

Some Strategies for Good Cooperation in Collaboration

by

Dr. Hj. R.A. Noer Doddy Irmawati, M.Hum

Dept. Head of English Language Education, Post Graduate Program

Ahmad Dahlan University, Yogyakarta

Jln. Pramuka No.42, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Tel: +6285743424639 E-mail: noer_doddyirmawati@yahoo.com

Abstract

Ahmad Dahlan University as one of Muhammadiyah Universities in Indonesia, has the motto: Moral and Intellectual Integrity is heading the World University in cooperation and partnership with several universities in the world, among others, the University of Saint Anthony, Iriga City Philippines. On this occasion offers planning strategies to improve the quality of mutual cooperation.

Collaboration and cooperation are woven in the form of a students' exchange; lecturer's exchange; academic exchange: joint research, seminars, workshops, international journal writing, and publishing along with the impact factor in the appropriate field of study at each university. Research funding and implementation of international activities are expected to be obtained from each state that is implementing activities.

Keywords: Muhammadiyah, Moral and Intellectual Integrity, World Class University, Cooperation, Partnership, Strategies.

Introduction

As a World Class University, UAD should be able to produce a statesman who has committed on moral and nationalistic, populist and strong on Indonesia. For that reason, UAD should have eye view of the broader culture, maps on philosophy and ideology completely; up to formulate a clear vision and mission of orientation processing toward the potential students.

Dr. Noer Doddy Irmawati, Dept. Head of English Language Education, Post Graduate Program UAD

International collaborations in behavioral and social sciences research can be immensely fruitful. International research collaborations have many benefits to institutions and researchers both in Indonesia and abroad (Asian Countries); thus, research participants were enthusiastic about the importance of such collaborations and hoped to encourage more Asia behavioral and social scientists at all phases of their careers to engage and learn from their research colleagues in other countries, such as the collaboration between UAD Yogyakarta Indonesia and the University of Saint Anthony, Iriga City Philippines.

Research capacity should be developed. By developing capacity around the world, behavioral and social scientists across countries ensure having highly competent colleagues with whom to collaborate on international projects. Research can and should have long-term benefits for individuals in the countries in which it is being conducted. The development of research capacity ensures that researchers within those countries are prepared to continue and adapt the process either individually or as part of national or international collaborations.

The Benefits of International Collaborations

International collaborations in educational exchange; social sciences and humanistic research can be tremendously rewarding and productive. Participants at the research identified three particular benefits of international research collaboration: conceptual benefits, pragmatic gains, and simple imperatives. According to educational researcher Smyth (2004), conceptual frameworks are structured from a set of broad ideas and theories that help a researcher to properly identify the problem they are looking at, frame their questions and find suitable literature. Most academic research uses a conceptual framework at the outset because it helps the researcher to clarify his research question and aims. Pragmatic gains tend to pertaining to a practical point of view or practical considerations. A simple imperative is something that one must do. The categorical imperatives said that we should act in ways that we can wish every person would act.

The forms of International collaborations include research, seminars and workshops, publishing joint journals, students' and lecturers' exchange. Collaboration which can be done together is academic activities, such as: faculty exchange, exchange of cultural activities, exchange of tutors, supervisors and examiners. Ways of handling and managing data, including expectations regarding access to datasets, will not necessarily be similar across nations. So crossing an international border to conduct research will entail negotiation and cooperation across different institutional arrangements, educational backgrounds, cultural expectations, research habits, funding patterns, and public policy concerns.

Some Strategies in the Collaboration

A number of good suggestions were generated as strategies would be suggested as follows:

Dr. Noer Doddy Irmawati, Dept. Head of English Language Education, Post Graduate Program UAD

A. Promote excellence in the Humanities:

1. Facilitate basic research.
2. Encourage collaborative research projects that develop significant intellectual advances and resources in general.
3. Support preparation and, if possible, online edition of the authoritative publications.
4. Support overseas research in the field of humanities scholars and where appropriate, encourage international cooperation in research on a significant topic in the field of humanities.
5. Giving both parties an opportunity to renew and deepen knowledge of the humanities.
6. Supports efforts to develop new teaching and learning resources, especially in digital form, to enhance students' knowledge and understanding of the humanities.
7. Provide special grant opportunities to strengthen the teaching and learning of history, culture, and principles in public schools and higher education institutions in both countries.

B. Preserve and increase the availability of resources and intellectual culture.

1. Support the creation of research tools and reference works wonderfully for the humanities.
2. Support the preservation and expanded access to historically significant collection of books, journals, newspapers, manuscripts and archival materials, maps, still and moving images, sound recordings, and objects of art and material of culture.
3. Encourage the digitization and dissemination of significant collections that support research, education, and public programs in the humanities.
4. Supports the importance of working in partnership with other agencies.
5. Support the organization and stabilization of other cultural institutions.

C. Maintaining the quality of cultural and intellectual resources.

1. Working in partnership.
2. Stabilization supports library collections, archives, and organizations.
3. Support the development of technical standards, best practices, and tools to preserve and improve access to humanities collections.
4. Support staff training.

D. Provide opportunities in lifelong learning in the humanities.

1. Interpretive exhibits and supporting material to the investigation of significant humanities themes.
2. Support important projects and programs related to humanities.
3. Humanities projects circulate widely.
4. Substantive support for the media presentation of public understanding of the humanities.
5. Provide an opportunity for creative and explorative against humanities events.
6. Support the use of digital technology to convey to the public humanities.
7. Carrying out humanitarian projects.

E. Strengthening the institutional base of the humanities.

1. Institutional support efforts to improve their humanities resources and activities in the long term.
2. Encourage cultural and educational institutions to engage in long-term planning for financial and intellectual strengthen our humanities programs.
3. Support the efforts of cultural and educational institutions to increase the contribution of our humanities resources and activities.
4. Support the strengthening of cultural and educational institutions with excellent programs.
5. Support the strengthening ability of cultural and educational institutions to spread knowledge, in innovative ways, digital technologies in humanitarian activities.

F. Maintain and strengthen humanities partnership with other country.

1. Supports efforts to develop humanities program started from locally to the substantive one.
2. Encourage high quality humanities program.
3. Expanding knowledge of the humanities, education and culture.
4. Encourage ongoing collaboration with other universities.
5. Create and support Humanities Web site.
6. Supports efforts to love the library and museum.

G. Improve teaching, research, and cultural understanding.

1. Provide opportunities and resources for academic communities to improve knowledge and understanding of the humanities and their culture.
2. Encourage increased course offerings in the humanities, education and culture.
3. Exploring the topic of study in the theme of humanities, education and culture.
4. Support efforts to increase the capacity to promote culture, education and the humanities.
5. Encourage the creation and deployment of broad scientific work in connection with the humanities, education and culture.
6. Support, improve, and advance knowledge of the principles of how to love to history and culture.

H. Develop collaborative partnerships with individuals and institutions in supporting humanities.

1. Increase resources and partnerships humanities.
2. Develop new programs of humanities.
3. Seek funding for humanities research and program implementation.
4. Make the review process to evaluate the activity of the humanities.
5. Propose improvements in collaborative partnerships.

Creative Power

To realize such cooperation strategy also required the creative power. The power of creativity is usually preceded by making the questions that all of these questions need to be answered. The process of asking and answering can enhance our creativity. Especially as researchers continue to work and produce work required. Ask and make questions are very important. Finding the answer to the question is always creatively participated in the questioning of a good question, a question of developing the other questions, which eventually will get helpful answers to be developed in a study. Things like this can be used as a model in creating creativity. Examples of questions given by Rudyard Kipling (2010) that contain an element of creativity, among others:

1. What's wrong or missing?
2. What should change?
3. What don't I know?
4. How might things turn out?
5. What might influence the outcome?
6. Where else would this work?
7. When?
8. Is this the only answer?
9. What are the alternatives?
10. Where do my answers lead me?
11. What new questions do they raise?

So questioning is Important. Finding answers creatively always involves asking good questions. We are all naturally inquisitive, but a person's inquisitiveness can be encouraged or squelched.

Conclusion

Having a good cooperation in collaboration is very important because collaborations include International Collaborations have many benefits to institutions, participants and researchers both in own country and abroad. Beside that some strategies are needed to be mastered. Thus, seminar and workshop participants and also researchers were enthusiastic about the importance of such collaborations and hoped to encourage more behavioral and social scientists at all phases of their careers to engage and learn from their research colleagues in other countries. Seminar and workshop participants and researchers were committed to finding ways and strategy around the obstacles that often impede the success of international collaborations. Their recommendations centered on developing research capacity around the world by facilitating these types of research interactions by addressing specific difficulties that international collaborators encounter will give benefit.

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