

Multi-stakeholder Partnership Model for the Development of Social Capital-Based Tourism Villages in Realizing Village Independence

Dauri¹, Hieronymus Soerjatisnanta², Agus Triono³

¹²³Faculty of Law, University of Lampung, Lampung, Indonesia

Abstract:- Strengthening policies in tourism village development can be done through multi-stakeholder partnerships. This is because multi-stakeholder partnerships can be carried out in collaboration with stakeholders, CSOs, academics and so on. In addition, the multi-stakeholder partnership model can move more freely and flexibly because it is not limited by a bureaucratic framework. The development of a tourism village must also use social capital, which is the local wisdom of each village community. In detail, the village government must be able to map what social capital exists in its community. This is used to provide convenience in exploring the existing potential and applying it in the development of a tourist village. The implementation of this strengthening will ultimately bring about independence in rural communities, both economically, socially and culturally. Basically, social capital based on the socio-cultural character of the community consists of two types, namely bonding social capital and bridging social capital. The principle of multi-stakeholder partnership that must be used in the development of social capital-based tourism villages is localized, responsive, beyond, accountability and transparency, inclusive, empowering, participatory, as well as integrative, holistic and oriented. Using these principles can be used as an effort to develop tourism potential. There are five stages that need to be prepared so that the Multi-Stakeholder Partnership can provide benefits to all stakeholders. These stages are: (I) Initiation Phase, (II) Formation Stage, (III) Implementation Phase, (IV) Monitoring and Learning Phase, and (V) Development and Maturation Stage. The progress of each stage can have a positive impact on the development of a tourist village that creates community independence.

Keywords:- *Tourism Village Development; Multistakeholder Partnerships; Social Capital; Village Administration.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Village independence in supporting the village economy is the authority possessed by the Village and financial resources used to support the implementation of this authority. Village authority is regulated in Article 18 of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages that the Village authority includes authority in the field of Village administration, Village development implementation, Village community development, and Village community empowerment based on community initiatives, rights of

origin, and customs. [1] This authority is the embodiment of the political decentralization scheme. To build Village autonomy, decentralization must be pushed down to the Village level where the distribution of authority does not stop at the Regency/City level, but at the Village level. [2]

The village government in improving the economy of its people can be done by utilizing existing potential, both natural and artificial potential. One of the uses of the existing potential is tourism, which is a very possible potential to improve the economic sector of rural communities. However, in terms of tourism development in each village, it requires active cooperation from the village government, the community, or other stakeholders who can develop this potential.

In developing a tourism village, it is not only fixated on allocating budget originating from village finances, but the village government can also cooperate in developing the existing tourism potential by working together, cooperating with each other and so on. This is the social capital that exists in the village administration which can be used as an instrument in developing the tourism potential that exists in each village. The current reality is that the large allocation of village finance from the APBN has an impact on the weakening of social capital, especially in the values of mutual cooperation, togetherness and cohesiveness which are characteristic of villages.

Social capital is the result of a social structure that points to aspects of social organization such as the beliefs, norms and networks inherent in people's lives in the context of their socio-economic and political backgrounds. [3] With strong social capital, a strong social organization will also be built. In the Indonesian context, social capital is often manifested in a culture of mutual cooperation and community consultation. The tradition of helping and mutual assistance has long been a characteristic of this country. [4] The important emphasis of social capital is the community togetherness to improve the quality of life together.

The Village Fund Budget (ADD) and the Village Fund (DD) are aimed at increasing village independence and building villages, this is shown by the spirit of village collective business. The village should be able to develop social networks and partnerships in developing a tourist village based on social capital. Community involvement in a development program needs to be supported by the ability of the community itself as an asset. Such assets are important and if they can be optimized, they will become social capital.

[5] Social capital in the form of norms and a network of bonds is a precondition for economic development and an easy prerequisite for the creation of good and effective governance.

For example, the people of Lampung have social capital that is related to the spirit of mutual cooperation, empathy and generosity which has been strong so far. The sense of humanity that arises and is strengthened by the way of life of the people of Lampung is in the form of "Pi'il Pesenggiri", especially "Sakai Sambayan" which means mutual cooperation, "Nemu Nyimah" which means sincerity to live in society, "Nengah Nyappur", easy to get along and tolerant, and "Bejuluk Beadek", namely maintaining a good identity/name. The whole potential of social capital possessed by the people of Lampung in developing a tourism village must be strengthened (empowering), so that concepts and policies are formed in the form of regulations as outlined in village regulations (*perdes*) in each village. The existing concept must be arranged in a coordinated, planned, and integrated manner that takes into account the aspects of good governance and social capital which in turn will form economic independence in rural communities.

With the above description, in developing a tourism village based on social capital, it can be done by means of multi-stakeholder partnerships. The multi-stakeholder partnership model is a policy implementation that can be carried out to improve the village economy, especially the independence of the village community. Therefore, in this study the author will describe in detail the form of a multi-stakeholder partnership model that can be applied in Indonesia. As well as the strength of social capital owned by the village government to make the village more independent and competitive regionally and internationally.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. SOCIAL CAPITAL AS A POWER

Social capital is an alternative to the mainstream discourse which always puts economic capital first. In fact, it is not only at the level of discourse, but also in praxis. In several academic studies there are many important findings that explain the urgency of social capital in addition to economic capital in people's lives.

The important emphasis of social capital is the community togetherness to improve the quality of life together. This is in line with the background of the establishment of the Argo Mulyo Jati Cooperative, which aims to improve the fate of its members by working together. In this context, it is precisely what Burt explained (in Kusumastuti, 2015) [6] which explains social capital as a form of people's ability to associate with each other so that it becomes a very important force, not only in the economic aspect but also in the social sphere. In other words, social capital can be a very productive capital to achieve a goal. [7]

The collaboration that is established is able to become a social bond (bounding social capital) between community members, a social bridge (bridging social capital) between

community members, the group that is formed is also able to become a social linking capital where people are able to collaborate with the government and other sectors. [8]

B. TYPES OF TOURIST VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT

➤ Multistakeholder Partnerships

Beisheim and Simon argue that collaboration using the KMP method can provide benefits in implementing tourism village development. These benefits include: (a) Multi-stakeholder Partnerships can move more freely and flexibly because they are not constrained by a bureaucratic framework; (b) KMP can collect resources that are not limited to sources of funds, but also knowledge, experts, and so on; (c) through KMP it is possible to find innovative solutions which the parties may not be able to obtain if they work alone; (d) KMP can encourage additional investment and funding sources to strengthen the scale of problem solving. [9]

Multistakeholder Partnerships can: (a) scale up actions in the form of programs and policies; (b) expanding the scale of various solutions to problems. The KMP can be used to expand good development practices to a new scope and scope throughout Indonesia; (c) helping to realize village development. One of the great opportunities for implementing the KMP in Indonesia is its participation in the development of tourism villages. Without real action that involves all parties, the development of tourism villages in Indonesia will be difficult to achieve.

➤ INSTITUTION OF GOTONG ROYONG

The institutionalization process is a process that is passed by a new societal norm or value to become part of one of the social institutions. Social institutions are considered as regulations when these norms limit and regulate the behavior of people within the institutional environment. [10]

Conceptually, gotong royong can also be interpreted as a mutually agreed model of cooperation. Cooperation is a concrete form of social capital. Cooperation is a network of joint efforts between individuals or groups of people to achieve common goals. Almost all human groups can find patterns of cooperation. The implementation of the value of mutual cooperation in people's lives contains an inherent meaning in the form of equality, justice, togetherness, care and refers to common interests. [11]

III. RESEARCH METHODS

This research is a legal research using a socio-legal approach where in principle this study is a legal study using a social science methodological approach in a broad sense. The data used in this study consisted of two types of data, namely primary data and secondary data.

Data were collected through inventory procedures and identification of laws and regulations, observation, and classification and systematization of legal materials according to research problems. Legal materials and data collected were reviewed for completeness (editing), then

classified and systematized thematically (according to the subject matter), for further analysis where the analysis was carried out qualitatively, and then described descriptively.

IV. RESULTS

Talking about social capital means studying how people work together to build a network to achieve a common goal of improving the quality of life. The main dimension in the study of social capital is the pattern of interaction between individuals in groups and between groups with a space of attention to social networks, norms, values and beliefs among people born from a group. As Fukuyama revealed, social capital has a very broad dimension regarding everything that makes people ally to achieve common goals on the basis of togetherness, and in it are bound by values and norms that grow and are obeyed.[12]

Hasbullah revealed that social capital based on the socio-cultural character of society consists of two types, namely bonding social capital and bridging social capital. Both have different implications for the results that can be achieved and the effects that can arise in the process of life and community development, namely: [13]

- *Bonding Social Capital*

Bound social capital tends to be exclusive. What is the basic characteristic inherent in this typology, as well as its characteristic, in the context of ideas, relationships and concerns, is that it is more inward looking than outward looking. The variety of people who are members of this group is generally homogeneous (tends to be homogeneous). [14]

- *Bridging Social Capital*

According to Hasbullah, this form of bridging social capital is also called the modern form of a grouping, group, association, or society. The organizing principles adopted are based on universal principles concerning: (a) equality, (b) freedom, and (c) pluralistic and humanitarian values (humanitarian, open, and independent). [15] The principle of equality, that every member in a community group has the same rights and obligations. Each group decision is based on the egalitarian agreement of each group member. Community group leaders only carry out agreements that have been determined by group members.

Thus, social capital can affect the bonds between relationships in achieving the desired goals. Turner revealed in his research that strong ethnic relations in local communities can sustain the majority of small entrepreneurs to be reliable.[16] Small business managers can get access to low interest credit loans, borrow from each other when they have large production orders, share tools and product information. In addition, the network between them can help determine the operations of many companies, and can even be profitable.

The social capitals summarized in the village's "Catur Sakti" dictum are simultaneous with the trilogy of "Tri Sakti" nawa ideals. This indicates that the implementation of the Village Law is coherent with the spirit of the government which wants to restore the nation's dignity in the association between nations that is equal and dignified, namely being sovereign in the political field, independent in the economic field and having a cultural personality. The village then becomes the most fundamental element, as well as the most priority in the national development scheme.

The Village Law places the village as the subject of development. The Supradesa government is the party that facilitates the growth and development of village independence and welfare through a policy scheme that prioritizes recognition and subsidiarity. Village supra do not need to be afraid of the consequences of implementing these two principles. By becoming the subject of development, the village will no longer be a troublesome entity for the main tasks of the district, provincial and even central governments. In fact, the village will become a state entity that has the potential to bring the role of the state closer to building the nation's welfare, prosperity and sovereignty, both in the eyes of its own citizens and other countries.

Based on the characteristics of partnerships in Indonesia, this guide defines KMP as a form of cooperation based on voluntary agreements, mutual need, togetherness and active participation of stakeholders from a wide spectrum of institutions, including government, business sector, civil society and NGOs (NGOs) and other parties who have a direct interest in the issue being cooperated. The KMP can be in the form of a formal or informal partnership depending on the existence, type and content of the cooperation agreement clause and the type of institution that has been decided collectively⁸. KMP is a form of collaboration in which all stakeholders share risks and combine their human, financial, knowledge and experience resources to maximize their potential in achieving common goals. KMP can operate at various levels at the global, regional, national and local levels.

According to the Patnering for Security Development document, KMP is useful because partnerships and cooperation between stakeholders can overcome various obstacles and technical limitations related to resources, management, representation, and reputation. The document also emphasizes several functions of the KMP, namely: [17]

- Strengthening the effectiveness of actions through the comparative advantage of stakeholders;
- Creating solutions in accordance with the scope and nature of the problem at hand or the problem to be solved;
- Bring added value to the institutions or organizations involved in it;
- Enabling a more open decision-making process in the effort to supply public goods;
- Maximizing representation, democratic processes, and responsibilities among stakeholders;
- Encourage the sustainability of the solutions or actions that have been taken.

In the context of developing a tourism village, the collegiate team has several important roles, which are

considered to be able to develop the existing tourism potential. These roles include:

Multi-stakeholder Partnership Role Table:

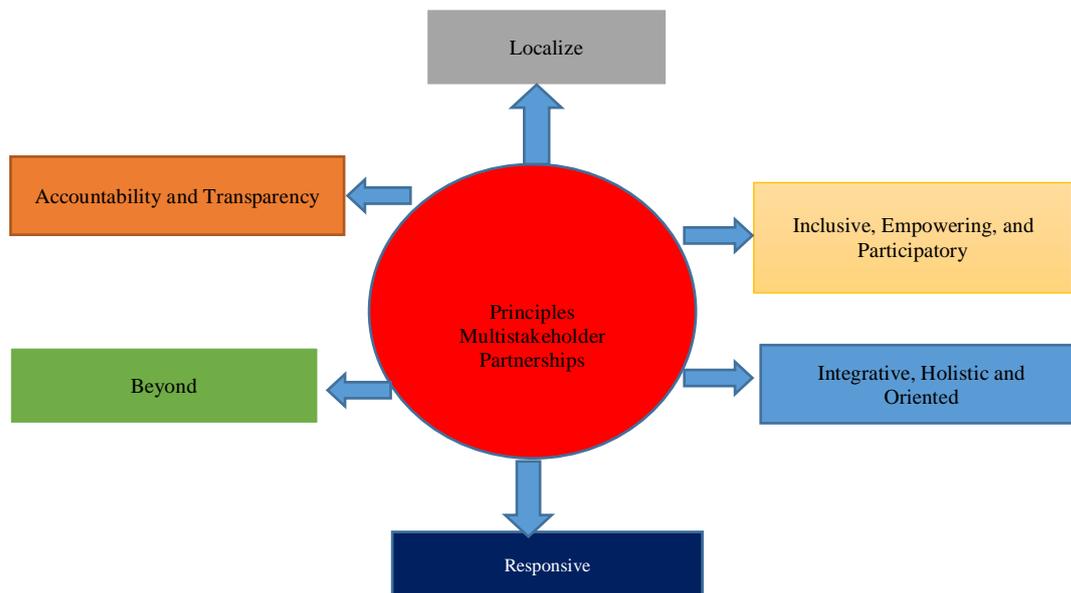
Assumptions	Position	Distinguishing Features	Stakeholders
Complex and systematic problems cannot be solved alone by one actor or stakeholder	As an approach that can be mobilized to support the development of village tourism potential and village social capital	At least involve 3 different stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Government / State •Private Sector •Philanthropy •CSO •Academics •International Organizations

Source: Indonesian Multistakeholder Partnership Guide

In other words, the progress of the development of a tourist village is the progress of a nation. This means that joint work is needed involving the Government, the private sector, CSOs, and Womentright Organizations, as well as academics. For this reason, experts recommend that it is time to advance the development of social capital-based tourism villages through a global partnership scheme so that the reform of existing tourism potential can also be felt by international citizens. The partnership as a model for developing a tourism village is intended so that the country can follow the success of the Open Government Partnership or better known as the Open Government Partnership.

Basically, the scope and scale of the KMP can differ between district / city governments, provincial governments and central government. In accordance with their authority and resources, the Regency / City Government considers partnerships in the form of implementation to have a higher urgency. Meanwhile, for the Central and Provincial Governments, the higher urgency lies in terms of knowledge partnerships, implementation partnerships and standardization partnerships.

In using a multi-stakeholder partnership that is related to the development of a tourist village, there are several principles used, which are illustrated below:



Based on the multi-stakeholder partnership principles above, in this case it can be interpreted that localizing must be in line with national and regional development, or in other words, partnerships that are owned and driven by local and national stakeholders, as well as existing priorities. The next principle relates to Partnerships which involve and accommodate the interests of all stakeholders, including the Government, Private Sector, Philanthropy, CSOs, Media, Academics, and community representatives (if the partnership targets implementation at the community level); Partnerships that prioritize the principles of equality and complementarity among stakeholders. The principle of

responsiveness for the development of a tourist village must prioritize funding, planning, implementation and supervision. Beyond is defined as the solution to complex public problems, and the last principle concerns accountability and transparency at every stage and implementation.

In terms of tourism potential that exists in each village, for example, Pesisir Barat Regency has a good potential to be developed based on social capital. This is because the West Coast District is an area that has culture and customs that are descended from each era. The tourism potential in

Pesisir Barat Regency is: Banana Island, Tanjung Setia Beach, Labuhan Jukung, Way Jambu Beach, Nyimbor Beach, Mandiri Beach, Matu Cave, Turtle Hatchery, Damar Garden, Pengihan Ecotourism, Rino Camp Sukaraja Atas and Malesti Beach. . From the many potentials, it is hoped that it will improve the economy in the village. With so many tourist spots in each village, it should be able to help the economy, not actually weaken the economy, even weaken existing social capital. Thus, the presence of village funds should be used as a surplus in the development of a tourist village, but not as an instrument, because the village government still has social capital that must be utilized.

Thus the implementation of these principles must be based on clear and accountable stages and be legally accountable. There are five stages that need to be prepared so that the Multi-Stakeholder Partnership can provide benefits to all stakeholders. These stages are: (I) Initiation Phase, (II) Formation Stage, (III) Implementation Phase, (IV) Monitoring and Learning Phase, and (V) Development and Maturation Stage.

Apart from the multi-stakeholder partnership model above, the social capital of the stakeholders must also be a concern, so that the implementation of development can run properly. Among them are related to CSOs, Local Government, Private Sector and Philanthropy. At will, it must be involved in developing a tourist village based on every social capital, especially in his opinion with the social capital of village government.

By law, the development of tourism in Indonesia is regulated in Law Number 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism and is then followed by various implementing regulations at the central, regional, and village levels contained in village regulations. Tourism has several objectives including: (1) increasing economic growth; (2) improving people's welfare; (3) overcoming unemployment; (4) conserving nature, environment and resources; (5) promoting culture, this is an obligatory achievement of the establishment of tourism. This can also be done in the development of existing tourist villages.

In principle, the birth of Law No.6 of 2014 concerning Villages developed a new paradigm and concept of village governance policies nationally. The Village Law no longer places the village as Indonesia's background, but the front page of Indonesia. The Village Law which was passed at the end of 2013 also developed the principle of diversity, prioritizing the principles of recognition and village subsidiarity. Apart from that, the Village Law promotes the rights and sovereignty of villages that have been marginalized because they are placed in a sub-national position. In fact, the village is essentially a national entity that forms the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI).

The village community has long had a variety of social ties and strong social solidarity, as an important support for government, development and community activities. Swadaya and gotong royong have proven to be the main pillars of "genuine" village autonomy. When the state's capacity is not able to reach down to the village level, swadaya and gotong royong are a permanent alternative that allows various village infrastructure development projects to be fulfilled.[18]

From an economic perspective, village sovereignty implies the village's ability to maintain, manage and optimize the economic function of the natural assets in it. Village development is no longer a national agenda but localized to become the domain and village affairs. Because of this, the village community up to now upholds the values that exist in the village community in the form of mutual cooperation, gathering to exchange opinions and so on.

The strengthening of the "village builds" model where innovation, participation and social transformation emancipation grows from below and within the village (endogenous) is part of the unsuccessful development model driven from outside the village (exogenous). But on the other hand, rural development that grows from within becomes an important pillar of national development that must be recognized by the state. Even with the state recognizing local initiatives and emancipation it will unite all national state entities in one concept and implementation of national development towards national independence. So, the independence of the Indonesian state actually lies in the independence of its village as a major constituent and supporting entity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

There are several strategies that are generally practiced in building village independence from within.

- First, build the capacity of citizens and civil society organizations in critical and dynamic villages.
- Second, strengthening government capacity and dynamic interactions between citizen organizations in the administration of village governance.
- Third, build a responsive and participatory village planning and budgeting system.
- Fourth, build local economic institutions that are independent and productive.

With the aforementioned strategies, in the context of developing a tourism village it can be used as a reference that will support the implementation of village community independence. The dynamic interaction between citizen organizations and the village government will become a renewal energy which has more value when meeting with local leadership, a village head who has the character of being willing to listen to residents and being innovative-progressive. The multi-stakeholder partnership is one of the actors in the development of a tourism village.

V. CONCLUSION

Basically, social capital based on the socio-cultural character of the community consists of two types, namely bonding social capital and bridging social capital. The principle of multi-stakeholder partnership that must be used in the development of social capital-based tourism villages is localized, responsive, beyond, accountability and transparency, inclusive, empowering, participatory, as well as integrative, holistic and oriented. Using these principles can be used as an effort to develop tourism potential. There are five stages that need to be prepared so that the Multi-Stakeholder Partnership can provide benefits to all stakeholders. These stages are: (I) Initiation Phase, (II) Formation Stage, (III) Implementation Phase, (IV) Monitoring and Learning Phase, and (V) Development and Maturation Stage. The progress of each stage can have a positive impact on the development of a tourist village that embodies the independence of the village community.

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