

Schedule of Sessions

Programación de las sesiones

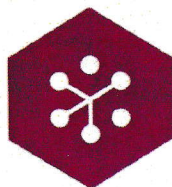
Thirteenth International Conference on
Interdisciplinary Social Sciences

“Autonomy in Times of Turmoil: What to Make of the Social?”

25–27 July 2018 | University of Granada | Granada, Spain

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XIII Congreso Internacional de
Ciencias Sociales Interdisciplinarias

“Autonomía en tiempos convulsos: ¿Qué hacer con lo social?”

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Departamento
de Didáctica
de la Lengua
y la Literatura



COMMON GROUND



Wednesday, 25 July

8:00–9:00	Conference Registration Desk Open
9:00–9:30	Conference Opening—Dr. Phillip Kalantzis-Cope, Common Ground Research Networks, USA; Dr. José Luis Ortega Martín, Conference Chair, Scientific Director of Common Ground Español, Professor, University of Granada, Spain; Dr. Javier Villoria Prieto, Dean of School of Education, University of Granada, Spain
9:30–10:00	Plenary Session—Jan Nederveen Pieterse, University of California, USA <i>“The Big Three and the Power of People”</i>
10:00–10:30	Garden Conversation
10:30–11:15	Talking Circles Room 1: Social and Community Studies Room 2: Civic and Political Studies Room 3: Cultural Studies Room 4: Global Studies Room 5: Environmental Studies Room 6: Organizational Studies Room 7: Educational Studies Room 8: Communication Plenary Room: 2018 Special Focus - <i>Autonomy in Times of Turmoil: What to Make of the Social?</i>
11:15–11:25	Transition Break
11:25–13:05	Parallel Sessions
13:05–13:10	Break (Lunch runs from 13:05–15:30)
13:10–14:25	Parallel Sessions
14:25–14:35	Break
14:35–16:15	Parallel Sessions
16:15–17:15	Welcome Reception and Poster Session





Thursday, 26 July

8:00–9:00	Conference Registration Desk Open
9:00–9:15	Daily Update
9:15–9:45	Plenary Session—Fernando Trujillo Sáez, University of Granada, Spain <i>“Education in a Time of Turmoil: Lessons Innovative Schools for Social Research and Transformation”</i>
9:45–10:15	Garden Conversation
10:15–11:30	Parallel Sessions
11:30–11:40	Break
11:40–12:25	Parallel Sessions
12:25–12:40	Lunch (Lunch runs from 12:25–15:30)
12:40–14:20	Parallel Sessions
14:20–14:30	Coffee Break
14:30–16:10	Parallel Sessions

Friday, 27 July

8:30–9:00	Conference Registration Desk Open
9:00–9:20	Daily Update
9:20–9:50	Plenary Session—María Francisca Carazo Villalonga, Popular Party of Granada, Spain <i>“17 Different Educational Policies in One Country: The Case of Spain”</i>
9:50–10:20	Garden Conversation
10:20–10:30	Transition Break
10:30–12:10	Parallel Sessions
12:10–13:015	Lunch
13:15–14:55	Parallel Sessions
14:55–15:15	Coffee Break
15:15–16:55	Parallel Sessions
16:55–17:25	Conference Closing and Award Ceremony

12:40-14:20

PARALLEL SESSIONS

Room 1

Earthy Matters

Deforestation Affects on Ecosystem Services and Health in the Democratic Republic of Congo

Ashley Milton, Director of THEARC Farm, Bridge Park, Building Bridges Across the River, Washington, DC, United States

Tom Lyn Morelli, THEARC Farm, Bridge Park, Building Bridges Across the River, Washington, DC, United States

Bila Isia Inogwabini, THEARC Farm, Bridge Park, Building Bridges Across the River, Washington, DC, United States

A. Alonso Aguirre, THEARC Farm, Bridge Park, Building Bridges Across the River, Washington, DC, United States

Deforestation in the Congo Basin in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) is altering ecosystem services and may be affecting forest communities by inducing changes in food availability, public health, and overall environmental resilience. This study determined the most prominent impacts resulting from deforestation by assessing changes in forest cover and forest ecosystem provisions. Surveys were conducted with 325 individuals living in twenty-five communities in the Lake Télé-Lake Tumba Landscape located in northwestern DRC. Data collected using survey tools were used to evaluate from a micro-scale, the local perspectives of communities to best explore environmental change. In addition, remote sensing analysis of Landsat satellite images and a climate analysis using forty years of weather data were collected from the Mabali Scientific Reserve and used to evaluate the state of the forest. Survey results demonstrated that local communities are highly environmentally literate and their knowledge is a useful indicator for qualifying environmental change. Remote sensing and climate results demonstrated that the forest cover has been reduced and there are major shifts in the traditional agricultural calendar. Our recommendations focused on local environmental science and policy in order to prevent future forest degradation and loss.

Social and Community Studies, environmental Studies

Engaging Communal Livestock Farmers in the Rural Eastern Cape: Planning for Rangeland Management Strategies That Are Adaptable to Local Conditions

Andiswa Finca, Junior Researcher, Agricultural Research Council, Pretoria, South Africa

Large parts of the Eastern Cape are made up of former homelands which have a long history of economic neglect. The greater part of former homelands are rural and the ability of the rural people to make a living is linked to agricultural practices including livestock farming. Livestock is described as a key commodity for human well-being and provide benefits such as food, income, employment, traction and others. However, livelihood sustainability through livestock production relies greatly on the quality of the rangeland. Government efforts to prevent or counteract overgrazing through prescribed methods have been unsuccessful because they ignore engagement with social and economic dimensions that influence rangeland management. This study assesses the effectiveness of engaging communal farmers in an effort to find sustainable adaptable rangeland management strategies. Using focus group discussions, structured interviews, and participatory GIS (PGIS) to establish indigenous knowledge about the current condition of the rangelands, its effects on quality of livestock and people's lives. Results revealed that communal farmers are aware of their surroundings. Secondly, livestock has financial, social and to them economically, socially and spiritually. It also emerged that the challenges face by communal farmers are ecological decrease in rangeland quality characterized by soil erosion, alien plant invasion, and grass species composition change), social (lack of unity, trust, community rules, and youth involvement) and governance support from the agricultural extension office) related. These challenges have played a negative role in livestock performance and mortality and thus the quality of rural people's lives.

Environmental Studies

Disaster-Tourism Governance at Volcano Merapi, Sleman Regency, Indonesia

Muchamad Zaenuri, Head Department of Government Affairs and Administration, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Indonesia.

The management of disaster-tourism affairs is impossible for local governments, private and society involvement is a necessity. The three stakeholders have their respective advantages and disadvantages. In this connection, collaboration is needed among the three parties. This study aims to find out how far collaboration can increase acceleration in disaster-tourism management. Through descriptive method, it can be concluded that if disaster-management management is done collaboratively involving government, private and society, it can increase acceleration in the face of disaster and post disaster to cover the limitations of each stakeholder. If the involvement of government, private and society is done proportionally it can produce relations with varying intensity. The intensity of a very high relationship exists between private parties and the public. From these conclusions can be given recommendations to stakeholders that to further increase the intensity of the relationship needs to be done collaboration transformation, as well as the government can place itself as a facilitator and regulator because the most intense relationship occurs is between private and society.

Governance Studies.

Please see the announcement board by the conference registration desk for any changes or additions to the above schedule.



Title :

**DISASTER-TOURISM GOVERNANCE
AT VOLCANO TOUR MERAPI IN SLEMAN REGENCY INDONESIA¹**

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Abstract

The management of disaster-tourism affairs is impossible for local governments, private and community involvement is a necessity. The three stakeholders have their respective advantages and disadvantages. In this connection, collaboration is needed among the three parties. This study aims to find out how far collaboration can increase acceleration in disaster-tourism management. Through descriptive method, it can be concluded that if disaster-management management is done collaboratively involving government, private and community, it can increase acceleration in the face of disaster and post disaster to cover the limitations of each stakeholder. If the involvement of government, private and community is done proportionally it can produce relations with varying intensity. The intensity of a very high relationship exists between private parties and the public. From these conclusions can be given recommendations to stakeholders that to further increase the intensity of the relationship needs to be done collaboration transformation, as well as the government can place itself as a facilitator and regulator because the most intense relationship occurs is between private and community.

¹ *Presented at Thirteenth International Conference on Interdisciplinary Social Sciences, University of Granada, Spain (25-27 July 2018)*

Introduction

Some fairly important studies of disaster-tourism have been undertaken by some experts but still have not used a governance perspective. A study conducted by Wickramasinghe (2008) on efforts to formulate appropriate strategies to prevent tourist visits from being affected by the emergence of disasters provides a comprehensive overview of strategies, previously Faulkner (2001) has also created a framework for managing disaster tourism with strategic management approach, as well as a study by Aguirre (2007) in Costa Rica on the effects of volcanic eruptions on tourism, particularly on the management side of information, coordination and participation in mitigation of disaster in tourist destinations; using a quantitative positivistic approach so it is still in the category of observation phenomena that are still regular.

The emergence and growth of tourism activities is none other because in the region there are objects that are unique and unique, not anywhere else and interesting to visit. As it is known that tourism has the essence of uniqueness, uniqueness, difference, originality, diversity, and localization (Inskeep, 1994: 12) thus attracting many people to travel. Disaster-tourism is also interesting as Inskeep explains, in fact, Miller (2005: 6) extreme explains that in tourism nothing is impossible, because it could be a place of disaster then exposed to an exotic tourist attraction.

Given the complexity of the disaster-tourism problem and the government's limitation to manage the disaster, the management of tourism can not be carried out only by the government but must involve the private sector and the public, so as to obtain a comprehensive picture of tourism phenomenon must involve three pillars of governance (Pitana, 2005 ; Bramwell, 2007; Zhang, 2011). Most tourism studies with a governance approach remain adaptive in the face of disasters, especially those caused by extreme climate change (Becken, 2005).

From this background, it is necessary to formulate the following issues: 1) why is it necessary for collaborate among government, private and society in disaster-tourism management? The answers to these questions can be extracted from the tendency for each pillar of governance to collaborate due to limitations among stakeholders and also for disaster-disaster management to work better because complex work is not possible with self-employment. The next problem is: what is the pattern of collaboration among stakeholders? The significance of collaborative governance in disaster tourism prompts me to first identify the role of governance,

private sector and civil society toward disaster tourism; and second to describe the implementation of collaborative governance in disaster tourism.

Theoretical Framework

According Wanna (2008: 3-5) to realize the collaboration it is necessary to undergo several stages to indicate the scale and intensity of the collaboration itself. collaboration scale can be described as a ladder that shows the increased commitment from the lowest level of simple collaboration to the highest and most complicated level integrated. The highest level of collaboration poses political and managerial risks that have come into common consensus, whereas partnerships will not pose political or managerial risk. In Table 1 we can see the increase in intensity, the following list of levels of cooperation relevant to the policy process indicates what activities are involved in each of the various levels. To learn more of this, let see the following table:

Table 1 The scale of collaboration

Degree of collaboration	What is involved-activities
Highest level: high normative commitment to collaboration; often highest political/managerial risks	Transformative interaction between network actors; substantive engagement and empowerment; search for high degree of stakeholder and inter-actor consensus and cooperation; coalition building by government and non-government actors
Medium-high level: strong normative orientation; high level of political/managerial risk	Strong engagement of stakeholders in decisions or policy process and implementation; devolving decision-making capacities to clients; more complex innovations in policy-delivery processes
Medium-level: commitment to multiparty input and buy-in; moderate levels of political/managerial risk	Formal commitment to inter-agency consultation and collaboration; joined government strategies; formal joint involvement exercises and joint funding initiatives

Medium-low level: operational forms of collaboration to ‘get job done’; some political/managerial risk	Forms of co-production: technical improvements in delivery chains; assistance to comply with obligations; direct consultation with clients over delivery and compliance systems; systematic use of evaluation data; public reporting on targets informed by client preferences
Lowest level: marginal operational adjustments, low levels of political/managerial risk	Incremental adjustments using consultative processes; client discussions and feedback mechanisms; gaining information on needs/expectations of others

Source: Wanna, 2008:4

From the table it can be seen that the intensity of collaboration is shown by the scale ranging from the lowest (lowest level) to the highest (highest level). The lowest scale has low political and managerial risk with marginal operationalization, therefore the activity that occurs is incremental in the form of consultation process, discussion to get input and information; and the activity done within the collaboration is still restrictedly in the form of idea and hope to reach the projection of the future together. While the highest scale has a high political as well as high managerial risks that it leads to a normative commitment, so that the activities carried out had led to transformative interaction which eventually promotes substantive empowerment. The form of activities undertaken has already formed a coalition between government and non-government actors based on the principles of cooperation and consensus.

Research Methods

To answer the problems presented in the introduction, a research using qualitative approach with field research method was conducted. This is because it was indirect contact with the social phenomena studied and thus did not use statistical techniques. This study also used a case study that collected data using in-depth interviews and documentation. While the selection of informants was done purposively in accordance with the relevance of this research, and data

analysis was done by data reduction, data presentation, and drawing the conclusion / verification which were then displayed in the form of description.

Result and Analysis

As Huxham (2000) argues that contemporary public issues that are so diverse and complex can not be solved by a single government actor alone, there are several stakeholders involved. According to Adu-Ampong (2012) that not all the stakeholders involved have the same urgency to identify which is important and more important. To identify appropriate stakeholders, Donaldson and Preston (1995) identified three (3) elements that could be used as praces: having power and authority, having legitimacy to engage, and having a direct influence on tourism governance. Of the three prestige then Clarkson (1995) divides stakeholders into primary (primary) and secondary.

From the concepts and limits mentioned above, as illustrated in the research findings, indicates that the primary stakeholder of the local government is the Office of Culture and Tourism (Disbudpar), while from the private sector is the travel and lodging bureau, and which of the elements of society is the provider tour services that include jeep tours, trail, souvenir sellers and food stalls. The full analysis can be listened to in the following description.

A. Collaboration Needs Among Stakeholders

1. Collaboration between government and privat sector

As explained in the preceding concept, the collaboration between government and the private sector becomes a very influential paradigm in Public Administration study with the title of New Public Management (NPM). In this paradigm explained that the relationship between the government and the private sector is a necessity because the government has limitations in the provision of goods and public services, as well as the declining capacity of the government in the face of increasingly complex demands and increasingly qualified services.

The choice to collaborate with private parties is the right decision to make reforms in the public sector by adopting the principles of the private sector. Sleman District Government tries to leave the services provided directly by and through authorized government agencies. Likewise programs and activities are no longer administered through the hierarchical line of the organization and controlled by officials from the hierarchy over the organization. In other words the Sleman District Government has tried to abandon the old paradigm that Denhardt &

Denhardt (2007) referred to as the Old Public Administration (OPA) or the Old Public Administration.

The occurrence of collaboration between the government and the private sector found in the management of volcano tour Merapi can not be separated from the local government initiative to realize the vision and mission of tourism of Sleman Regency that has been proclaimed in RIP Tourism area. In the RIP document described the need for a private role in supporting sustainable tourism development. To realize the vision, one mission of Sleman Regency in tourism development is to give strategic role to private parties to participate in developing ODTW in order to be widely known by the people and become the main attraction in Yogyakarta. By giving a wider role to the private sector, the faster the growth of tourism economy.

From the results of the application shows that the Government has an obligation to conduct tourism affairs as well as possible but the government does not have enough capacity and ability to conduct these affairs independently. Besides, the government also does not have the authority to provide tourism services that are profitable. In order to provide professional services, the principles should be applied by the private sector, so that the government has the need to collaborate with the private sector.

Thus the dominance of the government by applying the principle of hierarchy, centralization of planning and control has begun to be abandoned by the Sleman Regency Government. The government has begun to adopt some of the principles and spirits of the private sector. In connection with this the Sleman District Government has created a new idea to replace the management of services based on the will of the market, which by Lan & Rosenbloom (1992) is known as the Market Based Public Administration.

Although the collaboration between the government and the private sector is not formally written in a memorandum of understanding (MoU) but the practice is already under way. The need for collaboration from both parties as stated in Chapter V started from the Sleman District Government initiative in this case done by the Department of Culture and Tourism (Disbudpar) so that people affected by the eruption of Merapi quickly rise and tourist attraction that quickly can again become a tourist attraction which are interesting. Inevitably, if the government does it on its own, it will need outside assistance, including private assistance.

The practice of tourism affairs undertaken by Disbudpar consciously applies the NPM principle, in which the government reduces its role and wherever possible adopts the spirit of the private sector, such as professional tourism services, market orientation, and most importantly the government acts as a facilitator. Sleman District Government has applied steering rather than rowing principle as the first characteristic of NPM expressed by Osborne and Gaebler (1992).

The content built between local government and private parties is manifested in the provision of information on tourist objects and attractions (ODTW) that should be used as promotional materials for potential tourists. The private sector will not get any interesting promotional materials if they do not get accurate information from the local government. By establishing a position as a facilitator and director, Disbudpar provides enough space to the private to do promotion and making attractive tour packages for tourists interested in visiting volcano tour Merapi. For the innkeeper, the government is very interested to stimulate the tourists to have long long stay in volcano tour Merapi.

In terms of context, the need for collaboration between the government and the private sector due to the increasing complexity of the problems faced in the management of government. No exception in the face of tourism-disaster problems more easily if solved by cooperation with the private sector. The complexity of the disaster-tourism problem relates to the values of life that tourism is a pleasant event while disaster must have created a sad feeling. In a context like this the private sector would be less agreed because it is a disaster that is the main attraction.

Proposals and opinions from stakeholders who want tourism to be kept in mind despite the disaster, strongly support collaboration with the private sector. This is because private values that promote professionalism and profit are not affected by disaster. Therefore some activities performed with the principle of mutual need can be summarized in the following table:

Table 2. Private-Government Needs Composition

Department of culture and tourism	Travel Agency / Lodging
Establishing itself as a tourism development facilitator	Conducting tourism promotion to various places to support the tourism business
Encouraging private participation in disaster-tourism management	Making an attractive tour package to promote unique new objects
Initiating collaboration to share sources in terms of task, principal, and functions and resources due to their	Building network with out-of-town or state travel agents

Department of culture and tourism	Travel Agency / Lodging
respective limitations	
Creating opportunities to deal with the complexity of tourism-disaster problems	Allowing lodging business to accommodate more tourist visit and stay
	Providing proper facilitation as to assist government in boosting interest toward disaster-tourism

Source: Processed from Primary and Secondary Data

Of the two needs faced by the government and private sector mentioned above, clearly shows the tendency of the same need for collaboration. Because with the same motives both parties can complement each other and can be achieved a synergic understanding. Between each other to cover any shortcomings.

The needs of the government are more likely to be marketed ODTW more professionally, ie by using marketing principles as practiced by private organizations. The government has limitations to expansive marketing, this can be done by travel agency companies. Travel agency is able to segment and determine the target market of tourists, so that each year can be known how the performance of the bureau in bringing tourists to the volcano tour Merapi. In addition, the government also always coordinate and do data collection how effectively the private parties participate to market ODTW in Sleman District.

While the private sector has a need to always collaborate with the government is in order to obtain accurate data to implement the program. The government in this case Disbudpar has complete data about ODTW especially in the slopes of Merapi. In accordance with the findings of this research, private involvement in the provision of tourism services is more market oriented so that the accuracy of data and information ODTW become a competitive advantage to market professionally, while the Disbudpar still maintain the principle of hierarchy because within the organizational structure Disbudpar known principal duties and functions (tupoksi) that is hierarchical to set about the task of coaching in volcano tour Merapi.

2. Collaboration between government and society

Collaboration between the government and the private sector is well established because between them both have the same needs. In further developments it turns out that collaboration with private companies is not enough because the private sector also has limitations. The next

paradigm that gives sufficient role and space to the community is the New Public Governance (NPG) paradigm, and more specifically because it involves broad community participation in the management of tourism affairs, the concept of democratic governance is quite relevant as an analytical tool in this study. As stated in the literature review in this study, NPG has a basic concept on the institutional and network, no longer rely on market ability as the driving factor.

Basically the government is a service provider to the community but with all the limitations that exist finally community groups participate in providing services to most of the people who need it. The need of tourists for decent service is no longer negotiable, the provision of good service becomes a necessity for every tourist, but the fact is on the supply of volcano tour service Merapi government can not afford to provide it all.

Good community who are members of community groups and individuals involved in many tourism-disaster volcano tour Merapi, they provide services according to the needs of tourists. Initiatives to provide services to tourists are indeed from the community itself because they realize that the catastrophic impacts can not last too long. People see the opportunity to do a tourist business to reduce the burden of his life.

By looking at such conditions, Sleman District Government through Disbudpar welcomed the initiative of the community by conducting guidance, especially in the strengthening of human resources and tourism business development. Limitations possessed by Disbudpar of course is the need for participation from the community to be able to succeed the programs that have been established. Programs and activities as illustrated in the findings of this study indicate that the role of the community is also so important.

As Odugbemi (2008) argues that citizens have a decisive voice and have a wide public space so citizens have a demand as a driver of governance reform. In this context, the provision of tourism services in Merapi volcano tour significantly involves the surrounding community. Tourism services that are solely government and private, without extensive community engagement, result in service providers acting out of control and inefficient. As in a study conducted by Wijaya (2008) on drinking water services, proving it.

In such a context then Disbudpar gives enough room to give a role to society. Content submitted by the government to the community of tourism service providers are various programs related to tourism accompanied by disaster mitigation. Given that most of the ODTW are included in disaster prone areas, Disbudpar has a moral responsibility to foster community

groups of tourism providers in order to respond to the emergence of eruption disaster symptoms. As explained in the application addressed, the government intensively conducts trainings to the community on disaster mitigation based tourism services. As a form of application of the training then the government also always provide supervision to the public to maintain the quality of service provided to tourists.

From various applications can be analyzed that between the government and the community have a harmonious need and have the same interests to advance the area of volcano tour Merapi. The provision of facilitation by the government is concerned with community efforts to provide better services. The relationship between the government and the community from the research findings shows that the role is proportionally in accordance with the field.

More concretely between government and society have activities that need each other, among others:

Table 3. Comparative Needs of Government-Society

Department of culture and tourism	Travel Service Provider / Management Team
To develop ODTW (Tourism objects and attractions)	To provide jeep and trail for tourists to visit ODTW
To improve facilities & infrastructure	To open business opportunity that sells typical souvenirs of Merapi slopes
To develop human resources	To open culinary business that serves the signature food and beverages of Merapi slopes
To supervise tourism services conducted by the community	To be creative in designing a tourist attraction in the form of traditional art
	To set a regulation regarding to the traffic flow in ODTW

Source: Processed from Primary and Secondary Data

From the matrix can be seen that between government and society established relationship based on limitations of each. The government does not act as a dominant party but provides facilities to the community to provide better services. Engagement between the two shows proportional conditions rather than equality, although both have the same harmonious needs and interests, because each has complementary tasks.

The need of the government to collaborate with the public because the government is not able to do direct delivery to tourists, there must be parties who provide the needs of tourists, so that the people around the slopes of Merapi ready to do so. Given that the community is also not able to meet the needs of tourists well then it still requires the government to conduct coaching in accordance with the expectations of tourists. Armed with enthusiasm alone is not enough, there must be minimal technical ability to provide services to tourists.

3. Collaboration Needs between Private and Society

The further development of the NPG concept goes much further as Rhodes (1996) has suggested, namely the phenomenon of "governing without government" and also Kjaer (2004) "governance with more than one government" then in this volcano tour Merapi between private and society are also involved in managing public affairs. The tourism affairs that were originally only a government affair in cooperation with the private sector, flourished and inevitably became the affairs of society as well.

Private parties directly involved in disaster-tourism management are travel and lodging agents. The two actors will not be alone in providing tourism-disaster services. There are some limitations that have been obtained so that they have to collaborate with the people who joined in the jeep, trail and souvenir / food groups.

The initiative for collaboration comes from the private sector because the private sector sees opportunities to develop into new and exciting ODTWs to visit. As argued on the findings of this research, that the private sector saw the potential of special interest tourism on this volcano tour Merapi. With the start of the development of various tourist attractions increasingly attract private parties to create special interest tour packages.

Content built to develop this special interest tour is by exploring ODTWs that have an amazing appeal. Private parties are given the discretion to "sell" various attractions in a travel

package adventure tour (advanture). While on the part of community groups prepare various adventure travel routes by using jeep, trail and tourist attraction. Likewise the inn provides accommodation while offering various special interest tour packages offered by the community. The involvement of the Management Team is just to coordinate and collect user charges or tourists who enter the area of volcano tour Merapi.

The involvement context that occurs between the private sector and the community is the atmosphere of deliberation to make a deal. As noted by Lasker (2001) that between private and public understand the differences between them and to achieve a common goal by combining the resources they have. The relationship between them is informal but the results achieved can increase the quality of service for tourists. In accordance with the application of collaborative governance above, between private with the community to make tour packages are sold to tourists by promoting the principles of professionalism. Mareka conduct brainstorming discussions to create tour packages that are sought by tourists. The choice is to create a special interest tour package.

Activities that are mutually need between private and community in the management of volcano tour Merapi, among others, as follows:

Table 4. Comparison of Private-Society Needs

Travel Agency / Lodging	Travel Service Provider / Management Team
To explore the potential of special interest tourism	To conduct delivery service to tourists according to the package sold by travel agency
To conduct ODTW promotion	To provide information for package tour making
To create special interest tour packages	To provide tourist needs in accordance with promotional materials submitted by travel agents
To market the traditional culture of the slopes of Merapi	
To promoting souvenirs and typical Merapi food	

Source: Processed from Primary and Secondary Data

From that matrix can be seen that the need to collaborate not only on the government but between the private sector and society also occur. With the awareness of the community that it should not accept the condition of the downturn and must rise to face the reality, the community pioneered the effort to provide tourist services. Communities belonging to tourism service groups do not have the ability to identify their potential to serve as a tourist attraction but have a passion for providing services to tourists. The private presence to assist in promoting tourism potentials in ODTW helps the shortcomings faced by community groups.

The need of private parties to collaborate with the community, based on the desire to increase the participation of local communities so as to sell and conduct tourism services in order to obtain a tour package that gets public support. Typical tourist packages and supported by the local community feel its originality and impress something natural. In accordance with the concept in tourism that the originality, uniqueness and uniqueness become a big attraction for the preparation of tour packages.

The interaction between the private sector and the community is more characterized by informal relationships. Amongst stakeholders is developing network-based relationships to reach more tourists. Tour packages that have been arranged between private and government marketed through the ASITA network and PHRI.

B. Record of Collaboration Needs Analysis

From the analysis it can be seen that the governance process provides an opportunity for the involvement of non-government actors in public affairs which Innes and Booher (2004) confronted in a dilemma. From the findings of this study can be seen how the involvement of non-government stakeholders in disaster-tourism management. The dilemma faced by Innes and Booher (2004) is that the government still dominates that role, but from the field findings in this study the government gives enough room for the private sector and society to participate.

The need to collaborate among stakeholders is not solely on the initiative of the government, the people as victims of the disaster feel that they have to do and get up to do the activities to fulfill their economic needs. From the analysis of the need to perform colaboarasi turns out that all three stakeholders have no dominant position. The government has limitations because the volcano tour area of Merapi including disaster prone areas, the private sector has

barriers to sell because it seems to sell the misery of the community, and the community itself is less understanding about disaster-tourism because most of the livelihood as a farmer.

From the analysis of collaboration needs conducted by the three pillars of governance, it can be done recapitulation as follows:

Table 5. Results Collaboration Needs Classification

Dimention	Government-private	Government- Society	Private- Society
Initiative	Department of Culture and tourism	Society for the direction of the Department of culture and tourism	Private is followed up by community
Content	Providing accurate ODTW information to support tourism promotion	Strengthening human resources that move on the provision of tourism services and facilitation of development	Exploring the potential of ODTW to become a tourist attraction
Contex	The complexity of government affairs that must be managed professionally (market-based governance)	The complexity of government affairs that must be managed by involving community participation (democratic governance)	The complexity of government affairs so as to mobilize the private sector and society to participate (governance without government)
Government needs	Marketing ODTW professionally	The government can not afford to deliver direct delivery to tourists	
Private needs	Obtained precise information about ODTW		Prepare an original tour package, natural and distinctive

Dimention	Government-private	Government- Society	Private- Society
Community needs		Society facilitation needs and coaching	Can be marketed ODTW potential and typical tourist attraction of Merapi slope
Movement Structure	Market	Participation	Networking

Source: Processed from Primary and Secondary Data

From the matrix can be described the existence of synergistic needs for disaster-tourism development. In the opinion of Kooiman (1993) that in the involvement of stakeholders in disaster-tourism is an emerging structure in the socio-political system as a result of interactive intervention among the various actors involved, the interaction is plural and not limited by any of the elements of the perpetrator or group certain actors only. From the recapitulation result of the analysis it can be seen that the three stakeholders no one has a dominant role.

As feared by Innes and Boohr (2004) that placed the government as a dominant actor was not proven in this study. Similarly, the expectations expressed by Nisjar (1997) on the need for equality among stakeholders in the context of good governance affairs, was also not a demand from the private sector and society. From the findings of the research and the results of the analysis, the phenomenon needs to be explained by the collaborative governance approach that places proportionally the stakeholders according to their roles and needs.

C. Intensity of Relationship between Government, Private and Community

The preceding section has outlined an analysis of the answers to questions about the need for and the need for collaboration between government, private and public in managing disaster-tourism. Wanna (2008) has provided criteria that the intensity of the relationship ranging from lowest level, medium-low level, medium level, medium-high level, and highest level. The criteria show the intensity of the relationship and each criterion there are several indicators to indicate how far the intensity of the relationship is being established among the tourism-disaster stakeholders. Considering that John Wanna's category has a slight difference and also to facilitate the analysis, the category is simplified to be low, medium, high, very high.

From the collaborative governance application that provides a pattern of relationships or configurations in collaboration among stakeholders can then be analyzed by using the concept proposed by Wanna. The low intensity of the relationship is illustrated when the relationship pattern has no political or managerial risk and experiences marginalization in operations. Developed activities involve consultative matters, discussions with feedback mechanisms, deeper information requirements and the same needs and expectations among stakeholders.

The intensity of categorical relationships is being illustrated by the existence of collaborative operations in the work and already having political and managerial risks but still low. The activities developed are co-productive and have a formal commitment in consultation and collaboration. The existence of technical improvement activities in providing services, the use of systematic data evaluation, and the existence of reports on the target to the community. Besides, it also developed consultation and collaboration activities between various work units, the preparation of joint strategies, and there has been initiation to seek funders.

As for the high categorized have a strong normative orientation and high political and managerial risks as well. Stakeholders involved have a strong involvement in policy processes and implementation, capacity building for decision making, innovating more complex in service delivery.

Then the intensity of the relationship is very high characterized by a high normative commitment in collaboration. Political and managerial risk is very high because at this level there has been a transformation of networks among stakeholders. Developed activities have tangible empowerment and collaboration that are substantive. The search for high levels of involvement of all stakeholders through consensus and co-operation, forming coalitions both institutionally and actors between government and non-government.

From the description can be used to find out how far the intensity of relationships among stakeholders has been established. More is explained by examining the application of collaborative governance and then compared with descriptions of categories that have been put forward, for the next can be made a simple model.

1. Intensity of Relationship between Government and Private

In accordance with its function as a facilitator in tourism services and relationships that have been established with the private sector it can be seen the category of the relationship and the extent of its intensity. In accordance with the findings of the study described in Figure 38, the

pattern of relationship between government and private sector is more characterized by collaborative operations.

As explained in the preceding section, private involvement in tourism-disaster affairs is significant. Private parties consisting of travel and lodging agents do their job to add value to tourism to become an alternative source of local revenue. The obligations undertaken to pay taxes and levies further increase regional revenue.

As a form of reciprocity, the government provides facilitation to stimulate the tourism industry with various facilities, either in the form of access to obtain information and permits. This kind of relationship between the government and the private sector in the context of disaster-tourism is straightforward. However, there is also an indirect relationship. In accordance with the findings of research in the form of collaboration patterns known that the government consisting of Disbudpar, BPBD and Pemdes Umbulharjo conduct guidance and provision of understanding about disaster mitigation in Merapi volcano tour area tour, which indirectly affect the travel and lodging bureau.

The collaborative operation between the government and the private sector from those described in the research findings already has managerial risks but is still low. The managerial risk of what is likely to occur between the two is the difficulty in evaluating, because between the two have different accountability. Government has accountability to the public while private accountability is more on shareholders or owners of the company. This is reflected when measuring achievements between the two are very different. The government put forward the increasing services while the private sector is more looking at the benefits gained.

Activity developed has lead to the existence of co-production, this can be seen from the coaching of tourism business group conducted by the government. ODTW marketing and the provision of tourist services in the form of lodging can not only be done alone by the government, must establish cooperation with the private sector. Travel and tourist travel products that satisfy tourists become a form of co-production between the government and the private sector. The provision of tourist packages and the provision of accommodation facilities that satisfy tourists is the result of a long process of interaction between the government and the private sector, consultative activities accompanied by technical activities as reflected in the research findings to be a commitment of both.

The technical enhancement is done in a collaboration format. The government conducts training on disaster mitigation and post-disaster tourism opportunities in the Merapi volcano tour area. This training is conducted with the aim that the private sector can also understand that among the activities of disaster is still open space for tourism activities. From these activities obtained an understanding of the need for disaster-tourism management.

From the exposure can be obtained indication that intensity of relationship between government with private have medium category. Because the phenomenon described in accordance with the concept or indicator proposed by Wanna (2008). The most prominent characteristic of the intensity of this moderate category of relationship is that both have a low managerial risk relationship and a formal commitment between the two.

2. Intensity of Relationship between Government and Society

As the government tourism affairs organizers make contact with the community, especially the group of tourism service providers who provide services directly to tourists. As a spearhead in service to tourists, community groups have a very decisive role because tourists give an assessment and declare about the satisfaction of services provided.

Given that community groups providing services have a farming background, the government has an obligation to improve the capabilities and competencies of tourism service providers. The format of activities undertaken by the government is more tangible coaching and empowerment group of tourism service providers. According to the explanation that discuss about the application of collaborative governance on Merapi volcano tourism management, it can be seen that the relationship between government and society has shown the existence of collaborative operation. The pattern of relationships that have been established between the government and the community clearly has a close relationship. In the picture it is clear that the government is unable to manage tourism affairs independently.

Government programs and activities aimed at tourism service providers have low managerial risks, this is because among them there is no co-operation that needs an integrated joint strategy. The relationship between the government and the community is more coordinative in synchronizing government programs with community needs. This condition is illustrated in

the research findings that planning for coaching and empowerment activities undertaken by the government itself and the community received the program and needed its participation.

Similarly, in the opening of access made by Pemdes Umbulharjo to tourism service providers such as jeep, trail, souvenir and food stalls, Pemdes Umbulharjo conduct guidance for tourism service providers can obtain assistance and programs from outside the local government. The programs that have been obtained for tourism service providers are in the form of strengthening tourism human resources from various donor agencies and disaster mitigation training in tourism sector received from university institution. With the function of opening this access and facilitation, Governemnt village of Umbulharjo gives more directives to sync with the village program. Managerial risk has started but still low levels, because the task and function just to coordinate so that all programs obtained by the travel service providers in line with the village government empowerment program.

From the opening of the access, there are several community empowerment programs not through the APBD scheme. This shows the existence of initiation from the government to seek alternative funding sources in order to meet the needs of volcano development guidance tour Merapi. Although not explicitly in the form of funding but tangible programs and activities, but the presence of these donors is very helpful to improve the technical capabilities of tourism service providers.

Activities developed between the government and the community are already co-op. Through the program of coaching and empowerment conducted by the government through the APBD scheme provides a formal commitment for the government to achieve the set targets. Form of formal commitment is implemented and produce quality of service in the provision of tourist services are increasingly qualified. In this guidance activity, a group of tourism service providers are also given the discretion to consult with Disbudpar in case of difficulties in the field. Of all the coaching programs undertaken by the government can provide technical service providers in providing services. The research findings show that there is an increase of competence from jeep provider of wisata and trail in doing delivery service to tourists.

Programs and activities in the form of guidance, empowerment, facilitation and access opening are formally evaluated systematically and set forth in LAKIP Disbudpar. From these reports can be known about the targets or achievements of programs and activities that have been

implemented. The results of these evaluations can be accessed by all levels of society and serve as input for future program planning and program improvement.

From the results of collaborative governance applications between the public or government sectors there is also collaboration between existing work units. From the results of the application note that the work units involved in disaster tourism directly are Disbudpar, BPBD and Pemdes Umbulharjo. In accordance with the concept that has been submitted and compared the findings of the research then among public sector stakeholders have conducted consultation and collaboration in coaching in the community. It can be seen that among the government work units there are no overlapping programs and activities. From the research findings, it is known that among the government work units in implementing the programs and activities are seen to be complementary.

Given that between the government and the community there is a good relationship then among the existing stakeholders formulate a common strategy for the implementation of future programs. In accordance with the application, input from the community is accommodated in the form of training packages that meet the needs of the community. Although not formulated in writing but among stakeholders already have an understanding to create programs and activities that lead to minimize the risk of the impact of disasters in the tourism area.

From the exposure can be obtained indication that intensity of relationship between government with society have medium category. Because the phenomenon is described in accordance with the concepts and indicators presented by Wanna (2008). The most prominent characteristic of the intensity of this moderate relationship is that both have a low managerial risk relationship and a shared commitment to implement the program or activity together.

3. Intensity of Relationship between Private and Society

The most dominant private sector or tourism industry to assist in the management of this disaster-tourism is the travel and lodging bureau, while the community is a group of travel service providers that includes travel jeeps, trail, souvenirs and food stalls. The relationship between them is naturally occurring in various forms and variations of activities. From the findings of the research it is known that the relationship is transactional and economical. The people around ODTW feel they have complete information about ODTW and are able to provide services to tourists, while travel agents consider the opportunity to be a new potential tourist

destination. With the principle of mutual need is then made travel packages in the area of volcano tour Merapi which is the result of collaboration between the travel agency with a group of tour service providers.

Similarly, the inn offers a variety of tour packages that have been made in accordance with the needs of tourists. By means of brochures and direct notices to tourists who stay, the inn offers tour packages along with operator executor. From the research findings most of the many who take advantage of jeep tour package adventure with various types of travel packages available.

From the analysis it can be seen that the relationship pattern between private and community shows a more intensive relationship when compared with the government. This can be seen from the research findings that among the private and community there has been a relationship that raises high managerial risks. Private in obtaining information and formulating appropriate tour packages should coordinate well with the community. Inaccurate information and also in unsatisfactory service delivery resulted in a risk to the decline of tourists. The most visible managerial risk is in determining the route, price, target market segment; between tour and travel agents and the community does not have a clear benchmark so that they are difficult in managing. Likewise, between the two have no clear authority to organize various tourist attractions in the area of volcano tour Merapi.

The orientation in making a collaboration between them relies on normative values that develop in society. With the capital of mutual trust (trust) both create an adventure tour packages. Both stakeholders have no formal ties but have strong personal relationships. From the results of research findings indicate that with the utilization of information technology they can create a travel package that much in demand by tourists. The preparation of the material for promotion is done jointly both regarding the content as well as on the promotional format.

These conditions indicate that in the process of collaboration occurs the relationship from the process until the implementation of the activity. Wanna (2008) mentions in the context of the policy that high collaboration occurs when the collaboration has started from the process until the implementation of the policy. In accordance with the findings of the research, the relationship between private and public in the Wanna category has shown a high relationship.

Given that the relationship in doing activities have a high intensity then in making the program can always make innovations so as to increase its capacity. Capacity building can be

seen in the use of information technology in tourism package marketing. They have an intense relationship so they can evaluate the effectiveness of the promotion. When obtaining less effective results then continuous correction and renewal. Changes made both in content and in the use of promotional media with constructive discussion format.

In addition to promotional activities, innovation to improve collaboration capacity is also done on providing tourism services. By using a variety of games that vary and the creation of a new route in travel travel increasingly increase tourist satisfaction. For the provision of souvenirs and souvenirs especially for culinary is also done by preparing innovations typical of Merapi coffee with a specific aroma and taste.

From the exposure can be obtained an indication that the intensity of the relationship between private and community have high category. Because the phenomenon is described in accordance with the concepts and indicators presented by Wanna (2008). The most prominent characteristic of the intensity of this high categorical relationship is that both have established high managerial risk relationships and collaboration in the process as well as on the implementation of joint programs.

D. Recap of Intensity Analysis of Government Relations, Private and Society

With reference to the concept developed by Wanna (2008) then can be identified relationships that occur among stakeholders, especially on primary stakeholders. The relationship indicates the existence of different intensity with guided by dimension such as managerial risk, activity form, orientation, and stakeholder involvement. From the result of analysis of the three pillars of governance in disaster-tourism management hence can be compiled recapitulation analysis as follows:

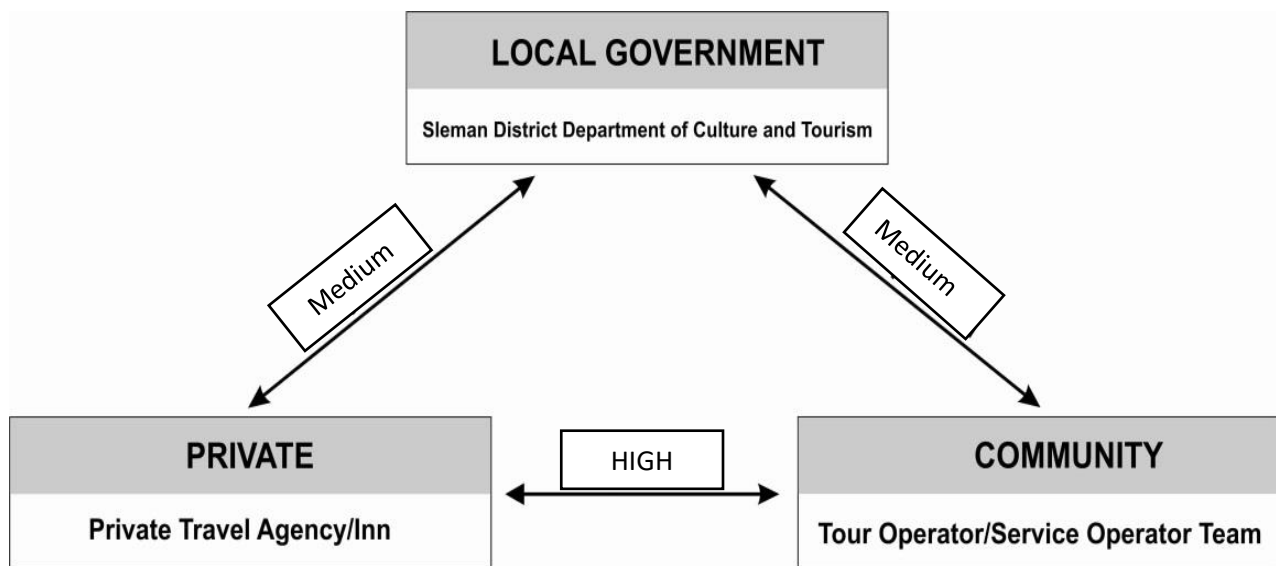
Table 6. Description of Intensity Relationships between Stakeholders

Dimension	Government-Private	Government-Society	Private-Society
Political / managerial risk	Has a low managerial risk	Has a low managerial risk	Has a high managerial risk
Forms of activity	Do co-production	Add the technical ability	Transactional and economical
Orientation	Practical	Practical	Normative

Stakeholder engagement	On implementation	On implementation	Process and implementation
Category	Medium	Medium	High

Source: Processed from Primary and Secondary Data

Based on the table, the variation of the relationship of the three stakeholders can be seen. The relationship between government and private sector is in medium category, while the relationship between private with society is in high category. To make it easier to give an idea of the intensity of relationships among the three stakeholders, let's refer to the following picture that briefly explains three pillars of governance



Source: The analysis of result

Figure 1. Intensity of Primary Stakeholder Relationships

Conclusion and Recommendation

Based on the aforementioned description, some conclusions can be drawn as the followings: If the involvement of government, private and civil society is done proportionally it can produce relations with varying intensity. If disaster-tourism is conducted in collaboration involving government, private sector and civil society, then it can increase acceleration in

reversing disaster and post disaster into tourism; for the collaboration will fill in the gaps of the limitations of the respective stakeholders.

From these conclusions, it is recommended for stakeholders to further increase the intensity of the collaboration to transform the currently low level aspects to higher level. In addition, the government can position itself as a facilitator and regulator because the most intense relationship occurs is between private and civil society.

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