The Statistics of Kedaireka

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ABSTRACT

Kedaireka is a manifestation of the vision of the Kampus Merdeka to increase synergy between university and the industrial world. From July 2021 to September 2021 or through 9 waves, there are 423 research propsoals that have been submitted by academics. Based on these data, the data was further analyzed and obtained results in the form of the big five fields of science (Economic, Education, Information Technology, Industrial Engineering and Tourism). The big five dominant universities come from Java, consist of Institut Pertanian Bogor, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Universitas Brawijaya, Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember and Institut Teknologi Bandung. However, the recipients of this Kedaireka fund come from 27 provinces and also involve many private universities. The results of this study were discussed on management theory by Margareth Wheatley.

Keywords: statistics, kedaireka, management theory, Margareth Wheatley

1. INTRODUCTION

Kedaireka or Platform Kedaireka Kampus Merdeka is a platform provided, managed, and developed by the Jenderal Pendidikan Tinggi, Riset dan Teknologi and Direktorat Jenderal Pendidikan Vokasi Kementerian Pendidikan, Kebudayaan, Riset, dan Teknologi Republik Indonesia. Kedaireka is also an acronym for Kerja Sama Dunia Usaha dan Kreasi Reka (Cooperation in the Business World and Creative Design). In addition, Kedaireka can also be interpreted as Kedaulatan Indonesia dalam Reka Cipta (Indonesia's Sovereignty in Reka Cipta). The Ministry wants to build a platform for cooperation and communication between universities with the Business and Industrial World and related parties (Kedaireka.id. 2022). The purpose of Kedaireka is to advance the Indonesian nation, and. built as an implementation of the contribution of the vision of a kampus merdeka (independent campus) that provides benefits and welfare of the community through the creation of indonesian children in the spirit of building national independence (Dikti, 2022).

Kedaireka is financed through a matching funds, which are financial assistance provided to complement or strengthen a downstream program for university creation works with industry or investors. The advantages of the matching fund itself are reducing the potential losses in Research and Development, increasing the number of beneficiaries, producing products with a better level of technological readiness, involving more academics in collaboration, and encouraging dialogue and drawing up joint proposals (Dikti, 2022).

Kedaireka is already running and has gained interest and enthusiasm among academics from various fields of study throughout Indonesia.

2. METHOD

This study used secondary data collection methods (Sileyew, 2019), where the data was collected by Kedaireka.id relating to research proposals received and covering all universities in Indonesia. Some of the variables that can be studied are the wave of proposal acceptance by date, the proposing college and the title of the proposal. Of the three variables, other variables were analyzed again in the form of fields of study, the location of universities by province and the category of universities (state or private). This analysis is carried out with the assistance of Google. The data analysis was based on their data type using Excel.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

There were nine waves of proposal receipts in the period from July 7, 2021 to September 13, 2021. The graph below shows the number of recipients of the proposal during the 9 waves.
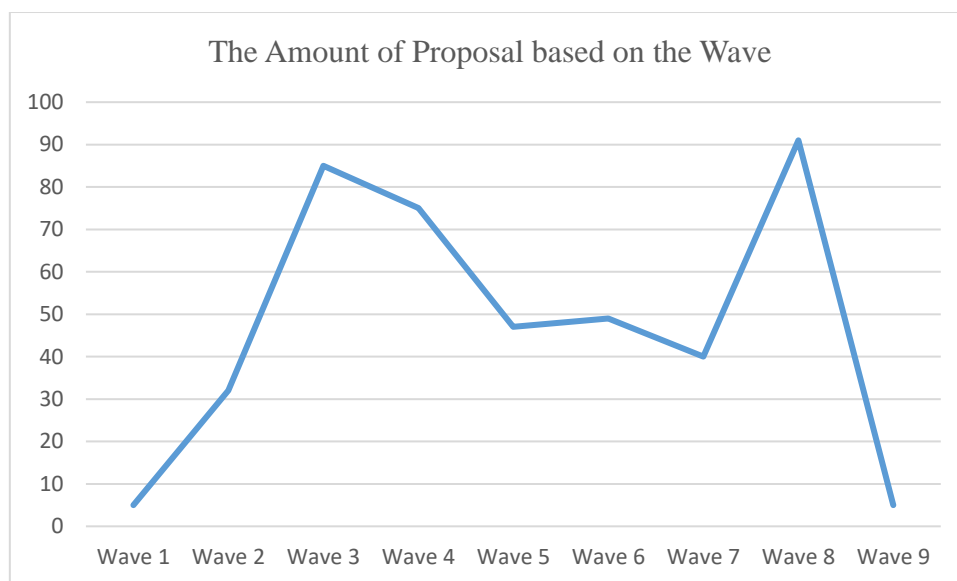

Figure 1. Recipients of Proposals by Wave

Table 1 shows that the kedaireka does not attach importance to the number of proposals on each wave. In the first and ninth waves the number was small (less than 10 proposals) compared to the other seven waves. Based on the number of proposals received (N=423), the top five came from state universities on the island of Java (Institut Pertanian Bogor, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Universitas Brawijaya, Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember and Institut Teknologi Bandung) and there were also two private universities from East Java, namely Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Jawa Timur and Universitas Surabaya which were in sixth and seventh place (table 1).

Table 1. Big Seven of the University in Java

University (State/Private University)	Amount
1. Institut Pertanian Bogor (state university)	34
2. Universitas Gadjah Mada (state university)	20
3. Universitas Brawijaya (state university)	20
4. Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember (state university)	19
5. Institut Teknologi Bandung (state university)	18
6. Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Jawa Timur (private university)	10
7. Universitas Surabaya (private university)	10

Actually, of the 423 proposals received, it involved only 68 colleges, consisting of 20 from state university and 48 from private university (table 2). By province, there are 27 of the 34 provinces representing the recipients of the proposal. Of these 27 provinces, six provinces in Java have the highest number with East Java occupying the highest position. Meanwhile, a significant number is owned by several universities in Sulawesi, Bali, Sumatra, and Kalimantan. This means that although a few state universities in Java still dominate in the number of proposals, but the number of private universities that get grants is greater in number and almost evenly distributed throughout Indonesia.

Table 2. Comparation between State and Private University

University	Amount
State University	20 (29%)
Private University	48 (71%)
Total	68 (100%)

Table 3. Research Proposal based on the Privinces

Provinces in Java	Amount	Provinces outside Java	Amount
Jawa Timur	99	Sulawesi Selatan	19
Jawa Barat	88	Bali	17
DKI	49	NAD	7
Jawa Tengah	42	Sumatera Barat	5
DIY	40	Sumatera Selatan	5
Banten	14	Sumatera Utara	4
		Kalimantan Timur	4

Based on the field of study, there are various innovations that come from multidisciplinary fields. The author then groups into 34 fields of study, of which the top five are economics, education, information technology and tourism. The decline in poverty occurred in Indonesia from 10.14% (March 2021) to 9.71% (September 2021), but this figure is still quite significant (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2022). This is the reason behind the researchers to compile a community empowerment proposal to improve their economy. Likewise with the fields of industrial engineering and tourism. Meanwhile, in the field of education and information technology, the development of innovation is the most in demand.

With 8.09 million hectares of paddy fields in 2015 (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2015), Indonesia is an agricultural country. Based on this data, the number of proposals in the agricultural group (farming, food science, agriculture, agroindustry and agrotechnology) also has a significant number. Unfortunately, as an archipelago that has a larger ocean area than land, the number of proposals in the field of Marine Science is still small.

Table 4. Research Proposal based on the Field

Field	Amount	Field	Amount
Economic	54	Forestry	6
Education	52	Electrical Engineering	5
Information Technology	39	Energy	5
Industrial Engineering	37	Architcture	4
Tourism	36	Design	4
Farming	24	Law	3
Food Science	24	Agrotechnology	3
Agriculture	21	Psychology	3
Environemnal Engineering	14	Art	2
Medical	14	Business Administration	2
Community Health	12	Marine Science	2
Pharmacy	8	Nursery	2
Fishery	8	Transportation	2
Chemical Engineering	8	Aeronautika	1
Entrepreneurship	8	Biotechnology	1
Civil Engineering	7	Metalurgy	1
Agroindustry	6	Meteorology	1

Several studies in the fields of medical, community health and pharmacy were also carried out in significant numbers. These studiesis mainly in anticipation of a new phenomenon occurring around the world: the corona virus or COVID 19.

Wheatley (2006) criticized whether scientists can explain how the world works by analogy of the work of machines as Sir Isaac Newton and René Descartes emphasized in the seventeenth century. This analogous thought of the work of the machine believes that studying its parts is the key to understanding the whole. The parts can be disassembled, literally or figuratively dissected (as is done in the business world, the field of science, specialization, and parts of the human body) and then the parts are put back together without significant loss. Scientists who adhere to this school assume that the more they understand how each part works, the more they will learn about the whole. Wheatley refer to a Sufi teaching about the importance of understanding the "and" which links "one" and "two", she explains that, "one of the first differences between new science and Newtonianism is a focus on holism rather than parts. Systems are understood as whole systems, and attention is given to relationships within those networks".

Wheatley (2006) adds that knowledge must shift, from a static focus on "simple cause and effect that can be explained by way of studying parts" to a "landscape of completely new connections", where it becomes important to feel the constant workings of dynamic processes and to pay attention to how these processes manifest as behaviors and visible forms". Formal logic dictates this dynamism because the underlying fractal process can explain the relationship of similarity with the other because it is, since fractals are free to follow their own repeated wanderings, working at different levels of scale, appearing in different sizes.

In relation between Kedaireka and the researchers, Wheatley (2001) in "Human Knowledge" gives several views including:

First, knowledge is created by humans, so these academics can create and share knowledge. Everyone (especially academics) is a science worker who creates knowledge. Therefore, the tavern manager is responsible for supporting all its partners, not just a few specific people. This ensures that everyone has easy access to anyone, anywhere in the organization, because we never know who can find the solution we need (Wheatley, 2001).

Second, any change, every explosion of creativity, begins with the identification of a problem or opportunity that one finds meaningful. Once people become interested in an issue, their creativity is involved. If we want people to be innovative, the kedaireka must involve them in meaningful issues (Wheatley, 2007).

Third, knowledge is born from a chaotic process that takes time. This demands three things: tolerance to messy things, processes that are not linear, and time that is not linear. In addition, ideas cannot be raised on certain schedule (Wheatley, 1994).

4. CONCLUSION

Kedaireka is a manifestation of the vision of the Kampus Merdeka has produced a variety of studies from the field of science which are solutions to various problems in Indonesia. The academics involved in this program come from state and private universities in almost all provinces in Indonesia.

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