



## MINA PADI COLLABORATIVE GOVERNANCE MODEL AS AN EFFORT TO ALLEVIATE POVERTY IN CANDIBINANGUN DISTRICT IN 2019-2022

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**Abstract:** Poverty is still a big challenge for Indonesia's financial progress, especially in Candibinangun Village, Kepanewon Pakem, Sleman Regency. Poverty is described by low wages which make them less stable in meeting basic needs. The collaboration carried out in Mina Padi, Candibinangun District, is one solution in alleviating poverty. Therefore, this research aims to find out how the Mina Padi Collaborative Governance Model is an Effort to Alleviate Poverty in Candibinangun District. The research method used is a qualitative method with a case study approach and the data collection technique used is the data collection method through interviews and observation. The research results show that the results of collaboration between stakeholders are relatively successful. With a collaboration pattern between the Government, the private sector and the community, the Mina Padi tourist village can be created which can improve the economy of the surrounding community.

**Abstrak:** kemiskinan masih menjadi tantangan utama bagi kemajuan keuangan Indonesia khususnya di Desa Candibinangun, Kepanewon Pakem, Kabupaten Sleman Kemiskinan digambarkan dengan upah yang rendah, yang membuat mereka kurang stabil memenuhi kebutuhan pokoknya. Adanya kolaborasi yang diterapkan di Mina Padi yaitu pengelolaan pertanian berbasis teknologi yang berada di Dusun Samberembe, Desa Candibinangun, Kecamatan Pakem. merupakan salah satu solusi dalam mengurangi angka kemiskinan. Maka dari itu penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bagaimana Model Colaborative Governance Mina Padi Sebagai Upaya Pengentasan Kemiskinan di Kalurahan Candibinangun. Metode penelitian yang digunakan yaitu metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan studi kasus dan Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan adalah metode pengumpulan data melalui wawancara dan observasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa hasil kolaborasi antar stakeholder relatif berhasil. Dengan pola kolaborasi antara Pemerintah, dengan pihak Swasta dan masyarakat sehingga terwujudnya Desa wisata mina padi yang dapat meningkatkan perekonomian masyarakat sekitar.

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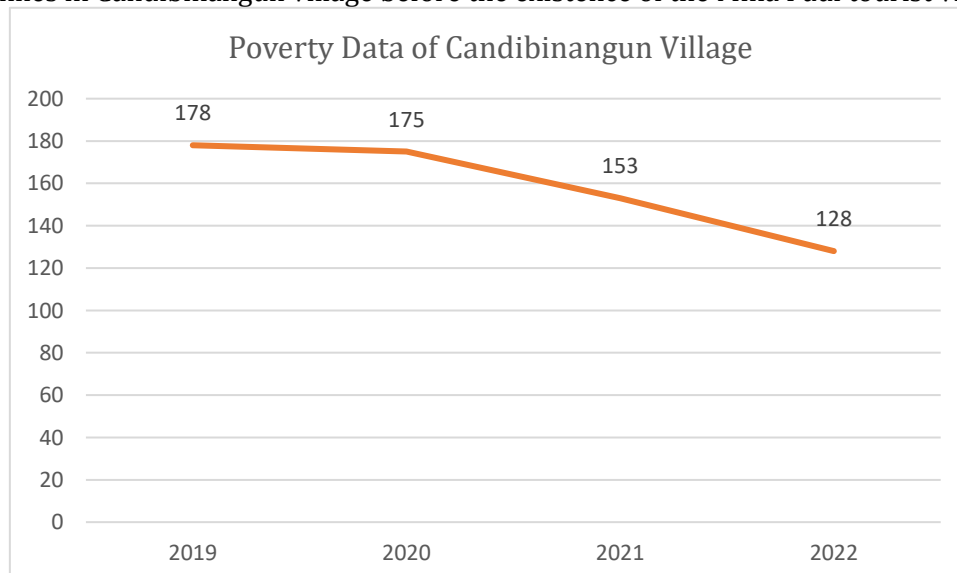
## INTRODUCTION

Poverty remains a major challenge to financial progress in various regions of Indonesia. Poverty is characterized by low wages, which makes them less stable to meet their basic needs. (Saragih, 2015) The various joint efforts between partners in governmental organizations are also carried out as a form of government work and reaction in an effort to deal with the problems of society. (Manghayu et al., 2018). The meaning of cooperation between stakeholders involving government, private, and society can be called collaborative governance. (Irawan, n.d.) What is meant by "cooperation" is an arrangement in which a number of related components cooperate, interact, or compromise, so that individuals, institutions, or parties involved directly and indirectly benefit. (Haryono, 2012) According to the explanation, the maintenance of government will affect various types of cooperation, interaction, and conflict resolution between the various actors involved, directly or indirectly.

With the passing of Act No. 6 of 2014 on the Village, the village community can make many changes. It provides an opportunity to support transparent and accountable village governance, increased independence and participation of the community, and the demolition of the village economy. (Yunas, 2019), One is through it building awareness of environmental concerns and efforts to improve the economy of communities without neglecting the social and cultural aspects of local action. One important component of the implementation of development is that food sustainability is the key to the sustainability (Nurfera, 2022)

In Indonesia, rice is the main food source, one of which is in Candibinangun district, Kapanewon Pakem, Sleman district. According to the Central Statistical Agency of Yogyakarta Special Regional Statistics in 2015, Sleman District is the region with the largest amount of rice production in DIY, which is 328.683 tons. The total rice production increased 14.400 tons or increased by 4,58 percent from the previous year. Although in 2016 the production of rice decreased by 4.510 tons, Sleman County remains a DIY rice surplus with a production of 324.173 tons (Lantarsih, 2016). Thirdly, to optimize the sustainable functioning of the land efficiently and in accordance with the environment. (Hidayati et al., 2019)

Then from that, the construction of the BSI Maslahat for the reduction of poverty in the candibin buildings that impacted through empowerment that produced some things like tourist villages and the economy increased (Kurniawan et al., 2022) The following is a graph of poor families in Candibinangun village before the existence of the Mina Padi tourist village



Sumber : stakeholders in Candibinangun village

Implementation or implementation after the goal has been achieved will increase the assistance of the local government and further improve the food resilience in the Sleman district. The tourist village is a place with its own identity and values that attract visitors to the traditional life in the countryside.

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From the point of view of collaborative management, this collaboration is perfectly suited to perfecting the collaborative model with the Human Resources present in the sustainability of the village tourism program Mina Padi has enough commitment contained by the fishing group whose members involve a community that can create a collaborative capable of facing the challenges of agriculture with high commitment. Previous research related to research studied among others by (Scientia et al., 2024) and (Sakina et al., 2023) which explains that the implementation of the programme requires cooperation and coordination between the government, the relevant agencies and the entire element of society..

From the background exposure above, the researchers are interested to analyze more deeply about the collaborative governance model of the mine program for poverty reduction in the village of Candibin in the year 2019-2022. This research is based on the Collaborative Governnace Theory, According to (Ansell & Gash, 2008) With four indicators: Early Conditions, Facilitative Leadership, Institutional Design and Collaborative Outcomes.

### **Methods**

This research uses qualitative methods. Qualitative research is research carried out in real-world conditions to investigate and find out what is happening (Chariri, 2009). A case study is a method conducted in a thorough, in-depth, and thorough manner to the subject studied, whether it is a program, an event, or an activity, to obtain more information about the subject. (Adlini et al., 2022). In this study, the researchers will study and describe the model of collaborative governanvce mina padi as an effort to eradicate poverty in the caluraha candibin built Year 2019-2022. This research was carried out in Kalurahan Candibinangun Kapanewon Pakem district of Sleman with data compilation techniques used is the method of data collection through interviews and observations.

Data collection methods include interviews and documentation. Interviewing is one of the strategies for gathering information through correspondence, in particular through discussions conducted in two meetings between the interviewer who gives and the interviewed person who responds to the question (Ansell & Gash, 2008) On the other hand, the method of data analysis used in this research consists of data collection, data minimization, data submission, and conclusion-making.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

### **A. Preliminary condition**

The Candibinangun village area has interesting socio-economic and environmental potential, one of which is fishing. However, the potential of fishing and others requires a common understanding of the community to develop into a productive economic and social potential. In mid-2019, the Samberembe Councils hosted the Andalan (Peda-KTNA) in Yogyakarta Special District, which initiated plans to build a Technopark tourist mine. Therefore, the design of a good tourist area is expected to leverage mine development, and other benefits from the use of mines include reducing production costs, reducing environmental impact, and using fewer chemical pesticides to produce more organic crops. teaching communities the importance of the local potential and the environment that they have to benefit, as well as the socio-economic development of communities. (Dey et al., 2019)

There is still a need to increase production with the optimization of technological innovation, but the slam position that generally has land constraints for the expansion of fishing enterprises, so the activities of intensification of enterprises and the diversification of horizontal and vertical enterprises need to be developed. Intensification of fisheries can be done by the main players of fishing by deepening pools/fish media, improvement of technology and improvement. While the diversification of enterprises can be carried out by single cultivation of fish/padi joint or Mina Padi, where this technology will optimize the functions of the land. Diversification can also be done with various fish processing, as well as development of tourist Mina. With intensification and diversification, economic benefits are expected to be more optimal. If there are opportunities for well-organized and sustainable fishing activities with adequate infrastructure support, then the development of socio-economic activities will be more easily

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achieved. For that, the development of fishing tourism can be the choice of the community in advancing the social environment of its economy to be more productive..

As the time passes, the people want the business of mina padi may be able to gain the benefits of being used as a tourist destination because of the combination of fish and also sawah offers a pleasant and beautiful perspective (Kriska et al., 2022) then from that, about the development that is to be achieved is to make Dusun Samberembe as the Village Tourist Village of Mina Padi Pamberembe. To develop the tourism sector, there are four elements that must be met: attractions, accessibilities, amenities, and ancillary services(Astuti & Noor, 2016) Here's an exhibition of components found in Mina Padi Village Candibinangun :

Table 1 Components of Mina Padi tourist village

Attraction	A tourist destination that can be enjoyed by visitors to a tourist spot, including elements such as natural beauty, ndust viewpoints, and artificial objects. The main tourist destination in Mina Wisata Technopark Sleman is mina padi, while the others are the development of agricultural innovations such as chili rice, rice shrimp, and sea cucumbers, and there are selfie spots in the rice field area.
Accessibility	Refers to the accessibility of a location or destination. Transportation by land, communication infrastructure, telephone networks, and internet networks all fall into the accessibility category.
Amenity	Facilities that remember various real facilities and infrastructure for the tourist industry for the comfort and needs of guests. At Mina Wisata Technopark Sleman there are homestays and cafes which are residences provided by the surrounding environment.
Ancillary	Mention things that help ndustry travel. Mina Wisata Technopark Sleman wants to have additional services in the form of outbound facilities, fisheries and horticulture innovation training, as well as fisheries centers and rural souvenirs.

Source : Processed by author, 2024.

However, the capacity of the government is limited, therefore the participation of the private sector and the community is very important in achieving the goal of making Samberembe hamlet into a Tourism Village Mina Padi Village requires the involvement of various actors, namely the Regional Government, Private Sector, and Community. Three related parties have a very important role in this collaboration can be seen in detail below:

Tabel 2 Kategori Stakeholder

Number	Stakeholder Category	Stakeholder
1.	Local Government	a. a. Department of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries of Sleman Regency b. Candibinangun Village Government c. BAPPEDA
2.	Swasta	A. Bank Syariah Indonesia
3.	Citizen	a. Farmer Group "Ngudi Lestari" b. Fisheries Groups "Mina Muda"

Source : processed by author, 2024

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Thus, proper tourism area planning is believed to be able to provide an overview to the community about the importance of existing potential and the climate owned so that it is useful, as well as providing economic improvement for the local area. Intensification of fisheries business can be carried out by the main actors of fisheries by deepening fish ponds/media, increasing density and improving technology. While business diversification can be done by one of them is fish / shrimp farming with rice or Mina Padi, where this technology will optimize land functions. Business diversification can also be done with various processed fish, as well as the development of Mina tourism. With intensification and diversification, it is expected that economic benefits will be more optimal.

Therefore, the existence of cooperation between stakeholders has a commitment, namely the development of technology-based agriculture and fisheries has the aim of making it a Tourism Village. Because there will be many obstacles to go as a Technopark Fisheries tourism village which is a fishery technology-based tourism and its supporting activities (agricultural activities, art, culture and environment) can realize a tourism village area, as well as advanced, independent and developing fisheries technology tourism. Although fishery technology tourism is still under development according to its definition, the development of Mina Wisata Technopark, is expected to be managed expertly by empowering progress and social intensity in fisheries and its allies. So that Techno Park is like a recreational park equipped with rides and playgrounds that contain material about fisheries education, technology, and science (agriculture, culture and environment). The technology-based area is expected to be the center and driver of economic growth for the surrounding region. The development of this technology-based area is expected to be the driving force of regional development.

### **B. Facilitative Leadership**

There needs to be a main leader who has good leadership traits in the collaboration process in order to take control of communication and build trust. In the collaborative process there must be disputes between stakeholders involving conflicts, therefore the importance of this facilitative leadership in order to reduce disputes and collaboration runs effectively. Based on the results of the stakeholder interview that led this collaboration process, there are two groups that have a commitment and a central position to manage this collaboration, namely the mustahiq group or pokdarwis chaired by Mr. Gunarto and the mentoring group from BSI chaired by Mr. Dodi as support for CSR programs from BSI Maslahat.

One of the companies that provides CSR programs is Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI). This company provides a CSR program under the name "Desa Berdaya Sejahtera Indonesia" program located in Samberembe Hamlet, Candibinangun Village, Pakem District, Sleman Regency. Samberembe Hamlet receives assistance from BSI because the natural and tourism potential of Samberembe Hamlet is very large to be developed. The financial assistance was used by the people of Samberembe Hamlet to build the Samberembe Mina Padi Village Tourism Village. The people of Samberembe Hamlet who are members of the Tourism Awareness Group (pokdarwis) designed a development master plan to build Samberembe Hamlet into a Tourism Village of Mina Padi Samberembe Village. Infrastructure development is carried out using CSR funds from BSI. The management of funds used for tourism infrastructure development is carried out by Rumah Zakat as a companion and facilitator in Mina Padi Samberembe Village.

Therefore, every time planning a system or program the two parties conduct deliberations to determine the program to be run by always implementing the basic goals of both parties, namely increasing the economy of the community by at least 50%, the program runs by maintaining stability, and environmentally friendly programs.

### **C. Institutional Design**

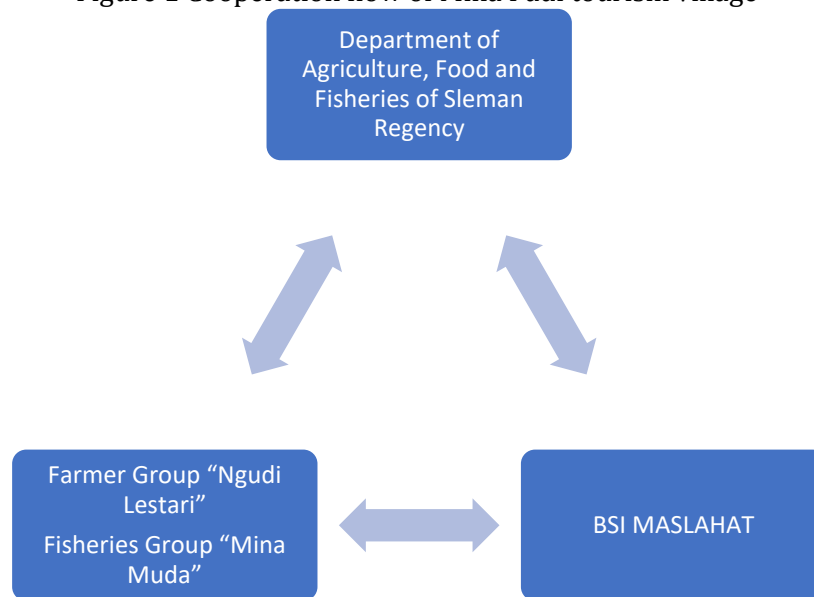
In view of Regulation Number 6 of 2014, the government gives authority to villages to supervise development, including the creation of tourist attractions. Therefore, villages must prioritize empowerment based on local potential and carry out development in a participatory and autonomous manner. It is important to create cooperative forces between local, local, and sub-regional/city legislative improvement strategies, which focus on (basic structuring) or known as working from economic improvement and conditions (Soleh, 2017) What is meant by "developing without exacerbating gaps between regions", using natural resources, building from

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villages, focusing on economic sectors that provide high added value with quality human resources, and collecting regional development results for national development are all applied to national development strategies in this context.

In this study, institutional design refers to the basis of collaboration rules that are clear and consistent, fair and inclusive in achieving goals. In developing the Mina Wisata Semberembe Technopark Sleman area, of course, there must be participation from various parties because tourism development is a cross-sectoral effort that requires comprehensive and integrated efforts. Mina Wisata Semberembe Technopark Sleman area, administratively included in the Pakem District, Sleman Regency is an area that is able to support the economy of Pakem Region optimally, therefore it cannot be denied that the implementation of this area must include various components ranging from Government, Private Sector, and Community, therefore in this collaboration has the following cooperation concept flow:

Figure 1 Cooperation flow of Mina Padi tourism village

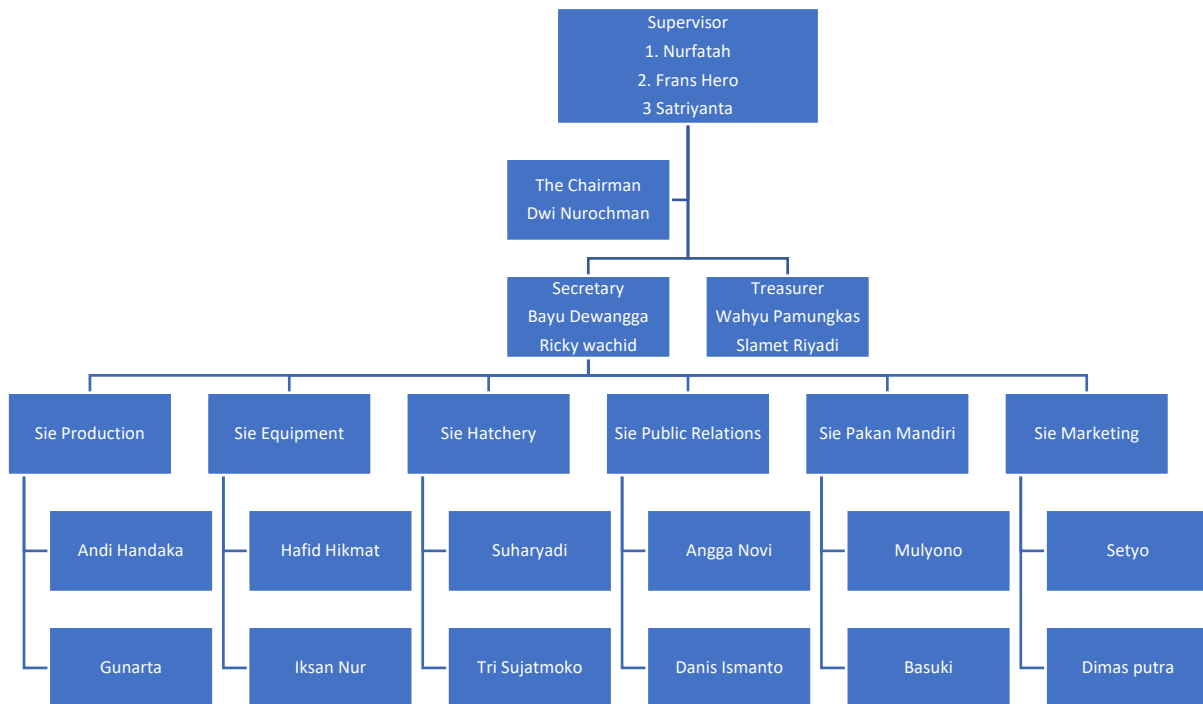


Source : Managed by researchers 2024

From the results of the cooperation flow based on the table diagram, the Department of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries of the district. Sleman has a role in formulating the necessary plans and regulations, such as land use planning, permits, and regulations for tourism infrastructure and facilities, then BSI as CSR has a role in providing funding for the sustainability of the program, Assisting recruitment and training programs for local human resources, then run by the Farmer Group "Ngudi Lestari" and Fisheries Group "Mina Muda", then there is a composition of tourism activist groups that participate implementing the program "Desa Wisata Mina Padi" which is as follows:

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Table 3 Group Structure of Young Mina Samberembe



Sources : (MARLA, 2022)

In the structure of the samberembe rice mina group, there is a **supervisor** who plays a role as a party to accompany the samberembe young mina group during group activities, consisting of Field Agricultural Extension Workers (PPL), Fisheries Extension Workers, previous group leaders, and community leaders. **The chairman** serves as the group leader to coordinate meetings and also plays a role in implementing the design after gaining understanding in the meeting. **Secretary** is used to take care of letters, minutes during meetings, make activity proposals and other documents. **Treasurer** to manage finances and make financial statements. **Sie Production** is responsible for all forms of production processes, namely finding raw materials for independent feed manufacturing. **Sie Equipment** is to record and prepare all equipment and equipment needs. **Sie Hatchery** is in charge of preparing fish hatcheries to be cultivated. **Sie Public Relations** is responsible for assisting the chairman and secretary of the Mina Muda Samberembe Group in disseminating information about the activities to be carried out. **Sie Pakan Mandiri** is in charge of taking care of everything related to independent feed. **Sie marketing** is in charge of marketing the harvest both online and offline.

Tourism activities that are planned to be concentrated on development in the Samberembe Tourism village area, Candibinangun, Pakem, using the concept of clustering fishery-based tourism activities. The clustering of tourism activities is intended to increase the comfort of tourists in enjoying the tourism attractions presented. The convenience in question is mainly in the form of division of activity locations, so as not to interfere with each other between activities. In addition, the division of activity locations also means the division of tourist characteristics, which encourages the creation of tourism activities that are more characteristic for each part / zone. Based on this concept, then the Samberembe Tourism Village tourism zone is divided into 3 zones / objects, namely: 1) Fisheries specific zones / clusters, developed with the theme of fisheries technology tourism activities 2) River Crossing Zones / Clusters, developed with the theme of adventure tourism with the target of tourists from this zone are young people. 3) Complete Zone / Cluster, developed with the theme of educo-tourism. The main tourist targets in this zone are young people and students, as well as families.

The level of participation of each of these elements will also determine the selling value of tourist areas in Samberembe, Candibinangun, Pakem and surrounding areas. The concept of a tourism village focuses on developing and empowering local communities so that they can take

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advantage of the potential that exists in the village such as natural beauty and beautiful culture(Ahsani et al., 2018). Institutional innovation is also needed to regulate the position and authority of each management element so that there is no overlap in management with various elements that will help the management of this area in the future. In this case, three main things will be part of the institutional development approach, namely;

- 1) Increasing the role of the private sector and society in tourism management
- 2) Improve the coordination function of tourism management
- 3) Institutional management with a high level of efficiency and effectiveness

Institutional management with a high level of efficiency and effectivenessIn the management of this area, form a forum or management body. which includes cooperation between community groups and other stakeholders. Later, this container or management body will have direct authority to manage the area, from preparing management to trying to attract investors if needed. The respective responsibilities in the following table:

Table 4 Role and Authority of Mina Padi Tourism Village Stakeholders

ROLE	AUTHORITY
Government: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Department of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries of Sleman Regency Pemerintah Kabupaten Sleman</li> <li>- Kapanewon Pakem</li> <li>- Neighborhoods Candibinangun</li> </ul>	Develop necessary plans and regulations, such as land use planning, permits, and regulations for tourism infrastructure and facilities. Create a pattern of direction for the development and management of the Area.
Private : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- CSR ( Bank Syariah Indonesia )</li> </ul>	Invest in the Region to encourage the development of the Area. Ensure 3 goals are running (Economic improvement of at least 50% environmentally friendly, and program stability)
Citizen : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Farmer Group “Ngudi Lestari”</li> <li>- Fisheries Group “Mina Muda”</li> </ul>	Developing the Area in accordance with the roadmap that has been made.

Source : Research results, 2024

The planning can be realized effectively immediately if carried out in collaboration with stakeholders listed in the table above, namely (Government, Private Sector and Community). This collaboration itself involves three elements, namely: Government, community, Tourism and Economy(Halibas, 2017), who are able to obtain potential growth in rural areas by making community opportunities for contribution consider "development" limited to financial considerations, but also understand the role in information creation and progress(Muhyi et al., 2017)

**D. Collaboration Result**

The results of cooperation between stakeholders are quite satisfactory because of the program made by the BSI companion group with the agreement of the mustahiq group which always makes new programs for this development covering 3 stages which every year add to development. **Such as the 2019/2020 Stage** or the Strengthening Stage, which is the stage of building a strong foundation in regional development. In this stage, the foundation of the infrastructure of both physical and non-physical activities that have been available needs to be strengthened into the foundation to be developed, while the current condition in Semberembe there have been pioneering activities in the form of activities in the form of (the formation of fish farming groups, fish processing and marketing groups, fish farming with the boster system, cucumber mina, chili mina, ornamental fish farming, snakehead fish, local catfish, and cultivation art infrastructure, namely jatilan and batik art) **With a target audience of around 1,500 people. Then Phase 2 of 2020/2021** or the Acceleration Stage, where an innovation ecosystem will be

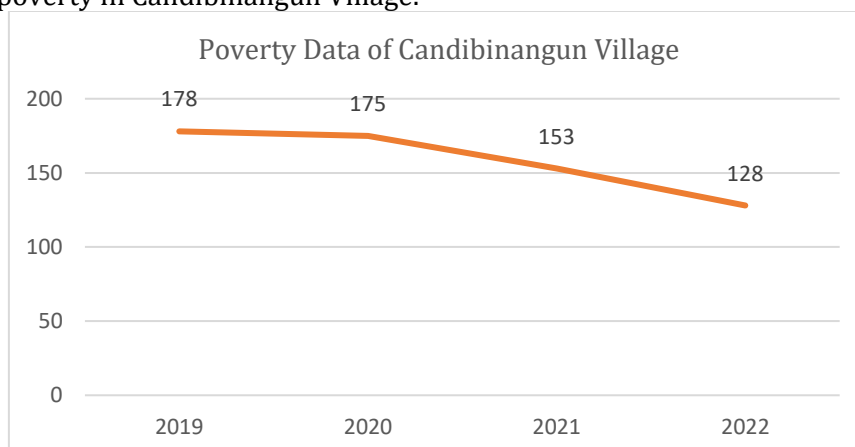


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built in the Mina Wisata Samberembe technopark Sleman area. At this stage, with the existing potential, the area begins as a pioneer of tourism based on fisheries technology combined with the connection of supporting activities with core activities in the form of ( Strengthening the conditions of existing activities, even expanding the Area, Making Aquaponics, Procuring Fish Farming with a Ferris wheel Making Gubug2 / Umbrella Tent in the Rice Field etc. - Strengthening tourism management) **With Target Visitors: 2,500 people. Then Phase 3 of 2021/2022** Role Strengthening Stage, which is expected by Samberembe, Candibinangun, Pakem, Kab. Slemand can play an important role in the economic and social development of the Region In 2021/2022, it is expected that Mina Wisata SamberembeTechnopark Sleman has run with the system that has been built, while continuing to develop to the maximum potential and innovation. With some good management activities. In addition, infrastructure improvement is also a major concern such as Clean Water Development, development of drainage systems and road embankments. **The target visitors are around 4000 people.**

Although there are obstacles that often occur, namely the lack of commitment between stakeholders which is still lacking because every regular meeting every month there is still a lack of complete attendance, which has an impact on the lack of understanding of farmer groups during the program implementation process whose results are less than optimal, with the amount of funds provided from the CSR hoping to produce satisfactory results even though so far the results received are sufficient, However, the results of routine evaluations carried out if there is a large commitment, the final result is definitely more satisfactory than before. As for the obstacles in the lack of a marketing chain from downstream to downstream, which currently only focuses on cultivation and depends on distributors, the solution that is currently being carried out is the existence of process planning in the business field that needs to be strengthened by finding human resources who understand the fields needed.

The process towards the goal of making Mina Padi Tourism Village in Samberembe with 3 points that have always been the basis, namely economic improvement of at least 50% environmentally friendly, and stability when the program runs, by conducting regular meetings once a month to discuss program evaluation, planning new programs attended by core management, namely each head of sector, agricultural and fisheries group (Mustahiq Group) ETC. Even with the existence of obstacles during this collaboration process There are still them, but with the commitment of these stakeholders, strong and stable can produce results, namely the reduction in poverty in Candibinangun Village.



Sumber : stakeholders in Candibinangun village

it shows that there are already 50 households that benefit from the results of Mina Padi Tourism Village, and there are 100% Ansaf poor category, consisting of 12% women and 88% men.

### CONCLUSION

According to the results of the discussion, it can be concluded that the results of collaboration between stakeholders are quite satisfactory. By seeing the potential in Minapadi Samberembe Village, which is located in Samberembe Hamlet, Candibinangun Village, Pakem District, Sleman Regency, Yogyakarta has many superior agricultural technologies for rice and the

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results obtained from this system are profitable, because it can produce two things, namely agricultural products and fishery products, which makes stakeholders interested in collaborating and has the goal of improving community welfare to alleviate poverty in the region about.

This collaboration creates the first institutional design, increasing the role of the private sector and the community in tourism management, then improving the coordination function of tourism management, and institutional management with a high level of efficiency and effectiveness. However, the capacity of the government is limited, therefore the participation of the private sector and the community is very important in achieving the goal of making Samberembe hamlet into a Tourism Village Mina Padi Village requires the involvement of various actors, namely the Regional Government, Private Sector, and Community.

The result of this collaboration is that it has developed agricultural products and fishery products which originally only focused on developing technology-based agricultural and fishery products, after the collaboration in 2019 – 2022 the development of rice mina in Candibinangun Village began to experience a significant increase so as to realize the initial commitment that has been formed by stakeholders, namely Mina Padi in Candibinangun Village to become a realized Tourism Village and the use of information technology in The tourism sector has the potential to boost regional economic growth and open up business opportunities for locals (Gede Agung, 2016).

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