CHAPTER I

Introduction

1.1 Background

Along with the progress of the times, the government and society have grown to a condition that could not be avoided, namely as actors and actors who need each other to carry out their respective functions in implementing government. Especially in this study, where research will focus on the crucial role of collaborative governance, the general understanding is that the government includes several non-governmental actors to achieve the same goal.

The function of the government was initially top-down centralized, meaning that making a policy depends on only one ruling institution. It can be implied that if the government only makes a policy that takes consideration from one institution, it will cause an imbalance between the government as a powerful institution and the community and the private sector. Under the government's shadow, like in 1998, social unrest resulting from Indonesia's various imbalances caused the public and private sectors to overturn the government regime that had stood steadfast since the Order of March Eleven (SUPERSEMAR).

In 1998, national-scale reforms took place in Indonesia, where a government system gripped the community with policies that were very binding on the community. With the reform era, the community was allowed to be more involved in carrying out the government process, one of the impacts of reformation is the formation of the collaborative government. Collaborative government is a product of cooperation between the government, the private sector, and the community. Several things collaborate government, and one of the reasons for this

is that the government and several stakeholders have the same goal. The concept may sound similar to how an organization is created, but the body's structure distinguishes collaborative governance from organizations. In general, where the body of an organization is singular and composed entirely of its members. Collaborative management has a broader reach. It is because collaborative governance has a more inclusive goal where the governance model will involve more than one actor from each sector.

Moreover, Donauhe and Zeckhauser suggest that collaborative governance has several conditions that must be considered before its implementation (Donahue & Zeckhauser, 2011) (1). Is the government responsible for the goals to be achieved?; (2) where is the government involved? Should the government act independently or by delegating it to the private sector?; (3) where the government should empower it, and how to delegate it, whether by cut-and-dried contract method and funding incentives to motivate private or community actors or in other ways that rely more on generous encouragement coming from the private sector.

Participation is a form that makes people interested in collaborative governance. Several advantages can be achieved by using collaborative governance. First, in implementing collaborative governance, the actors involved are individuals from different backgrounds. With a combination of these individuals, information processing will be more accurate, and the consideration of implementing a collaborative governance program will depend on these individuals. And the final decision of these considerations is a combination of all actors in decision-making, which will hopefully be able to solve the problems at hand. The collaborative

governance process is a literal embodiment of government cooperation with the private sector or the general public. These key sectors' involvement can demonstrate a collaborative government's effectiveness.

Pinrang Regency is one in the province of South Sulawesi, with the potential for rice farming as the most significant contributor to the economy's structure. In the district. Pinrang has 56,000 hectares of well-irrigated rice fields with an average production of 5.9 tons/ha. The index of rice cultivation in Pinrang Regency is 2.0 (two harvests per year), where 70% of the people depend on the agricultural sector, especially rice. Therefore, the government must always guard rice productivity to maintain the sustainability of the regional economy and society. The collaborative governance model used to support production is the partnership model. Government institutions are interested in this case through the food crops and horticulture office service partnering with farmer groups. Duampanua District, to make various efforts to maintain and increase rice production.

This study aims to see or describe the pattern of collaboration between each interested party, in this case, the government (food crops and horticulture department) and farmer communities (farmer groups), as well as the relationship between the level of collaboration with the level of production of farmers. With the principle of more collaboration, the more production, and vice versa, lower collaboration equals lower production. In the collaboration process, each party agrees as a manifestation of their respective interests and goals. The interests and goals of farmer groups are productivity as a determinant of income levels, and on the government's side, productivity is the focal point of regional welfare indicators.

As Quick and Bryson mention, "Public participation in governance involves the direct or indirect involvement of stakeholders in decision-making about policies, plans or programs in which they have an interest." (Quick & Bryson, 2016)

The reason the researcher picked this research was to find out whether there is any form of collaboration that happened in this topic. The topic of collaborative governance is also an interesting take to see the process of the interaction that occurred between the government and the people that it administrated.

1.2 Problem Formulation

Based on the description of the background above, the researchers formulated the formulation of the research problem as follows:

1. How collaboration applies between the farmer groups in the Duampanua district and the local government of Pinrang Regency?

2. How does the level of collaboration affect the achievement of the interests and goals of each party? In this case, the goal is the level of harvest they achieved

1.3 Research Objectives

Based on the formulation of the problem above, the research objectives can be described as follows:

1. To find out the forms and methods of collaboration between farmer groups in Duampanua district and the Regency government of Pinrang, the food crops, and the horticulture department.

2. To determine how the level of collaboration affects the achievement of each party's goals and interests.

1.4 Research Benefits

        There are two forms of benefits in this research:

1. Theoretical Benefits

    a) Contribute positively to readers in developing scientific methods and fields related to collaborative governance.

    b) Learning tools in adding and enriching the author's thoughts in analyzing the application of collaborative governance principles.

2. Practical Benefits

    a) Provide advice to local government Kab. Pinrang, in this case, the food crops and horticulture department and farmer groups in the Duampanua District, in terms of implementing a more effective government collaboration in achieving the goals and interests of each party.

    b) Provide evaluation material for each party in perfecting the collaboration that has taken place and has been implemented so far.

1.5 Literature Review

This section will focus on explaining some parts related to the research, namely collaborative governance. This literature review will explain the close connection of the issue described in the background. But first, the researcher has to find the research gap, and the result is as follows
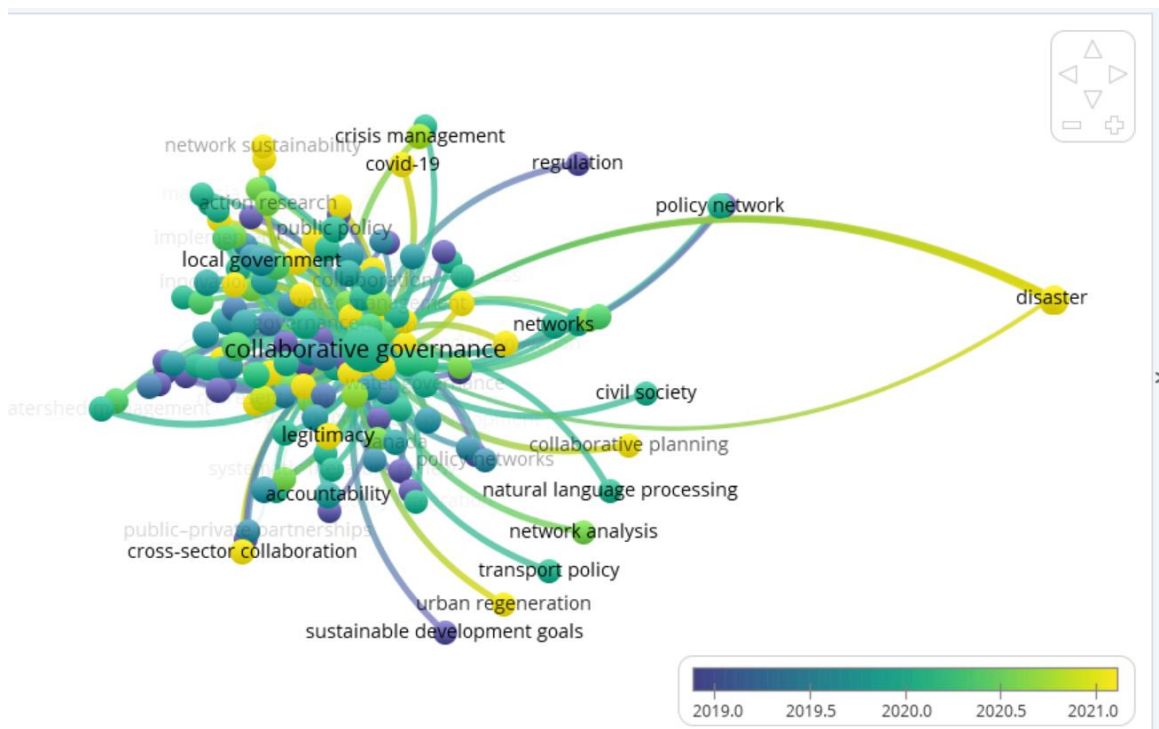

Figure 1. 1 research gap

The figure is a mapping of previous studies related to collaborative governance. Three colors indicated the different publishing years. The purple color focused on the topic as follows "regulation," "accountability," "SDGs," and "policy" this type of color was published in early 2019 until mid-2019. Furthermore, the second color, which is green color is more focused on the topic as follows "civil society," "crisis management," "transport policy," "network

analysis," "networks," "natural language processing," and "public participation."
The color green indicates papers published from early 2020 until mid-2020.
Moreover, the last color spectrum is yellow, which suggests the publishing year of
mid-2020 until early 2021. This color mainly focuses on the topic as follows
"disaster," "collaborative planning," "urban regeneration," "cross-sector
collaboration," "legitimacy," "covid-19", "representation," and "network
sustainability." In conclusion, the research regarding collaborative governance is
significant, especially in combining some exciting aspects of the collaborative
process between the actors.

According to the research conducted by a team (Tando, Sudarmo, &
Haryanti, 2019), Collaborative governance is chosen as a means to overcome the
problem of deforestation and cooperate with other actors related to the community
and jointly reduce this deforestation. Collaborative governance is considered
capable of solving problems, especially from actors from the plantation and mining
business sectors. Further, the expected correlation is to be able to work together
without being harmed. Another research conducted by (Inggi Miya Febty, Sakir
Sakir, and Dyah Mutiarin, 2021) stated that The results of this study could be
concluded that the government and Muhammadiyah as private parties have
established relationships and resulted in collaboration. The COVID-19 pandemic
has made the government form a special team to deal with the pandemic, namely
the task force. The Task Force created the COVID-19 program to coordinate with
the central government and private elements. For the government, MCCC is a

partner in capturing aspirations, while MCCC is a means of realizing aspirations in a broader context.

AUTHORS	Title	RESEARCH FINDINGS
(Silayar, Sartika, & Mulyati, 2021)	Tata Kelola Pemerintahan Kolaboratif Dalam Pengembangan Pariwisata Di Kabupaten Kepulauan Sula	The research conducted by Silayar and his colleagues resulted in several points that ensure how collaborative governance works effectively; these points are divided into 8 points. Namely network structure, commitment to a common purpose, trust among participants, governance, access to authority, distributive accountability/responsibility, information sharing, and access to resources. These points determine the outcome of evaluating the effectiveness of collaborative governance.
(Riyanta & Kurniati, 2018)	Strategi Tata Kelola Kolaboratif Antara Aktor Pemerintah Dan Non Pemerintah Dalam Pengentasan Kemiskinan	Research conducted by Riyanta and Kurniati focused on the issue of eradicating poverty. From this research, they concluded that the need for collaboration/cooperation between government and non-government to eradicate/suppress the issue of poverty and community involvement (non-state actors) is a fundamental issue. Essential in the process of reducing poverty and is one of the solutions that the two researchers hope will become permanent solutions.
(Sahar & Salomo, 2018)	Tata Kelola Kolaboratif Dalam Penanggulangan Kemiskinan Di Kabupaten Pinrang	In the research conducted by Sahar and Solomon, SDGs are the central aspect that must be taken into account in poverty alleviation because, in the era of implementing the SDGs, it was also implemented that collaborative partnerships were one solution for poverty alleviation. It can affect the collaboration process between the government and the community, namely trust and mutual understanding. The capacity of the leadership to collaborate is a determining variable hindering the collaboration process.
(Abdurrahim, 2015)	Skema Hutan Kemasyarakatan (Hkm) Kolaboratif	In the research explored by Abudarrahim, who studied the issue of conflict in the management of the sdadi forest, he discussed how collaborative systems

	Sebagai Solusi Penyelesaian Konflik Pengelolaan Sdadi Hutan Sesaot, Lombok Barat Scheme	could help solve problems regarding forest management. The research led to the return of forest functions to HKm (Community Forest) rather than changing to TAHURA (Forest Parks). People), because of this decision, some parties are dissatisfied, and the researcher suggests changing the HKm system to collaborative HKm, which the researchers believe can prevent conflicts related to forest management.
(Falah, 2013)	Kajian Efektivitas Pengelolaan Kolaboratif Taman Nasional Kutai (Study On The Effectiveness Of Collaborative Management Of Kutai National Park	In a study that was explored by Falah, who studied environmental degradation in the Kutai National Park area researcher suggested taking several actions, namely (1) researching the potential; (2) publication of research results and raising issues and essential values; (3) strengthening of networks with international donor agencies; (4) area-determination/zoning; (5) reconfiguration of collaborative management; (6) collaboration in the development of conservation village; (7) collaboration in regional economic utilization.
(Mutiawarati & Sudarmo, 2021)	Collaborative Governance Dalam Penanganan Rob Di Kelurahan Bandengan Kota Pekalongan Tika	the result showed that the collaboration process was still hampered. Some of the stakeholder aspects still had several issues of trust, poor governance, insufficient resources, and the balance of the distribution of accountability and responsibility, causing the process of collaborative processes to be hampered. Therefore the final result of this study concludes that reform is needed by synergizing various stakeholder perspectives, being closer to the community, and expanding collaboration with other parties to meet the community's needs. Resource requirements and HR recruitment.
(Kusnadi, 2019)	Jejaring Collaborative Governance Pada Program Komunikasi, Informasi Dan Edukasi (KIE) Dalam Pencegahan	In the research studied by Kusnadi, who studied the case of IEC (Information and Communication Communications), the results of this study revealed that the collaboration process was not optimal. Aspects of trust, aspects of honor, aspects of understanding, and aspects of commitment to the process; above aspects are determinants of the collaborative process. Therefore these aspects

	HIV/AIDS Di Kabupaten Subang	require support and encouragement from both parties.
(Bila & Saputra, 2019)	Strategi Collaborative Governance dalam Pemerintahan	This study found that the application of the collaborative governance model does not depend on the result but rather on the existence of a model that does not rely on processes or outcomes alone. In other words, a consistent governance model can have a long-term beneficial effect.
(Fadli & Nurlukman, 2018)	Kolaborasi Pemerintah dalam Pengembangan Terpadu Wilayah Pesisir di Kabupaten Tangerang melalui Gerakan Pembangunan Masyarakat Pantai (Gerbang Mapan)	In the research proceedings studied by Fadli and Nurlukman discussing government collaboration with local coastal communities from the Tangerang Regency area, the purpose of this collaboration is to increase development in coastal areas in Tangerang. However, the study results show that the lack of government collaboration is still low. And result in the development of coastal areas is minimal, even at the internal local government level. The parties only focus on their institutions
(Febrian, 2016)	Collaborative Governance Dalam Pembangunan Kawasan Perdesaan (Tinjauan Konsep Dan Regulasi)	Village development aims to accelerate and improve the quality of service, development, and empowerment of rural communities through a participatory development approach. And the results of this study suggest that government collaboration can maximize the potential for the involvement of all parties in the rural development process. This collaboration occurs in several forms, namely collaborating resources owned by various parties and collaboration in development planning, from the central government to the village level. This collaboration results in the involvement of various kinds of stakeholders, which will increase the achievement of good rural development.
(Purdy, 2012)	A Framework for Assessing Power in Collaborative Governance Processes	The research conducted by Jill M. Purdy focuses on assessing the power distributed to each institution that has a role in running the collaborative governance process. Power distribution has a vital role, such as the varying power could be differentiated by their right to use it. Two kinds are mentioned in this research: the authority and the

		participant. The authority has the power to exercise judgment and apply law/rules. The participant has the power to be a vital part of the collaboration, and it is described that the participant is also the one who participates and leads the collaborative governance process.
(Rasche, 2010)	Collaborative Governance 2.0	The research conducted by Andreas Rasche focuses on the concept of collaborative governance 2.0. This paper's general definition of this term is a collective action rather than the traditional understanding that collaborative governance is a multistakeholder form. In this paper, he argues that the 1.0 version of collaborative governance restricts the corporate/institution and reduces their participation in the said program. In contrast, 2.0 seems to open the limit and give more chances for the institution to give more forms of participation.
(Ansell & Torfing, 2015)	How Does Collaborative Governance Scale?	The research conducted by Ansell & Torfing focuses on scaling collaborative governance. The paper stated that the scale of collaborative governance is often an overlooked issue in literature and interactive governance. The majority of sampling taken from this research is local scale collaboration. Can this be a sign of the limited applicability of this particular model? , the goal of this particular issue is to open dialogue about the relevance of scale and scaling.
(Emerson & Nabatchi, 2015)	EVALUATING THE PRODUCTIVITY OF COLLABORATIVE GOVERNANCE REGIMES: A PERFORMANCE MATRIX KIRK	The research conducted by Emerson & Nabatchi focuses on the collaboration program's evaluation process. This research results from the productivity assessment of the Collaborative Governance Regime (CGR). Three performance levels (actions, outcomes, and adaptation) are addressed at three units of analysis (participant organization, the CGR itself, and target goals), creating a performance matrix of nine critical dimensions of CGR productivity.

(Yulianto & Mutiarin, 2018)	Pelaksanaan Collaborative Governance Dalam Desa Tangguh Bencana (DESTANA) (Studi Kasus Di Desa Poncosari Kecamatan Srandakan Kabupaten Bantul)	The research conducted by Mutiarin & Yulianto focuses on the process of collaboration with the primary goal is building a Desa Tangguh Bencana (DESTANA). This research aimed to describe how the DESTANA is formed and analyze factors that significantly impact the collaboration program process. The result of this painstaking research is that the collaboration happens in 2 phases, the first phase being the introduction phase and the last until the forming of the DESTANA institution.
(Sofi & Mutiarin, 2018)	Collaborative Governance in the Management of Village Owned Enterprises Ponggok Sub District Polanharjo District Klaten Central Java 2016	The research conducted by Mutiarin & Sofi was the research that focused on the aspect of accountability and transparency factors in managing village-owned enterprises in 2016. The collaboration process included three main actors: the village government, the community, and the private sector. Collaborative governance pushed the transparency and accountability of village-owned enterprises. The success of this particular program is because, at first, the village was low on human resources, but this only proves that with the help of some institutions, collaborative governance thrives in the process.

Table 1. 1 literature review table by researcher

1.6 Theoretical Framework

1.6.1 Collaborative Governance

Collaborative governance is increasingly viewed as a proactive policy instrument, one in which collaboration strategy can be deployed on a larger scale and extended from one local context to another(Ansell & Gash, 2018). The concept has clearly explained the essential components involved. Is utilized or needed to implement collaborative government, and several factors need to be considered in terms of pre-implementation of collaborative governance: (1) is the government responsible for achieving the goals?; (2) where is the government involved? Should the government act independently or by delegating it to the private sector?; (3) where the government should empower it, and how to delegate it, whether by cut-and-dried contract method and funding incentives to motivate private or community actors or in other ways that rely more on generous encouragement coming from the private sector. (Donahue & Zeckhauser, 2011) These 3 points are crucial things that need to be considered because the course of collaborative governance will be significantly affected by these 3 points.

Another theory dictated by (Florini & Pauli, 2018) stated that the growing role of cross-sector partnerships opens a wealth of relevant research questions, the process of collaboration especially in this particular article, where the main focus is the agricultural community and the partnership they had with few institution as a means to reach the goal of 3 SDG's point, and the point being the poverty alleviation, decreasing environmental impact, and achieving food security, and as stated the happening of collaborative governance must have some sort of aligned goal with the parties and in this case it is pretty similar, with the alleviation of poverty as one of the reason as of why the collaboration of this research topic happened, and it is pretty simple since Pinrang regency primary source of income for the majority of its population is by rice agriculture, then surely it would mean that with the increase of rice harvest productivity, it also means the rise of

income and in hoped that it will bring the percentage of the poverty in pinrang to a significant or even minimum decrease.

Moreover, according to (Emerson, Nabatchi, & Balogh, 2012), collaborative governance is a big box filled with gears that run the machinery inside the box. The collaborative governance regime, or CGR, depicts the collaborative governance model. The main factor of this particular theory is called "driver" and these "driver" is the one that initiate the process of running the collaborative governance, the driver is actually the reason as of why the collaboration happen in the first place, the drivers are identified by *leadership, consequential incentives,* and *interdependence* which bring us to the third driver, the interdependent, the interdependence driver is the inabilities of a particular individual or an organization that cannot reach their specific goal and so the goal of collaborative governance is to help this particular individual or organization to reach their goals and this happened because both of the government and the individual/organization is aligned and can benefit both, and the driver will make three specific factors that will create a collaboration dynamics, the principled engagement, capacity for joint action, and shared motivation, and in a sense these three are the gears that runs the process of collaborative governance.

Meanwhile, according to (Mishra, 1984), "participation will be possible only when they know what these programs are about, what they offer, and how they are going to benefit them.". Thus, based on Mishra's opinion that participation as a collaborative element of governance will be maximized if the community and government understand the benefits they will get. This study's use is an increase in the welfare of the community, both micro and macro, as explained in the introduction to this research proposal.

Mishra further explained that there are several scopes of participation, especially in rural development, namely:

a. participation in decision making

the focal point of participation in decision-making is to encourage the birth of ideas, formulation and assessment of options, and making choices about them. In principle, participation in this phase allows the community and local government to make decisions in the context of collaborative governance jointly.

b. participation in the implementation

there are three main ways rural people can participate in the implementation aspect of the project. They are (1) resource contribution; (2) administration and coordination efforts, and; (3) program enlistment activities. In this participatory phase, the community and local government each contribute to the collaborative program implementation process by sharing contributions, coordinating the implementation, or carrying out their respective roles in each collaborative activity.

c. benefits

three possible kinds of benefits can be expected from an enlistment project, and they are (1) material; (2) social; and (3) personal. In this phase, participation is a form of collaboration between the community and local government. Each has the hope of getting benefits from the collaboration program. The hope of the local government to fulfill the goal of community welfare, as one of the main goals of government, will be fulfilled. On the other hand, the community hopes to obtain an increase in income which can also be fulfilled through collaborative practices.

d. evaluation

At this stage, each collaborating party evaluates the evaluated program, which can be used to improve future programs. Mishra explained that the four steps of participation in the context of collaborative governance above are cyclical. Process.

Another theory dictated by (Bianchi, Nasi, & Rivenbark, 2021) stated that there are a few issues regarding the collaboration process. First is supporting the collaborative process through innovative models and methods for enhancing a shared understanding of community problems and outcomes. The second is fostering the interplay between service policy and service delivery. And lastly, by combining a public service view with an institutional and interinstitutional idea, one of the apparent facts stated by this journal was that *"Without question, collaborative governance implementation requires leadership across an inter-organizational and multi-actor environment."*

Therefore, it could be inferred that the process of running collaborative governance needed a "**head**" who acts as the operation's leading mind.

Another theory dictated by (Ulibarri et al., 2020) is that with the process of running collaborative governance, the collaboration itself also evolves. They found that CGR (Collaborative Governance Regime) follow various trajectories, from failing to initiate to achieving their work relatively quickly, sustaining their operations for decades, and incurring slow or rapid declines in health. Additionally, many characteristics of CGRs, including leadership, collaborative process, accountability, and outputs/ outcomes, peak at the midpoint of the observed time, suggesting even stable and healthy collaborations incur some decline in their robustness at some point.

Another theory dictated by (Hikmawan, Hamid, Nurrohman, Ramadhan, & Ma'asan Mayrudin, 2020) stated that collaborative governance had a sort of impact on the process of helping the growth of young farmer groups. According to this research, the government injected 200-500 million incentives. Also, the government supervises this group, or in this case, the government has various programs to help the farmers, such as counseling, seed assistance, livestock, fertilizer, training, and agricultural equipment. However, this does not mean that it has no flaws. According to this research, the government's help often does not match what the farmers need. So to counter that, they needed to form a communication platform that is quite important because they will coordinate and communicate to achieve what they need and want.

Another theory dictated by (Gracino, Priyanti, & Azijah, 2021) stated that sustainable food agricultural land protection is a system and process of planning, developing, utilizing, controlling, and monitoring. Agricultural land is determined to be consistently protected to produce staple food for national food security. The government of Karawang Regency has succeeded in conducting

share understanding in collaborative governance well because it has the same goal, namely to create national food security. Openness and interdependence with each other foster a sense of experience. In a way, the shared understanding can be inferred as a mutual understanding where the two actors stand on the same ground level. Meaning that the collaboration of this form happens because the main reason is that the knowledge of parties has created a state of alliance in which they work together to achieve a shared mutual goal or to solve a joint problem that they face.

1.6.2 Public Participation

The concept of public participation dictated by (Usama, Pribadi, & Rahmat, 2021) stated that Public participation is the right and obligation of citizens to contribute to development by contributing to initiative and creativity. Therefore, the concept above can be defined as a sort of concept that best describes the basis of public participation, in which case is quite correct on it. For one, the initiation of public participation will be triggered if the public has some aligned goal or wants to align their goal to a particular program. Secondly, public participation creates a form of a sharing platform with one another. In turn, it creates a communication web that they can use to share information regarding the detail and the collaboration process.

Another form of theory dictated by (Schroeter, Scheel, Renn, & Schweizer, 2016) that public participation has a few criteria that were needed, and the criteria is as follow:

1. The platform for communication and exchange

2. Equal contribution

3. Exchange of knowledge

4. The standard base of knowledge

5. Transparency

6. The common understanding of the process

7. Effectiveness and efficiency

8. A shared understanding of the resulting impact

All criteria above must be fulfilled for a maximum goal achievement rate. All the points above lead to intense participation between the stakeholder and the government. Thus, the case of this research shows that both parties needed a form of communication in running the collaboration process. All parties must have a minimum standard for the contribution so that it creates a sort of an equal contribution, and in turn, will cause a form of shared knowledge where the two parties will exchange minds and ideas. The design of this particular theory will lead to a well-designed plan.

Another form of theory was dictated by (Edwards, 2018) stated that the concept of community organization has long become integrated in public discussion of governance and public participation, the concept argues that administrative practice should or in this case have to use a voluntary and professional organization to bridge the gap and also to shorten the gap between the two particular group, this can be inferred that an outsiders point of view is also crucial in the process of running the collaboration program, and another thing is that the inclusion of individual citizens and community groups has a significant chance of improving the perceived legitimacy of the policy process, meaning that the integration of a non-governmental individual is also important because it can create a form of a peer to peer communication and which in the case of this particular research where the two actor are the office of horticulture of Pinrang Regency with the farmer groups of Duampanua District, where the connection of information sharing will be formed.

Another theory dictated by (Ianniello, Iacuzzi, Fedele, & Brusati, 2019) stated that the consequence of dissatisfaction with traditional mechanisms of political representation could be the interest in citizen participation. It has intensified to deepen how ordinary people can effectively participate in and influence policies that directly affect their lives. Participation is not a dichotomic

variable. It can entail different levels of engagement, ranging from being informed to being consulted or even empowered to suggest solutions or choose among alternatives. Each level corresponds to the extent of the citizen's power in determining the end product.

Another particular theory dictated by (Arriani & Rahdriawan, 2019) stated that a form of participation from the community involved in the Urban Agriculture Program, namely participating in group members, involving themselves in urban activities, and utilizing the results achieved from the Urban Agriculture Program. Furthermore, the degree of participation consists of spontaneous participation, induced participation, participation suppressed by habit, participation suppressed by socio-economic reasons, and participation hidden by regulations.

Another theory dictated by (Lee, Kim, & Kim, 2020) stated that Organization Public Relationship (OPR) and Situational Theory of Problem Solving (STOPS) are heavily directed toward the assumption that constraint recognition. First, it significantly affects the participation intention for both Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) campaigns but is limited to only two situational perceptions. Suppose involvement recognition was indirectly related to public participation through situational movement. In that case, it could be inferred that the public's interest can significantly affect the flow of the participation process. It can be assumed that creating public participation by the government needed a form of an aligning goal in that

Another theory dictated by (Pourjavid, Poursaeed, & Mirdamadi, 2020) stated that ecological citizenship is centered around an obligation that carries the status of citizenship from the public sphere to the private one to reduce one's environmental footprint. And also to ensure that ecological footprints make a sustainable impact. Urban agriculture in ecological citizenship involves two components public participation and social learning about food production, consumption, and decision-making. However, urban agriculture involves the direct involvement

of citizens in urban environments. It can be inferred from the statement above that the citizen's participation in managing the sustainability of maintaining food resources, especially in agriculture-related resources, needed significant attention to its process.

Another theory dictated by (Mees, Uittenbroek, Hegger, & Driessen, 2019) stated that as a counterpart to public participation case. The government participates in community initiatives predominantly led by citizens and non-state actors, who independently develop solutions and projects to a policy problem. It is fundamentally different from public participation, in which citizens participate in policy-making initiated and structured by the government. Government participation in community initiatives requires governments to act as facilitators rather than as initiators, supervisors, or regulators. The premise of government participation is that governments restrain themselves from enabling or supporting the initiation and continuation of such initiatives with as little interference as possible.

Another theory dictated by Carpentier (2016) stated that Partial participation is "a process in which two or more parties influence each other in making decisions, but the final power to decide rests with one party only." While full participation is seen as "a process where each member of a decision-making body has equal power to determine the outcome of decisions." Also, in the field of urban planning, she quoted Arnstein's seminar article "A Ladder of Citizen Participation," which links participation explicitly to power, saying "that citizen participation is a categorical term for citizen power" in which the ladder described as follows:
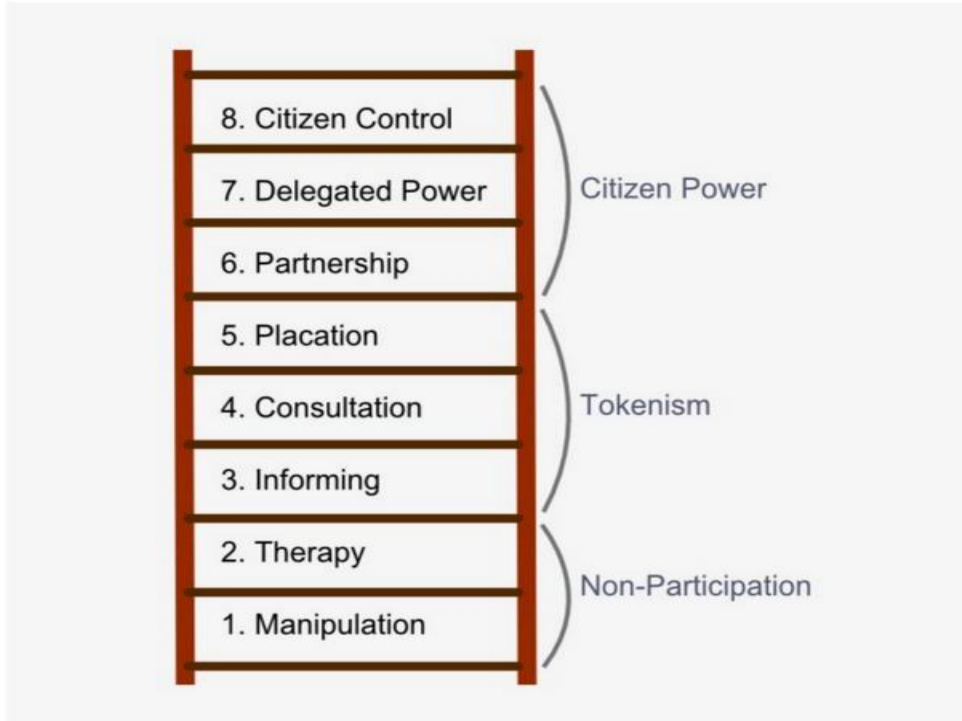
Figure 1. 2 ladder of public participation

1.6.3 increase in rice harvest productivity

The theory of increasing the rice harvest productivity includes the usage of methods with the means to increase the output of harvest that the government and farmers expected. One of the theories dictated by (Marsudi, Syafitri, & Makmur, 2020) stated that in the hopes of increasing the rice harvest productivity, they conduct a set of the program in which they implement. One of the programs is the increasing range of harvested fields in which the program aimed to expand the harvest scale.

Another theory is dictated by (Ahmadi, F., F, And Rahaju, 2018). They stated that as one of the efforts of the program of agricultural intensification with the main focus being the sub-rice, the usage result of this program is that the farmers well received the program. Through the intensification process, it was hoped that the program would yield an increase in the harvest.

Another theory dictated by (Sudirah, Susanto, Sumartono, & Syukur, 2020) stated that to increase the rice harvest productivity, the stakeholders need to implement Institutional strengthening of paddy rice agricultural irrigation, intensification of rice agriculture, increasing the diversification of palawija agriculture

1.7 Conceptual Definition
A. Collaborative governance

Based on the theories above, collaborative governance is a form of cooperation with more than one party. As for the cause of "why collaboration happened?" the majority of it happened because, unfortunately, one single institution sometimes cannot handle the pressure or, in this case, achieve the goal by doing everything alone. Sometimes external help is needed. In this instance, the organization's objective is aligned with that of an external institution, resulting in collaboration, hence the term collaborative governance.

B. Public Participation

Based on the preceding theory, it can be deduced that public participation refers to how a non-governmental institution or group participates in a program in which the government is also involved. The public considers the participation process, from planning to evaluation, to increase the program's effectiveness and efficiency.

C. Increase in Rice Harvest Productivity

Based on the preceding theory, it can be deduced that the theory of increasing rice harvest productivity refers to how the government or even non-governmental stakeholder creates a set of innovation with the sole purpose of increasing the harvest yearly,

1.8 Operational Definition
The operational definition in this study describes the collaborative governance between the food crops and horticulture department and farmer groups in the Duampanua District to achieve each party's goals using collaborative governance.

VARIABLE	INDICATOR
Collaborative governance	Collaboration in planning
	The level of participation of each party in the implementation of collaboration
	Collaboration in implementation to increase rice harvest productivity
	Evaluation of the collaborative program
	Benefits gained from collaboration
Public Participation	Participation in planning the program
	Participation in implementing
	Participation in evaluation

Table 1.2 operational definition
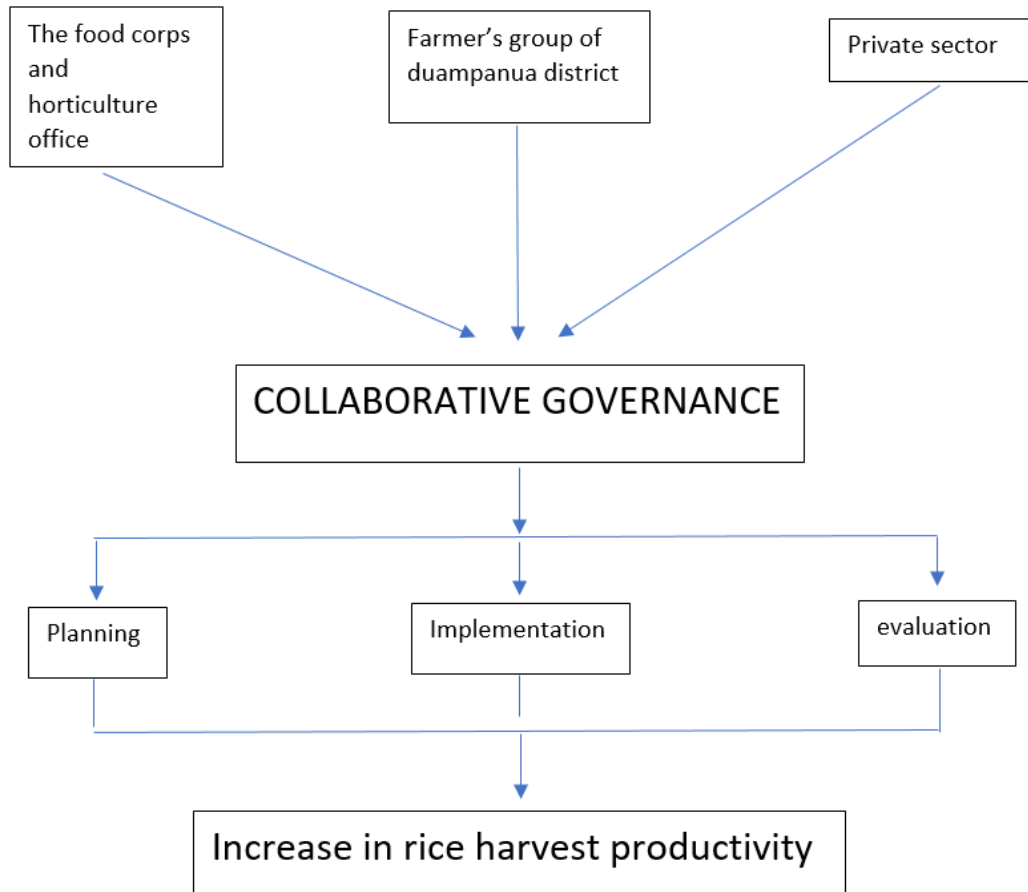
1.9 research framework

Figure 1. 3 research framework

1.10 RESEARCH METHOD

1.10.1 Research Type

    This study uses a qualitative descriptive research method. A type of research in which the findings are not obtained through statistical procedures or other calculation forms, resulting in the final data. They are trying to understand and interpret the meaning of an event of human behavior interaction in certain situations according to the researcher's perspective. They are done in an appropriate (natural setting) (Gunawan, 2016). Using a descriptive qualitative approach, the researcher analyzed how the horticulture service office implements collaborative governance with

farmer groups in the district. Duampanua to increase agricultural production is the mutual interest of each party.

1.10.2 Research Location

The location of this research is in Duampanua sub-regency, the regency of Pinrang, South Sulawesi province, which has a 5.500 Ha rice field, and 70% of its population is a rice farmer.

1.10.3 Type of Research

1. Primary Data

Primary data is obtained from original research documents from the event's actual location, referred to as primary data **(Sugiono, 2016).** Researchers used primary data in this study to examine several indicators in agile governance, including good enough governance, business-driven, human-focused, based on quick wins, systemic and adaptive approach, and simple design and continuous refinement. And the main primary data will come from the horticultural office of Kab. Pinrang and with the farmers' group of Duampanua. The primary source of this data will be as follow:

1. The harvest productivity record for the past three years.

2. Interview with the farmers' group and the agriculture office of Pinrang.

3. Data regarding the participants will have differed between the two actors mainly because it will be asked in the interview. For example, the farmer's group will be asked the question regarding their participation they participate or not, and the agricultural office will be asked whether they invited the farmer's group to the program to increase the rice harvest productivity. And so on with the question will be aligned with the indicators.

2. Secondary Data.

Secondary data has been processed by a third party obtained by the author, tends to be more objective, and is received from journals, theses, theses, dissertations, and other scientific works or local monographs. Secondary data has benefits such as minimizing costs and time, filling information gaps, and creating benchmarks for evaluating primary data. In this study, several secondary data are used, namely files from the horticultural office regarding rice harvest productivity in the last five years and from the internet, books, online news or newspaper, and journals. The primary source of data will be acquired as follow:

1. Journals and books related to the research increase the legitimacy of the data.

2. The agricultural office of Pinrang Regency provided the data files.

3. The data collected from Duampanua District regarding the Duampanua district rice harvest productivity.

4. Credible online/offline news source.

1.10.4 Data Collection Techniques

This study uses several data collection techniques to obtain information or data. Researchers need this data collection technique to answer and explain the problems in the research. Data collection techniques used by researchers are:

1. Interview

The interview is one technique that can be used to collect research data. Interview techniques can be considered more valid in terms of data than documentation studies. However, the interview technique is also open to criticism because it is considered inefficient in terms of time, cost, and effort. Even so, collecting data through interviews becomes easier (Al-Hamdi, Sakir, Suswanta, Atmojo, & Efendi, 2020). The interview technique used in this research is the guided interview. According to (Al-Hamdi, Sakir, Suswanta, Eko Atmojo, & Effendi, n.d.), a guided interview is a form interview where the source will be asked several questions formed or

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created before the interview. The advantage of this type of interview is that we are narrowing down the question that will be asked to the source, and the question will be tightly connected to the research topic. Moreover, due to some covid-19 related issues that may or may not happen in the future. the research can take the form of a virtual interview where the interview will be carried out by using a virtual platform such as zoom or whatsapp videocall, or even through virtual chats, with purposing sampling as a method to select the informants.

Informants	Position
Suardi, S, Hut, M.Si	head of the sub-section of general affairs and staffing
Mawardi, S.P	Fertilizer and pesticide inspector
Nirwana, S.P, M.Si	Analyst of agricultural facilities and infrastructure
Syamsul Alam Latif, S.P, M.Si	Young expert agricultural market analyst
Yonas, S.P, M.Si	Young expert agricultural extension
H. Ganefo, SP	Cempa district extension coordinator
Burhan, S.ST	Cempa district agricultural leader
Amirullah. SP	Pest control coordinator
Anastika	Model Farmer Pinrang Pinrang. Farmer seed breeder.
Jufri	Secretary of KTNA. Pinrang Regency, a Farmer seed breeder

Table 1. 3 lists of informants

2. documentation

According to (Sugiyono, 2014), documentation is a method used to obtain data and information in the form of books, archives, documents, written numbers, and pictures in the form of reports and information that can support research. Documentation is used to collect data and then review it. According to (Al-Hamdi et al., n.d.), the documentation method is a data-collecting technique used by the researcher, with the main target of this data being past archives, files, journals, books, news, etc. But the data must come from a credible source, meaning that the data that will be served in the research must not be ambiguous, so transparency is also needed in this data form. If the researcher is required to collect data from a news source, it needed to be a credible and mainstream news source. The documentation will be in the form of as follow:

1. Records of the interview

2. Pictures

3. And data records from the rice harvest for the last three years

1.10.5 Data analysis technique

Data analysis techniques are carried out by categorizing data and making it more specific and detailed. It is done so that the data collected can be understood easily, making it easier to inform the findings to others. Qualitative research emphasizes descriptive research and combines analysis with inductive methods, processes, and meanings (subject perspective) (Al-Hamdi et al., 2020). According to Al-hamdi (2020), there are four crucial steps in the data analysis process:

1. Data collection and management

   After completing data collection, the first stage in data analysis, from documentation studies, interviews, observations, and FGDs, is managing the data according to research needs. At this stage, the researcher also involves copying

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the interview voice recordings into text commonly referred to as "transcript." Finally, the data has been collected, selected, and sorted based on indicators or measuring tools that have been determined previously.

2. Data Selection

Data selection is selecting and sorting valuable and relevant data to be used in the analysis process, whether descriptive data or table and figure data, and setting aside data that are considered less relevant to the research topic.

3. Inter-variable analysis and data verification

After the data has been selected, the next step is to link the findings of one variable or indicator with other variables or indicators. The most important thing at this stage is data verification. The way to verify data is by confirming it to the informant.

4. Interpretation and drawing conclusions

This interpretation is to answer the problem formulation proposed at the beginning based on inter-variable analysis and data verification. The results of this interpretation then become the basis for concluding, becoming the final chapter of the overall research series