Barru, Wajo, Pinrang, Palopo, Luwu, Toraja Utara and several regencies others.

After the signing of the MoU, there was much controversy at the local level. Primarily from the legislature. The problem is the difficulty areas to accommodate the MoU's mandate in the Regency / City APBD. There is also the findings of the Financial Audit Board (BPK) RI representatives of South Sulawesi related to the issue of the contribution of education development contribution (SPP) which is the program of South Sulawesi Provincial Government. Observing the programs of the government of South Sulawesi Province in the

implementation of high education affairs so it is necessary to do a study that specifically examines from the point of view Innovative governance.

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

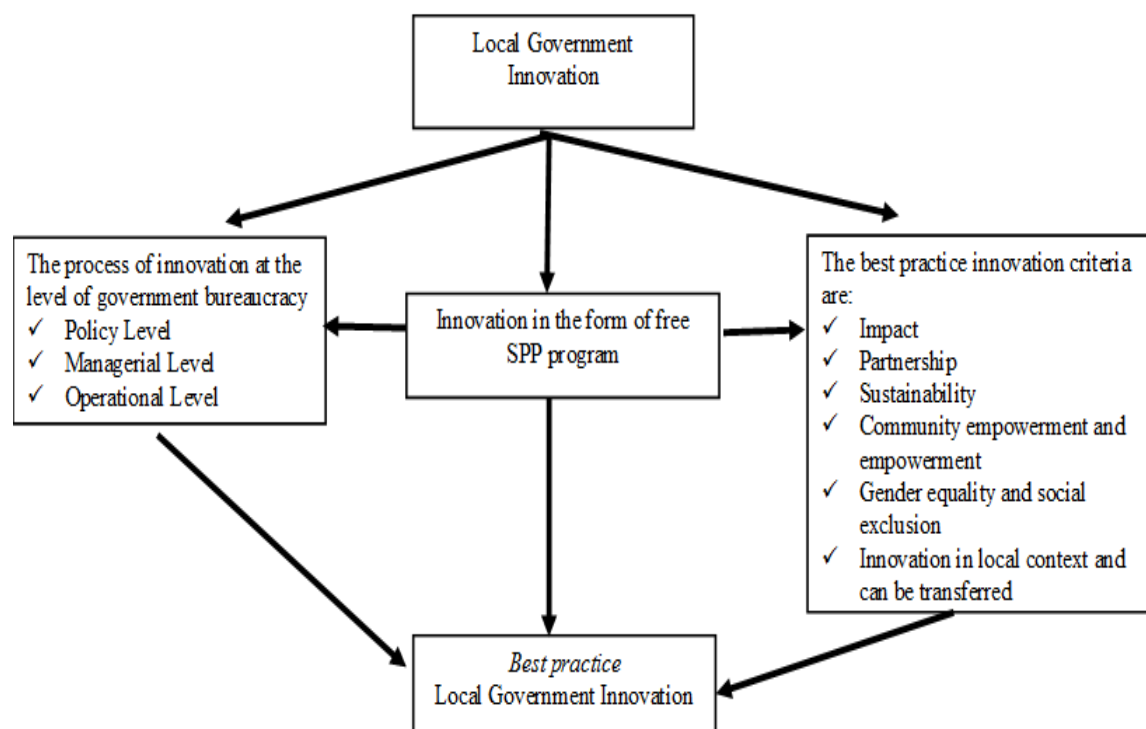
This research uses a qualitative approach. This research was conducted in South Sulawesi Province. This lesson analyzes innovation of local government, special program for free education development (SPP) on higher education in South Sulawesi. Data collection techniques using recording or recording techniques from various sources, either through interviews, observations or from existing documents. Determination of informants is done purposively. Informants in this study informant consists of Head of Education Office of South Sulawesi Province and its staff; Member of DPRD South Sulawesi Province in charge of education; Rector of State and Private University along with civitas akamedika in South Sulawesi (Random) and Head of Education Office and its staff in Regency / City in South Sulawesi Province. In accordance with the purpose of research, the method of data analysis used is qualitative descriptive. Through this technique, we will illustrate all the facts obtained from the field by applying the following procedure: qualitative descriptive analysis by developing categories relevant to the research objectives.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

Based on the results of the study indicate that this free education innovation program without sufficient allocation of funds will not work, because the innovation program is related to the issue of education financing which is often not reached by the weak economic community group. Communities belonging to the weaker economies are those with low family incomes, so they lose sufficient access and opportunities to enjoy educational services. This means that this free budget-based education program is one of the main alternative solutions to overcome the lack of access and the low quality of education in South Sulawesi Province. The success of this program is one of the factors re-elected governor in the period 2014-2018, by continuing the regional education priority program free with one other scope of scholarship for 1000 students replaced with new name Free SPP for New Students public universities and private universities, Accredited A, B and C Selective and Proportional.

However, the implementation of local government innovation of South Sulawesi province is no longer relevant with Law Number 23 Year 2014 about Local Government, there are provisions on the Role of Government and Local Government in the implementation of compulsory government affairs of education that the Mandatory Government Affairs related to basic services is Government Affairs mandatory which part of its substance is Basic Service. Local government organizers prioritize the implementation of mandatory governmental affairs related to basic services. Implementation of basic services in compulsory governmental affairs related to basic services shall be guided by SPM established by the Central Government. Apart from the polemic of SPP free program policies for students who are described above the consideration that the success of a region's development is determined by qualified human resources. Education is one way to improve the quality of human resources. Therefore, the improvement of education quality should continue to be pursued, starting with opening the widest opportunity to the population to receive education, to the improvement of the quality and quantity of educational facilities and infrastructure. How far the success of the government in business in the education sector can be seen through one indicator that can be used as an information material to measure success in the field of education.

The innovative governance model in the implementation of free education counseling program (SPP) at universities in South Sulawesi begins with innovation process at the level of government bureaucracy which consists of three levels namely: (1) The policy level, at this level the SPP free program is the embodiment of the vision and mission of governor and deputy governor of South Sulawesi for the period of 2013-2018, it is a commitment of local government in order to improve the equalization of learning opportunities in universities, but in 2014 promulgated Law no. 23 year 2014 on local government, which regulates the distribution of authority so that the SPP free program does not match the authority of the provincial government (2) Managerial Levels, at this level the South Sulawesi government has signed a cooperation agreement in the form of a memorandum of understanding with 104 rectors or heads of state and private universities in South Sulawesi; (3) The operational level, managed by the education office by forming a free program management team SPP. This program is implemented based on technical guidelines that have been prepared based on the objectives to be achieved the program. For more details here is the scheme model of innovation free program SPP provincial government of South Sulawesi.



Picture.1. Model innovation free program SPP government of South Sulawesi province

Source: in Watson Watson's syringe, Douglas J. 1997, UNDESA. 2006

The measure of innovation success can be categorized as best practice can be measured by six criteria, among others; (1) the impact is that with increasing participation and equity proceeding to universities thus improving the quality of human resources in various disciplines; (2) partnership, that the provincial government of South Sulawesi in partnership with local governments of districts / municipalities in the province of South Sulawesi, with the sharing of funding and partnerships with public and private universities in South Sulawesi as a partner supplier SPP to beneficiaries or students; (3) Sustainability, that the program runs during the period of 2013-2016, counted as much as six times the payment of tuition fees to 121 universities with the number of students receiving 21,457 people. However, this program is not implemented in the provincial education office of South Sulawesi, because it is not in

accordance with the Law no. 23 of 2014 on local government, which regulates the authority of the central government to manage higher education, provincial governments manage secondary and specialized education and district governments manage early childhood and basic education. Great expectations from various parties for this program to continue; (4) Leadership and community empowerment, this program is implemented for the great role of the governor and his staff and empowers the community to gain knowledge; (5) Gender equality and social exclusion, this program does not distinguish gender, as it is generally applicable to all qualified South Sulawesi students; (6) Innovation in the local context and can be transferred, the program is the context of South Sulawesi and can be emulated by other regions. process in three levels to measure the success of innovation so worthy of best practice measured by six indicators namely; impact, partnership, sustainability, Leadership and community empowerment, Gender equality and social exclusion, Innovation in local context and transferable.

## CONCLUSION

Innovation in the form of free program SPP South Sulawesi Province, aims to improve the equity of learning opportunities in universities, thus impacting on improving the quality of human resources in various disciplines. The model of innovation of the SPP free program of South Sulawesi Province that I designed, reviewed from the innovation process of government bureaucracy with three levels of policy, managerial level, operational then from the innovation process at three levels to measure the success of innovation so it is worth doing. Best practice is measured by six indicators; impact, partnership, sustainability, leadership and community empowerment, gender equality and social exclusion, innovation in local and transferable contexts. Therefore, synchronization and harmonization of policies between the government, provincial and district / municipal governments are required to accommodate local government innovations such as Free SPP for New Students of PTN and PTS and need to integrate local innovative programs into regional planning documents.

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