

## THE URGENCY OF FORMING REGIONAL REGULATIONS CONCERNING REGIONAL COOPERATION IN WONOSOBO DISTRICT

Eka Pala Suryana<sup>1</sup>, Muhammad Rizal<sup>2</sup>, Firdaus Ayu Palestina<sup>3</sup>

Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Jawa Timur

E-mail Correspondent: [eka.suryana.fh@upnjatim.ac.id](mailto:eka.suryana.fh@upnjatim.ac.id)

### *Abstract*

*The dynamics of development in Wonosobo Regency in the last decade have given rise to several collaboration initiatives between parties as mandated in article 363 of Law number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government. Relevant to this, a Regional Regulation is needed which will become the umbrella or legal basis for efforts to explore opportunities for regional cooperation efforts in Wonosobo Regency. This research is about the urgency of forming Regional Regulations, especially Wonosobo Regency and also about the concept of effective and efficient cooperation. This research uses normative legal research methods with a focus on applicable laws and regulations, especially those related to regulations regarding regional cooperation. The urgency of forming regional regulations regarding regional cooperation in Wonosobo Regency is as a legal umbrella that explains in detail the concept of regional cooperation. Concepts or models of cooperation that can be applied are knowledge cooperation, standardization cooperation, implementation cooperation, functional cooperation, structural cooperation and philanthropic cooperation. Therefore, it is recommended that the Wonosobo Regency government form a Regional Regulation regarding regional cooperation and the concept or model of this cooperation.*

**Keywords:** *urgency; Local regulations; Regional cooperation*

### **I. INTRODUCTION**

Indonesia as a unitary country in carrying out its government adheres to the principles of decentralization, deconcentration and assistance tasks. With this principle, government authority is handed over to autonomous regions which are given the authority to regulate and administer their authority based on the interests of the community. In carrying out their government, regions have the authority to carry out cooperation with other regions and the private sector or third parties.

Implementing regional cooperation is a means to further strengthen relations between one region and another, to synergize potential, harmonize development between regions and/or with third parties and increase economic capacity, exchange science and technology. The implementation of regional cooperation aims to improve community welfare and local original income. It is also hoped that regional cooperation can narrow the gap between regions in providing public services, especially those in border areas between regions, which are still underdeveloped and remote. Cooperation between regional governments is "as a procedure used between one or more governments in achieving common goals, government services, or solving joint problems" (Domai, 2010). Furthermore, "cooperation essentially identifies the existence of two or more parties interacting dynamically to achieve a common goal" (Domai, 2010). From the

understanding put forward by Domai, there are three main elements in cooperation, namely the existence of two parties, the existence of a common goal, and interaction.

To improve people's welfare, regional governments can implement regional cooperation based on good public services to improve people's welfare. This cooperation can be carried out by regions with other regions, third/private parties, and/or institutions or regional governments abroad in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations. As regulated in Part One of Chapter XVII concerning Regional Cooperation and Disputes in Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government. This shows that regional cooperation in the constitutional system of the Republic of Indonesia has been "opened" in order to increase the synergy of government administration in accordance with national interests and the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (Fauzan & Pamuji, 2014).

The procedures for implementing regional cooperation carried out by regional governments were previously regulated in Government Regulation Number 50 of 2007 concerning Procedures for Implementing Regional Cooperation. In this Government Regulation, it is stipulated based on the mandate of Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government, this regulation can still be enforced as long as there has not been a new statutory regulation as a replacement and as long as it does not conflict with Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning regional government . Apart from that, the implementation of regional government cooperation with private/third parties is also related to Government Regulation Number 27 of 2014 concerning Management of State/Regional Property and in Minister of Home Affairs Regulation (Permendagri) Number 19 of 2016 concerning Guidelines for Management of Regional Property .

The strategy for developing cooperation between regions, in this case Wonosobo Regency, in implementing regional cooperation patterns as regional government administration, has great potential in terms of its resources and geographical location. Geographically, Wonosobo is a district in Central Java which is in the center and connected to the surrounding areas.

In the future, Wonosobo Regency in terms of openness regarding regional development policies is clearly very open to all parties who can be invited to collaborate in developing regional development. Apart from that, Wonosobo is also very rich with a variety of natural resources, agricultural products, plantations, forestry, animal husbandry, natural resource wealth, almost all areas in Wonosobo Regency have it, therefore a form of harmonious cooperation with various parties in its management is very much needed. so that the potential of existing natural wealth can improve the welfare of society.

Wonosobo Regency does not yet have regulations that comprehensively regulate regional cooperation issues, the regulations are still partial. Meanwhile, empirical practice shows that regional cooperation has been carried out by regional governments with various institutions and companies, both legal entities and non-legal entities or individuals, and has provided benefits, but it has not been regulated in regional regulations. Therefore, for orderly cooperation between regions and institutions, this needs to be regulated in a Regional Regulation in accordance with the authority of the Wonosobo Regency Government, bearing in mind that regional and institutional cooperation is a potential and social capital resource that can be used.

to increase capabilities, potential and benefits both socially and economically for improving community welfare which is framed in the implementation of institutional and sustainable cooperation.

Referring to the background above which describes the issues of urgency for regional cooperation to be implemented, the author is very interested and wants to brainstorm this idea to become a scientific work in the form of a thesis with the title "URGENCY FOR THE FORMATION OF REGIONAL REGULATIONS CONCERNING REGIONAL COOPERATION IN WONOSOBO DISTRICT"

## **II. PROBLEM FORMULATION**

This research focuses on the urgency of forming regional regulations regarding regional cooperation. This research also makes a small contribution by formulating an appropriate concept or model of cooperation in implementing regional cooperation in Wonosobo Regency. The researcher first outlines the urgency of regional regulations regarding regional cooperation. After that, empirically analyzing the process of implementing regional cooperation carried out in Wonosobo Regency before the Regional Regulation on regional cooperation was implemented, the next step is to formulate a concept or model for implementing regional cooperation in Wonosobo Regency. Therefore, the formulation of the problem in this research is what is the urgency of forming Regional Regulations regarding regional cooperation in Wonosobo Regency? and what is the appropriate concept and model of regional cooperation in Wonosobo Regency?

## **III. RESEARCH METHODS**

Types of legal research consist of normative or doctrinal legal research and sociological or non-doctrinal legal research. The research method used in this research uses a normative or doctrinal type of research. This type of normative legal research places more emphasis on the principles in law. Therefore, the themes of normative legal research usually consist of (1) legal rules; (2) legal anatomy; (3) harmonization and synchronization of laws; (4) legal history; and (5) comparative studies (Sonata, 2014). This research uses a type of normative or doctrinal research with the theme of the urgency of forming regional regulations in Wonosobo district with a focus on applicable laws and regulations, especially related to regulations regarding regional cooperation.

## **IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS**

### **1. The Urgency of Forming Regional Regulations Concerning Regional Cooperation in Wonosobo**

In practice in the field, the Wonosobo district government has implemented regional cooperation with various parties. The cooperation carried out includes regional cooperation, corporate social and environmental responsibility (TJSLP) and other collaborations. Implementation of regional cooperation is based on regulations and legislation governing regional cooperation. Examples of several collaborations that have been carried out by the Wonosobo Regency Government include, PT. Tirta Investama and the Wonosobo Regency Government regarding improving road infrastructure in Wonosobo Regency, Collaboration between the Chancellor of the Wonosobo Al-Qur'an Science University and the Regent of Wonosobo regarding the implementation of the Tri Dharma of Higher Education in Wonosobo Regency, Collaboration with PT. Indonesia Power and the Wonosobo Regency Government regarding the

management of Menjer Lake. And there are still several other collaborations carried out by the Wonosobo Regency Government.

Potential collaboration that can be carried out with various communities in Wonosobo and outside Wonosobo. In Wonosobo there are several communities that have carried out various activity programs which have helped the Wonosobo Regency government indirectly to solve problems in the community. the community

including Wonosobo Mengajar and Wonosobo Muda. The Wonosobo teaching community operates in the education sector, where Wonosobo Regency has a fairly low School Enrollment Rate (APS). Wonosobo Muda operates in the youth sector, namely wanting to provide a new, more positive trend to young people in Wonosobo with various kinds of activities.

The Wonosobo overseas community (diaspora) also has the potential to collaborate with the Wonosobo district government. The Wonosobo Regency Government itself has tried to explore opportunities for cooperation with the diaspora by holding a Diaspora Gathering event in Jakarta. They were very enthusiastic about the offer of this collaboration. The areas of cooperation offered by the regional government are: economy, business and investment, capacity development for citizens/society/communities in Wonosobo, literacy and education development for the Wonosobo community, and development of the potential for creation and innovation of the Wonosobo community.

The implementation of regional cooperation is not yet optimal due to several factors, including: First, regional cooperation cannot be utilized properly to support the implementation of services to the community. second, creativity is not yet optimal. Third, the work unit's ability to work is still low executing the cooperation that has been carried out (Radianto & Putra, 2014). Apart from that, factors inhibiting regional cooperation include regional egoism, legality problems, lack of awareness, weak coordination, and dependence on the central government (Andri & Tyas, 2017).

On the other hand, Wonosobo Regency also does not have cooperation in the surrounding areas, for example Pemalang, Banjarnegara, Temanggung and Kebumen. It is suspected that regional heads in these areas do not yet understand the "key" to overcoming regional problems, especially in areas that cannot be resolved alone" (Prasetya, 2013).

Relevant to this, it is necessary to have a regional regulation which will become the umbrella and basis for efforts to explore opportunities for the efforts above and which have been implemented to be more optimal. This regional regulation will also function to encourage the growth of the spirit of partnership and cooperation between various stakeholder elements, in accordance with the principle of a "strength-based approach". The hope is that this collaboration will become a shared mindset, so that existing potentials can be optimized.

Regional regulations related to this cooperation are important for at least the following two reasons:

- In accordance with the mandate of the RPJMD, Wonosobo must utilize all potential and resources from all stakeholder elements to achieve the vision and mission, improve welfare, accelerate the reduction in poverty reduction rates and advance the region.
- In the dynamics of development in the last decade, several ideas or initiatives for cooperation between non-governmental and governmental parties have emerged based on the principles of volunteerism, generosity (philanthropy) and interest (passion). This

needs to be captured as an opportunity, by referring to the provisions of regulations and legislation.

Apart from that, regional cooperation is important because there are benefits that can be obtained, including conflict management between regions, efficiency and standardization of services, economic development, environmental management (Murwito et al, 2013).

The following is a philosophical, sociological and juridical analysis of the urgency of establishing Regional Cooperation Regional Regulations in Wonosobo Regency.

#### **a. Philosophical Foundations**

Article 2 Law no. 12 of 2011 following the explanation regulates that: Pancasila is the source of all sources of State law (Law Number 12 of 2011). The Explanation of the Article states that: Placing Pancasila as the basis and ideology of the state as well as the philosophical basis of the state so that any material contained in the Legislative Regulations must not conflict with the values contained in Pancasila. Because in Pancasila there is a view of life that is needed in every formation of laws and regulations in Indonesia with the values of divinity, humanity, people and justice (Maharani et al, 2019). Thus, the formation of the Draft Regional Regulations for Wonosobo Regency concerning Regional Cooperation is philosophical in the context of achieving state goals and is based on the state foundation of Pancasila which is aimed at the greatest prosperity of the people.

The meaning of shared prosperity in this case is a general atmosphere where everyone works seriously using the abilities they have, guaranteed housing and clothing. and adequate housing for himself and his family. The term adequate here shows the differences in levels that are considered appropriate for people from various groups or social layers that are different from each other. Based on this meaning, a Draft Regional Regulation is prepared in order to regulate that all parties obtain rights in accordance with their ability or capacity and can carry out their obligations in accordance with their position and function.

The principle of justice must also be the main spirit in drafting regional cooperation draft regulations. The meaning of justice in this case is an action that is not based on arbitrariness. Justice can also be interpreted as an action based on norms, both religious and legal norms. Justice is shown through attitudes and actions that are impartial and giving something to others that is their right. The fulfillment of the principle of justice in the Regional Cooperation Draft Regional Regulation will operationally regulate all existing economic potential Wonosobo Regency is to be managed for the common good, not for individual interests or group interests. By basing it on common interests, it indirectly encourages the people of Wonosobo to feel that they have the potential of their region, and at the same time motivates them to use the region efficiently and effectively and to maintain and care for it well.

The spirit of justice also builds public awareness of the importance of living in shared prosperity. This awareness motivates cooperation and cooperation with various parties to overcome poverty in Wonosobo Regency. Limited local government resources and huge public expectations on the one hand. On the other hand, there are many potential resources outside the regional government, such as (Corporate CSR, Wonosobo diaspora, community and village government) that can be empowered with all their potential.

That basically the formation of a Regional Regulation is an instrument that includes a legal planning mechanism so that it is always consistent with the underlying legal ideals, objectives and in accordance with the direction of regional development (Sihombing, 2016).

#### **b. Sociological Foundations**

The development of increasingly complex times in the dynamics of social interaction in world society has had implications for the development of issues and problems in various areas of life. People's living needs are also increasing while population growth is also accelerating from year to year. To meet the needs of the population, a strategy is needed that is able to support the fulfillment of the needs of the population of a region, including Wonosobo Regency.

The population of Wonosobo Regency based on the 2015 Susenas Social Population Statistics is 776,191 people consisting of 393,548 men and 382,643 women. Compared with other districts in Central Java Province, the HDI of Wonosobo Regency for the last five years has been ranked thirty below Blora Regency and above Batang Regency. Over the last five years, Wonosobo Regency's HDI has continued to increase. In 2011 it was 63.07 which continued to creep up to 65.7 in 2015 (Central Statistics Agency for Wonosobo Regency, 2016-2017).

The population, as mentioned above, must be seen as a potential force for achieving shared prosperity. Considering that population is one of the basic capital of National Development. In order for population to become a potential force for achieving shared prosperity, it is necessary to manage human resources efficiently and effectively. Efficient means that the potential possessed by each individual can be developed optimally, so that it is efficient. Effectiveness means that the development of each individual's effective potential must be in accordance with the desired goals and objectives. On the other hand, inefficient and effective management of human resources could result in a large population instead of being

potential power, but instead becomes a burden on the regional or district government.

On the other hand, the Wonosobo Regency area has a lot of potential to be developed to meet community needs. Statistically, the Wonosobo Regency area has an area of 98,468 hectares or 984.68 km<sup>2</sup>, or 3.03% (percent) of the area of Central Java, with a land use composition or paddy fields covering 18,909.72 ha (18.99%), dry land covering an area of 55,140.80 ha (55.99 %), state forests 18,909.72 ha (19.18 %), state/private plantations 2,764.51 ha (2.80 %) and others 2,968.07 ha (3.01 %).

Regional potential, as described above, cannot be developed optimally by individuals or groups of people or certain institutions, but must be developed jointly by involving government institutions, economic institutions and community institutions, as well as involving the participation of the entire Wonosobo Regency community. To involve all elements of society and institutions in developing regional potential, structured and systematic management is needed. Structured means that the management is organized and arranged neatly, operationally the management must have clear goals and objectives, and have ways to achieve these goals. Meanwhile, systematic means that management uses a system and is well organized. Through structured and systematic management, it is hoped that the achievement of targets and objectives can be carried out gradually, sustainably and in accordance with the specified time targets.

To mobilize the potential of human resources and regional potential to be effective for shared prosperity, an agent of change is needed. The change agent in question can be an individual or group who can influence other people or organizations in making innovation decisions so that they are in accordance with what the change agent himself hopes. Sociologically, change agents

have the following roles: catalyst plays a convincing role another person or group of people about the importance of change towards better conditions. The solution provider acts as a reminder to other people or groups of people of the final goal of the change that is being implemented together. Process assistants play a role in helping the change process run smoothly, especially resolving problems that arise and fostering relationships between the parties involved. The resource liaison's role is to connect people with the owners of the necessary financial resources.

Agents who have a role in developing human resources and regional potential in Wonosobo Regency include government or executive institutions, the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD), social and economic institutions and community leaders. Each institution has functions and roles according to its capacity. Executive institutions, with control of regional maps and human resource potential, play a role in generating ideas and innovations in developing regional and economic potential. DPRD as representatives of the people, plays a role in providing solutions to various problems that arise in society. Economic and social institutions act as implementers or partners for programs that have been prepared by the Wonosobo district government and DPRD. Meanwhile, community leaders play a role in convincing and enlightening the community about the importance of development programs that have been prepared by the Regional Government. Furthermore, in order for each agent to play a optimal role and synergize with each other, cooperation is needed between each agent or institution.

Cooperation in developing regional potential and human resources in an effort to meet common needs and eradicate poverty in Wonosobo Regency is a necessity considering that the level of welfare of the Wonosobo community must continuously be improved. Overview of achievements in the health sector, life expectancy at birth (AHH). Wonosobo Regency AHH in 2014 was 70.82, increasing to 71.02 in 2015. This means that the average estimated age that can be reached

by residents of Wonosobo Regency is 71 years. In the field of education, in 2015 the expected number of years of school for Wonosobo residents was 11.43, which means that Wonosobo children are expected to study until high school level. And the average number of years of schooling in 2015 was 6.11 in 2014, which means that Wonosobo residents underwent formal education up to grade VI elementary school. From the dimension of decent living standards, there is adjusted per capita expenditure which is determined from the value of per capita expenditure and purchasing power parity. The average annual per capita expenditure of Wonosobo residents in 2015 was 9.7 million rupiah.

In 2015 the average monthly per capita expenditure in Wonosobo Regency was 635.35 thousand rupiah. This figure is lower than in 2014 which was recorded at 682.01 thousand rupiah per capita a month. Judging from the type of expenditure, expenditure for food consumption was 204.71 thousand rupiah or 47.96 percent and expenditure for non-food consumption was 330.63 thousand rupiah or 52.04 percent. Expenditure patterns are one of the variables to assess the level of welfare (economic) of the population, where the lower the percentage of expenditure on food to total expenditure, the better the economic level of the population.

The description above shows that the issue of welfare and poverty is still a separate problem faced by the Wonosobo district government. Meanwhile, on the other hand, there are quite a lot of stakeholders and various communities in Wonosobo Regency which are quite large and capable of participating in thinking and contributing to providing a solution to this problem.

Efforts to invite stakeholder involvement in improving the welfare of the Wonosobo community can be done through regional cooperation.

### c. Juridical Foundation

Regional regulations regarding regional cooperation were formed basically to fill legal gaps by taking into account existing regulations, in order to provide legal certainty and a sense of justice for the community. Based on analysis related statutory regulations, relating to the authority, substance or material being regulated, for which there are no legal norms yet so it is necessary to form Wonosobo district regional regulations regarding regional cooperation. This regional regulation is recognized as:

- Implementation regulations for various laws and government regulations in accordance with the authority of the Wonosobo district government.
- The legal basis for planning, coaching, supervising and coordinating the implementation of regional cooperation.

Basically, a correct Regional Regulation has a juridical basis. Apart from that, it must also be in accordance with the principles of forming Regional Regulations, namely in accordance with the mechanism specified in Law number 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Legislative Regulations and applicable principles (Suharjono, 2014).

The juridical basis used in drafting this regional cooperation draft regulation includes;

- Article 18 paragraph (6) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;
- Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 244, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5587) as amended several times, most recently by Law Number 9 of 2015 concerning the Second Amendment to the Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2015 Number 58, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5679);
- Government Regulation Number 28 of 2018 concerning Regional Cooperation (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2018 Number 97, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6219);
- Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 22 of 2009 concerning Technical Instructions for Regional Cooperation Procedures;
- Central Java Province Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2017 concerning Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility (Central Java Province Regional Gazette of 2017 Number 2, Supplement to Central Java Province Regional Gazette Number 87)

## 2. Effective and efficient forms of Regional Cooperation in Wonosobo Regency

Regional cooperation will be successful if it has an interest in solving problems and wants to progress together for the regions collaborating (Wahyudi & Sari, 2011). However, that alone is not enough if it is not supported by a good concept or model in accordance with regional needs and potential. Because a good concept or model of cooperation will make regional cooperation run according to what is desired and the goals of regional cooperation can also be achieved. The



following explains the concept or model of regional cooperation that can be implemented in Wonosobo Regency to realize the vision and mission of Wonosobo Regency.

#### **a. Knowledge cooperation**

Cooperation in the knowledge sector is built on the basis of a shared belief in the importance of strengthening the knowledge production process for society. This is carried out as a series of collaboration between stakeholders (research institutions, development partners, government and non-government sectors) to improve institutional capacity by including transparent and accountable management, research skills, extensive working networks, and the ability to translate the contribution of research results to public policy making. evidence-based (evidence-based policy).

Forms of knowledge collaboration are relevant to finding new solutions, or innovating programs and approaches. For example, to accelerate solutions to SDGs Goal 5 (gender equality), SDGs Goal 8 (economic growth and employment), SDGs Goal 10 (reducing inequality), and SDGs Goal 16 (quality of government). Ideally combining central government, local government, and academia, CSOs, and the private sector; can provide technical assistance, education-dissemination of SDGs using scientific expertise and capacity.

#### **b. Standardization Cooperation**

With the strengthening of economic globalization, standardization plays an important role in facilitating business transactions, supporting industrial development, promoting scientific progress, and regulating social governance. The existence of standardization in various sectors is part of efforts to increase competitiveness in the global competition arena.

Relevant for (a) setting new standards; (b) compliance of actors with those standards; advancing, solving, or finding program and policy innovations for the SDGs Goals. Sample case; (a) cooperation to standardize the quality and price of community tobacco in Wonosobo; (b) cooperation in eliminating child labor in various industries; (c) implementation of sanitation and clean water standards in various schools, educational institutions including Islamic boarding schools.

#### **c. Implementation Cooperation**

Cooperation in implementation is relevant to (a) ensure and encourage Wonosobo district to move to implement the SDGs; (b) making SDGs targets a priority policy in regional development planning and priorities. Sample case; (a) cooperation to reduce maternal mortality; (b) cooperation to reduce the problem of stunting among Indonesian children; (c) achieve 100 percent sanitation and clean water coverage; (d) cooperation to provide an "SDGs Support Facility" to support solutions and innovation by various stakeholders;

Cooperation Implementation will require large resources. It is important that stakeholders have clarity on resources; Combining the capacity and resources of regional governments, related ministries, and CSR funds from companies, universities/academics and CSOs.

#### **d. Structural Cooperation**

Forms of cooperation that are institutional in nature. Between regions and other regions, ministries and non-ministerial institutions.

#### **e. Functional cooperation**

A form of cooperation based on clarity of the functions of the parties, strategic and tactical roles to achieve common goals without being limited by regional domains and structural ties

government bureaucracy. For example: Collaboration involving CSOs, foundations, associations, etc

#### **f. Philanthropic Collaboration**

A form of cooperation based on the spirit of contributing to the parties' development in Wonosobo. This is usually based on social, cultural and emotional ties. This form of cooperation is adventurous, volunteerism and philanthropic. Not bound by institutional structures but rather a strong spirit to contribute.

This cooperation model is a model or form of cooperation that can be implemented in Wonosobo Regency to achieve the goals or vision and mission of the Wonosobo Regency government. However, basically regional cooperation can only be formed and run if it is based on the awareness that these regions need each other to achieve one goal (Pranata, 2014). Apart from that, cooperation will be successful and supported by superior and reliable human resources in management of this collaboration (Radianto & Putra, 2013).

From the opinion above, Human Resources greatly influences the process of implementing regional cooperation, whether it can be implemented well or, on the contrary, regional cooperation is just a formality or government ceremonial.

## **V. CONCLUSION**

The urgency of forming regional regulations regarding regional cooperation in Wonosobo Regency is as a legal umbrella for the implementation of regional cooperation in Wonosobo Regency, which so far does not exist. From the juridical aspect, Regional Cooperation Regulations were formed basically to fill legal gaps by considering existing regulations, in order to provide legal certainty and a sense of justice for the community. Based on the analysis of related laws and regulations, which relate to the authority, substance or material being regulated, there are no legal norms yet, so it is necessary to form Wonosobo district regional regulations regarding regional cooperation. One of them refers to Article 18 paragraph (6) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The concept of effective and efficient regional cooperation in Wonosobo district is in the form of structural, functional, philanthropic, knowledge, standardization, implementation and other cooperation. Structural cooperation includes: cooperation with ministries/non-ministerial government agencies or other designations. Functional cooperation of community groups; collaboration with communities; and collaboration with other institutions related to similar missions to carry out roles and functions. Philanthropic cooperation, a form of charitable cooperation related to poverty alleviation. Knowledge cooperation, another form of cooperation aims to produce knowledge, explore and find innovations to solve development problems. Standardization cooperation. Forms of cooperation in order to boost quality and competitiveness in various sectors. Implementation cooperation, a form of cooperation in the context of realizing joint programs in the field. As for other forms of cooperation, other than those mentioned above, which continue to develop regional potential; improve community welfare and help overcome poverty. Apart from that, there must also be strengthening of the organizational structure for implementing regional cooperation, so that the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes.

## VI. BIBLIOGRAPHY

### Buku

- Badan Pusat Statistik. (2016-2017). *Wonosobo Dalam Angka*. Wonosobo: Badan Pusat Statistik.
- Domai, Tjahjanulim. (2010). *Kebijakan Kerja sama Antar Daerah Dalam Perspektif Sound Governance*. Surabaya: Jengala Pustaka Utama.
- Murwito, Ig Sigit. (2013). *Kerja Sama Antar Daerah di Bidang Perdagangan Sebagai Alternatif Kebijakan Peningkatan Perekonomian Daerah: Kerja Sama USAID, KPPOD, dan AEADI*. Jakarta: KPPOD.
- Soebechi, Imam. (2016). *Hak Uji Materil*. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika.

### Jurnal

- Andri & Tyas, Wido Prananing. (2017). Potensi Kerja Sama Antar Daerah Kabupaten Agam Dengan Kota Bukittinggi Dalam Penyediaan Air Baku. *Jurnal Pembangunan Wilayah Dan Kota*, Vol.13, (No.2), pp.151-163.
- Andrew, Simon A & Hawkins, Christopher V. (2013). Regional Cooperation and Multilateral Agreements in the Provision of Public Safety. *The American Review of Public Administration*, Vol. 43, (No.4), p.460.
- Cahyani, K. (2009). Model Kerja Sama Antar Daerah Dalam Rangka Mendukung Otonomi Daerah di daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. *Jurnal Riset Daerah*, Vol.7, (No.2), pp.1-17.
- Cheung, Tsan Yin Peter. (2012). The Politics of Regional Cooperation in the Greater Pearl River Delta. *Asia Pacific Viewpoint*, Vol. 53, (No.1), pp. 21-37.
- Fauzan, Muhammad & Pamuji, Kadar. (2014). Model Kerja Sama Antar Daerah Dalam Penyelesaian Sengketa Kewenangan Pada Daerah Kabupaten/Kota Hasil Pemekaran. *Jurnal Media Hukum*, Vol.21, (No.2), p.16.
- Maharani, Surono., Sutarmanto, Hadi., & Zubaidi, Ahmad. (2019). Indeks Ketahanan Ideologi Pancasila. *Jurnal Ketahanan Nasional*, Vol.25, (No.2), pp.277-294.
- Pranata, Andhy, Soeady, Muhammad Saleh.,& Hanafi, Imam. (2014). Kerja Sama Antar Pemerintah Daerah Dalam Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Air. *Jurnal Administrasi Publik*, Vol.3, (No.10), p.1787.
- Prasetyo, Teguh Budi. (2013). Potret Kerja Sama Antar Daerah Dalam Pembangunan Infrastruktur Daerah. *Jurnal Maksiprenuer*, Vol.2, (No.2), p. 11.
- Radianto, Imam & Putra, Anwar Setia. (2014). Identifikasi Pelaksanaan Kerja Sama Daerah. *Jurnal Bina Praja*, Vol.6, (No.2), pp.57-166.

- Sihombing, Eka N.A.M. (2016). Problematika Penyusunan Program Pembentukan Peraturan Daerah. *Jurnal Legislasi Indonesia*, Vol.13, (No.3), p.294.
- Sonata, Depri Liber. (2014). Model Penelitian Hukum Normatif dan Empiris: Karakteristik Khas dari Metode Meneliti Hukum. *Fiat Justisia Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, Vol. 8, (No. 1), pp.24-26.
- Suharjo, M. (2014). Pembentukan Peraturan Daerah Yang Responsif Dalam Mendukung Otonomi Daerah. *DIH Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, Vol.10, (No.19), pp.21-37.
- Wahyudi, Andi & Sari, Maria AP. (2011). Kerja Sama Antar Daerah Untuk Meningkatkan Pembangunan Daerah dan Pelayanan Publik di Kawasan Perbatasan. *Jurnal Borneo Administrator*, Vol. 7, (No.3), p. 305.
- Zarkasi, A. (2010). Pembentukan Peraturan Daerah Berdasarkan Peraturan Perundang-Undangan. *Jurnal Inovatif*, Vol.2, (No.4), p.118.

#### **Tesis**

- Candra, O. (2015). *Analisis Kerja Sama Pemerintah Daerah, POLRI, dan Perguruan Tinggi di Kabupaten Banyumas Dalam Penanggulangan Munculnya Organisasi Negara Islam Indonesia (NII) Dikalangan Mahasiswa*. Universitas Jendral Soedirman.
- Raharjo, Bambang Tino. (2009). *Model Kelembagaan Dari Kerja Sama Antar Daerah di Jabodetabek*. Universitas Indonesia.