

PUBLICATION SCRIPT

**COLLABORATIVE GOVERNANCE IN THE DEVELOPMENT
OF TOURISM POTENTIAL
IN CANDIREJO VILLAGE, KLATEN REGENCY 2017-2018**

Written By:
Wawan Eka Putra
20140520310

has been approved and legalized on:

Day/date : December 10, 2018

Place : Reference Room

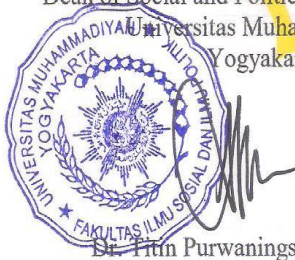
Time : 11.00-11.45

Supervisor



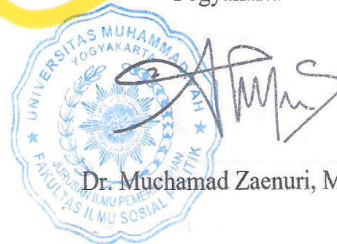
Isnaini Muallidin, S.IP., MPA

Dean of Social and Political Sciences Faculty
Universitas Muhammadiyah
Yogyakarta



Dr. Fitri Purwaningsih, S.IP., M.Si

Head of Governmental Sciences
Universitas Muhammadiyah
Yogyakarta



Dr. Muchamad Zaenuri, M.Si

**COLLABORATIVE GOVERNANCE IN THE DEVELOPMENT
OF TOURISM POTENTIAL
IN CANDIREJO VILLAGE, KLATEN REGENCY 2017-2018**

Wawan Eka Putra

20140520285

International Program of Government Affairs and Administration

Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta

Yogyakarta, Indonesia

E-mail: Wawan.eka.2014@fisipol.umy.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Collaborative Governance is a regulatory arrangement in which one or more public institutions involved directly to non-government stakeholders within the collective decision-making process, which is of consensus-oriented, deliberative as well as aims to create or implement public policy or managing programs or public assets. This research aims to find out collaborative governance carried out by the village government, the community, the private sector, and the Java Reconstruction Fund in developing tourism potentials in Candirejo Village, Klaten Regency. For the success of this collaboration depends on the parties involved. The method using a qualitative approach to the method descriptive. Data collection techniques use interviews, observation, and documentation. All three sources are selected for checking the validity of the data. The results of this study indicate that collaborative governance in the development of tourism potentials in Candirejo Village, Klaten Regency has not gone well. This can be seen from some indicators of collaborative governance according to Ansell and Gash that have not been achieved is that there is no official binding regulation collaboration is carried out, overall stakeholder involvement does not run evenly, forum Communication is not running regularly, limited human resources, finance, and facilities. However, some indicators of Ansell and Gash Collaborative Governance have been fulfilled.

Keywords: *Collaborative Governance, Stakeholders, Potentials development*

A. Background

Klaten Regency is a district with unique characteristics such as natural resources, culture, and religion. Many areas in Klaten are still far from development as it happens in the city. The development in a sense here is where people in the Klaten area are still far from sophisticated facilities. Lack of knowledge is also one of the factors in the development of tourism potential so that people cannot follow the era of rapid growth.

Klaten District has 391 villages in 26 sub-districts which also have many tourism potentials from historical, natural and artificial tourism in some areas. One of the villages that can be prioritized for the development of tourism potential in Klaten district is Candirejo Village. For the form of potentials that exist in Candirejo Village as follows

Table
Type of Tourism in Candirejo Village

Natural Tourism	Artificial Tour	Art Tours
Forest or Hill	Fishing Pond	Gambusan Art
Orchards	Outbound Tours	Sholawatan Laras Madyo Art
Culture and Heritage Pool		Sholawatan/Hadroh Art

		Kroncong Art
		Klonengan Art
		Wood Carving
		Goat Skin Matching Art
		Music Band CMC Art
		Indigenous Culture Suran Wayangan Brontoyudo
		Cultural Customs Letter
		Yarn Craft Art

From the data revealed, many potentials in Candirejo village have not been able to be managed well. This is showed by "the level of local revenue that is not enough to manage the development of existing potentials" as stated by Mr. Wahono. Lack of community involvement in the process of tourism governance development is also a problem to be solved. Whereas if the governance of the potential development run well will certainly improve the economy and might empower the community of Candirejo. Considering the village of Candirejo as a poor village or categorize it in the red zone.

Candirejo Village government set a plan, or program development of tourism potential to create a fishing pond, hillside

tours, and orchards. As for art tours in the village Candirejo, it can be developed and used for separate value for the village. In developing this tourism potential, the village government of Candirejo collaborated with the private sector and the Java Reconstruction Fund from 2017 until 2018. One of the things that has been running from the collaboration process is the fishing pond. Even though the community is very supportive, there are several obstacles faced in optimizing the development of tourism potential in Candirejo Village. One of the obstacles in the village of Candirejo is the lack of coordination with each actor involved and lack of funds in implementing the development of tourism potential in the village of Candirejo.

The reason for doing this research is because with the many potentials that exist there should be able to improve the village economy, empower the community, and be able to introduce these potentials to the outside community. If the development of the potential of tourism goes well, it will automatically advantage the people in Candirejo Village.

B. Research Methods

The research method used is descriptive qualitative research where data

obtained, classified, described with words or sentences and grouped by category to formulate a conclusion. After that, analyze the object under study and interpret the existing data. In order to account this research, it is necessary to stipulate the plan that will be done in this research, under the way and the method has been determined.

C. Analisis and Data Interpretation Collaborative Governance in Development of Tourism Potentials in Candirejo Village, Klaten Regency

1. Starting Condition

The beginning of the existence of a potential tourism development program was that the village government conducts socialization to the community regarding the development of the potential of tourism which is expected to be able to improve the economy of the village to see considerable potential in the village of Candirejo. Based on this, the village government with the private sector cooperates with the Java Reconstruction Fund to create a tourism development potential with Program KOTAKU. The innovation arises not without reason, but to improve the village economy which will be able to prosper the village of Candirejo.

The visions of the government and the community of the village of Candirejo was then conveyed to the Java Reconstruction Fund through socialization in the village office with the private sector. At the same time, the Java Reconstruction Fund is analyzing the potential in the village. Thus, this innovation of tourism village comes from the community which is supported by the village apparatus and facilitated by Java Reconstruction Fund, in this program Java Reconstruction Fund act as facilitators to realize the expectations of the village.

The facilities intended such as training carried out to realize a tourist village. With the help of the Java Reconstruction fund that helps in terms of design to realize this potential into a tourism village.

The village government is long enough to follow and implement the program because of the lack of local revenue to implement the program and the lack of adequate human resources. Besides, the constraints in the program for developing tourism potential are that village staff who can use technology are very limited. Therefore, the implementation of tourism potential development programs cannot be optimally optimized.

2. Facilitative Leadership

The responsibility for developing tourism potential is still from the management. In the process of implementing a tourism potential development program, the role of the village government is as a facilitator to support the development of program KOTAKU program. To support the village's program, the government provides facilities in the form of funds that will be used for development. Besides, the role of Java Reconstruction Fund is to provide innovations from the development programs of the potential tourism which initiates an introduction to tourism programs.

3. Institutional Design

In carrying out the collaboration between the village government and the private sector, institutional design is made to regulate and run the program. In this collaboration, the process has a cooperation agreement that has been implemented in 2017 but has not made articles regarding the rules of the Development of Tourism Potential program. Therefore, the institutional design in collaboration between village government and Java Reconstruction Fund has not fulfilled the requirements because there should be program rules and how the Collaborative Governance forum is designed, the participation of various

parties involved in carrying out the meeting and the process must be open.

4. Collaborative Process

The Candirejo village in carrying out the collaboration process only follows the directions from the village government, and to run the program, the Candirejo village has not used it well. The things that become a benchmark in this collaboration process are as follows:

A. Face to face dialogue

In this face-to-face process that will always coordinate face-to-face meeting directly from several parties, including the village government, private sector, Java Reconstruction Fund and the community. In contrast to Candirejo village, it is scarce to conduct dialogues or direct meetings with parties who run collaborations.

B. Trust Building

In carrying out this program, building trust between actors does not have specific tips and tricks so that trust arises, because this trust arises unconsciously. This trust also occurs because the quality of the results that have been carried out by the private sector to the village government and proves the program has been used and feasible to use. The quality work of Java Reconstruction Fund in the Development of Tourism Potential program as the thinker of the program so far is effective

but the lack of follow-up for the time being makes the program obstructed. So far the Candirejo Village to build trust in the Tourism Potential Development program is to follow the direction of the Java Reconstruction Fund.

C. Commitment to Process

This collaboration will continue to run only to renew and maximize synergy between the parties concerned. The commitment carried out by the village government with the Java Reconstruction Fund in the form of a cooperation agreement, besides that there are no other rules in the development of potential tourism programs. Because the commitment carried out was from the party concerned, the Candirejo Village only carried out the program. From the explanation above, it can be said that the commitment to this process is effectively.

D. Knowledge Sharing

In sharing understanding, communication is critical to be maintained between the parties involved in the collaboration process. By establishing good communication, the parties involved will share knowledge in overcoming various problems. As stated by Mr. Wahyu as the implementing unit in Java Reconstruction Fund, in the tourism potential development program this mutual

understanding attitude occurs when the village government, private sector, and the Java Reconstruction Fund have made cooperation, but in reality, the village has only conducted one training from the beginning of the cooperation.

E. Temporary Result

Candirejo Village faces several obstacles in carrying out the development of tourism potential. The constraints that occur are from infrastructure facilities are less supportive, less human resources in the utilization of existing facilities. From the above explanation, it can be concluded that the Temporary Result to date in the collaboration process for the tourism development potential program has not run optimally.

The Enablers and Barriers of Collaborative Governance In Development of Tourism Potentials in Candirejo Village, Klaten Regency

1. Relationship Among Partners

There is already trust for the relationships among partners in collaboration in developing the potential of tourism in the Candirejo village, Klaten Regency. However, related to the trust regarding to the performance and business of several parties involved, there is still hesitation.

2. Shared Vision

The absence of follow-up to this program has become a separate obstacle where the development of tourism potential is hampered, and perhaps it is from the awareness of each party that is still not committed to continue this program.

3. Leadership

In this collaboration, procedures and standards are conveyed in the KOTAKU program. Procedures regarding the parts and roles of each stakeholder are understood and mutually known through socialization. There is already a leader or person in charge of this program, Mr. Budi Santoso. However, like the constraints of the relationship between partners, the decision making made by Mr. Budi Santoso received a response that was less than the maximum from the village government, consequently, it hampered the program implementation.

4. Resources

Based on what Mr. Wahono as secretary of the village and Mr. Budi Santoso as a private sector said that for financial and human resources it still lacks for this tourism potential development program. For example, human resources that can be used in the field of informatics and communication are still deficient and

also for the funds have not been appropriately prepared by the village government and managers.

5. Structure

Collaboration is semiformal (there is no written contract) so there are no administrative entities. However, each stakeholder or a related party is involved and participates in the structure.

6. Process

In this Collaboration, the firmness of who is a member and who is not yet clearly illustrated considering that collaboration has not yet existed. Written agreement or cooperation contract. However, based on the collected data, the development of tourism potential is still carried out and for the only temporary results is the fishing pond. Barriers in the collaboration process are also from human, financial, and commitment of each of the actors involved so that the program is not implemented optimally.

D. Conclusion and Suggestions

1. Conclusion

Based on the indicators set by Ansell and Gash, researcher conclude that the collaboration in Candirejo Village has only running for around 45% and unsuccessful.

This is because there are obstacles hinder the program implementation. Collaboration begins with initial conditions, facilitative leadership, institutional design, and collaborative processes. From these components, the obstacles that occur in the process of collaboration in the village of Candirejo are the lack of funding in program funding, human resources, lack of training, lack of written rules for collaborative implementation, and lack of coordination.

Based on data collected from collaboration and analysis activities, collaboration can be concluded that in fact, every stakeholder has tried to commit and work in carrying out his role in collaboration. However, it can be concluded that collaboration, until now, remains not optimal with various shortcomings.

2. Suggestions

Based on research conducted by researchers in Candirejo Village, Klaten Regency regarding the collaboration of stakeholders in developing tourism potentials, the researchers want to provide suggestions as follows:

1. It is recommended that collaboration should be well coordinated, in order to synergize perceptions among stakeholders, primarily related to the development of tourism potential so that it can be realized

that the development of tourism potential will provide sufficient benefits to the village if it is well realized. This can be done by regular training and socialization so that the awareness of each stakeholder or related parties to support each other and believe in the effort done can be well-formed.

2. To overcome financial problems, the stakeholders may establish cooperation with other parties (certain banks or private companies). The program for developing the potential of tourism does require substantial funding. Because after all, financial resources are the primary source of the success of this program besides the human resources element.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Bram, Made I. 2006. Tesis: *Studi Tentang Kebijakan Pengembangan Pariwisata Kota Kediri Provinsi Jawa Timur*. Program Pasca Sarjana Universitas Udayana Denpasar
- Pendit, Nyoman S. 1999. *Ilmu Pariwisata Sebuah Pengantar Perdana*. PT. Pradnya Paramita. Jakarta.
- Departemen Pendidikan Nasional. 2010. *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama
- Prihadhi, Endra K. 2004. *My Potensi*. Jakarta: Elek Media Komputindo.
- Ismayanti. 2009. *Pengantar Pariwisata*. Jakarta: Grasindo
- Sofian Efendi dan Masri Singaribun, 1989. *Metode penelitian survey*, Jakarta: LP3ESD.
- Budi Winarno. 2007. *Kebijakan Publik: Teori dan Proses Edisi Revisi*. Media Presindo. Yogyakarta.
- Ardika, I.W. 2004. *Pariwisata Budaya Berkelanjutan*. Program Studi Kajian Pariwisata Universitas Udayana. Denpasar:
- Burhan Bungin. 2007. *Penelitian Kualitatif: Komunikasi, Ekonomi, Kebijakan Publik, dan Ilmu Sosial Lainnya*. Jakarta: Kencana.
- Mardalis. 1990. *Metode Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Proposal*. Pustaka Sinar Harapan.
- Ansell. C & Gash. A. 2007. Collaborative Governance in Theory and Practice. *Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory*, 1-29.
- Emerson, Nabatchi, & Balogh. 2012. *An Integratif Framework for Collaborative Governance*. *Journal of Public Administration Research*.
- Newman, Barnes, Sullivan, & Andrew. 2004. *Public Participation and Collaborative Governance*. *Journal of Public Administration Research*.
- Wanna, John. 2008. *Collaborative Governance: A New Era of Public Policy in Australia?* ANU Press.
- Freeman, H&Reed, D.1983. *Stockholders and Stakeholders: A New Perspective on Corporate Governance*. *Journal California Management Review*, 25 (3): 88-106.
- Dwiyanto, Agus. 2011. *Manajemen Pelayanan Publik Peduli, Inklusif dan Kolaboratif*. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press
- Kesmas: Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat Nasional, Volume 9, Number 4, 2015, pp. 382-389(8)
- Ririh, R. Tinon Hastho (2017). *Dinamika Collaborative Governance dalam Pemberdayaan Kerajinan untuk Pemenuhan Gizi Tunagrahita di Desa Karangpatihan, Kecamatan Balong, Kabupaten Ponorogo*. Other thesis, Universitas Sebelas Maret.

- Zaenuri, Muchamad (2016). *Pengelolaan Pariwisata-Bencana Berbasis Kolaboratif Governance (Studi Pariwisata-Bencana Lava Tour Merapi Di Kabupaten Sleman)*. Journal of Political Science
- Tika Mutiarawati, Sudarmo (2017). *Collaborative Governance dalam Penanganan Rob di Kelurahan Bandengan Kota Pekalongan*. Journal of Political Science
- Sururi, Ahmad (2018). *Collaborative Governance Sebagai Inovasi Kebijakan Strategis (Studi Revitalisasi Kawasan Wisata Cagar Budaya Banten Lama)*. Journal of Political Science
- Sufianty, Ely (2014). *Kepemimpinan dan Perencanaan Kolaboratif pada Masyarakat Non Kolaboratif (Leadership and Collaborative Planning in Non-Collaborative Community)*. Journal of Political Science
- Sambodo, Giat Tri (2016). *Pelaksanaan Collaborative Governance di Desa Budaya Brosot, Galur, Kulonprogo, DI. Yogyakarta*. Journal of Political Science
- Haryono, Nanang (2012). *Jejaring Untuk Membangun Kolaborasi Sektor Publik*. Journal of Political Science

Web:

<https://www.timlo.net/baca/68719773959/tmmd-sengkuyung-tahap-ii-kodim-klaten-sasar-desa-candirejo/> access July 16, 2018 at 10 pm

<http://repository.unhas.ac.id/handle/123456789/26076> access August 3, 2018 at 10 pm

<https://journal.uny.ac.id/index.php/sosia/article/viewFile/19761/pdfaccess> August 3, 2018 at 10 pm