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Embracing Global Transformation: Collaborative Innovations through Social and Political Research

7-8th September 2022

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Faculty of Social Science and Political Science
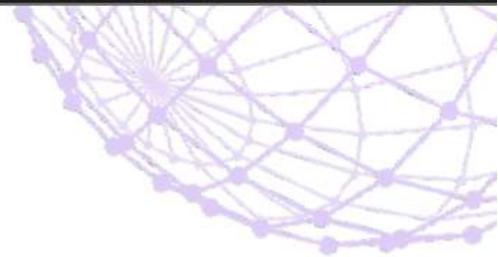Universitas Diponegoro

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PROCEEDINGS The 7ᵗʰ ICISPE

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INDONESIAN SOCIAL & POLITICAL ENQUIRIES

"Embracing Global Transformation: Collaborative Innovations through Social and Political Research"

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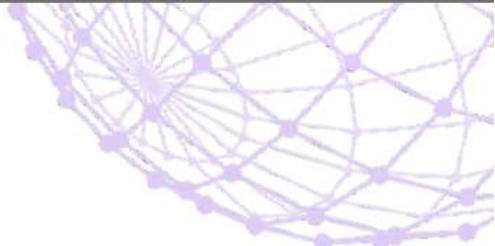
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The 7th ICISPE International Conference on Indonesian Social and Political Enquiries

"Embracing Global Transformation: Collaborative Innovations through Social and Political Research
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FOREWORD

Research should be a valuable tool for finding solutions to existing problems faced by a country. This belief is reflected to ICISPE 2022 conference. Our world is constantly being challenged by global, massive, and fast changes, starting from the development of the digital era which causes disruption in all aspects of the industry until the world suddenly stops due to the Covid-19 pandemic. But humans continue to show their ability to overcome all these problems by implementing new ideas so that problems can become opportunities. Collaboration in innovation is the key to success in the connected era. We realize that we cannot work alone, we need help from others to achieve the objectives quickly and effectively. Therefore this year's ICISPE is here to accommodate collaborative innovation ideas from various parties to accept the ongoing global transformation.

The 7th ICISPE Proceeding is a summary of the research results presented at the 2022 ICISPE Conference by academics and researchers. This activity was carried out with the cooperation of all committee members at the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Diponegoro. Carrying the theme "*Embracing Global Transformation: Collaborative Innovations through Social and Political Research*", this conference was held on 7th -8th September 2022 at the Orange Faculty of Social Sciences Campus.
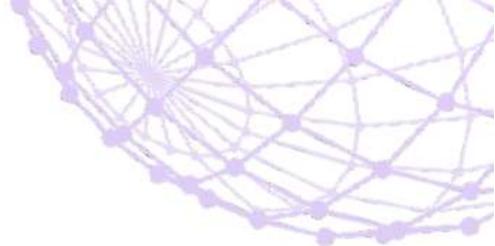
Over 50 articles were submitted, this year we received some collaborative works of Indonesian authors and some authors from Russia, The Philippines, Germany, Malaysia and China. All were reviewed and refined to meet scientific work standards. We hope that the articles published through this conference will contribute to the improvement and development of society in various social aspects. We would like to thank all the speakers, writers, participants, reviewers, and committee members for their contributions to this conference.
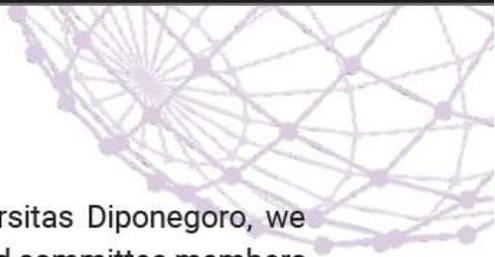
On behalf of the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Diponegoro, we would like to thank all speakers, writers, participants, reviewers, and committee members for this conference.

Semarang, 8 September 2022
Dean of Social and Political Sciences Faculty
Universitas Diponegoro

Dr. Hardi Warsono, MTP

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Category : Local Government

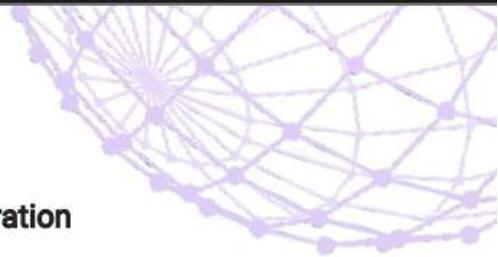## Category : The Economy and People Development Category

Category : Business and Innovation Revision and Redefinition

Category : International and Global Network for Policy and Cooperation

Business and Innovation: Revision and Redefinition

Regional Innovation Development Cooperation
for Poverty Reduction
(Case Study of Poverty Laboratory
in Pekalongan Regency)

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Abstract. Poverty reduction is a fundamental goal for every region, including the Pekalongan Regency Government, with the target of reducing the poverty rate to 7.1% in 2021. One of the poverty reduction efforts carried out by the Pekalongan Regency Government is cooperation in developing regional innovations. The regional government cannot achieve the success of regional innovation development alone but requires cooperation with other stakeholders. Poverty Laboratory is an innovation of the Pekalongan Regency Government to reduce poverty in the Pekalongan Regency. This innovation is carried out by creating three model villages representing the Pekalongan Regency topography area. This paper aims at shedding light on how regional innovation affects the alleviation of poverty in the Pekalongan Regency. The research method used is qualitative, using interviews, observation, and data collection documentation in the field. By taking a case study of the innovation of the Pekalongan Regency Poverty Laboratory, this study concludes that cooperation in developing regional innovation is one solution to reducing poverty in Pekalongan Regency. The Pekalongan Regency Government continues encouraging regional apparatus organizations to cooperate in developing public service innovations in Pekalongan Regency.

Keywords: Cooperation, Development, Innovation, Poverty, Collaborative Governance

1 Introduction

Poverty is a development problem faced in every region across the globe, including in Indonesia. The problem of poverty is not only an economic issue, but also a social and humanitarian problem. Poverty may affects various aspects of human life, including education, health, employment, basic infrastructure, and food security. Poverty is one of the problems that gains spotlight due to its tremendous negative impact on all aspects of people's lives.

The negative impact inflicted by poverty has inevitably shaped a global issue. Even the term of poverty set as the first target of 17 goals in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), aiming at reducing povery by targeting 169 target indicators. Alleviating the number of poor people in the world is one of the global agreements stated in the SDGs goals that must be achieved significantly. Given that poverty is considered crucial, numerous stakeholders across the world have widely integrated in a joint movement, involving government agencies, business sectors, NGOs, and other related parties.

This study revealed that poverty also becomes an essential issue in Pekalongan Regency. Based on data published by Indonesia's Statistics (BPS), the poverty rate in Pekalongan Regency reached 10.19% in 2020. This figure below portrays that Pekalongan Regency is categorised in the yellow zone, scoring lower from the average of Central Java Province (11.41%) but surpassing the average National average (9.78%), making it ranked at the 15th position compared to other Regencies/Cities in Central Java.

Figure 1.1 Percentage of Poor Population in Regency/City across Central Java in 2020
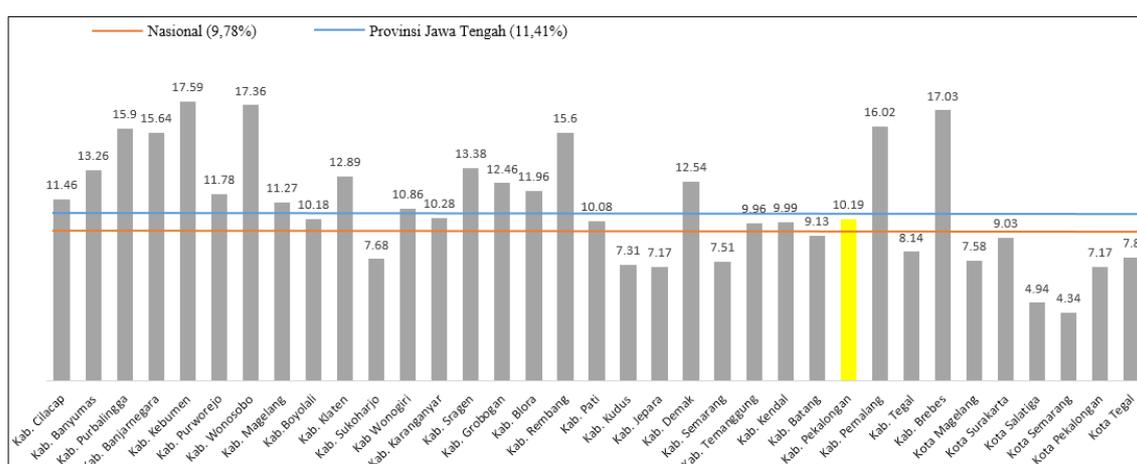
Source: Indonesia's Statistics (Authors' Formulation, 2020)

The commitment of Pekalongan Regency Government related to poverty reduction efforts can be seen explicitly in the long-term regional development vision, revealed by the term 'prosperity' included in the Regency's long-term development plan. The idea of prosperity indicates the condition of the community's welfare, proved by community that has fulfilled economic (material), social and spiritual needs or has equipped the basic needs of the community in a just, equitable circumstances. A prosperous society can be measured by various indicators, such as (1) the level of community economic income; (2) the level of public expenditure; (3) the level of purchasing power; and (4) the level of poverty.

Table 1.1 Target Indicators for Improving Community Welfare in Pekalongan Regency in 2016-2021

No.	Indicators	Target (years)					
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1.	Economic growth	4,90	5,10	5,25	5,45	5,80	6,00
2.	PDRB ADH in million IDR (2010)	17.699.129,64	18.943.515,96	20.206.971,53	21.480.798,60	22.766.413,82	24.065.358,25
3.	PDRB ADH Constant (2010)	13.799.558,41	14.394.182,68	14.988.806,95	15.583.431,23	16.178.055,50	16.722.679,78
4.	PDRB per capita	20.135.995	21.483.561	22.831.128	24.176.694	25.526.261	26.873.827
5.	Inflation rate (%)	3-4	3-4	3-4	3-4	3-4	3-4
6.	Poverty Rate (%)	11,89	10,99	9,98	9,02	8,07	7,10
7.	Human Development Index	67,55	67,80	68,10	68,25	68,45	68,60
8.	NTP	104,79	105,18	105,56	105,94	106,33	106,71
9.	Open unemployment rate	4,80	4,68	4,49	4,40	4,36	4,37

Source: RPJMD Pekalongan Regency 2016-2021

To achieve the poverty target as stated in the RPJMD of Pekalongan Regency 2016-202, at the end of the period it is targeted to be 7.10%, the Pekalongan Regency Poverty Reduction Coordination Team (TKPKD) provided a note explaining the evaluation of poverty alleviation policies so far is still categorised as business as usual,

centralized, exclusive, lacking in innovation, and not based on data and clear problems. According to the records of the evaluation results, Pekalongan Regency Government initiated an innovation to reduce poverty in the form of a Laboratorium Kemiskinan (Poverty Laboratory).

The Poverty Laboratory is an innovation initiated by Pekalongan Regency Government which aims to overcome poverty problems in an integrated, programmatic, targeted and effective manner according to the needs and characteristics of the poor. This innovation is implemented by creating three model villages that represent the topography of Pekalongan Regency area. The three model villages are: 1) Mulyorejo Village, Tirto District, representing a coastal village; 2) Kertijayan Village, Buaran District, representing villages in urban areas; 3) Botosari Village, Paninggaran District, representing a mountain village [3]. The poverty laboratory provides a distinct approach to poverty reduction, namely the involvement of all parties (*pentahelix*), which is different from the previous poverty alleviation actions that are inclined to run separately.

The Poverty Laboratory is a program initiated by the Pekalongan Regency Government which leads to a collaboration scheme, consisting of several *stakeholders* to work concomitantly in reducing poverty in Pekalongan Regency. This process of collaboration between stakeholders is called *collaborative governance. Collaborative governance* is a new strategy in governance that makes several stakeholders gather together to devise policies [1]. The term collaboration in public service practices has been enacted in Law Number 25 of 2009 concerning public services. The article 12 paragraph (1) outlines that cooperation can be conducted between stakeholders related to operational technical and or service support to improve the delivery of public services. Article 12 paragraph (3) also states that in the realm of authority, the onus of public services cannot be carried out alone due to limited resources and/or in an emergency, the organizers can ask for assistance from other organizers who have adequate capacity.

The Poverty Laboratory Innovation is one of the innovations that has successfully passed the TOP 45 Public Service Innovations in 2020 in the Public Service Innovation Competition (KIPP) at the national level held by the Ministry of Administrative Reform and Bureaucratic Reform of the Republic of Indonesia. The achievements achieved by Pekalongan Regency are inseparable from the cooperation of *stakeholders* in developing regional public service innovation.

Theoretical Frameworks

Public Service Innovation
According to Yogi, public sector innovation is one of many ways to overcome public sector bottlenecks and organizational impasses. Innovations typically found in the corporate sector are now starting to find applications in the public sector. In particular, innovation in public institutions can be defined as applying (trying to introduce) new ideas into implementation. It features a step change that is large enough, persistent, and fairly general in scope to have a large enough impact over the course of its implementation. Organizations and Organizational Relationships. Service and organizational innovations are not based solely on visible products, but rather the relationships between actors, i.e. between service providers and service recipients (users), or partners of different parts or organizations.

The process of innovation birth can be driven by a variety of circumstances. In general, public service innovation can take the form of initiatives such as (1) Government-to-government and private sector-to-government partnerships in the provision of public services; (2) the use of information technology for communication in public services; (3) Procurement or installation of service equipment that substantially enhances the effectiveness of the service; (4) Public service innovations, both original creative ideas and changes that benefit the community, can be used as breakthroughs in service methods. Innovation in public services itself requires not only new discoveries, but also new contextual approaches.

Collaborative Governance
Collaborative governance is a process involving various stakeholders to advance the interests of each institution and achieve common goals [2]. Ansell and Gash divided the concept of collaboration into two groups. collaboration in the process sense and collaboration in the prescriptive sense. Understanding collaboration from a process perspective is a set of processes or methods that you manage institutionally. In this definition, a number of institutions, both governmental and non-governmental, are involved in accordance with the portion of their interests and objectives. In a normative context, it can be argued as aspiration or philosophical goals for the government to achieve its interactions with its partners or partners [5].

Collaborative governance can be classified as one type of governance. This concept emphasizes the importance of the conditions under which public and private actors work together in specific ways and processes to develop legal products, regulations, and policies that meet public needs. This concept indicates that in the administration

of government, public actors such as the state and private actors such as economic organizations and companies should not be separated, but should work together for the benefit of the community.

Collaborative governance model is a series of components that run to form a cycle, influence each other, and in essence is a *collactive decision making process.* According to Ansell and Gash, there are five stages in the collaboration process [1]:

1. *Face To Face Dialogue*
This first process includes the importance of building direct, inclusive dialogue among parties. This action aims to build consensus, agreement, and a common understanding of an issue

2. *Trust Building*
Trust between stakeholders is one of the most prominent aspects at the beginning of the collaboration process, it can even be a difficult aspect to develop if there is a history of antagonism between *stakeholders.*

3. *Commitment To The Process*
Stakeholder involvement in the collaboration process is one of the factors that determines the success or failure of collaboration, especially at the executive level of collaboration. Commitment can also be understood as fulfilling obligations together.

4. *Shared Understanding*
In a collaborative process, all *stakeholders* must build a common understanding of the collective goals to be achieved. The understanding in question is the unification of goals, defining the problem together, so as to minimize the occurrence of mutual misunderstanding or misunderstanding.

5. Intermediate Ourcomes
The results referred to here are temporary results. Temporary results, apart from being tangible (measurable) outputs, can also be a stepping stone to achieve success in collaboration.

2 Research Method

This research uses descriptive qualitative method with a purposive sampling technique by determining informants who would be questioned according to their duties and functions and were involved in collaborative development of innovations in the Pekalongan District Poverty Laboratory. Primary data were collected through observations and interviews so as to obtain answers from real respondents and informants and according to the research focus. Secondary data includes, among others, official documents, books, and reports. The data was collected using interviews, observations, literature studies, and documentation. Subesquently, it was analyzed and interpreted through the reduction of the data obtained. Subsequently, the data was sorted and presented to devise conclusions.

3 Results and Discussion

Regional Innovation Development Cooperation in Poverty Reduction (Case Study of the Poverty Laboratory of Pekalongan Regency)

The Poverty Laboratory adopted the Pentahelix concept by shaping a collaboration between the Regency Government, Village Government, Business World, Universities, and interest groups.The involvement of all parties has started from the planning, implementation to program evaluation stages in accordance with the available resources [4].

The Pekalongan Regency Government with the APBD allocation attempted to synergize the resources of the Regional Apparatus through programs that are focused on three Poverty Laboratory villages. The Village Government with assistance from the Regional Poverty Reduction Coordination Team (TKPKD) prepares village planning and budgeting that is oriented towards poverty reduction. The business world through the *Corporate Social Responsibility* (CSR) forum actively participates in supporting the funding of the Poverty Laboratory, Universities with the University program to build Villages, both thematic KKN and assisted villages, which have been designed since the beginning of sending students through the Tri Dharma concept. Community groups, individually and institutionally, both at the district and village levels, participate actively through the existing program activities in each community organization.

Cooperation in developing regional innovations in poverty alleviation that was formed in the Poverty Laboratory innovation was analyzed using the *collaborative governance theory* of Ansell and Gash. This theory states that the collaboration process consists of several stages, namely *Face to Face Dialogue, Trust Building, and Commitment to Process, Sharing Understanding,* and *Intermediate Outcomes* [1].

1. *Face to Face Dialogue*
The establishment of the Poverty Laboratory in Pekalongan Regency cannot be separated from the collaboration process through face- *to-face dialogue.* The process began with the *Corporate Social Responsibility* (CSR) forum which was held in Botosari Village, Paninggaran District, and Pekalongan Regency in 2018. This forum was attended by several relevant *stakeholders*, such as the Regent of Pekalongan, Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD) Pekalongan Regency, CSR, Drinking Water and Sanitation Facilities Management Group (KPSPAMS), as well as from the community. This forum discussed about efforts to expedite poverty reduction actions in Pekalongan Regency, resulting in an idea to form a Poverty Laboratory.

Further, the Poverty Laboratory Implementation Team was formed to undertake a coordination forum with the Pekalongan Regency LITBANG BAPPEDA, following up on the idea of establishing a Poverty Laboratory. This coordination forum was held in order to discuss the planning, implementation, to the accountability process and evaluation of the Poverty Laboratory. Routine coordination is also carried out with regional and village apparatus implementing the Poverty Laboratory to conduct evaluations and to identify obstacles in the implementation of the Poverty Laboratory. Coordination is practiced through a regular meeting involving all parties involved under the coordination of BAPPEDA LITBANG. The community and the target of the Poverty Laboratory are directly entailed in the program decision-making process through the *Participatory Poverty Assessment*. With this dialogue forum, the Poverty Laboratory program can run consistently, sustainably, and effectively in tackling poverty in Pekalongan Regency.

2. *Trust Building*
In the process of developing innovation and efforts to improve welfare and the need for public services, building trust between *stakeholders* or government agencies is critical. Nurturing trust is crucial in devising an integrated government. The implementation of this integration will result in collaboration as the main key in the process of developing regional innovation. In tackling poverty in the Pekalongan Regency area, the government and other stakeholders attempted to build a form of belief that the problem of poverty needs to be overcome with integrated steps, right programs, right targets, and appropriate to the needs and characteristics of the poor.

The development and initiation of the Poverty Laboratory innovation is conducted in the form of collaboration between BAPPEDA LITBANG and other relevant Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD). The implementation of the *pentahelix* concept is not solely practiced by government agencies. From the trust built by government agencies, it has succeeded in involving many *other stakeholders*. The Poverty Laboratory is the starting point to uplift Pekalongan Regency Government's achievement in regional innovation activities or competitions. In the past, efforts to build trust between *stakeholders* were also interweaved in order to avoid egocentrism between agencies. This can confine innovation implementation in the future. In the initiation and development of the Poverty Laboratory innovation, *stakeholders* from various relevant agencies showed confidency in creating an innovation that will certainly be able to improve people's welfare through poverty eradication.

3. *Commitment to Process*
The need of creating a government system that upholds the needs and prbolems of the community along with possess an agile climate has become a new commitment in any public sector governance, including Pekalongan Regency Government. In increasing the commitment of the *stakeholders* to realize a way out of the poverty problems that exist in Pekalongan Regency, this commitment appears as part of the representation of the journey of tasks and responsibilities of the collaboration conducted by the *stakeholders* .
In the context of overcoming the problem of poverty, which is carried out by developing the innovation of the Poverty Laboratory, this commitment can be understood by undertaking the duties and responsibilities of each relevant agencies. In its implementation, the Poverty Laboratory innovation does not yet have a team that specifically takes care of the development of this innovation. However, we found that BAPPEDA Litbang (Research and Development Agency) and other agencies involved in the collaboration concomitantly shared the responsibility in creating innovations that are useful for the poor people of Pekalongan Regency.
The business sector or the private sector can also play a role and show its commitment in the form of financial support, namely *Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds*. Universities also have a role in the innovation of the Poverty Laboratory. Higher education commitments are realized through academic activities that will directly

or indirectly support the innovation of the Poverty Laboratory, such as through socialization, thematic Community Service Program or research, especially for universities around Pekalongan Regency.

4. *Sharing Understanding*

To achieve the aimed goals, it is necessary to possess a shared understanding between the relevant *stakeholders*. Shared understanding is important to be able to align the direction in moving towards a shared vision. In an interdependent organization, shared understanding is the key to be creative and innovative in the way of thinking.

The shared understanding is certainly realized by Pekalongan Regency in the Poverty Laboratory innovation, this is shown by the collaboration. Poverty Laboratory Innovation involves all parties (Pentahelix collaboration). This collaborative development of regional innovation is an important element listed in the Regent's Regulation Number 73 of 2021 concerning the roadmap for strengthening the regional innovation system. The value and vision of this innovation, so as not to lose and turn, requires understanding between *stakeholders.*

In support of a common ground understanding regarding the Poverty Laboratory innovation, the Pekalongan Regency government prepares all forms of supporting documents, such as taking photos, collecting data, and handling the poor in Pekalongan Regency. The poverty laboratory took rapid steps in validly registering the poor in urban areas, laborers, poor fishermen on the coast, and poor farmers and cultivators in the forest. The next step is to verify factually to photograph how poverty occurs, starting from the name, occupation, and the factors that cause poverty. The Poverty Laboratory utilizes the SEPAKAT application (Integrated System of Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Analysis of Poverty), which was developed by the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) with Community Collaboration and Services for Welfare (KOMPAK), and the World Bank. This application provides analytical tools to process poverty data by sector as well as evaluate poverty problems in an integrated and accurate manner. This application is designed to be able to adapt to regulations that become a reference for provinces/regencies/cities in development planning according to Regulation of Ministry of Home Affairs No. 90 of 2019 concerning Classification, Codefication, and Nomenclature of Regional Development Planning and Finance.

5. *Intermediate Outcomes*

Intermediate Outcomes are defined as temporary results that provide benefits and strategic values for parties involved. The Poverty Laboratory Innovation has been awarded the 2020 *innovative government award* in the very innovative category. The Poverty Laboratory Innovation also led Pekalongan Regency to win the Top 45 Public Service Innovation award from the Ministry of Administrative Reform and Bureaucratic Reform (PANRB) in 2020.

In 2020, the Poverty Laboratory innovation has been able to eradicate 70% of the target population in Pekalongan Regency. Some of the achievements of the Poverty Laboratory include: handling Uninhabitable Houses (RTLH), increasing latrine use households, handling people with chronic diseases, and disabilities. This innovation has succeeded in creating a significant acceleration of poverty reduction in Pekalongan Regency.

Figure 1.2 Percentage of Poor Population in Pekalongan Regency in 2016 - 2020
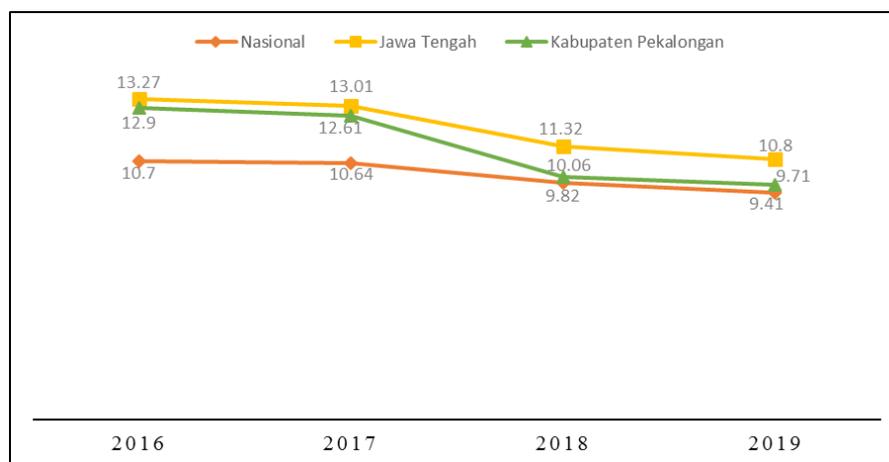
Source: Central Java BPS 2020, data processed

In 2016, the percentage of poor people in Central Java was still high at 13.27%. Three years later, in 2019, the it significantly fell to 10.8%. In regards to the poverty alleviation action in the region, the Poverty Laboratory was

formed in 2018 where the rating of people categorised as 'poor' in Pekalongan Regency was rated 10.06%. As a result, the establishment of the Poverty Lab had a positive impact on poverty reduction in the region, resulting in a decrease to 9.71% in the end of 2019. The decrease in the poverty rate indicates that the welfare of the people of Pekalongan Regency has also increased. This success becomes a *feedback* for the collaboration process, fostering a virtuous cycle of building trust and commitment.

Cooperation Constraints in the Development of Regional Innovation in Poverty Reduction (Case Study of the Poverty Laboratory of Pekalongan Regency)

The constraints during the implementation of Poverty Laboratory innovation in in Pekalongan Regency is that the Regional Apparatus as the Implementing Unit has not been adequate in undertaking its role in supporting the achievement of the objectives of this policy. This problem in the long term will have a big impac, making it dificult for the regional apparatus as the implementing unit to attain goals or targets of the Poverty Laboratory.

The Poverty Laboratory took 3 (three) villages as models of poverty alleviation, namely Mulyorejo Village, Botosari Village, and Kertijayan Village. However, these three model villages are still less active and less responsive in implementing the Poverty Laboratory. The Village Government still considers the Poverty Laboratory to be just an ordinary program like the programs they have been carrying out so far. The Village Government does not yet fully understand the urgency of the Poverty Laboratory. This can be seen from the level of participation of the Village Head in meetings organized by BA PPEDA LITBANG as the *leading sector* . The low participation of the Village Head in meetings tend to confine the wave of information about the Poverty Laboratory Program to villagers among villages in the region.

4 Conclusion

The Pekalongan Regency Government has made efforts to reduce poverty in Pekalongan Regency through the Poverty Laboratory innovation. This movement carries the concept of *pentahelix collaboration* which involves 5 elements, namely Regency Government, Village Government, Business World, Universities, and caring community groups. Cooperation in developing regional innovations in poverty alleviation that was formed in the Poverty Laboratory innovation was analyzed using the *Collaborative Governance theory* from Ansell and Gash. The implementation *of Collaborative Governance* in the Poverty Laboratory innovation for poverty reduction in Pekalongan Regency has been well-implemented, dwindling the rating of impoverished people Pekalongan Regency which fell to 9.71% in 2019. The Poverty Laboratory Innovation also successfully received an *innovative government award* 2020 and led Pekalongan Regency to win the Top 45 Public Service Innovation award from the Ministry of Administrative Reform and Bureaucratic Reform (PANRB) in 2020. The obstacle to cooperation in Poverty Laboratory innovation in poverty alleviation in Pekalongan Regency is the Regional Apparatus Pekalongan Regency as the Implementing Unit has not been maximal in carrying out its role. The Village Government that was chosen as a model for poverty alleviation is also still less active and less responsive in implementing the Poverty Laboratory.

Suggestions

Until recently there is no regulation regarding the establishment of a special implementation team for the Poverty Laboratory. So far, the Poverty Laboratory implementation team is part of the Regional Poverty Reduction Coordination Team (TKPKD) with BAPPEDA LITBANG (Research and Development Agency) as the *leading sector.* TKPKD is a team tasked with coordinating to reduce poverty in Pekalongan Regency in general. The problem of the Regional Apparatus implementing the Poverty Laboratory who has not played a maximum role and the Village Government which is less active and less responsive, can be solved by forming a Regent's Decree regarding the Poverty Laboratory implementing team. This decision regulates who the members of the Poverty Laboratory implementation team are, the duties and responsibilities of team members from planning, implementation to the obligation to report the results of the performance of each team member to the Regent of Pekalongan through BAPPEDA LITBANG as the *leading sector.*

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