

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Indonesia is an archipelago country with abundant natural resources. The wealth becomes an important capital in the development of the Indonesian nation. In addition, Indonesia is also known to have a diversity of tribes, cultures and religions. It can be the main capital of the Indonesian nation to become a developed country like the countries in Europe. Especially Central Java, it is a province where its territory has abundant cultural diversity and abundant natural resources. With its diversity, many people make use of it in the field of business as in the field of tourism which is found in many areas of Central Java.

The natural wealth and cultural diversity found in Central Java have many potential and valuable opportunities to build world tourism based on local wisdom. Therefore, the government has a vital role in exploiting the potential and making policies towards the development of tourism, so that local people will be encouraged to build villages and cities. Society and government have an essential role in building or developing the existing potentials. Therefore, they need for coordination between the community and government.

Concern and commitment and the role of government in the effort of community empowerment in the tourism sector have been regulated in Law Number 10 the Year 2009 about *tourism which stated that the impact of*

tourism development in the form of improving people's welfare, reducing poverty and unemployment, and environmental conservation. With the policy on tourism, the development of tourism potential in Indonesia, especially Central Java should be improved. One area that has many tourism potentials in Central Java is Klaten District. Klaten Regency is a district with unique characteristics such as natural resources, culture, and religion.

Many areas in Klaten are still far from development as it happens in the city. The development in a sense here is where people in the Klaten area are still far from sophisticated facilities. Lack of knowledge is also one of the factors in the development of tourism potential so that people cannot follow the era of rapid growth. While the area occupied by the community in the Klaten area can be utilized and can provide its advantages in the tourism sector based on the source of the interview with Mr. Wahono, Candirejo Village secretary on July 5, 2018.

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

Table 1.1
Type of Tourism in Candirejo Village

Natural Tourism	Artificial Tour	Art Tours
Forest or Hill	Fishing Pond	Gambusan Art
Orchards	Outbound Tours	Sholawatan Laras Madyo Art
Culture and Heritage Pool		Sholawatan/Hadroh Art
		Kroncong Art
		Klonengan Art
		Wood Carving
		Goat Skin Matching Art
		Music Band CMC Art
		Indigenous Culture Suran Wayangan Brontoyudo
		Cultural Customs Letter
		Yarn Craft Art

Source: Village Profile Candirejo, 2018

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

Candirejo. Considering the village of Candirejo as a poor village or categorize it in the red zone.

The fact shown by the statement of "Socio-cultural field staff local development planning - Bambang Tri Purwanto: there are two villages included the category to reduce poverty, they are Krakitan Village, Bayat District, and Candirejo Village, Ngawen sub-district. The selection of Candirejo Village because there are low-income families, widows, dropouts, and unemployed. While Krakitan Village is recognized already have tourism potentials which can be developed" (Setyahadi, 2016).

The fact also shown by the number of news such as news Information Portal Solo in 2018 which says that the village of Candirejo is the most impoverished village. Supposedly with many potentials in Candirejo Village that can improve the village economy and also can be a tool of village government to promote or introduce Candirejo Village to the outside community through the development of tourism potentials.

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

One of the obstacles in the village of Candirejo is the lack of coordination with each actor involved and lack of funds in implementing the development of tourism potential in the village of Candirejo.

As stated in one verse in Law No. 6 of 2014: “the village has the right of origin and traditional rights in regulating and managing the interests of local communities and the role of realizing the ideals of independence under the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945” and Permendagri number 44 of 2016 on which village authority Article 7 paragraph (1) Village Authority Based on Origin Rights, at least consisting of systems of indigenous peoples' organizations, community institutional development, institutional development and customary law, village cash management, and development of roles of village communities. The law states that villages are authorized to undertake development in their territories, village community development and village government. Therefore, based on the background, this study was conducted to find out how the collaborative governance in developing the tourism potentials of the village of Candirejo.

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

B. Problem Formulation

Based on the description of the above, the problem formulation of this research are:

1. How is the form of collaborative governance in the development of tourism potential in the village of Candirejo, Klaten District?
2. What are enablers and barriers to develop the potentials of tourism in Candirejo Village, Klaten District?

C. Research Objectives and Benefits

1. Research Objectives

- a. To explain the form of collaborative governance in the development of tourism potentials in the Candirejo Village, Klaten District;
- b. To identify enablers and barriers in the development of tourism potentials.

2. Research Benefits

- a. To contribute positively to the science of developing tourism potentials;
- b. It is expected to contribute positively to the implementation of Collaborative Governance.

D. Literature Review

Literature Review is a critical in-depth evaluation of previous research (Shuttleworth, 2009). The following are some of the studies that have been carried out in Collaborative Governance. In several studies that have been conducted on collaborative governance there are quite different findings. According to Argyo Demartoto (2015), Ahmad Sururi (2018), Tika Mutiarawati (2017), Ririh, R. Tinon Hastho (2017), and Sugi Rahayu, Utami Dewi (2017), in analyzing Collaborative Governance, researchers focused to find out how far the Collaborative Governance process has been carried out by looking at developments and the effectiveness in implementing a program. Overall explanations can be seen in the table below:

Table 1.2
Table of Literature Review

No	Authors, Research Title	Research Objective	Research Result
1	Argyo Demartoto (2015) <i>Efektivitas Collaborative Governance dalam Pelayanan Komprehensif Berkesinambungan untuk Menanggulangi HIV/AIDS</i>	The purpose of this study is to determine the effectiveness of collaborative governance among stakeholders in sustainable, comprehensive services to tackle HIV	Prevention and outreach programs, health services, hazard reduction, and empowerment, have not been effective because of a commitment to the goals and mutual trust between stakeholders is not yet optimal well
2	Ahmad Sururi (2018) <i>Collaborative Governance Sebagai Inovasi Kebijakan Strategis (Studi Revitalisasi Kawasan Wisata Cagar Budaya Banten Lama)</i>	To identify the priority and strategic issues and to develop the innovative model of Collaborative Governance	The identification of priority and strategic issues of Revitalise Policy of Banten Lama Reserve Tourism Area namely bureaucratic structural dimension, socialization of

		based policy on the Revitalization study of Banten Lama Reserve Tourism Area.	revitalization and relocation of street vendors incorporated in Paguyuban Keragang Surososwan Banten Lama Traders.
3	Tika Mutiarawati (2017) <i>Collaborative Governance dalam Penanganan Rob di Kelurahan Bandengan Kota Pekalongan</i>	To know the collaborative governance between the stakeholders in solving the tidal floods in Bandengan Village and to find out the factors that hinder it.	The collaboration to solve the ups and downs of Bandengan Bandengan was not done optimally and still needed reform by synergizing various stakeholder perspectives, closer to the community, and expanding cooperation with other chapters to meet resource needs, and recruitment of human resources.
4	Ririh, R. Tinon Hastho (2017) <i>Dinamika Collaborative Governance dalam Pemberdayaan Kerajinan untuk Pemenuhan Gizi Tunagrahita di Desa Karang patihan, Kecamatan Balong, Kabupaten Ponorogo</i>	To see how the dynamics of collaborative governance in empowering skills for the fulfillment of mental retardation nutrition in Karang patihan Village.	There are four stakeholders involved, namely Karang patihan Village Government, Rumah Harapan Karang patihan Bangkit, Bina Grahita Social Rehabilitation Center "Kartini" Temanggung, and Social Service, Women Empowerment and Child Protection of Ponorogo Regency.
5	Sugi Rahayu, Utami Dewi (2017) <i>Collaborative Governance dalam Pembudayaan Etika Berlalu-LintasPelajar SMA di Kota Yogyakarta</i>	To describe the collaboration of inter-governmental governance among stakeholders in the ethical culture of high school students in Yogyakarta.	Collaborative governance has proceeded by the theory of Ansell and Gash (2007).

Meanwhile, Nanang Haryono (2012), Ely Sufianti (2014), Zaenuri Muchammad, Sulaksono Tunjung (2015), Giat Tri Sambodo (2016), and La Ode Syaiful Islami (2017) are more focused on analyzing the form, influence, and actions of actors involved in the Collaborative Governance process. It will be seen in the collaboration that occurs in implementing a program.

Table 1.3

Table of Literature Review

No	Authors, Reseach Title	Research Objective	Research Result
1	Nanang Haryono (2012) <i>Jejaring Untuk Membangun Kolaborasi Sektor Publik</i>	This article discusses the governance network is a collaboration of the public sector.	Involvement of all stakeholders among government, civil society, and democracy spawned egalitarianism governance to prioritize society interests.
2	Ely Sufianti (2014) <i>Kepemimpinan dan Perencanaan Kolaboratif pada Masyarakat Non-Kolaboratif</i>	Examine the role of leadership in a collaborative process in a non-collaborative society.	Collaborative planning is Ideal approach, but difficult to implement.
3	Zaenuri, Muchamad Sulaksono, Tunjung (2015) <i>Pengelolaan pariwisata-bencana berbasis kolaboratif governance (studi pariwisata-bencana lava tour merapi di kabupaten sleman)</i>	To make sustainable management possible	The role of local government is still so visible by putting forward the command to the private sector and society, while for participation has been done through coordination.
4	Giat Tri Sambodo (2016) <i>Pelaksanaan Collaborative</i>	To know How the	The Collaborative Governance Model in

	<i>Governance di Desa Budaya Brosot, Galur, Kulonprogo, DI. Yogyakarta</i>	implementation of Collaborative Cultural Village Brosot, Galur Sub district, Kulonprogo Regency and Factors - What factors influence Collaborative Cultural Village Brosot, Kecamatan Galur, Kulonprogo Regency	Brosot Cultural Village, in general, is the same as the Collaborative Model Governance made by Ansel and Gash.
5	La Ode Syaiful Islami (2017) The model of collaborative governance in tourism development at Buton district	to know and analyze the implementation of the model of Collaborative Governance in tourism development at Buton District.	The role of the actors determines collaborative Governance in the Buton District.

Based on the research data above, it can be concluded that collaborative governance is a collaboration carried out by the government, the private sector, and the community in which the three elements are involved in implementing a program. In this case, collaborative governance cannot be implemented or difficult to achieve if it is done individually. Therefore, this study will be conducted to find out how is the form of collaborative governance in the development of tourism potentials in the Candirejo Village, Klaten district.

E. Theoretical Framework

The definition of a theory according to Efendi (1989) is a description explaining variables and relationships between variables based on concepts, abstracts, definitions, and proportions to explain a natural phenomenon that became the center of research. Therefore, this research will explain several theories from world scientists related to this research as follows

1. Collaborative Governance

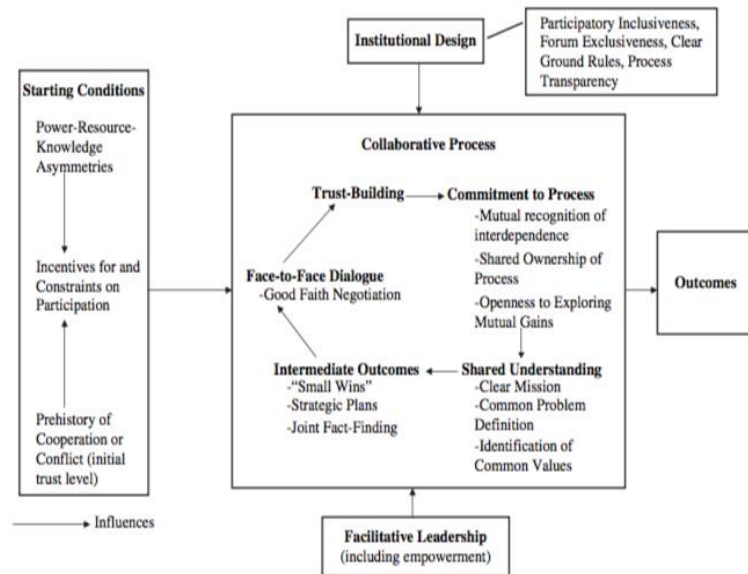
Wanna (2008:3) stated Collaboration means join working in conjunction with others. It implies individual actors, group or cooperating organizations in some endeavor. The participants are co-laboring with others on terms and conditions, as we know can vary enormously. The word collaboration originally came into use in the nineteenth century as industrialization developed, more complex organizations emerged, and the division of labor and tasks increased. It was a norm of utilitarianism, social liberalism, collectivism, mutual aid, and scientific management and human relations organizational theory.

Explanations of collaboration could stress the descriptive/pragmatic side focusing on the practical realities of working with others or the normative/intrinsic side emphasizing participatory endeavor and the development of trust relations. For the most part, collaboration was portrayed social, economic, and political aspect.

According to Wildavsky (1973), collaboration and coordination involve several distinct dimensions. *First*, collaboration could involve cooperation to build commonality, improve consistency and align activities between actors. *Second*, collaboration can be the process of negotiation, involving a preparedness to compromise and make trade-offs. *Third*, collaboration can involve oversight roles, checking, pulling together and central coordination. *Fourth*, collaboration can involve power and coercion, to some extent with their compliance or involvement. *Fifth*, collaboration can involve future commitments and intentions, prospective behavior, planning or preparation to align activities. *Finally*, collaboration can involve engagement of internal motivations and personal commitment to projects, decisions, organizational goals or strategic objectives. It is apparent, even with a cursory glance that these six dimensions are not necessarily either consistent or complementary with one indeed another, some could be mutually exclusive.

Meanwhile, according to Ansell and Gash (2007: 2) Collaborative Governance is a regulatory arrangement in which one or more public institutions involved directly to non-government stakeholders within the collective decision-making process, which is of a consensus-oriented, deliberative as well as aims to create or implement public policy or managing programs or public assets. Ansell's Collaborative Governance model Ansell and Gash (2007: 8) consist of the following steps.

Figure 1.1
Model of Collaborative Governance



Source: (Ansell and Gash, 2017)

Collaboration process variables are treated as the core of the model with starting conditions, institutional design, and leadership variables represented as either critical contributions or context for the collaborative process.

a. Starting Condition

At the stage of initial conditions in interrelations stakeholders, each actor has a different background that can produce a form of asymmetric relationships.

b. Facilitative Leadership

Ryan in Ansell and Gash (2007: 12) identify the three components of leadership effective collaboration, namely:

1. Sufficient management of the collaborative process
2. Management of the ability to exercise credibility technical

3. Ensure that the collaboration empowered to make that decision credible and to convince for all actors.

c. Institutional Design

Ansell and Gash (2007: 13) describe that institutional design refers to the protocol necessary and basic rules for collaboration on a regular basis the most critical criterion is procedural legitimacy in the process of collaboration. In the process, the collaboration that should be emphasized is the government should be open and inclusive.

d. Collaborative Process

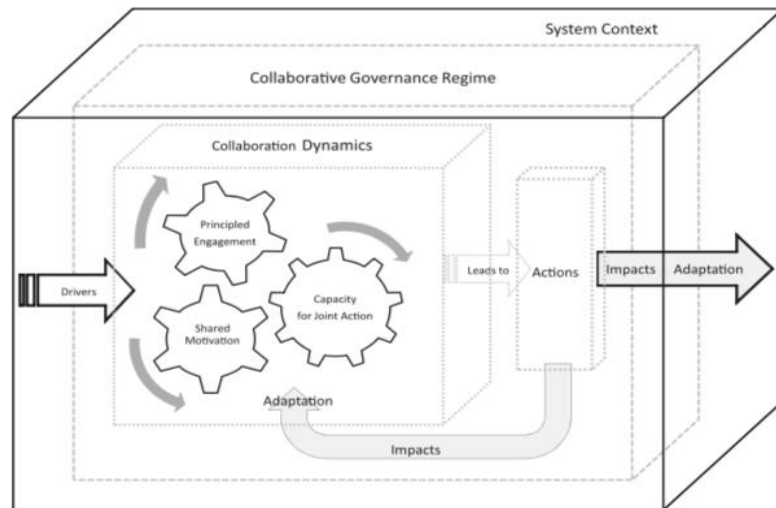
The collaborative process model illustrates collaboration as the development stage. Gray in Ansell and Gash (2007: 15) define three stages the process of collaboration, among others, problem sets, Direction Setting and implementation. Stages form collaborative as follows.

1. Face to face dialogue
2. Trust Building
3. Commitment to process
4. Knowledge Sharing
5. Temporary result

According to Emerson, Nabatchi, & Balogh (2012), Collaborative Governance Regime (CGR) explain how dynamic and cyclical collaboration processes generate actions, temporary impacts, and adaptation temporary impacts.

Meanwhile according to Emerson, Nabatchi, & Balogh (2012), Collaborative Governance Regime (CGR) explain how dynamic and cyclical collaboration processes generate actions, temporary impacts, and temporary adaptation impacts.

Figure 1.2
The Integrative Framework for Collaborative Governance



Source: Emerson, Nabatchi & Balogh, 2012.

This study used various components in Collaborative Government Regime (CGR) to reveal the phenomenon of collaboration. the various components that are the process of collaboration are the dynamics of collaboration, collaborative actions, temporary impacts, and the temporary adaptation of the collaborative process.

a. Dynamics of Collaboration

Some scientists describe the process of collaboration as a linear stage that occurs from time to time starting from defining the problem to set the agenda to implementation. in contrast to Ansell and Gash (2008). Emerson (2013) views the dynamics of the

collaborative process as an iterative interaction cycle. Emerson focuses on the three components of the interaction of the dynamics of collaboration. These components are the mobilization of shared principles, mutual motivation, and capacity for joint action.

1. Mutual Principles Move

Moving the principle together is something that happens continuously in collaboration. Some things like face-to-face dialogue or through technology intermediaries are a way of moving the principle together. In this component reaffirms the common goals, the formation, and development of universal principles that are often expressed in the various perspectives of actors involved. Therefore, the unification of the principle is at the core of this (Emerson, Nabatchi, & Balogh, 2012: 10)

The characteristics of each actor are crucial elements that affect how well the universal principles work. The critical first step is how the government chooses the actors to be involved in the collaboration. Furthermore, after the collaboration develops, the addition of the actor is possible. Then the principle of mutual evolving activities can be explained in the following three elements:

a. Disclosure

Emerson, Nabatchi, & Balogh (2012: 12) emphasizes disclosure at the individual and actor level, primarily to build a shared meaning formation or continuous mutual

understanding. This formation will affect the process of joint discussion in which there is a hallmark of successful engagement.

b. Deliberation

The emphasis is not only on the formation of deliberation, but rather the quality of deliberation because collaboration is often a difference of thought, perspective, and interests that arise every day. Building a quality deliberation requires advocacy skills, not necessarily on all individuals but in part is enough. This advocacy is internal, meaning to direct collaboration and actors to run on collaborative objectives that result in conflict resolution strategically and effectively

c. Determination

Determination is the act of determining the intended purpose, which is divided into primary and substantive.

1. Primary Determination: some procedural decisions (example: agenda setting collaboration, scheduling discussions, forming working groups).
2. Substantive Determination: product outcomes of collaboration (example: achievement of a collective agreement, final recommendation of collaborative action).

In the ongoing collaboration, more substantive determinations are continuously made because of their more needed nature. While seeing from its practical, the determination can be realized through the formation of consensus as to the fundamental method in the formation of determination. In conclusion, the movement of the universal principles is established and maintained by the interactive process of disclosure, deliberation, and determination.

2. Mutual Motivation

Mutual motivation emphasizes the interpersonal and relational elements of the collaborative dynamic, sometimes called social capital. This component is initiated by a common principle move which is a medium-term outcome. However, according to Huxman and Vangen in Emerson, Nabatchi & Balogh (2012), mutual motivation also strengthens and enhances the process of moving the principle together. Emerson, Nabatchi & Balogh (2012) define mutual motivation as self-strengthening cycles consisting of four mutually beneficial elements consisting of mutual trust, shared understanding, internal legitimacy, and commitment.

3. Capacity for Joint Action

The purpose of collaboration is to produce a mutually desired outcome that cannot be achieved individually or by an actor alone. This is because collaboration involves cooperative

activities to increase the capacity of self and others to achieve common goals. Thus, CGR must generate a new capacity for each actor to act together that is done within a specified period. In this case, Emerson, Nabatchi, & Balogh (2012) conceptualize within the framework of institutional, leadership, knowledge and resource procedures and agreements. These elements must be sufficient in achieving the agreed objectives.

The conclusion of the dynamics of this collaboration is whether or not dynamics is determined by three components, namely the movement of shared principles, mutual motivation, and the capacity to act together.

b. Temporary Impact and Adaptation of Collaborative Governance

The impact of the CGR in question is the temporary impact generated during the collaboration process. The expected impact characteristics, which are unexpected and unexpected. The expected impact is the positive results that continue to perpetuate the spirit of the actors. While sudden impacts such as constraints in the implementation of collaboration. Unexpected impacts also arise directly or indirectly in the collaboration process.

From these impacts will result in feedbacks that are then adopted by the collaboration. What we mean here is how collaboration responds to feedback from each of the existing actors.

As for the enabler and barriers in the collaborative process that are interdependent. For these factors, examples such as in establishing cooperation must have a sense of mutual trust, transparency in the process, and the emergence of quality leaders.

Some enablers and barriers are more important than others. The context for a problem, that is dynamic and developing, plays a role in how the enabler and the obstacles are felt. Some conditions, such as resources, are so necessary that it will be challenging to maintain successful collaboration without them from the start. Others, like leadership, may be important, but they can appear and change as collaboration grows and develops. Everything is interconnected and can be modified for some degree (Roussos and Fawcett, 2000). Here are some supporting and inhibiting factors in the collaboration process which consist of:

1. Relationships Among Partners

The relationships among partners based on the belief that participants entrust information or efforts of stakeholders in a network to achieve common goals. For government agencies, this element is crucial because they must be sure that they can trust other partners in a government and partners outside the government to carry out activities that have been agreed upon. If there is no mutual trust, then that is proof that collaboration has failed.

2. Shared Vision

Shared vision refers to the reason why collaboration must exist. The reason why a collaboration must exist is due to attention and commitment to achieving a common goal.

3. Leadership

Leadership is the availability of one member of the collaboration in providing useful power to implement decisions or carry out their work.

4. Resources

Resources are the availability of financial, technical, human, and other resources needed to achieve the objectives in collaboration.

5. Structure

Structure describes the description of the concept of a relationship between one element with another element that is united together which reflects the physical elements of the relationship in collaboration.

6. Process

In the collaboration process, there must be mutual trust among the actors, and there are limits to who is allowed to be involved and who should not be involved, clear agreed-upon rules of collaboration and freedom to determine how collaboration is carried out.

Meanwhile according to Newman, Janet, Barnes, Marian, Sullivan, Helen, and Knops, Andrew (2004: 203-223), some obstacles can lead to the failure of a collaboration including active participation from various stakeholders.

“Our findings open up many issues about constraints on the development of collaborative governance. To understand these constraints, we suggest, there is need to locate participation initiatives in the context of government policy, to explore ways in which such policy is interpreted and enacted by strategic actors in local organizations and to examine the perceptions of members of deliberative forums themselves”. Participation is indeed an essential thing in collaborative governance but can be a constraint if there is no participation from stakeholders in collaborative.

2. Tourism

According to Law Number 10 the Year 2009 Article 1, Tourism is overall activities associated with tourism and multidimensional and multidisciplinary nature that emerged as a manifestation of the needs of every person and country as well as the interaction between tourists and the local community, fellow travelers, government, local government, and entrepreneurs.

In tourism, according to Leiper in Ismayati (2009), Three main elements make the activity tourism can happen that is:

1. Tourists

Tourist is actors in tourism activities. Traveling into a human experience to enjoy, anticipate and remind the times of life.

2. Elements of Geography

Tourist movement takes place in three areas geography, such as the following:

- a) The Origin of Travelers, the area of origin tourists is there when he is doing activities daily life, such as work, study, sleep and needs another basis. The routine is the driving force of motivating someone to travel. From the origin of travelers, somebody can search information about objects and appeal tours of interest, making reservations and leaving for the destination.
- b) Transit Area, no all travelers should stop in that area. However, the whole tourists for sure will through the area so that the role of Transit Area too important.
- c) Tourist Destination, this area is often said to be a sharp end of tourism. In this Tourist Destination, the impact of tourism is so perceived appropriate planning and management strategies are required. To attract tourists, Tourist Destinations an overall driver of the tourism system and creates demand for travel from Tourist Destination. Tourist Destination is also the main reason

for the development of tourism that offers things that are different from the routine of tourists.

3. Tourism industry

The third element of tourism is industry tourism. Industries that provide services, attractiveness, and tourist facilities. Industries that are business units or business in tourism and spread in all three areas the geography.

3. Tourism Potentials

Potency words contain meaning as ability, power, and strength. In Indonesian Dictionary, the definition of potential is capabilities that can develop, strength, ability, power. According to Wiyono (2006), potential can be interpreted as the essential ability of something that is still hidden in it that is waiting to be realized into something real power in the self. According to Prihadi (2004), the potential is commonly referred to as the power, energy, or hidden ability possessed and not utilized optimally.

Pendit (1999) explained that the tourism potential is various resources that exist in a particular area that can be developed into a tourist attraction. In other words, tourism potential as a variety of resources owned by a place and can be developed into a tourist attraction utilized for economic interests with due regard other aspects.

4. Development of Tourism Area Potency

Tourism development is a process that continues to do matching and adjustment which is continuous between sides supply and demand tourism is available to achieve the mission which has been determined (Nuryanti, 1994). While potential development tourism implies an attempt to increase further resources which are owned by a tourist attraction by way of conducting development of the physical and nonphysical elements of the tourism system thus improving productivity.

The tourism potential according to Mariotti in Yoeti (1983) is everything which is found in tourist destinations and is an attraction for people want to come to visit the place. Development of tourist area is an alternative that is expected to encourage good economic potential as well as conservation efforts. The development of tourist areas is done with re-arrange the various potential and natural wealth and biodiversity in an integrated manner.

In the next stage developed a model of tourism area management which is environmentally oriented (Ramly, 2007). Besides, to develop tourism there is a need to pay attention on various aspects such as atourist attraction to be developed should pay attention to the requirements of regional development into a strong tourist attraction, namely:

1. Selection of potential, this is done to choose and determine potential tourist attraction that allows being developed accordingly with existing funds.
2. Evaluation of potential location to the area, this work has a background behind the idea of whether or not a conflict exists between administrative regions.

Measuring potential distance, this work aims to get information on the distance between potentials, for instance, village map of the potential tourist attraction.

F. Conceptual Definition

The conceptual definition is an essential element of research as the definition which used by researchers to describe in an abstract social or natural phenomena. This conceptual definition is intended as a more precise picture to know the notion of the term in question.

1. Collaborative Governance

This research uses various components in collaborative governance to reveal the phenomenon of collaboration. The various components that are the process of collaboration include collaboration dynamics, collaborative actions, and the impacts of collaboration for the implementing program.

2. Tourism Potentials

Potency words contain meaning as ability, power, and strength. In Indonesian Dictionary, the definition of potential is capabilities to develop, be strong, be able, and to be powerful. Tourism Potentials is a process of development, strength, ability, and power to manage the area who have tourism potentials to increase the economy of a village. Potential tourism development is aimed to attract people's interest to village tourism. The variety of tourism are following nature, art, and culture potential.

G. Operational Definition

An operational definition is one element of research that articulates how to measure variables.

Table 1.4
Table of operational definition indicators

Objectives	Indikator	Parameters
To explain the form of collaborative governance in the development of tourism potentials in the Candirejo Village, Klaten District	Starting Condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Interrelation Stakeholders
	Facilitative Leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sufficient management of the Collaborative process• Management of the ability to exercise credibility technical• Ensure that the Collaboration empowered to make that decision credible and to convince

		for all actors
	Institutional Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government should be open and inclusive.
	Collaborative Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face to face dialogue • Building trust • Commitment to process • Knowledge Sharing • Temporary result
To identify enablers and barriers in the development of tourism potentials	Relationships among partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Related participant trust
	Shared Vision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attention and Commitment
	Leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making Decisions
	Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial • Technical • Human Resources
	Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relationship
	Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rules of Collaboration

H. Research Technique

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

1. Type of Research

This research is conducted with qualitative approach, as field research that intends to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by research subjects (government, managers, community) such as behavior, perception, motivation, action and others by way of describing in the form of words of language in context, unique nature by utilizing scientific methods.

This research is descriptive qualitative that aims to know the background of the process of collaborative governance in developing the potential of tourism.

2. Research Sites

The location of the research is a principal object, and therefore in this study, the research location is Candirejo Village, Ngawen sub-district, Klaten District.

3. Unit Analysis

Because this study analyzes the Collaborative Governance in Candirejo Village, the unit of analysis in this study are:

- a. Head of Village
- b. Public Figure
- c. Village Consultative Body
- d. Java Reconstruction Fund (JRF)
- e. Private Sectors

4. Data Types

There are two type of data needed in this research, following:

a. Primary data

According to Winarno (2007) in his book public policy. Primary data is complete data and obtained from a data source of an investigator. In this case, the researchers get information directly to the informant through interviews and discussions.

b. Secondary data

Secondary data is data obtained from books, papers, and documents related to the research undertaken.

5. Data Collection Technique

There are three techniques used in this research, namely:

a. Interview Technique

The interview is to ask orally to get answers or information from the resource person. In this interview, the speaker in this research was Head of Candirejo Village, Society, Village Monitoring Council, and Community Empowerment Institution.

b. Observation Technique

Observation method is a data collection activity by observing the object directly under study by recording everything that can be used as data or materials to be analyzed.

c. Documentation

Documentation is the collection of data from village archives, drawings and other documents.

6. Data Analysis Technique

Data that has been collected and grouped systematically then analyzed by using a qualitative method that describes systematically data that have been collected under reality in the field. Data that has been collected and grouped systematically then analyzed by using qualitative method that describes systematically data that have been collected in accordance with reality in the field.