

IMPLEMENTATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION INNOVATION POLICY

Sofjan Aripin^{1*}, Eva Yulinda²

^{1, 2}*Universitas Terbuka (INDONESIA)*
^{*}*sofjan@ecampus.ut.ac.id*

Abstract

Innovation policy is a reference for higher education to implement innovation programs. implementation barriers determine the success and failure of innovation policies, strengthening not only on the resilience of socialization but consistent implementation is decisive. Data shows that from 3249 higher education that fill out 684 new innovation forms administratively, the realization aspect of innovation is an important form that has not yet become the concern of important stakeholders. The obstacles to the implementation of innovation do not depend on higher education only, but the commitment and consistency of the government, the business world and the industrial world, as well as public awareness. The need for strengthening and joint commitment of all components to realize higher education as innovation in development.

Keywords: policy implementation, innovation, universities.

1 INTRODUCTION

Innovation is a must for universities in developing various products of the tri darma of higher education for the benefit of the community. This innovation is one of the mandates in implementing Law Number (UU) 17 of 2007 concerning the National Long-Term Development Plan 2005 – 2025, "Realizing an independent, developed, just, and prosperous Indonesian society with a solid economic structure based on competitive advantages".

This law is followed up with the Regulation of the Minister of Research and Higher Education (Permenristekdikti) Number 24 of 2019 concerning Higher Education Innovation Management. The Permenristekdikti is a guide for universities in implementing innovation management. Data from universities in Indonesia shows that there are 123 state universities (higher education) and 3126 private universities (HIGHER EDUCATIONS) spread across 14 L2Dikti areas. The existence of the university is expected to implement and become an innovator in innovation in its universities.

Higher education innovation performance indicators are on the Outcome criteria in higher education ranking indicators and weights. Data shows that the percentage of higher education innovation shows 5% in 2018, 12.5% in 2019 and 30% in 2020, with details of higher education innovation performance data in 2019 (1) registering an 885 account, (2) filling in form 568, and (3) not filling in form 317. In 2020 (1) registered account 925, (2) filled in form 684, and (3) did not fill in form 241 (Data source: link <https://simanis.ristekbrin.go.id>). Account registration and form replenishment have increased, but the filling of forms has decreased.

2 METHODOLOGY

This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach, which is to describe systematically, factually and accurately related to the implementation of the State University Innovation policy, with classification and data collection on 3 state universities representing the status of work units, namely work units, Financial Managers of Public Service Agencies (PK BLU), and State Universities of Legal Entities (HIGHER EDUCATIONN-BH).

IMPLEMENTATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION INNOVATION

Article 15, Permenristekdikti Number 24 of 2019, states that when this Ministerial Regulation comes into force the implementation of Innovation Management that has been implemented by universities, the implementation of accreditation, and the ranking of universities must adjust to this Ministerial Regulation no later than 2 years after this Ministerial Regulation is established. Innovation policies in their implementation must be supported by evaluations to maintain programs and activities in accordance with policy objectives. For this reason, it is necessary to evaluate formative evaluation in evaluating how far a program is being implemented and what conditions can increase the success of the implementation Palumbo (1937).

Mazmanian (1983) states; The process of effective policy implementation must involve parties from outside the government, this is to maintain the implementation of innovation policies running effectively. Tangkilisan (2003), the implementation of each policy is a dynamic process with the interaction of various variables, namely including bureaucratic structure, problems and prospects, attitudes of implementors, communication and resources. Monitoring the implementation of innovation policies to generate feedback serves to facilitate and increase the success of more oHigher Educationimal implementation.

The process of implementing innovation policies, filling in innovation performance measurements is one of the indicators in the assessment of Higher Education ranking clustering to be used as a tool to monitor the implementation of innovation policies. This activity is carried out to ensure that all Higher Education leaders, especially HIGHER EDUCATIONN, are consistent with the assessment and are able to carry out sustainable innovation programs in a measurable manner, in filling out the innovation performance form which is carried out by self-assessment.

The implementation of the higher education innovation policy is in accordance with Permenristekdikti Number 24 of 2019 in the HIGHER EDUCATION Strategic Plan (Renstra) institution policy which encourages the development of innovation in the master plan (in addition

to incentives to lecturers) which aims to encourage innovation development. The implementation of the innovation policy has been socialized to all universities in Indonesia, Saefullah (2007), said that "the first step in implementing the policy is to socialize so that the relevant policies are known, understood, and accepted by all relevant parties". Persuasive intensive socialization is expected to be more quickly realized policy implementation in each program or activity.

The stages of implementing the Higher Education innovation policy in assessing the performance of higher education innovation are as follows:

- a. Socialization: Set up invitation materials, coordinate with L2Dikti for information distribution, and coordinating with universities regarding social media
- b. form filling: Prepare brief guidance materials for accounts, Serving college questions and answers related to the content of filling out forms, dan update information on simanis web
- c. Validation: Prepare materials for the Validation Team Personnel List, Prepare Validation Team Facility Materials and Validation of Higher Education Innovation Performance Form Data

The implementation of the innovation policy in filling wholesale there are still errors in filling in data on SIMLITABMAS (Research and Community Service System) and not filling in because there is no institution that handles innovation. Hariani (2019) said that one of the obstacles in policy implementation is that evaluators are often faced with the problem of not being available enough data and the latest information related to the implementation of fund policies which results in evaluation activities being hampered.

1. RESOURCES DRIVE INNOVATION

Policy requires specific elaboration by public administrators in implementing action programs to remain targeted, Grindle(1983) argues, that resource factors have an influence in the policy implementation process. The tangible form of the policy implementation process contains several supporting components of human resources policy, funding sources, and supporting resources.

Organizational commitment is very important in supporting innovation policies, not only the commitment of the HIGHER EDUCATION leadership, but all staff are needed and become one of the determinants of policy success. Commitment to provide innovation policy support in encouraging innovation of Higher Education. This commitment can be realized by allocating a

budget for innovation based on superior product prototypes (Polman allocates IDR 140,000,000.00 per year).

2. BARRIERS TO INNOVATION POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

Some of the obstacles in the implementation of innovation policies are related to the stages of commercialization of industrial products that have been produced by each Higher Education, user distrust of products from domestic research and the difficulty of universities to carry out mass production of innovative products, which requires the involvement of the business world and industry from the beginning, as well as the intervention of policymakers.

Commercialization is in intellectual property rights (HKI), by instilling an organizational culture that focuses on innovation through Problem Solvers, industrial problems are still difficult to obtain HKI, both in terms of time and process. The process of managing patents at a Higher Education still requires a long period of time.

3. HIGHER EDUCATION INNOVATION IMPLEMENTATION SOLUTIONS

Strengthening the organization of innovation management that has the function of encouraging innovation in universities, to realize the objectives of the Higher Education Innovation policy, as a stakeholder to see the vision for the future, what will be done in the future. Pannen (2016) said: "The involvement of universities as a framework for strengthening national innovation has not been able to play a big role in producing what kind of innovation is expected. Most of the innovation creation process in universities stops at the research stage so that there is a vacuum between universities and the industrial world for the next stage of innovation development. This indicates that the implementation of Tridharma so far has not been able to encourage a surge in the number of higher education. Tridharma's innovation results. The biggest factor is that there are still many universities that have not been able to manage the running of the innovation process strategically and systematically".

The mobility of human resources in science and technology will bring a harmonious relationship with industry will provide insight into the needs of the industry in terms of research and qualifications of Human Resources (HR) needed. The government continues to facilitate the approach between universities and the business and industrial world. The business world and industry must be encouraged to see, produce, and commercialize innovative product products from higher education research. The business and industrial world must also be encouraged to invite universities to develop their commercial products and ask universities to conduct research

on the development of business and industrial products where universities are part of the Research and Development of the business and industrial world. Another proposal is to change Higher Education Innovation Management to Higher Education Innovation Management and the Business and Industrial World which is in line with government regulations or laws on it.

Strengthening communication forums between Higher Education Innovation Management stakeholders from academics, businesses, government and communities. In addition, innovations that are not disseminated will be in vain, so it is necessary to plan the procurement of funds and their role for users. Another proposal is related to the patent management process in higher education where a clear period of time and a process of acceleration is needed and support for the commercialization of these patents is needed.

Commitment of Intellectual Property Rights (HKI) between Universities and Industry, considering that innovation is widely carried out referring to demand (job order) as a Problem Solver for Industrial problems. In addition, the resulting innovation products can be categorized as intellectual property. Therefore, the government needs to provide legal protection for the resulting innovative products to minimize the occurrence of intellectual property violations, it is hoped that this innovation policy can be a bridge. The existence of HKI protection for innovative products produced by universities makes creators or researchers feel safe on legal certainty which also has a psychological impact. In addition, the existence of HKI regulations on innovative products can increase the enthusiasm of researchers to continue to innovate.

3 CONCLUSION

- a. The implementation of the Permenristekdikti Innovation Policy No. 24 of 2019 has been implemented by higher education, which is reflected in the increase in the productivity of innovation performance in the amount of research, inventions, innovation products, and policies in strengthening innovation management institutions.
- b. Higher Educationimization of the implementation of social policies in universities is carried out massively and controlled to all students and students.

REFERENCE

- Aripin, S. Rajati, Tati. *Implementation of Distance Education in Digital Era to Golden Generation*. Democracy, Public Accountability, Governance and Public Service. Jakarta
- Aripin, S. Daud, Muhammad. *Peran Administrasi Publik dalam formulasi dan Implementasi Kebijakan (Analisis Kurikulum 2013)*. Universitas Terbuka. Jakarta
- Dunn, W.N (1981), *Public Policy Analysis*, Englewood Cliffs. NJ:Prentice-Hall, Inc.

GmbH, L., (2021). *Innovation management with LEAD Innovation*. [online] Lead-innovation.com. Available at: <<https://www.lead-innovation.com/en/innovation-management>> [Accessed 31 May 2021].

Grindle, M.S dan Thomas, J.W. (1991). *Public Choices and Policy Change*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press

Hamdi, Muchlis (2015). *Kebijakan Publik, Proses, Analisis dan Partisipasi*. Cet. Kedua. Ciawi-Bogor. Penerbit Ghalia Indonesia

Islamy, M. Irfan (2019). *Kebijakan Publik*. Cet.11:Ed.2. Tangerang Selatan. Penerbit Universitas Terbuka.

Knowledgebrief.com. (2021). [online] Available at: <<https://www.knowledgebrief.com/documents/Innovation-Management-Technique.pdf>> [Accessed 31 May 2021].

Mazmanian, D.A & Sabatier, P.A (1983). *Implementation and Public Policy*. Glenview III Scott, Foresman and Company

Wijaya, Andi Ferta dkk, *Dinamika Kebijakan Publik*, Universitas Terbuka, 2020

Sumber Kebijakan

Direktorat Sistem Inovasi, 2018. Panduan Umum Penyelenggaraan Manajemen Inovasi Perguruan Tinggi. Deputi Bidang Penguatan Inovasi, Kementerian Riset dan Teknologi/Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional.

Kepmenristekdikti No. 213/M/KHIGHER EDUCATION/2019 Tentang Klasterisasi dan Peningkatan Perguruan Tinggi Tahun 2019

Pannen, Paulina (2016) Laporan laboratorium Kepemimpinan Proyek Perubahan Pelembagaan Manajemen Inovasi di Perguruan Tinggi. Kementerian Riset dan Teknologi/Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional.

Permenristekdikti Nomor 24 Tahun 2019 Tentang Manajemen Inovasi Perguruan Tinggi.

