

Execution Management Collaboration between the Government of South Sulawesi Province With Regional Military Command (Kodam) VII / Wirabuana to Support the Achievement Overstock 2 Million Tons of Rice Development in South Sulawesi Province

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Abstract- Research on the collaboration between the two institutions namely South Sulawesi Provincial Government with Regional Military Command (Kodam) VII / Wirabuana in order to increase of rice overstock 2 million tons extremely relevant to study collaboration related to the implementation of management undertaken by both parties. In order to Achieve the objectives of the study, the research approach used is qualitative. The results Showed that the implementation of management collaboration that took place between the Provincial Government of South Sulawesi with Regional Military Command (Kodam VII) / Wirabuana to reach 2 million tons of rice overstock sustainable in the province of South Sulawesi has been underway since 2010 to 2015. Therefore, management collaboration that took place not pure based on instructions from the central government, but a continuation of the policy of the Government of South Sulawesi province that already exists. If the look and Analyzed both in terms of the definition, characteristics and the process is conducted in collaboration management Generally that the substance has met the elements of collaborative management.

Index Terms- Collaboration Management

I. INTRODUCTION

The importance of the government today must be Able to perform management collaboration in carrying out Reviews their duties and functions as the current condition of an increasingly complex and dynamic on the one hand, and on the other hand the capabilities of the government (especially local government) to use its capabilities relat ive still not Able to be relied. This condition would force the government to raise cooperation (collaboration) with actors and Organizations / institutions in order to address public issues and to Accelerate the resolution of public problems. Therefore, the demands of society and the central government to the Government of South Sulawesi province should be Able to carry out innovations in governance is a logical consequence, let alone the position of South Sulawesi province Compared to other provinces is very strategic Because it is located in the middle of the islands of the archipelago that do not be surprised if South Sulawesi Became a haven all economic activity and trade in the western region and eastern Indonesia

Because it has the potential of natural resources and land large enough and fertile and have the results of marine wealth that is extraordinary. Similarly, historically in the last few Decades, South Sulawesi Province, Also known as the granary of the national food and Became one of the 10 Reviews largest province the which is Able to supply the results of his farm to different areas of the archipelago, mainly paddy /rice (CBS, 2015). Obviously the title should always be maintained as it has a moral burden to be maintained his role, so that the eyes of the central government and the people of South Sulawesi province still has the credibility and excesses in the field of food, especially rice. In carrying out that role sometimes experienced many problems, especially climate change, technological advances and the lack of human resources and a shortage alsintan (agricultural machinery), reservoirs, irrigation, distribution of fertilizers and seeds are sometimes late, so in implementation to Realize overstock 2 million tonnes of rice in order to sustain food security program in the province of South Sulawesi collaboration need to be is implemented.

According to the data of the official Central Statistics Agency (BPS) and the coordination with the Head of the Department of Agriculture and Horticulture South Sulawesi (2015), results for commodity agricultural production of rice in 2014 had a surplus of 2:24 million tonnes. But the 2 million ton rice surplus is not necessarily sustainable if not properly managed in an effort to increase of rice productivity. Because the reality on the ground has shown an average yield of rice in the new society Reached 5.1 tons / ha were assessed from all districts / Cities in the province of South Sulawesi. Data Department of Agriculture and Horticulture (standardized TPH) South Sulawesi Province for 24 district / city in South Sulawesi from 2010 till 2014 shows the results of an average paddy production in 2010 amounted to 49.44 Ku / ha, in 2011 amounted to 50, 74 Ku / ha, in 2012 amounted to 50.98 Ku / ha, in 2013 amounted to 51.22 Ku / ha, and in 2014 amounted to 52.18 Ku / Ha, So that when averaged productivity growth of rice produced only 50 912 Ku / Ha.

Less than optimal production of rice per hectare because of the persistence of the problem of availability and delay in the distribution of fertilizers and seeds, still lack of extension agents (PPL) and Babinsa (Rural Development Agency). when

Compared with the ratio of existing rice per village. According to the Extension Coordinating Board (Bakorluh) South Sulawesi Province, until the period of February 2015 Babinsa (Rural Development Agency). power is still available around 2226 people and 2037 people PPL. Though the number of villages / villages in South Sulawesi 3038 pieces, roommates means less energy PPL 1001 people.

The problems associated with Efforts to improve overstock rice 2 million tons, Among others, the quality of human resources, especially farmers is still low, the which farmers in the province of South Sulawesi to date an average still apply cropping pattern is good and right (sow seeds directly) or do not use cropping patterns are clear and the use of agricultural equipment was traditionally are not in line with the development of agricultural technology more advanced and modern, use of seeds is not qualified, do not understand the agro-climate and the lack of attention to environme friendly ntally technologies and are less Able to cope with disruption of plant pests (OPT) and lack of discipline, the issue of irrigation that is not all wetland that is fed with irrigation (15% of the irrigation area of South Sulawesi province in a damaged condition, the Department of Agriculture South Sulawesi) that need additional irrigation channels in order to increase of the production of rice, the target of adding 2015 to the tertiary irrigation network as much as 310 221 ha (special program optimization), The issue of agricultural machinery (tractors, rice transplanter, power weeder, combined harvester and sprayer) are still very limited Also owned by farmer groups. Added to this are the problems of fertilizers and seeds are Also a constraint due to frequent delays in distribution, it Occurs in the respective area does not have a warehouse, fertilizer and seed. Another problem that sales of rice production is purchased from the community is still are relatively low and sometimes exposed to middlemen / debt bondage.

Therefore, there should be a system of alliances program activities in the field of resilience rice between the Government of South Sulawesi province with Regional Military Command (Kodam VII /Wirabuana, through surveillance, escort and accompaniment by Force Command Territorial Board of Regional Military Command (Kodam VII) / Wirabuana Korem (Military Command), Kodim (District Military Command), The Koramil (Sub-District Military Command), and Babinsa (Rural Development Agency). In South Sulawesi in 2014 for example, the signing of the Statement of Understanding (memorandum of understanding / MoU) between the Government of South Sulawesi with Regional Military Command (Kodam VII) / Wirabuana the which is a continuation of the previous MoU with the number 464 / VII / Provincial / 2014 and MoU No. B / 1572 / VII / 2014. In the example of the continuation of the MOU states that the two sides agreed to succeed in Achieving the targets of 2 million tonnes of rice overstock sustained in 2014 in South Sulawesi. Support in Achieving the Overstock Rice 2 million tonnes of rice sustained an MoU between the Government of South Sulawesi province with the Regional Military Command (Kodam VII) / Wirabuana the which is a follow up of the MoU from the central government, but the MoU the Government of South Sulawesi province with the Regional Military Command (Kodam VII) / Wirabuana only in the context of the province of South Sulawesi, This MoU position in the eyes of the Government of South Sulawesi is very strategic

considering the area was formerly a province of South Sulawesi province that has been Categorized as the 10 Reviews largest province supplies rice to other provinces in Indonesia Because it was predicated as the national granary. Statement of Understanding between the Governor of South Sulawesi province with the Regional Military Commander VII/Wirabuana further strengthened and operationalized into the "Integrity Pact" on January 6, 2015 between the Head of Department of Agriculture South Sulawesi with the Regional Military Commander VII/Wirabuana, where the signing of Integrity Pact was witnessed by Minister of Agriculture and Chief of Army Staff at Army Headquarters.

In order for a statement of mutual understanding and integrity pact has been done on governance at the provincial level can Be the bases for all parties to Be more committed in the collaboration that is strengthened by the manufacture of Integrity Pact has been signed by each head of the Department of Agriculture Regency/City Commander District military (Commander) which was witnessed by the Head of Department of Agriculture South Sulawesi with the Regional Military Commander VII /Wirabuana.

When analyzing the results of cooperation (collaboration) conducted between the Government of South Sulawesi province along with the District /Regional Military Command (Kodam VII) / Wirabuana (*Korem, Kodim, the Koramil and Babinsa*) during the period 2013 to 2014 amounted to 5.1 tons / ha, and 5.2 tonnes / ha as Mentioned previously, the results are Compared with a pilot land Denfarm cooperation between the Regional Military Command (Kodam VII) / Wirabuana with the Provincial Government of South Sulawesi, where each Kodim given the responsibility of 100 hectares per Regency / City, in 2013 an average of 8.3 tons / ha and 2014, an average of 8:15 tons / ha has Reached 62%. Achievement of Reviews These results can be improved optimally if the farmers can change the cropping pattern is done as well as an increase of in human resources and supported finance par- ticularly for the implementation of contingency (procurement Alsintan, fertilizer, seeds, irrigation, reservoirs, land and support the natural situation and can control Pest well), the ceiling set in 2014 in South Sulawesi is quite large items, namely Rp. 277 911 739 000, -, while the budget that can be Realized by Rp. 271 350 665 720, - (97.64%). Similarly, when Viewed in terms of physical realization of the program of rehabilitation/improvement of Tertiary Irrigation Network (JIT), the targets set in 2014 amounted to 44810.00 hectares, the which can be Realized at 44810.00 ha (100%). Optimization of land targeted in 2014 covering an area of 22480.00 hectares, the which can be Realized area of 22470.00 hectares (99.95%). In 2014, rice area in the province of South Sulawesi area of 643 738 ha. Of the land, planting area of 984 412 hectares have been Realized with the achievement of a production of 5,426,353 tons of dry grain harvest (productivity of 5:22 tonnes /ha).

Observing the actual condition Mentioned above, certainly raises many questions, how the first so Came the idea to prayer collaboration in the achievement of overstock 2 million tonnes of rice a sustainable, is there a common vision in a collaboration between the parties to collaborate, policies such as what is Issued/generated from Reviews These collaborations to support the effectiveness of the implementation of the collaboration that has been agreed upon, is there any arrangement of personnel in

the organization in implementing the collaboration by the two parties from, whether in this collaboration Also Involves Private Organizations and academia, how the mechanism of responsibility of each party are collaborating, how the coordination mechanism between the parties collaboration, and how to synchronize the programs in the implementation of the collaboration and how to maintain commitment and consistency between the parties Involved in the implementation of the collaboration.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

In order for the formulation of the problem of missed and the purpose of this research is Achieved, this study used a qualitative approach. The unit of analysis of this research is the organization in both government conduct collaborative management that is in the ranks of South Sulawesi Provincial Government and Military Command VII /Wirabuana. To represent the study area, the area that Became the study sample was a pilot area to implement the program overstock 2 million tonnes of rice in 2014 is District Bone (representing the areas with the highest yields of 10.7 tonnes /ha), Takalar (representing regions with medium yield is 8.6 tons / ha), and Toraja regency (representing regions with the Lowest yield is 5 tons / ha). Data collection techniques using interview techniques, while the key informants/key informants were: Governor of South Sulawesi, Regent, head of the Department of Agriculture Crops and Horticulture of South Sulawesi province and district, sub-district, the Agricultural Extension (PPL), Regional Military Commander VII /Wirabuana represented by Assistant Territories, the District Commanders, Commander Koramil (District Military Command) , and Babinsa (Rural Development Agency) in the research area.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Implementation of Public Sector Management Collaboration Between Government of South Sulawesi province with Regional Military Command (Kodam VII) / Wirabuana In Overstock Achieve Sustainable Rice Two Million Tons in South Sulawesi.

In the context of collaboration between the Government of South Sulawesi province with the Regional Military Command (Kodam VII) / Wirabuana occurred not only because of the initiation of roomates comes from the central government but Occurs because of the initiation of cooperation between the Governor of South Sulawesi with Regional Military Commander VII / Wirabuana roomates Began in 2010 through 2014, where in 2015 in order to attempt to Achieve national food self-sufficiency, then the President of the Republic of Indonesia Ir. Joko Widodo had instructed by the Minister of Agriculture to do the MoU with the Army. This shows that the central government through the Ministry of Agriculture has Realized that to succeed the rice self-sufficiency can not be Achieved by relying on the institutions of the Ministry of Agriculture alone. Therefore, it is important to invite the army to cooperate.

Given the Army has a territorial area of land in Indonesia, it is irrelevant if the Ministry of Agriculture and the Army Agreed

to involve; the respective agencies under the authority of structurally for cooperation and collaboration. As it is known that the Government of South Sulawesi province in 2014 along with Regional Military Command (Kodam VII) /Wirabuana already established a policy that South Sulawesi province can Realize overstock 2 million tons of rice. Therefore, the South Sulawesi Provincial Government can be Categorized US governance governance. Why? Because governance is Unprotected substrate used for internal awareness of an organization / government by relying on internal resources. Since there may be an organization / government today to Be Able to work alone (Ego sectoral) in order to Achieve the Vision and mission.

Where to Achieve a more optimal work certainly needed the support of cooperation and collaboration by utilizing the resources available in other Organizations or government agencies. Therefore, at the same time when the organization / government has invited owners of other resources needed by the organization / other Governments, has been carrying out the substance of governance means that the importance of the use of networking / Network and collaboration between actors. This is in line with the view of O'Leary and Gazley (2009) states roomates that the organization / government conduct collaborative management is one of the characteristics of the organization / government apply the concept of governance.

Processes that occur in implementing The MoU to Realize overstock 2 million tons of rice is one part of the obligation of the Government of South Sulawesi province to facilitate citizens to be Able to Reviews their living standards improve through collaboration with Regional Military Command (Kodam VII)/Wirabuana prefers to solve problems that can not be resolved. This process is in line with the definition of collaborative management proposed by O'Leary and Gazley (2009) is an organization within the context of governance should be oriented organization dedicated to facilitating and capable of operating in the network between Organizations to solve problems that can not be finished on their own, or capable finish Easily than done by the organization.

Important aspect is Analyzed in the context of the collaboration between the Provincial Government of South Sulawesi with Regional Military Command (Kodam VII) / Wirabuana that there is mutual interest (Reciprocal) Regional Military Command (Kodam VII) / Wirabuana with the Provincial Government of South Sulawesi. The findings in the field indicate that there are interests of both parties to be Achieved in the course of 2 million tonnes of rice overstock sustainable are as follows :

1. The interests of the Provincial Government of South Sulawesi, namely:
 - a. Maintain and event improve the position of South Sulawesi as barns in the area of homeland Indonesia and can even reach the targets of 2 million tonnes of rice overstock sustainable.
 - b. Improving the welfare of the living standards of farmers in the province of South Sulawesi.
 - c. The establishment of cooperation and good collaboration with Regional Military Command (Kodam VII) / Wirabuana in order to build harmony.
 - d. The realization of food security, especially of rice in the province of South Sulawesi.

e. To increase of the acceleration of economic development and the development of the province of South Sulawesi.

2. The objectives of the Regional Military Command (Kodam VII) / Wirabuana:

a. The realization of Oneness with folk TNI.

b. The establishment of social communication between Regional Military Command (Kodam VII) / Wirabuana with the South Sulawesi provincial government and its staff.

c. The realization of food security in the region in order to Sustain the military activity united Food program.

d. Supports the Army Chief of Staff policy and policy of Mr. President of the Republic of Indonesia in order to Achieve national food self-sufficiency.

Based on the interest as if it is different, but in fact that is the purpose of the program is the establishment of 2 million tonnes of rice overstock sustainable. As both interests collaborate in Achieving self-sufficiency in rice is in line with what is proposed by Hanf, Hijern and Porter, 1978 namely "Collaboration Occurs when a power-sharing government in the form of reciprocal links (reciprocal), and involve; various resource providers. It is also in order to address how overlapping and dynamic distribution of employees, the union of the responsibility for the implementation, exchange of information massive transfer actors, and the information needs as input for all actors "and Hull in Hjern, (1987), and O'Toole, (1985) "management of collaborative arrangement should not be confused with the management hierarchy".

It can be concluded that the description of the implementation of collaborative management of the public sector that takes place between the Government of South Sulawesi province with the Regional Military Command (Kodam VII) /Wirabuana in the achievement of overstock rice 2 million tonnes of sustainable undertaken since 2010 to 2015 both in terms of the definition, characteristics and processes in general has met the elements of collaborative management of the public sector. Unless some aspects are still not optimal in its implementation so that the implications on output or predetermined targets ie 2 million tonnes of rice overstock sustainable. Among the aspects Mentioned Among others the absence of Organizations that deal specifically with the management of public sector collaboration. As for the management of public sector collaboration using only existing organization in each well agencies South Sulawesi Provincial Government and Military Command VII /Wirabuana. Similarly, the absence of a shared vision that is designed within the framework of collaborative management. Vision used a vision of agriculture South Sulawesi provincial government that already exists. Policies are issued as part of a deal to manage collaboration nothing in particular, but uses policies that already existed before the policy of South Sulawesi governor and military commander of VII /Wirabuana to Make MoU achievement of overstock rice 2 million tonnes of sustainable even though in 2015, the President of the Republic Indonesia has issued a policy realization of national food self-sufficiency Reached within three years with the involvement of the Army through the Ministry of Agriculture in collaboration with the Army (Ministry of Agriculture with the Chief of Army Staff) , The policy Became a technical reference Mentioned above is derived from policies that have been issued by the provincial

government namely : 1) the integration and Among the coordination relevant agencies with universities and R & D to support Increased production towards rice self-sufficiency; 2) improvement of irrigation networks; 3) construction of ponds; 4) Denfarm rice farming by military cooperation with farmer groups; 5) assistance, escort, surveillance, improved agricultural technology; and 6) the diversification of food consumption to reduce the consumption of rice.

When referring to the MoU that was signed seen that in the management of public sector collaboration involving not-for-profit Organizations, and private sectors, the which should Be more optimal if it Involves the organization. But in the collaboration that took place today is not directly been Involved nonprofit Organizations and private but are not structured in the MoU.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion that has been done, it can be concluded that the implementation of collaborative management of the public sector of the which takes place between the Governments of South Sulawesi province with the Regional Military Command (Kodam VII) /Wirabuana in Realizing overstock rice 2 million tons sustained in the territory of the province of South Sulawesi, the which has lasted since 2010 until 2015. What happened is not purely based as instructions from the central government, but a continuation of the South Sulawesi provincial government policy that already exists. If the look and Analyzed both in terms of the definition, characteristics and the process in general management of the public sector collaboration conducted substantially meet the elements of collaborative management. Except for some aspects of the characteristics as a form of management that is still not optimal collaboration and implemented a Ultimately Affect output or pre-set targets. Among them are the aspects in question were :

1. The absence of a joint organizational structure that offer section specifically with the management of public sector collaboration in Realizing the 2 million tonnes of rice overstock sustainable. Though the MoU between the Government of South Sulawesi province with the Regional Military Command (Kodam VII)/Wirabuana has been conducted every year, but its shape is still task force (assignment), the which should be made permanent or structured.
2. The absence of a shared vision and mission designed specifically within the framework of the management of public sector collaboration.
3. There is no specific policy for the optimization of 2 million tonnes of rice overstock sustained issued as part of an agreement to conduct collaborative management does not exist.
4. No direct involvement of other Organizations as part of the collaborative management of the public sector such as non-profit Organizations, and private as well as Academics.

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