

**KAJIAN DUKUNGAN PEMERINTAH DAERAH
TERHADAP
KERJASAMA PENGELOLAAN SARANA PRASARANA**

TESIS

Diajukan Dalam Rangka Memenuhi Persyaratan Program Studi
Magister Perencanaan Pembangunan Wilayah dan Kota

Oleh :

**MUHAMMAD ZAINUDIN
L4D 002 128**



**PROGRAM PASCA SARJANA
UNIVERSITAS DIPONEGORO
SEMARANG
2004**

ABSTRACT

Recently, regional development with primary orientation of expanding specific area, has been increasingly imposed on various problems difficult to solve individually; and hence joint-cooperation efforts with surrounding areas is still required to accomplish their interests with no cost of other parties (Pamudji, 1985). Based on such a perception, local governments should fully support regional joint-cooperation efforts in order to empower potentials available of making local autonomy successful and face globalization challenges. Such supports are important to jointly create more sustainable joint-cooperation efforts and encounter impediments.

For this reason, the present research was aimed to identify to what extent the local governments of Yogyakarta municipality, Sleman and Bantul regencies, and other influencing factors supported joint-cooperation efforts in managing urban facilities and infrastructures within the Urban Agglomeration of Yogyakarta, especially liquid wastes and garbage through Sekretariat Bersama Kartamantul (Kartamantul Joined Secretary). To this end, the research exploited descriptive-qualitative analysis using cross-tabulation analysis technique on results of questionnaires distributed among 71 institutions within the three local governments.

Results indicated that among the three local governments, the Yogyakarta municipality held the highest position (41.59%), followed by the Bantul regency at the second position (33.95%), and the Sleman regency at the third position (28.39%), in supporting cooperation program. Compared to total consumers (retribution payers/WR) and total area of service, however, the Bantul and Yogyakarta local governments provided higher and lower contributions, respectively, than should be.

To what extent the supports that the local governments provided mostly depended on some influencing factors. Such factors related to local government supports as institutions and its aparati as parts of local government institutions. The former were based on the numbers of supports provided and its influencing levels on such cooperation, i.e. rules, programs and budgets, functional positions, human resources, coordination and socialization (Hardjito, 1994); while the latter were based on the perceptions that local government aparati perceived. Such perceptions involved three points, i.e. knowledge, understanding and assessment of adjusted aspiration toward joint-cooperation efforts.

Proposed recommendations relate to expectation that local governments should individually develop new local regulations on liquid wastes and garbage, additional budget based on burden assigned, allocated functional positions, and greater number of personnel to diminish dependency on provincial government. The TPA Piyungan and IPAL Sewon should be managed by professional private institution. The TPA Piyungan should be developed as a plant for recycling and composting garbage and as husbandry (cow). It is necessary to develop the IPAL Sewon as a research laboratory and a place for raising fishes and a recreation place for fishing. To further research, it is necessary to perform feasibility study on such objects before such joint-cooperation efforts performed; also it is important to introduce some environmental considerations and other criteria, such as total population to compare number of supports in joint-cooperation efforts.