

Optimization Of Local Potential Through Inter-Regional Cooperation Policy

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Abstract. The level of people's welfare is influenced by the potential resources owned by each region. Human resources and natural resources have a great influence if they are not managed properly. Sometimes each region has different problems even though they have adjacent areas. Areas with abundant natural resource potential are sometimes weak with human resources, other regions have good human resources but lack of natural resources. This condition requires cooperation to complement the existing deficiencies. This paper with a normative legal analysis examines the strategies to optimize existing local potentials through inter-regional cooperation. Within the normative framework, this cooperation must first be built in the form of regulations. The legal product formed in the form of a policy of cooperation between regions with materials/substances in which it regulates the optimization strategy together.

Keywords. Local Potential, Inter regional, Cooperation, Policy

1 Introduction

Limited resources owned by each district or city in Indonesia which in the end can hinder the administration of local government, therefore the regions are required to be more proactive and innovative to overcome these limitations in order to develop and optimize all existing potentials. in the region, this can be done by establishing inter-regional cooperation.

Objects that can be collaborated include all affairs that become autonomous regions, regional assets and regional potentials as well as the provision of public services. The implementation of cooperation must adhere to the principles of synergy, efficiency and effectiveness, mutual benefit, mutual agreement, good faith, equality, transparency, justice and legal certainty. So that the object of cooperation is the main factor that must be considered in the implementation of cooperation to further determine the choice of the form of cooperation to be implemented.

The aims and objectives of inter-regional cooperation are to:

- a. Support efforts to realize a sustainable development process in the region.
- b. Fulfill the obligations of local governments in building and administering public service facilities.
- c. Overcome problems that arise either directly or indirectly in the implementation of regional development and have an impact on the welfare of the community.

- d. Optimize and empower the potential of each party, both the potential of human resources, natural resources and technology to be used together reciprocally.

Nowadays, it becomes more important for a developing region to measure competitiveness in order to evaluate its regional economic development strategies. Competitiveness, too, is a crucial starting point because it leads to a higher living standard and generates the resources needed for more extensive goals.[1]

Each area basically has its own potential and limitations. The government's limitations in implementing development and providing public services that reach the entire community have the potential to cause inequality in the distribution of development outcomes and public services. It is not uncommon for people to be closer and easier to access other areas than their own capital, so that their basic needs are often also met from neighboring areas. In the context of developing the area, inter-regional cooperation (KAD) that borders is a necessity to cover its limitations in order to distribute development results and improve public services.

Regional cooperation regulations are a local government mechanism in an effort to improve community welfare through more equitable and just development. As regulated in Law number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government from Article 363 to Article 369, it is further elaborated in Government Regulation Number 28 of 2018 and Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 22 of 2009.

This paper aims to identify why an inter-regional cooperation is important and how the juridical

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construction of inter-regional cooperation in order to solve the problem of increasing community welfare through the strategy of optimizing regional potential.

2 Research Methods

This study used a normative juridical approach. The discussion material based on the concept of inter-regional policy models who's related with existing law, and it is used to make the profiles types of legal products and policy substance.

3 Discussion

3.1 The Urgency of Inter-Regional Cooperation

Urgency of implementing cooperation between local governments is based on several rational considerations for mutual progress and because each region needs each other.

There are seven reasons why local governments need to collaborate with other local governments, namely^[8]:

- a. The parties working together can form a greater power. Regional limitations can be covered by the potential of other regions, so that the potential or strength of each region can be synergized to deal with environmental threats or problems that are difficult to handle alone by one region;
- b. Collaborating parties can achieve higher progress. Opportunities are open for the transfer of intelligence, skills, and information from each region, so that they can advance or develop themselves from the results of joint learning;
- c. Collaborating parties can be more empowered. Cooperation produces a higher bargaining position in order to fight for its interests to a higher government structure;
- d. Collaborating parties can minimize or prevent conflict. Cooperation has the potential to increase understanding and help each other, regions that were previously in tight competition or already involved in conflict, can be more tolerant and try to take advantage of or learn from the conflict;
- e. Each party feels more justice. Cooperation opens transparency between regions because each has the same access to information that is created or used;
- f. Each of the collaborating parties will maintain the sustainability of the handling of the cooperated areas. This is especially so if the implementation of the cooperation has provided benefits for each region, so that there are very many opportunities to be carried out in a sustainable manner;
- g. Cooperation can eliminate regional ego. Each region can reduce regional ego, to realize the vision of advancing the region together.

Cooperation between Regional Governments is a form of cooperation arrangement carried out between regional governments in agreed fields to achieve efficiency values and better service quality.^[9]

In forming a cooperation, it is necessary to intervene in openness and trust between fellow regions so that problems such as the distribution of results can occur.^[8]

A collaboration is expected to be a bridge that can turn potential conflicts of interest between regions into a mutually beneficial development potential.

3.2 The Cooperation Substances of Policy

Regions are required to be more proactive and innovative to overcome these limitations in order to develop and optimize all the potentials that exist in their area. One of them can be done by holding inter-regional cooperation as regulated in Article 369 of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government and Government Regulation (PP) Number 28 of 2018 concerning Regional Cooperation. Of course, on the basis of this rule, in order to improve the welfare of the community, regions can cooperate with other regions.

The object of cooperation in accordance with Article 4 PP 28 of 2018 is a government affair which is the authority of the region for the realization of public welfare and acceleration of the fulfillment of public services. The object of the cooperation must not conflict with decency, public order, national interests, and/or the provisions of laws and regulations.

It is hoped that in order to provide more understanding, understanding and convenience in implementing inter-regional cooperation, guidelines are needed that can be used as a comprehensive reference and reference in accordance with the procedures and procedures that have been regulated in the applicable laws and regulations. This is also done so that it does not only give birth to economic benefits and benefits, but each party must also meet the requirements of juridical legitimacy. Thus regulation is needed to frame the implementation of the cooperation between these regions. The Cooperation Policy is drawn up and formed through regulations whose substance must be focused, efficient and effective in the form of programs and activities to be collaborated, not necessarily too many, the important thing is the priority sector and can have an impact and effect on the welfare of the community.

Content materials that can be collaborated include, among others, in the fields of:

- a. Improving services and community welfare in the regions;
- b. Improving the effectiveness and efficiency of resource utilization;
- c. Increasing togetherness in solving problems between regions;
- d. accelerating the acceleration of science and technology;
- e. meeting the funding needs in a sustainable manner in the Provision of Infrastructure through the mobilization of private funds;
- f. increasing the quantity, quality and efficiency of services through fair competition;
- g. improving the quality of management and maintenance in the Provision of Infrastructure;

Cooperation between regions is an engagement between two or more local governments to solve common problems. This kind of cooperation must be carried out because in reality there are many economic, social, cultural and public service issues that are cross-regional.[4]

To optimize regional potential, inter-regional cooperation can be an alternative innovation or concept based on considerations of efficiency and effectiveness, synergistic and mutually beneficial, especially in areas involving cross-regional interests.

4 Conclusion

Through cooperation, the advantages of an area can be utilized by other regions, while the shortcomings can be helped by other regions. Thus, the utilization of available resources will be better and more efficient so that economic growth and development in each region can also be increased.

Cooperation is considered as a common need if each local government is unable to solve the development problems it faces, such as poverty alleviation, efficiency of public services, conflicts between residents, and others. Identification and formulation to find commonalities of development issues and problems among members is very important to do.

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