

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY) has very valuable cultural uniqueness, both the culture lived by the people and the historical heritage objects in various areas, as well as local wisdom contained in each of the regions in DIY is the potential of the community and the region itself (Purwanta, 2015). The Regional Government should be able to utilize local wisdom and culture contained in the community to the fullest, to attract the interest of local/international tourists, and to have a positive impact on local society. The research done by (Prayudi, Susilo, & Herastuti, 2017) found that Sleman Regency in Yogyakarta Province can be potentially developed into eco-tourism areas. With around 86 villages, fertile land and located close to the active volcano Merapi, the development of ecotourism areas will contribute to the improvement of the people's economy. Pakem sub-district itself has 5 Kelurahan / Villages namely Candibinangun, Hargobinangun, Harjobinangun, Pakembinangun, Purwobinangun. Each of the five villages has beautiful natural potential and local wisdom that can be used as attraction for tourists to travel, Eco tourism model also need community empowerment from each villages to manage independently and to innovate.

Based on the research done by (Supartini, 2012) the community is one of the development stakeholders who principally have the authority and great responsibility for the management of tourism that utilize many the potential of resources. Collaborative governance should be able to be a solution for the community in having the same role between the stakeholders involved, solutions for sustainable partnerships for the village, and the community by maximizing partnerships and fostering the community's ability to manage the resources in the village. (Zaenuri, Zauhar, and Wijaya, (2015) argued that tourism affairs are not only carried out by the local government but also requires the support of the private and the public. It needs to be

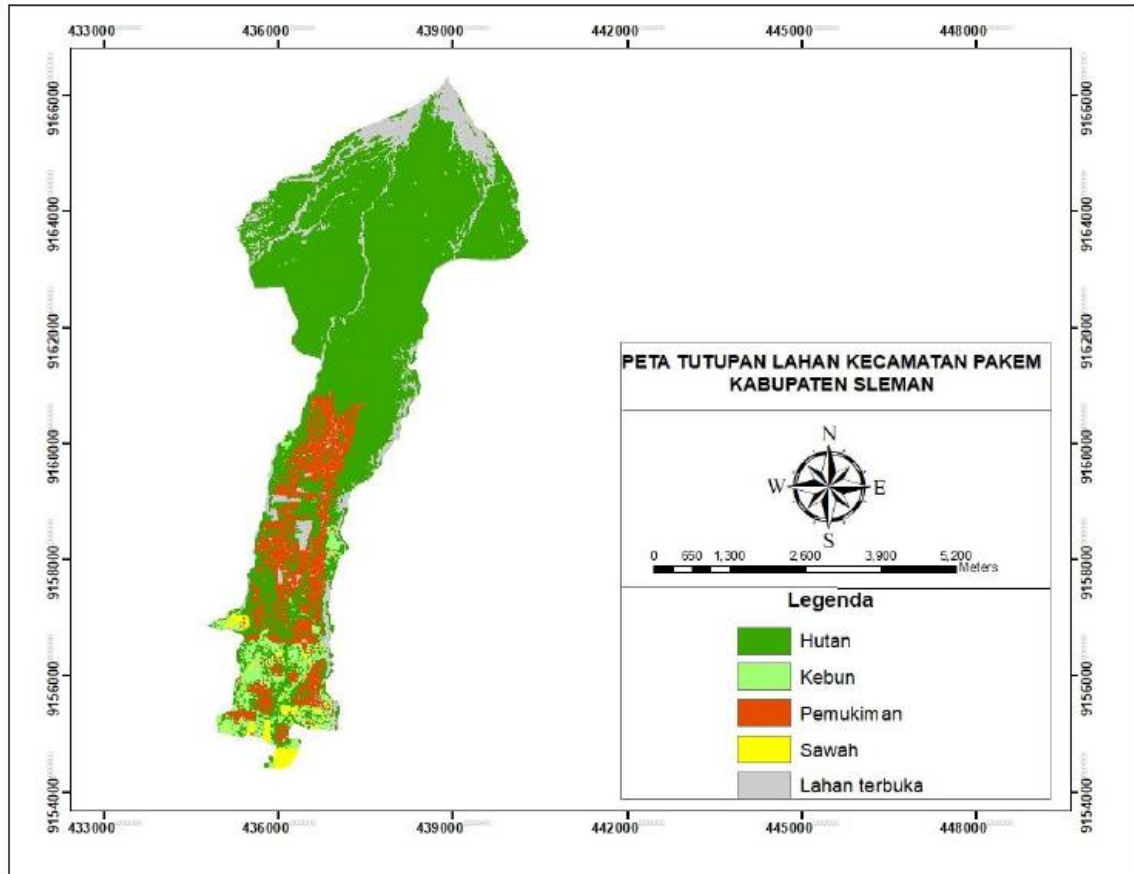
made synergistic collaboration among the three actors but the Sleman district still has difficulties to employ it.

(Emerson, Nabatchi, and Balogh, (2012) define that collaborative governance is “ the processes and structures of public policy decision making and management that engage people constructively across the boundaries of public agencies, levels of government, and/or the public, private and civic spheres to carry out a public purpose that could not otherwise be accomplished”. Relating to definition, it can be implied to structure collaborative implementations meaning that are broader in scope and in-depth analysis of public administration so that they can consider differences such as applications, classes, and scales. In terms of collaborative governance, Culture and Tourism Office of Yogyakarta needs to improve its role as a non-physical facilitator and motivator (Yudiyanti & Rahayu, 2014). The role is even more dominant performed by the private sector, this imbalance is what makes community empowerment and tourism development in areas such as Sleman less optimal.

(Ross and Wall, (1999) observed that there is no clear distinction between ecotourism and other tourism sectors, and there are the variety of different perspectives, and criteria used to distinguish ecotourism. Criteria can be analyzed through “motivation” behind government or tourism actors in developing and practicing ecotourism in certain areas (conservation strategy, a business venture, as part of an environmental education campaign, the motivations of users, the presence and scale of environmental, social and economic impacts). In the Sleman Regional Regulation Number 11 Article 17, the second point stated that the tourist area in Pakem sub-district will be based on ecotourism, special interests, freshwater fisheries, and education about Mount Merapi. With a variety of artificial and ecotourism available in the Pakem sub-district, potentials that consist in Pakem sub-district can give benefit to the private sector in building businesses (hotel, restaurant, travel agent, etc), local community, and the government, but the

local government must be more concerned in minimizing the negative impact caused by the development of the tourism sector and tourist visits.

Picture 1. Map of Pakem Sub-District Land Classification



Source: (Wafdan, 2020)

Based on the map above, it can be seen that the productive land cover of the forest area ranks at the top as the most extensive, agricultures and gardens are second and third respectively (Wafdan, 2020). With a geographic location that is more dominant in forestry, it makes the majority of local people depend on natural conditions and utilize it by farming and gardening. Artificial tourism does have different attractions and potentials from ecotourism, but the development of ecotourism considers several things, such as providing opportunities for the development of social, economic, and cultural activities for the local community, and having a high chance of mutual support for other tourism development in the local area and the development of forest conservation.

To support the development of eco-tourism in Pakem sub-district, local governments need to implement Sustainable Tourism Development as a solution. The ecotourism policy implemented in the Kaliurang Tourism Area is a strategy in carrying out the preservation of local culture (Setyawati, 2018). Ecotourism begins when the negative impacts of conventional tourism begin to be felt. This is proven by environmentalists, community figures, and cultural observers. The impacts in the form of environmental damage are caused by the lack of awareness from tourists and the community, uncontrolled influence of local culture, reduced role of local communities, and business competition that has begun to threaten the environment, culture, and economy of local communities. The relationship in collaborative governance, according to (Imperial, 2005) is that collaborative governance can involve communication and convey information or exchange of goods, services, or resources. It can also include developing shared norms and expectations.

Potential programs for developing local wisdom have been implemented by entrepreneurs, academic institutions, government, and private organizations (Wardiyanta, Hidayat, & Adilla, 2020). Various factors affect the development of tourism projects in Sleman. For example the tourism area in Sleman which can be a sector that can be seeded and can function as a regional identity which has a variety of tourism potentials contained in one area. The area in West Kaliurang faces the problem of land conversion into villas and gardens which causes the area to decrease and results in a reduction in plant diversity in West Kaliurang (Wakhidah & Sari, 2019). Based on the performance reports (Dinas Pariwisata Sleman, 2018) "cohesiveness and synergy between tourism actors in the development of tourism are still low" and the need for improvement in terms of creativity, innovation, the competitiveness in tourist objects and attractions requires to be developed through maximizing the role of stakeholders involved.

(Pigg, (2002) argues that there are three dimensions of empowerment: self-empowerment through individual action, mutual empowerment that is interpersonal, and social empowerment in the outcomes of social action. All three dimensions of empowerment are, in fact, interdependent, a singular focus on any one (or two) is insufficient for successful community leaders to introduce community change. Based on (Andrianti and Lailam, (2019), local wisdom is indispensable for tourism communication that can reflect positive behavior and assemble the local wisdom of the community with good communication. A community empowerment through good communication training can make local society have skills in marketing tourism, managing relationships, and understanding the differences in tourists who come. By focusing the target on community empowerment, local wisdom and eco-tourism can be developed optimally. For Javanese, maintaining harmony with nature is an important pillar for humans. This becomes natural because nature has provided sources of livelihood that must be managed. However the management is also considered for the preservation of their environment. Destroying nature is an act that is very much avoided by Javanese people (Napsiah, 2016).

Table 1. The Quantitative targets for 2013 to 2018

| No | Performances | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|----|---|----------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1 | Number of tourists visiting Sleman | 3.613.577 | 3.795.355 | 5.196.816 | 5.321.038 | 7.226.595 | 8.531.738 |
| 2 | The contribution of the tourism sector PAD to PAD Sleman district | 18,54 % | 15,45 % | 16,39 % | 15,42% | 33.79% | 36.23% |
| 3 | Tourism Sector revenue receipts | 55.464.317.624 | 70.467.546.094 | 77.840.670.185,8 | 105.026.071.860 | 180.636.474.183.2 | 219.608.685.071 |
| 4 | Receipt of a tourism | 1024 | 1099 | 1.116 | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | business permit | | | | | | |
| 5 | Tourism Village Development | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 31 | 36 |

Source: Sleman Tourism Department (Dispar)

In 2018, the results of tourist arrivals visiting the Sleman tourist area amounted to 8,531,738 and with a PAD contribution of 36.23% in 2018 (Dinas Pariwisata Sleman, 2018), the diversity of cultural products that lived in the community and beautiful environmental potential make eco-tourism have a chance to develop further through paying attention to community development in the village. In the performance report for eco-tourism in 2018 it is still limited and there are only 4 eco-tourism in Sleman. The number did not increase from 2013. As pointed by (Haryanto, 2014) Eco-tourism offers a unified value of travel that is integrated between the balance of enjoying the beauty of nature and efforts to preserve it. Ecotourism can be a solution to solve problems that occur in the development of tourism areas and tourism management can be sustainable.

Geographically, the central slope area (Pakem District) is a hilly and mountainous area with a height of between 450 meters and 2000 meters above sea level (Muhamad, 2015). Most of the community on the slopes of Mount Merapi whose their professions are as farmers and planters, requires the role of the private sector and government effective community development. However when the community's need for tourism services increases, the role of government becomes limited (Mirza & Kevin, 2017). The northern part of Yogyakarta as a provider of tourism environmental services is a very potential area. According to (Anas, 2018), the condition of the carrying capacity of the area which is still classified as high and has flexibility allows it to be optimized and remain oriented towards the preservation of environmental functions in a sustainable and environmentally friendly manner.

Therefore, this research examined collaborative governance in Pakem, Sleman. Moreover, the research found how the cooperation between stakeholders could develop local wisdom in the community and use it as an attraction in the development of tourism especially about eco-tourism concept. This research uses the theory of Political Ecology, Empowerment, and Collaborative Governance through qualitative descriptive analysis.

1.2. Problem Formulation

Based on the background of the research, it can be mentioned that Pakem, Sleman located in the middle of the Merapi area has a potential area for the development of eco-tourism. Yogyakarta which has rich cultural potential and local wisdom, lived in every community in the DIY region, especially in Pakem, Sleman makes the researcher interested in examining the the implementation of community empowerment in Pakem, Sleman. The role of government and private sector is certainly as a key in community empowerment and potential development in the Pakem, Sleman. Therefore, the researcher formulated 2 questions in this study, namely:

1. How are the processes of collaborative governance in empowering local society in Pakem, Sleman?
2. What are the benefits of Eco-tourism for local society in Pakem, Sleman?

1.3. Purposes of Research

Based on the problem formulation of this research, the purposes of this research are:

1. To analyze the Collaborative Governance system in empowering and utilizing the local people's wisdom for the development of eco-tourism areas in Pakem, Sleman.
2. To discover the benefits of eco-tourism in Pakem, Sleman through implementing of collaborative governance and empowerment

1.4. Benefit of Research

a. Theoretical Benefits

The results of this study can be used as academic references to increase insight and knowledge about collaborative government in empowering local wisdom in the community for the eco-tourism development in the villages, as well as become a solution for sustainable tourism management in Yogyakarta or other areas that pay attention to and take care of the environment.

b. Practical Benefits

For the community. This research can be used as references in the development of local wisdom for tourism management that is oriented towards sustainability by utilizing the potential in the villages.

For academics. This research can be used as a knowledge that can improve the quality of study that is related to collaborative governance, society empowerment, and political ecology studies. as references in the implementation of eco-tourism through developing local wisdom in local society.

For the government. This research can be used as a knowledge in the development of eco-tourism that could maximize the potential of society in the development of sustainable tourism in rural areas.

1.5. Literature Review

This section explains about the previous studies, which contain the results of previous research, the focus of similarity and difference of research, that has been conducted. Aside from that, the results of the previous research also become reference material for the researcher in carrying out this research. The researcher includes several journal articles that are used as a reference where those are related to this current research.

Based on (Bodin, 2017) Collaborative governance arrangements are often initiated to address long-term environmental problems, such as climate change. However, if this network of cooperation between stakeholders can be maintained, collaborative governance can create ideas in terms of planting and maintaining general norms and routine deliberations on environmental issues in the long run. Furthermore, (Newig, Challies, Jager, Kochskaemper, and Adzersen, (2018) argue that a participatory and collaborative environmental decision making may have a range of non-environmental outcomes that would be important to consider in gauging the overall impact of a Decision Making Processes (DMP).

According to (Aakhus and Bzdak, (2015), a challenge in developing stakeholder engagement competence calls for organizations and professionals to reflectively update their premises about how communication works and how it ought to work in generating values-creating stakeholder engagement. A communication between stakeholders in the development of tourism is a key to develop communities and increase effectiveness in implementing programs. (Ansell and Gash, (2018) add that the concept of platforms is one way to think about how collaborative governance is being promoted and facilitated as a generic policy instrument.

Regarding (Priatmoko's Research, (2018), generally, ecotourism management in Yogyakarta is conducted by villagers. Usually, their understanding of disaster mitigation is still not similar to national standard. Safety still needs to be reinforced among the managers and stakeholders. They need training from the private sector and government so that the development of eco-tourism can be under existing safety standards and increase the knowledge and vigilance of local society. The development of tourism in the Baluran National Park (BNP), based on the stages of the evolutionary cycle shows the stages of discovery and development of local responses marked by the number of tourists visiting the BNP which is still limited related to individual travelers and adventurers (Siswanto & Moeljadi, 2015).

Additionally (Vitasurya, 2016) states that the philosophy of “Hamamayu Hayuning Bawana” has become the basis for engaging in community togetherness in Yogyakarta especially in the Kalibiru tourism area to advance further. Schematically, this local wisdom becomes a directive which is underlying the spirit of togetherness that characterizes public participation to develop a tourism village. Meanwhile (Farhan & Anwar, 2016) in their research revealed that the presences of the concept of tourism development based on rural and local wisdom in the island of Bawean Gresik Regency were a form of effort which offering a tourist attraction and a form of conservation and preservation of natural resources, human resources development, the development of culture and science, as well as having the meaning of social, ethical, moral, and so on.

Moreover (Ahmad and Abu Talib, (2014) found that community development initiatives in Pakistan require continuous support from the local government to boost local rural economies. Likewise, community-local government participatory development strategies can attain strong local ownership and empowerment among rural communities. The empowerment of local society can foster employment opportunities and improve the quality of life of the community and the quality of the environment in the villages. (Atisa, Zemrani, & Weiss, 2020) argue that governments, both national and local, are supporters to provide an environment safe to realize sustainable outcomes. by enabling local governments to take the lead and direct all stakeholders involved in local economies.

The point of potential collaborative governance in Yogyakarta according to (Kencono, Dewi & Supriyanto, Eko, 2017) still has strong values of Gotong-Royong, so this local wisdom in Yogyakarta includes locomotive collaborative governance with the business sector, community development, universities, and another sector, and then there does not need to worry again when the process of sustainable development will be easy to implement for the people of Yogyakarta. The commitment in collaborative governance plays an important role in

the implementation of programs that are carried out, and the three actors must have a strong commitment to achieve common goals. Based on research (Fitriana, Satlita, & Winarni, 2019) to achieve the intended welfare, the cultivation of noble values becomes important, such as independence, caring, cooperation, togetherness, and discipline. These values must be the guidelines for the life of the people of Yogyakarta City such as Pancasila guidelines for Indonesian citizens.

Openness in the face-to-face dialogue process is the key of good quality information and is oriented to improve existing policies. With trust-building, dialogue between stakeholders can take place effectively. The commitment of the village government which is always transparent and accountable is also the main thing in collaborative governance in the development of Brosot cultural villages (Sambodo & Pribadi, 2016). Social capital are needed to support the development in rural areas. The social capital such as, Group and networks, trust and solidarity, collective action and cooperation, information and communication, social cohesion and inclusion, empowerment, and collective action. With a collaborative system that is active in the community, this social capital can develop and create solutions to the limitations that exist in the local communities (Pratama & Nurmandi, 2020). Furthermore (Hakim, Zaenuri, & Fridayani, 2019) argue, that when the need of people in tourism services increases and the government capacity cannot serve it, the involvement of the private sector and the community to provide tourism services is a necessity given the complexity of the issue of tourism-education and the government's limitations in managing disasters into tourism.

The social empowerment of the community in the village protects people in need. The protection is directed at the elimination of any kind of discrimination (Hidayat, Rahmanita, & Hermantoro, 2017). Thus, the empowerment aims to create social justice which the government must be able to make it happen by improving the quality of human resources and development in rural areas through engaging in private sectors to participate in empowerment society. Based

on (Nurcahyo, Soebijantoro, & Wibowo, 2016) the empowerment in Trinil Ngawi site uses a holistic concept, related to values in the society. From the empowerment, public is less able or not functioned fully their potential. It is expected that it will increase, not only their economy, but also dignity, confidence, and pride. So, an empowerment should not only grow and develop a value-added economy but also value-added social and value-added culture.

Although there are the benefits of community empowerment, (Jönsson, 2010) has critics about empowerment, She thinks that it is necessary to rethink an empowerment from a postmodern critical perspective, to confront the paradoxes, dilemmas, limitations, and weaknesses in metanarratives of modern theories and practices of social work. If the researcher takes a look at research did by (Sutawa, 2012) it found that even though an empowerment is seen as an important process for tourism development, it is also done carefully because in some cases local community empowerment often misinterpreted as relying on full authorities from the government to community, and it may create an excess of negative community behavior that is not in line with the basic philosophy of development itself. Because of that (Santosa, 2014) argues that in its practical level, the formulation of community development is viewed from strategic management based on local resources that integrate with decision-makers to implement policies for pro-poor policies which still need to be transformed to make the various stakeholders ready.

1.6. Theoretical Framework

A. Definition of Collaborative Governance

Collaborative governance more briefly explains the collaboration between various parties and stakeholders in achieving a goal. Collaboration here refers to interaction, and compromise by several elements of the parties involved both individuals and group institutions who also receive benefits from the strategies carried out by local governments both direct and indirect

acceptance of benefits of course. In this case, they all have same goals related to what they want to achieve in collaboration.

Meanwhile (Ansell & Gash, 2008) Defined collaborative governance as a governing arrangement where one or more public agencies directly engage non-state stakeholders in a collective decision-making process that is formal, consensus-oriented, and deliberative and aims to make and implement public policy or manage public programs or assets. Whereas, (Newman, Barnes, Sullivan, & Knops, 2004) defined collaborative governance as strategies in solving several "cross-sectoral" social problems through policies that emphasize partnership, participation, and local capacity building. The government has a role as a motivator in moving the program and harmony between the stakeholders involveds so it will create effective cooperation and maximum use of the local potential for a common goal.

Based on the book written by (Wanna & O'Flynn, 2008) the highest level of collaborative governance is a transformative interaction between network actors; substantive engagement, and empowerment; search for a high degree of stakeholder and inter-actor consensus and cooperation; coalition building by government and non-government actors. According to (Sirianni's Book, (2010), collaborative governance with policy design holds that the government should help to build fields strategically to ensure that the full range of civic components needed to solve complex public problems can be brought to bear in a relatively coherent, effective, and sustainable manner. Policy design gives to large numbers of citizens a new comprehension of the complexity involved in government decisions, out of which has got to come a heightened appreciation of, and tolerance for, the necessary work of government.

B. The Concept of Collaborative Governance

Based on the Sage Handbook of Governance written by (Bevir, 2011) the concept of collaborative governance as a network refers to more players than simply two parties in a bilateral contract. While, contracting out work creates a formal legal relationship. Governance

may also involve the public through civic engagement and participatory decision-making or 'participatory governance,' which is the active involvement of citizens in government decision-making and include deliberative democracy. Besides that, the concept collaborative governance according to (Rasche, 2010) emphasizes on collaborative governance arrangements combining a diverse set of actors such as corporations, NGOs, unions, governments, and intergovernmental institutions which attempt to influence the behavior of corporations in the context of social and environmental issues. The collaboration between multiple stakeholders within such governance arrangements is deliberate.

Moreover (Ansell and Torfing, (2015) argue that the concept of collaborative governance as network governance, which signals that the collective attempts to steer society and the economy is conducted by plural and distributed group of stakeholders whose model of interaction is neither hierarchical nor merely contractual. They use the term collaborative governance, meaning that collaboration to indicate a specific mode of interaction that is deliberative, multilateral, consensus-seeking, and oriented toward joint production of results and solutions. (Morse, 2007) gives differences about leadership for collaborative governance which is very different than traditional notions of leadership that are organizational (hierarchical) and ultimately about authority and motivating "followers." Collaborative leadership is about partnership and mutual learning. It emphasizes shared power or "power-with" rather than "power-over". It is leadership from the middle as opposed to the top.

The concept of Collaborative Governance based on (Amsler, 2016) uses a broad conception of collaborative governance as an umbrella term. This research describes a family of governance processes that entail voice and collaboration among government, the private and nonprofit or civic sectors, and/or the public to accomplish the public work. It encompasses public voice: the public and stakeholders working together across the policy continuum. However (Johnston, Hicks, Nan, & Auer, 2010) argue that the legitimacy of stakeholders

collaboration relies on its commitment to widen public justification; public policies, because they involve the exercise of power, should be justified in forums where all those affected by the decision, and have an equal opportunity to participate in formulating and challenging the public reason given in support of that application of power.

C. Definition of Empowerment

According to Law Number 06 of 2014 concerning about Villages, in the general provisions contained in Article 1 Paragraph 12 Empowerment of Village Communities is an effort to develop community independence and prosperity by increasing knowledge, attitudes, skills, behavior, abilities, awareness, and utilizing resources through the determination of policies, programs, activities, and assistance following the essence of the problems and priorities of the needs of the village community. Communities in rural areas become important objects in terms of development in Indonesia, in which the State must be able to build social justice contained in Pancasila as the legal basis of the Indonesian state. The local government acts as a facilitator and community mobilizer in developing social skills and problem-solving in rural areas.

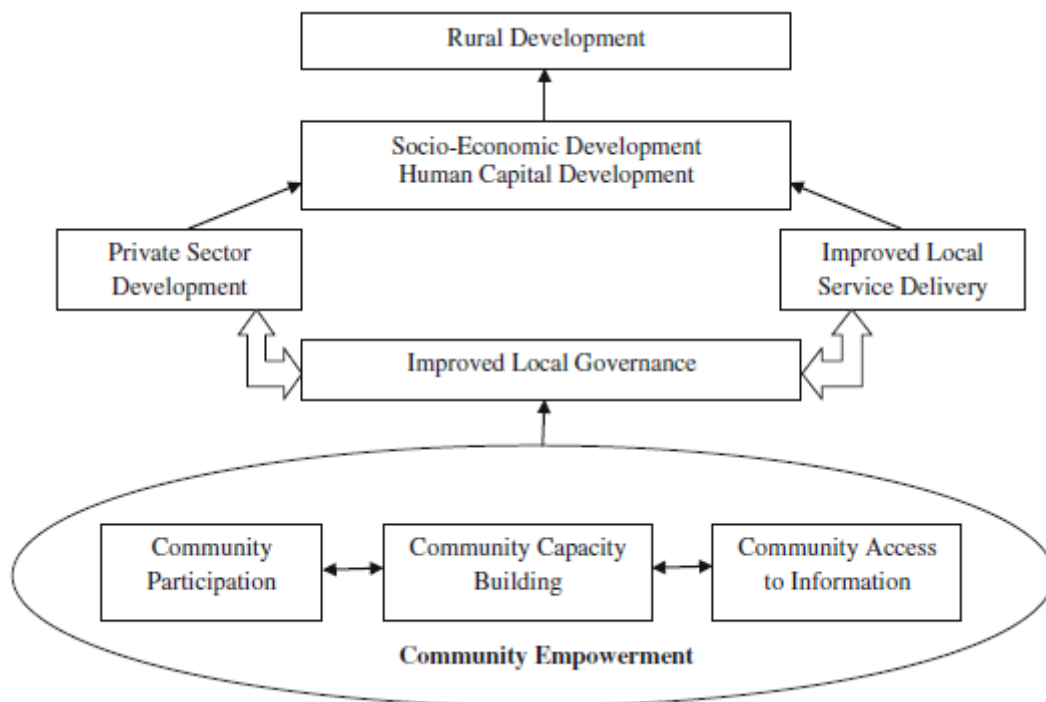
According to (Perkins & Zimmerman, 1995) empowerment is an intentional ongoing process centered in the local community, involving mutual respect, critical reflection, caring, and group participation, which people lacking an equal share of valued resources gain greater access to and control over those resources. Theories of empowerment include both processes and outcomes, suggesting that actions, activities, or structures which might empower, and the outcome of such processes results in a level of being empowered. Besides that, Community partnerships serve as catalysts: Member who take action to effect changes in programs, policies, and practices throughout the communities. These changes reshape community agencies, institutions, and citizen organizations, and may enable them to address the issues of concern in rural areas/villages (Fawcett et al., 1995).

As pointed by (Zimmerman, 2000) the definition of empowerment theory is both a value orientation for working in the community and a theoretical model for understanding the process and consequences of efforts to exert control and influence over decisions that affect one's life, organizational functioning, and the quality of community life. Participation with others to achieve goals, efforts to gain access to resources, and some critical understanding of the socio-political environment are the basic components of the construct. For researchers and practitioners in community psychology and other disciplines, empowerment represents a strengths-based, non-expert driven approach that emphasizes the ability of people facing difficult life circumstances or community conditions to define and actively engage in solutions to the problems confronting them (Peterson, 2014).

D. Concept of Empowerment

As conceptualized by (Zimmerman & Peterson, 2004) empowerment is divided into two categories, namely: psychological empowerment and organizational empowerment. Psychological empowerment includes intrapersonal, interactional, and behavioral components. At the organizational level, empowerment refers to organizational efforts that generate psychological empowerment among members and organizational effectiveness needed for goal achievement. Empowerment at the community level of analysis community empowerment includes efforts to determine community threats, improve quality of life, and facilitate citizen participation. For further explanation, according to (Pigg, 2002) a reference for enabling or empowering has become the preferred method of condensing into a single word the widely held conviction that the purpose of leaders is not to dominate or diminish followers but to strengthen and help them to develop.

Fig. 1 Framework of community empowerment linkage with rural development



Source: (Ahmad & Abu Talib, 2014)

Thus, the framework of community empowerment linkage with rural development identifies the elements of the self-reinforcing system through empowering local actors to contribute towards improved local governance system, private sector development, and service delivery. In short, the concept of empowerment is the idea of power. (Nikkhah & Redzuan, 2009) state that the possibility of empowerment depends on two things. First, empowerment requires that power can change. If power cannot change, if it is inherent in positions or people, and then the empowerment is not possible, nor conceivable in any meaningful way. Second, the concept of empowerment depends upon the idea that power can expand

E. Definition of Political Ecology

Political ecology is the notion that politics should be 'put first' in the attempt to understand how human-environment interaction may be linked to the spread of environmental degradation (Bryant, 1998). Furthermore, (Birkenholtz, 2012) examines that political ecology originally becomes a regional science to develop and introduce the strengths of a 'network political ecology', attentive to scale as socially and ecologically produced. (Neumann, 2009) found a

conclusion that political ecology of scale research highlights the relational and network quality of the spatial configurations of socio-environmental dynamics. Hence, Political Ecology theory means that stakeholders strive to manage and process the resources available in the community and how they care for the environment and utilize the potential that is in it for the welfare of society.

The relation between Collaborative governance and political ecology as highlighted by (Walker, 2003) related to 'poststructural' political ecology that more focuses closely on the broadly defined politics (and 'micropolitics') within this 'shifting dialectic' examining the role of culture, discourse, moral economy, 'community' management and indigenous knowledge, social constructions of scientific knowledge, and issues of gender, race, and ethnicity as they shape contests over resources. Additionally, Political ecology focuses more on local government, organizing contests to support the regional promotion and increasing the amount of regional income, outside formal institutions, including cultural and symbolic contests and everyday resistance within the household, the community, and civil society.

F. Relation between Political Ecology and Eco-Tourism

To understand the relation between these two things through the context of tourism geography, based on research done by (Douglas, 2014). The conceptual approach of political ecology has powerful implications for developing an understanding of the social relations and power structures that are often associated with tourism. While the development of eco-tourism according to (Sarrasin, 2013) represents a possible compromise between the need for local sources of income, the balance of payment equilibrium (structural adjustment) and the protection of natural resources which are essential for building up the 'tourist supply' but did not produce the intended benefits to local populations. On the other side, political ecology is seen as the purpose to understand the complex relations between nature and society through a

careful analysis of access and control over resources and their implications for the environment (Cole, 2016).

Essential elements of political-ecological based on (Stonich, 1998) is an analysis encompassing the ideologies that direct resource use and influence which give benefit for social actors and which are disadvantaged. The role of the private sector in investment promotes the use of certain resources to support the capacity of the local society and the role of the government in determining and implementing policies that must give benefits or power for stakeholders who involve in collaborative governance. Furthermore (Wallbott & Florian-Rivero, 2018) discuss how political ecology can engage indigenous/local people. As explained by them, Political Ecology appreciates the political quality of environmental concerns, as they emerge, for example, through the regulation of forest areas, in the sense that actor constellations and institutions evolve and continue to exist around conflict lines as well as struggles over resources. Assessing tourists ecotourism behavior at nature-based destinations is crucial for sustainable tourism (Lee & Jan, 2018). Ecotourism behavior may represent individuals learning and beneficial behavior to reduce the negative impact of visiting a destination

By using three theories, including Collaborative Governance, Empowerment, and Political Ecology, this research analyzes based on those theories to answer the research question. The researcher wants to analyze the relationship between those theories in the implementation of collaborative governance in empowering local society in Pakem, Sleman. Environment is an important topic to discuss related to sustainable development, therefore this research explores the development of eco-tourism in Pakem, Sleman, how the management conduct and how stakeholders cooperate with based on three theories to see a clear image of potential development in rural areas. This research uses qualitative methodology, in which the researcher conducted observation, interviews, and descriptive techniques. This research gives a

comprehensive explanation about the implementation of collaborative governance and how stakeholders cooperate in empowering local society and developing eco-tourism.

1.7. Definition of Concept

Defining a concept can be interpreted as meaning and explanation of the boundaries of the field being studied, and it contains solutions and characteristics of science which can later be used as a foundation in solving a problem in research. Therefore, the researcher needs to define several concepts related to the theme in this study as follows:

A. Collaborative Governance

According to (Ansell & Gash, 2008), collaborative governance is a governing arrangement where one or more public agencies directly engage non-state stakeholders in a collective decision-making process that is formal, consensus-oriented, and deliberative and aims to make and implement public policy or manage public programs or assets. Additionally, collaborative governance aims to create effective implementation and problem solving by involving stakeholders in its programs. Its implementation is carried out by the Sleman local government in developing community participation in terms of their skills and local wisdom as a tourist attraction. The role of the private sector in its implementation is developing such as hotels, restaurants, paguyuban and NGOs in collaboration with local governments and local communities to develop environmental and community potential to make sustainable tourism management in Pakem, Sleman

B. Empowerment

Empowerment has three focuses to develop and make effective implementation in the field according to (Perkins & Zimmerman, 1995) empowering processes for individuals that might include participation in community organizations. At the organizational level, empowering processes might include collective decision making and shared leadership. Empowering processes at the community level might include collective action to access government and

other community resources (such as, media). Community empowerment will not succeed if in its implementation, the three actors do not have good communication and there are no good bounds between them. In empowerment itself, the government must strive to maximize outcomes in the community empowerment by collaborating with various stakeholders to support the diversity of knowledge to develop communities in rural areas.

C. Political Ecology

The process of political ecology, is making important contributions to the theorization of scale in human geography more generally. (Neumann, (2009) stated that a political ecology of scale brings a specific set of analysis to these problems, starting from a foundation of the Marxist political economy while incorporating more recent theorizations of power, networks of human and non-human actors, and the incorporation of biophysical processes. Political Ecology in this study is seen as the foundation for the development of eco-tourism in Pakem, Sleman. The researcher looks at how the stakeholders work together and empower the community in developing eco-tourism in the future, because local governments and the private sector are needed in political ecology, to understand the environmental needs of society, and to take care and sustainably use the environment.

1.8. Operational Definition

The Operational definition is a guideline when the researcher formulates and analyzes a phenomenon that occurs in society. The measurement and data collection processes in scientific research and contains the guidelines in carrying out research. Therefore, the variables that have been written in the concept definition become the basis in the process of collecting data in this study. The variables defined operationally in this study are as follows:

A. Collaborative Governance

There are 8 important variables to succeed the collaborative governance, such as:

Table 2. Eight Variables of Collaborative Governance and the Parameter.

| Variables | Parameters |
|--|--|
| Coproduce public goods | The policy enables the work of citizens themselves in co-producing public goods. |
| Mobilize community assets | The policy enables communities to mobilize their assets for problem-solving and development. |
| Share professional expertise | The policy mobilizes expert knowledge to enlighten and empower everyday citizens and to use citizens' own local knowledge. |
| Enable public deliberation | The policy enables and expects citizens to engage in the public reasoning upon which good policy choices, democratic legitimacy, and effective implementation depends. |
| Promote sustainable partnerships | The policy promotes collaborative work and partnerships among citizens, organized stakeholders, and public agencies. |
| Build fields and governance networks strategically | The policy mobilizes field-building assets strategically to enable citizens, civic associations, and broader governance networks to work effectively together. |
| Transform institutional cultures | The policy catalyzes public and nonprofit agencies to become learning organizations for community empowerment and civic problem-solving and draw market actors into civic partnerships and culture change as well. |
| Ensure reciprocal accountability | The policy promotes mutual accountability for collaborative work among the broad range of democratic actors and partners. |

Source: (Sirianni, 2010)

B. Empowerment

There are three sides of striving for community empowerment, including:

Table 3. Variables and Parameters of Community Empowerment.

| Variables | Parameters |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Community Participation | It identifies needs based on the allocation needs of the community who will be involved. |
| Community Capacity Building | Leadership, and empowerment improves coordination and the ability to lead the community in carrying out development based on community needs. |
| Community Access to Information | Transparency, and openness among stakeholders facilitate access of information to create innovation and advantage. |

1.9. Research Methods

The research method is a scientific way to get data with a specific purpose. Moreover, it is a scientific procedure that must be carried out systematically to obtain data to answer the problem under study. The research method used in this study is a qualitative method, where the qualitative method itself aims to understand an event or phenomenon in the social context naturally by prioritizing the process of interaction between the researcher and objects or phenomena examined.

a. Types of research

This type used in this research is descriptive research. In descriptive qualitative research, the data were obtained substantively, where the researcher will described the collaborative governance in empowering local society and analyzed the development of eco-tourism in Pakem, Sleman.

b. Data sources

There are 2 data sources used in this study, namely the primary data and secondary data. Primary Data, is the data that is obtained directly from speakers. Primary data sources will come from the Pakem sub-district, Tourism Owners, and paguyuban in the form of

observations, interviews, and documentation while secondary data is the additional data that can be obtained from literature studies, such as journals, books, internet, regulations laws and other reading sources related to this research.

c. Data collection technique

Data collection techniques according to (Morgan & Harmon, 2001) is research approaches or designs which are approximately orthogonal to the techniques of data collection. Any types of data collection technique could be used. with any research approach. However, some types of data collection are more commonly used with experimental approaches. Others are more common with comparative or associational (survey). The researcher collected the field of observing the collaborative governance carried out in Empowering local society and developing eco-tourism. Furthermore, an interview is a question and answer session with someone to get their information or opinion about a matter or problem (Arismunandar, 2013). Some interviews in this study were conducted in the Pakem Sleman, Local Paguyuban, private sector, and Office of Pakem District. After conducting observations and interviews the researchers conducted documentation, wherein the documentation techniques are in the form of information derived from important records both from institutions or organizations and from individuals.

d. Data analysis technique

Analysis is the process uses to reduce data to a story and its interpretation. Then data analysis is the process of reducing large amounts of collected data to make sense and to categorize the data that are appropriate with this research focus and answer the research questions. It indicates that three stages occur during analysis, as follows: data were organized, data were reduced through summarization and categorization, and patterns and themes in the data were identified and linked (Kawulich, 2004).

e. Research Subjects

The subjects of this study are people who can be asked for information to meet the research needs, which are as follows:

- Sub-district government of Pakem

- Private sectors who participate in empowering society and collaborating with Government.

- Local Society/Paguyuban in Pakem, Sleman

f. Research sites

This research was conducted in the Sleman district, precisely in Pakem sub-district. Pakem sub-district is an area within of 43.84 km². Pakem Sub-District Office is located at Cangkringan No.3 Pakem, Sleman. This research took place in the local Paguyuban in the Pakem sub-district and private sectors such as Bumi Tangkil and Ledok Sambi.