

# **POLICY ANALYSIS OF REGIONAL COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF TOURISM IN REALIZE EQUITABLE GOVERNANCE AND THE FUTURE OF INDONESIAN CITIES**

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## **Abstract**

This research focuses on the policy analysis of regional cooperation to realize equitable governance and the future of Indonesian cities. The purpose of this study is to answer the question of how effective regional cooperation policies in the fields of tourism and creative economy are and what are the obstacles, barriers, and factors that influence regional cooperation policies in the fields of tourism and creative economy in realizing fair governance and the future of cities and towns. cities in Indonesia. This research method is descriptive qualitative research (Creswell, 2008). The results of this study indicate that regional cooperation policies in tourism and the creative economy have made a positive contribution to the progress of equitable governance and the future of Indonesian cities, which are increasingly advanced in accordance with the policy process: policy determinants, policy content, and policy impact. To increase regional cooperation in the field of tourism and the creative economy, socialization and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) activities are still needed so that regional cooperation is mutual arrangement for each region in Indonesia.

**Keyword:** Regional corporation, equitable governance and future of Indonesia cities

## **A. Introduction**

The Regional cooperation policy is a policy established based on Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, as referred to in Article 363 (1) In order to improve people's welfare, regions may enter into cooperation based on considerations of efficiency and effectiveness of public services as well as mutual benefit. The cooperation referred to in paragraph (1) may be carried out by a region with: a) other regions; b) third parties; and/or c) institutions or regional governments abroad in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations. Cooperation with other regions, as referred to in paragraph (2), letter a, is categorized into mandatory cooperation and voluntary cooperation.

Likewise, with Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, as Article 367 regulates regional cooperation with institutions and/or governments abroad as referred to in Paragraph (1), and with institutions and/or regional governments abroad as referred to in Paragraph (1). The activities referred to in Article 363 paragraph (2), letter c, include: a) the development of science and technology; b) cultural exchange; c) improvement of technical capacity and government management; d) promotion of regional potential; and e) other cooperation that does not conflict with the provisions of laws and regulations. Regional cooperation with institutions and/or regional governments abroad as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be implemented after obtaining approval from the Central Government. (3). Regional cooperation with institutions and/or regional governments abroad, as referred to in paragraph (1), is guided by the provisions of laws and regulations.

More technically, regional cooperation is regulated through Government Regulation Number 28 of 2018 concerning Regional Cooperation. In General Provisions Article 1 of Government Regulation Number 28 of 2018 concerning Regional Cooperation, it is stated that, in this Government Regulation, what is meant by: 1) Regional Cooperation is a joint effort between regions and other regions, between regions and third parties, and/or between regions and institutions or regional governments abroad based on considerations of efficiency and effectiveness of public services and mutual benefit.

As for the rules for implementing regional cooperation, they are regulated by Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 86 of 2017 concerning Procedures for Planning, Controlling, and Evaluation of Regional Development;

Procedures for Evaluation of Draft Regional Regulations concerning Regional Long-Term Development Plans and Regional Medium-Term Development Plans; and Procedures for Regional Development. Changes in the Regional Long-Term Development Plan, Regional Medium-Term Development Plan, and Regional Development Work Plan Then the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 22 of 2020 concerning Procedures for Regional Cooperation with Other Regions and Regional Cooperation with Third Parties came into effect.

In carrying out regional cooperation, mapping is needed, which has an important role as part of the planning process and identification in regional cooperation. Government Regulation Number 28 of 2018 mandates regions that will cooperate to map government affairs according to regional potential and characteristics. Article 5 paragraph (1) of the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 22 of 2020 states that, “Regions that organize cooperation are obliged to identify and map government affairs to be collaborated on based on regional potential and characteristics.”

The focus of this study is to analyze regional cooperation policies in the tourism sector in realizing fair governance and the future of Indonesian cities. Several problems in the tourism sector, as stated by the Directorate of Strategic Management, Deputy for Strategic Policy, Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy. /Baparekraf, among others, are: First, the poor access, quality of service, and infrastructure for the community, visitors, and entrepreneurs. Second, the workforce’s limited skills and the private sector’s tourism services Third, there is weak support for private investment in the tourism sector. Fourth, in tourism development and the preservation of natural and cultural wealth, there is a lack of coordination between ministries and or institutions, regional centers, government, and the private sector. Fifth, the impact of the pandemic, which has reduced the turnover of Indonesia’s tourism business, decreased by 5.2 million tourist visits (year on year) and USD 7.76–8.90 million (year to year) foreign exchange losses.

The results of research conducted by Nugroho SBM (2020) suggest problems in the development of the tourism sector in Indonesia, namely: First, the quality of human resources is still not supportive. Second, in a tourist attraction, there are conflicting regulations and policies. Third, communication and publications are still lacking. Fourth, the inadequate tourism infrastructure in some areas. Fifth, there is still a lack of investment in the tourism sector. Sixth, there is still little attention to environmental aspects.

Thus, regional cooperation is expected to be a solution to problems in the development of the tourism sector in Indonesia, and regional cooperation in the tourism sector can realize a just government and the future of Indonesian cities.

The purpose of this research is to find out how regional cooperation policies in the tourism sector contribute to realizing a just government and the future of Indonesian cities and what the obstacles and factors that influence regional cooperation policies in the tourism sector towards realizing a just and fair government. the future of Indonesian cities.

## **B. Literature Review**

### **B1. Policy Analysis Concepts and Theories**

According to Dror (1971), policy analysis is a methodological approach to design and find desired alternatives with regard to a number of complex issues. According to Kent (1971), policy analysis is a kind of systematic, disciplined, analytical, intelligent, and creative study carried out with the view to producing reliable recommendations in the form of actions to solve concrete political problems. It can be concluded that policy analysis is a systematic study conducted by policy analysts using various methodologies to produce a policy recommendation by finding alternative solutions to public policy problems.

According to Meutia (2017:108), new policy procedures begin when policy actors begin to realize that there is a problem situation, namely a situation where there is perceived difficulty or disappointment in the formulation of needs, values, and opportunities, according to Ackoff in Dunn (2000:121). Dunn (2000–21) argues that the policy analysis methodology incorporates five general procedures commonly used in human problem solving: definition, prediction, prescription, description, and evaluation. Abdoellah (2016: 92–93) explains that, schematically, William N. Dunn (2003), through suggestions from Wallance (1984), describes problem-oriented policy analysis as follows:

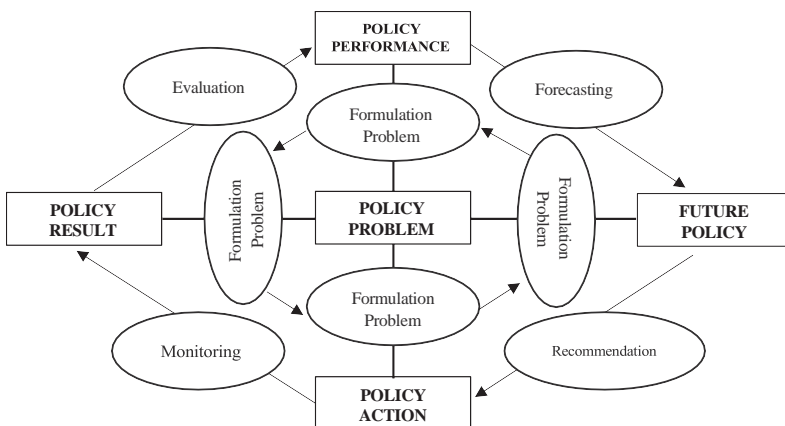


Figure 1: Policy analysis based on a problem. Source: William N. Dunn (Muhadjir Darwin, Editor), 2003.

In analyzing the formulation of the problem, this study also uses the theory of Leslie A. Pal (1992:16), which states that there are three main components of the policy process that can be targeted for analysis, namely: First, policy determinants, namely the causal forces that can be responsible for producing policies, These forces can range from broad environmental forces, such as the level of economic development and political culture, to more specific forces, such as public opinion, party conflicts, elections, interest groups, pressure groups, and mass media coverage. Second, policy content. Policy content may include goals and objectives, problem definitions, and government instruments. Third, policy impact. The impacts caused by a policy can be classified into intended and unintended impacts in relation to the achievement of policy objectives, such as the political system (e.g. legitimacy), the economic system (e.g. the impact on productivity or competitiveness), or social systems (e.g. community conditions).

## B2. Regional Cooperation in Tourism

Regional cooperation is the inter-governmental relations between the regions and each other, and the regions with third parties, which are the tasks of the Regional Cooperation Coordination Team. Based on the research of Oennitya Fita Dewi Aryanti and Kristina Setyowati (2018) explaining intergovernmental relations, as according to Wright (1974) in (Irawanto et al., 2015), there are five

key elements in the implementation of intergovernmental relations, namely: First, consider the roles of government. This focus emphasizes inter-governmental relations, including as an appropriate object to study all permutations and combinations of relationships among government units. Government units consist of national, states, counties, municipalities, special districts, and school districts. Second, the interactions of public officials. This second element means that there are no relationships between governments but only relationships between officials from different government units. The interaction is observed through four sub-elements, namely, attitudes, beliefs, perceptions, and preferences of the personnel involved. Third, sustainability communication. The third idea implicit in intergovernmental relations is that relations are not one-time, occasional occurrences, formally ratified in treaties or rigidly established by law or court decisions. On the other hand, intergovernmental relations.

Based on Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 28 of 2018 concerning Regional Cooperation in General Provisions Article 1 Paragraph (1), it is stated that regional cooperation is a joint effort between regions and other regions, between regions and third parties, and/or between regions and institutions or local governments abroad based on considerations of efficiency and effectiveness of public services and mutual benefit.

In the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 22 of 2020 concerning Procedures for Regional Cooperation with Other Regions and Regional Cooperation with Third Parties, in Chapter I General Provisions, Article 1 it is stated that, in this Ministerial Regulation what is meant by: 1) Regional Cooperation with Other Regions, hereinafter referred to as KSDD, is a joint effort carried out by the Region with other Regions in the context of administering government affairs which are the authority of the Region for public welfare and accelerating the fulfillment of public services; 2) Regional Cooperation with Third Parties, hereinafter referred to as KSDPK, is a joint effort carried out by the Regions with third parties in the context of administering government affairs which are under the authority of the Regions, to improve public welfare and accelerate the fulfillment of public services; 3) Mandatory Cooperation is Regional Cooperation with other Regions carried out by 2 (two) or more bordering regions, for the administration of government affairs that have cross-regional externalities and the provision of more efficient public services if managed together.

When viewed through the lens of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, Article 12 paragraph (3), Regional Cooperation in the Tourism Sector is an Optional Government Affairs. Optional Government Affairs as referred to in Article 11 paragraph (1) include: a) marine and fisheries; b) tourism; c) agriculture; d) forestry; e) energy and mineral resources; f) trade; g) industry; and h) transmigration.

Similarly, in Article 4 paragraph (1) Letter C of the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 22 of 2020 concerning Procedures for Regional Cooperation with Other Regions and Regional Cooperation with Third Parties, the tourism sector is defined as a Government Affairs, which is the object of Regional Cooperation. Regional Government Affairs is optional in the region.

### **B3. Equitable Governance**

The use of the term “governance” as a different concept from “government” has been effectively popularized by the World Bank since 1989. In its very famous report entitled “Sub Saharan Africa: From Crisis to Sustainable Growth”. In this report, the World Bank (1989) defines governance as “the exercise of political power to manage the nation.” Furthermore, this report emphasizes that political legitimacy and consensus are prerequisites for sustainable development. State actors (government), business, and civil society must work together to build consensus, and the role of the state is no longer regulatory but only facilitative. (Zulmasyhur and Wahyu Triono, 2020).

In the study of just governance, it is intended as good governance, namely governance/government activities, not government institutions. Good governance, meaning good governance, namely governance that obeys the law, respects human rights, respects the basic values held by the community, consciously and systematically builds facilities to grow the community’s economy, is egalitarian, and respects diversity, including ethnicity, religion, ethnicity, and local culture.

According to Nurcholis (2005:300), good governance is related to excellent service, namely the relationship between process and output. If the process of government activities is based on the principles of good governance, then the result is excellent service, and the impact is public welfare. Thus, good governance and excellent service are means to achieve the welfare of the community.

According to UNDP (United Nations Development Program), the characteristics or principles that must be adhered to and developed in the practice of implementing good governance include: a) Participation, ie every citizen is given the opportunity to participate in the political decision-making process/public policy; b) The rule of law, namely the government guarantees the rule of law and guarantees human rights; c) Transparency, namely all public policies must be transparent, starting from the decision-making process, implementation, and evaluation. The flow of information must not be hindered; d) Responsiveness, namely all government institutions must provide good services to the community and stake holders (parties who have an interest); e) Consensus orientation, namely the policies taken are based on the best choices, based on the agreement of all elements of society; f) Equity, namely the existence of equal opportunities for all citizens, both men and women, to improve their welfare; g) Effective and efficient, namely the processes and activities of the institution must produce outputs that are in accordance with the goals and objectives outlined, and make the best use of resources; h) Accountability, namely that decision makers in government, private institutions, and the community are accountable to the public and stakeholder institutions; i) Strategic vision (strategic holders), namely leaders and the public have a strategic vision far ahead, build a better future based on universal and prosperous human values. These characteristics are the foundation of good governance in realizing a just and prosperous country. (Nurcholis, 2005:300-301).

#### **B4. The Future of Cities in Indonesian**

To solve various problems and problems of spatial planning and development and development of cities in Indonesia, the Indonesian government has prepared a set of laws governing the development and development of cities, including: Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, Law Number 17 of 2007 concerning the National Long-Term Development Plan for 2005-2025, and Law Number 26 concerning Spatial Planning.

One of the successes of local governments in Indonesia is the birth of development goals based on DevelopmentThe Sustainable Development Goals or SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) are the birth of the SDGs Goals in Number 11 concerning: Inclusive, Safe, Resistant Cities and Residential Residents Disaster and Sustainability (UCLG, 2015).

In accordance with the direction of the 2005-2025 Long Term Development Plan on Regional Development relating to urban development and development it is stated that Development of strategic and fast-growing areas directed at the utilization of potential resources through 1) improvement of medium-sized cities and small towns, especially outside Java accompanied by the control of big cities and metropolitan areas, especially in Java; and 2) rural development, especially, by synergizing the development of cities and villages.

Learning from the construction and development of cities in Eastern Europe, in Latin America and in Asian countries where some cities are smart cities, it is possible for cities in Indonesia to become smart cities. The following are the attributes that make up a smart city (Nallari, Griffith and Yusuf, 2012: 100-108): First, Being in the right location. Cities with the potential for technology and innovation can be distinguished 1) strategic locations are in a prosperous and growing region, 2) cities that have a history of development and industrialization, 3) have sufficient land for future development. Weather, environmental conditions, accessibility and potential amenities traditionally available in coastal cities have uplifting advantages and are rich in inland areas and migration foci. It is for this reason that China created its coastal cities. Second, Utilize intelligence. Before an industrial city becomes a smart city, the main thing is to improve the depth and quality of human resources. Smart cities need institutional mechanisms and research infrastructure to generate ideas and ways to debate, test and refine those ideas. Smart cities can achieve rapid and sustainable industrial growth by jointly and fully utilizing four forms of intelligence: human intelligence integrated into local networks, collective intelligence of institutions that support innovation through multiple channels, industrial-based production intelligence and artificial intelligence derived from use effectively digital networks and online services (Komninos, 2008). Before an industrial city becomes a smart city, the main thing is to improve the depth and quality of human resources. Smart cities need institutional mechanisms and research infrastructure to generate ideas and ways to debate, test and refine those ideas. Smart cities can achieve rapid and sustainable industrial growth by jointly and fully utilizing four forms of intelligence: human intelligence integrated into local networks, collective intelligence of institutions that support innovation through multiple channels, industrial-based production

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**Third,** Being big or being in an urban region. An agglomeration economic research shows that the productivity of large cities is obtained from the scale, diversity and density of activities and the linearity of super innovation which is related to the size of the city (Carlino, Chatterjee and Hunt, 2007; Carlino and Hunt, 2009; Gill and Goh, 2010). Fourth, human resources and high technology. By definition, an export orientation and urban sustainability is one that produces and attracts skilled and trained workers, improves the quality of human resources, and fosters local innovation systems. Smart cities have a high ratio of science and technology workers in the workforce. Fourth, industrialization and export

orientation. Export-oriented manufacturing is a precondition for the emergence of smart cities. Several types of manufacturing industries are among the innovation leaders and have recorded high productivity. Even in the US, the economy's emphasis on services, manufacturing accounted for 62 percent of exports in 2008, with the top 10 metropolitan areas making up the dominant contribution of the total. Fifth, Can be reached on foot. Cities that are livable, energy efficient and equipped with social capital are designed so that people can walk. That is, the city is a compact design. Many destinations are walkable, mixed use, safe, pedestrian friendly and accessible to public transport. Cities that are livable, energy efficient and equipped with social capital are designed so that people can walk. That is, the city is a compact design. Many destinations are walkable, mixed use, safe, pedestrian friendly and accessible to public transport. Cities that are livable, energy efficient and equipped with social capital are designed so that people can walk. That is, the city is a compact design. Many destinations are walkable, mixed use, safe, pedestrian friendly and accessible to public transport.

**Sixth**, sustainable. Anticipate climate change, supply clean water and energy as well as infrastructure for solid waste and liquid waste as pollution management. The quality of governance, financial planning, local tax instruments, intergovernmental financial transfers, financial regulations, and accounting procedures affect sustainability. Seventh, Connected. Urban connections are important on two levels. Successful metropolitans are open, trade-oriented and innovative. In a globalized environment, it all depends on the quality of transportation and Information Communication Technology infrastructure that connects cities with all countries and the world facilitating the flow of goods, services and capital as well as the circulation of people and ideas.

Eighth, innovation catalyst. Cities are innovative because existing industries and institutions are at the core of new activities and start chain reactions. This process can be initiated by several catalysts: the transformation of local universities, the creation of new institutions, and others, such as the development of cooperation in tourism between regions and regions, between regions and cities and with third parties.

## B5. Research Thinking Framework

The framework of this research can be described with the following chart:

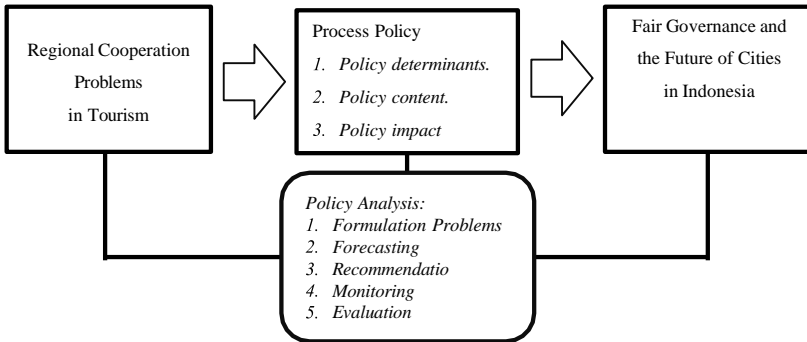


Figure 2. The Research Thinking Framework

## C. Research Methods

This research uses library research. In obtaining research data, it is done by collecting, analyzing, organizing, sources from articles, books, previous research on the development of sustainable marine tourism. Then concluded and presented data on the synergy of sustainable marine tourism development in order to realize the maritime vision of 2024. (Danandjaja, 2014; Sari and Asmendri, 2020; Zed, 2014).

This study also uses a qualitative approach, which is a systematic research that is used to examine or examine an object in a natural setting without any manipulation in it and without any hypothesis testing. This qualitative research method is often called the “naturalistic research method” because the research is carried out in natural conditions (natural setting), also called the ethnographic method because at first, this method was more widely used for research in the field of cultural anthropology, and is also referred to as the ethnographic method. qualitative because the data collected and the analysis is more qualitative in nature.

## **D. Research Results and Discussion**

### **D1. Policy Analysis of Regional Cooperation in the Field of Tourism in Realizing Equitable Governance and the Future of Cities in Indonesia**

Regional cooperation in the tourism sector as a preferred government affair in this study is intended to analyze regional cooperation policies in the tourism sector in realizing a just governance and the future of cities in Indonesia in relation to tourism development carried out by the central government and the Borobudur Authority Agency related with regional cooperation, especially with the Special Region of Yogyakarta and the province of Central Java, the following points can be studied and analyzed: First, the connectivity of Borobudur – Yogyakarta – Prambanan with the program for the procurement of electric-based tourism vehicles (shuttle bus) Borobudur – Yogyakarta – Prambanan, which was implemented by Ministry of Transportation, Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy, National Development Planning Agency, The Central Java Provincial Government and the Yogyakarta Special Region Provincial Government with a study and analysis that the trial cannot be carried out because there are obstacles, including the electric bus parking location is still waiting for Damri's readiness and the bus will be used for the G20 Event.

**Second**, the construction of homestays / Tourism Residential Facilities carried out by the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing where the construction of homestays and improving the quality of community homes have been completed. A total of 361 buildings have been built spread over 15 villages/ kelurahan and have been handed over to the Magelang Regency Government.

**Third**, Spatial Planning, Building and Environment with programs including: a) Revision of Presidential Regulation Number 58 of 2014 concerning Spatial Planning for the Borobudur and Surrounding Areas and Presidential Regulation Number 70 of 2014 concerning Spatial Plans for Mount Merapi Region implemented by the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/ National Land Agency, Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology, Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing, Ministry of National Development Planning/ National Development Planning Agency and Local Government. With the results of the study and analysis, it is known that the revision of Presidential Regulation Number 58 of 2014 is currently in the stage of formulating objectives, policies and strategies, drafting the concept of structure and spatial patterns based

on the results of the input from the Ministry/Agency meeting in Magelang and the progress of the Strategic Environmental Study of the Presidential Regulation, including Public Consultation 1 and Determination of the most strategic sustainable development issues; b) Revision of the Magelang Regency Spatial Plan implemented by the Magelang Regency Government and the Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency, It is known that the Magelang Regency Government has re-arranged the Magelang Regency Spatial and Regional Plan 2022-2042, currently under the supervision of the Public Works Department, with the progress of public consultations being carried out. Currently, it has entered phase 3 for discussions on multi-public and multi-sector consultations. It has been discussed with the Province, is waiting for the Minutes. The Department of the Environment has prepared a Strategic Environmental Study of the Regional Spatial Plan. With a note that the application for the validation of the Strategic Environmental Study has been submitted to the province, it is waiting for the schedule to be cleared with the Regional House of Representatives (scheduled for October 2022). Currently, it has entered phase 3 for discussions on multi-public and multi-sector consultations. It has been discussed with the Province, is waiting for the Minutes. The Department of the Environment has prepared a Strategic Environmental Study of the Regional Spatial Plan. With a note that the application for the validation of the Strategic Environmental Study has been submitted to the province, it is waiting for the schedule to be cleared with the Regional House of Representatives (scheduled for October 2022). Currently, it has entered phase 3 for discussions on multi-public and multi-sector consultations. It has been discussed with the Province, is waiting for the Minutes. The Department of the Environment has prepared a Strategic Environmental Study of the Regional Spatial Plan. With a note that the application for the validation of the Strategic Environmental Study has been submitted to the province, it is waiting for the schedule to be cleared with the Regional House of Representatives (scheduled for October 2022).

**Fourth**, structuring the Borobudur area with a program to revise *Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA)* implemented by Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology, the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing and the Central Java Provincial Government. From the results of the study and analysis, it is known that the follow-up to the Coordination Meeting on July 21, 2022 regarding the follow-up to the president's directives include: 1) Coordinating

Ministry for Human Development and Culture and Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Investment with the National Research and Innovation Agency to improve the narrative on the Heritage Impact document. Assessment (HIA) to be more positive by involving experts. Repair target by the end of September 2022; 2) Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture and Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Investment to facilitate the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing and Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology to jointly carry out mitigation measures on buildings that have been and will be built (relocation of markets and traders, construction of the Broadwalk), and Kali Progo bridge. Target by the end of September 2022; 3) Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing, Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology, and the National Research and Innovation Agency will discuss the types of plants to be planted in the Borobudur area; 4) The Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing, the Ministry of Home Affairs and the National Development Planning Agency together with the National Research and Innovation Agency, Central Java Provincial Government, Yogyakarta Special Region Government, Kulon Progo Regency Government, Magelang Regency Government and Magelang City in order to discuss and prepare supporting documents regarding (a) review of development objectives, and (b) remedial and mitigation action plans; 5. The Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing together with the Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises, Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency, National Development Planning Agency, Cabinet Secretariat, Central Java Provincial Government, Yogyakarta Special Region Provincial Government, Kulon Progo Regency Government, Magelang Regency Government and Magelang City to discuss the management of development in the Borobudur Area; 6) The Cabinet Secretary can propose a Limited Follow-Up Meeting on Borobudur Tourism Development in early October 2022. Furthermore, in the arrangement of the Borobudur area with the Kujon Art Market Arrangement program carried out by the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing, Central Java Provincial Government and Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology It is known that the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing has carried out the Compilation of an Environmental Impact Analysis of the area which has been completed, but the approval by the Environment and Forestry

Service of Magelang Regency is asked to wait *Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA)* rise. The Traffic Impact Analysis document is ready and the social document is still being drafted by the Team *Project Management Support (PMS)*.

**Fifth**, Arrangement and Development of the Borobudur Temple Area with the Visitor Regulation Policy Implementation program implemented by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology, the Magelang Regency Government, and *PT. Temple Tourism Park Borobudur, Prambanan & Ratu Boko (Persero) (TWC)* with the Borobudur Conservation Center (BKB). Noted that *PT. Temple Tourism Park Borobudur, Prambanan & Ratu Boko (Persero) (TWC)* with the Borobudur Conservation Center (BKB) and the Regional Government of Magelang Regency have compiled a scenario concept for a package visit to the Borobudur Temple Monument. The package consists of 4 types with different facilities, with a scenario of limiting visits to the temple body, with a note that an official legal basis has not been issued from the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology for visitor restrictions still waiting for the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP).

**Sixth**, Conservation Laboratory with a museum development program implemented by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology, the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing, the Magelang Regency Government and *PT. Temple Tourism Park Borobudur, Prambanan & Ratu Boko (Persero) (TWC)*. Noted that availability of land which is relatively close to Borobudur Temple and is in zone 3 (development zone). Doesn't overload zone 2 which is in the Masterplan Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) serves as a buffer zone / green zone (Green Area Coefficient = 96 %). The existence of the Museum which is integrated with the Borobudur Art Village in Kujon, in terms of visit management has been integrated, because visitors will enter and go through the Borobudur Art Village as an access point to Borobudur Temple. The integrated arrangement of the Borobudur Art Village with the Museum in it will create a new destination/magnet for visits without having to go to Borobudur Temple, so that it will reduce the burden of centralized visits to Borobudur Temple (zones 1 and 2). Borobudur Art Village planning has been included in the document *Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA)* and has been processed by Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and has gone through a socialization process and does not violate the rules of Presidential Regulation No. 58 of 2014 concerning Spatial Plan for Borobudur and Surrounding Areas, Masterplan Japan

International Cooperation Agency (JICA), as well as the Integrated Tourism Master Plan (ITMP) Borobudur – Yogyakarta – Prambanan (BYP).

**Seventh**, Borobudur Authority Executing Authority (POB), with the Additional BOB Authority Land Area of 350 Ha at Paku Alam Ground. Implemented by BOB, Ministry of Environment and Forestry and Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency. It is known that on July 13, 2022, the Auto Adjustment Minutes for the adjustment of the shapefile on Polygon II were signed because there is a patch area between Purworejo Regency and Kulon Progo Regency covering an area of 1.1 Ha. Approval for the Suitability of Spatial Utilization Activities for Polygons 1 and 2 with a total area of 51.009 Ha on August 4, 2022. On August 24, 2022, Field Research has been carried out by the Land Office of Purworejo Regency to update the Land Map Map based on the Minutes of Auto Adjustment. The process is currently in the process of updating the Land Sector Map and drafting a Cover Letter for Application for Land Management Rights. Regarding the Approval of the Suitability of Spatial Utilization Activities, the Implementing Body of the Borobudur Authority will immediately contract with the South Kedu Forest Management Unit for the implementation of Timber Cruising as part of the Approval of the Suitability of Spatial Utilization Activities. As for the additional 350 hectares of land for the Borobudur Authority Authority at the Paku Alam Ground, it was carried out by the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy, the Borobudur Authority Agency, the Provincial Government of the Special Region of Yogyakarta. It is known that the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy has been included in the action plan matrix of the Master Plan of Borobudur – Yogyakarta - Prambanan National Tourism Destinations on the addition of a sub-project namely “Development of an authoritative area expansion” which will be carried out in 2022. The legal study will be carried out in the first semester of 2022 and the budget has been available. The Borobudur Authority Body is currently drafting a second self-managed legal opinion with the Faculty of Law, Gadjah Mada University.

**Eighth**, Development of Attractions outside the Cultural Conservation Area. The programs include: a) Preparation of Travel Pattern, which is carried out by the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy, Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology, *PT. Temple Tourism Park* Borobudur, Prambanan & Ratu Boko (Persero) (TWC), Magelang Regency Government. It is known that the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy has launched a travel pattern

theme that will be added to a gastronomic travel pattern. Magelang Regency Government, *PT. Temple Tourism Park* Borobudur, Prambanan & Ratu Boko (Persero) (TWC), Borobudur Conservation Center We are currently developing the Borobudur Travel Pattern (BTP) which will optimize the potential spread across the Borobudur area, such as natural tourism, culture, tourist villages, artificial tourism, cultural events, crafts, and culinary delights. Borobudur Travel Pattern (BTP) will contain packages containing souvenirs and/or facilities which are handicraft products of the Borobudur area community as a form of community empowerment; b) Preparation of Calendar of events carried out by the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy, Central Java Provincial Government, Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration, Borobudur Authority Agency (BOB), *PT. Temple Tourism Park* Borobudur, Prambanan & Ratu Boko (Persero) (TWC). It is known that the Borobudur Authority Agency (BOB) has compiled a Calendar of Events (CoE). The calendar of events in the early stages has been completed and will be continued as an application.

**Ninth**, Development of Attractions outside the Borobudur Temple with the attraction development program implemented by the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy, Central Java Provincial Government, Borobudur Authority Agency (BOB) and *PT. Temple Tourism Park* Borobudur, Prambanan & Ratu Boko (Persero) (TWC). It is known that this year the Central Java Provincial Government is focusing its budget to support the development of the Borobudur DPSP, namely: 1) Development of cultural arts as a night tourist attraction in order to increase the length of stay of tourists. 2) Providing financial assistance to Tourism Villages around Borobudur and buffer areas. 3) Guidance and training for tourism and creative economy business actors. 4) Tourism marketing through the involvement of journalists and social media activists in the headline “Jateng On The Spot”. 5) Development of the Morosuko Tegalarum Farmer’s Market.

**Tenth**, Management of the Borobudur Area with programs implemented by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology, the Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises, the Magelang Regency Government and PT. Borobudur, Prambanan & Ratu Boko Temple Tourism Park (Persero) (TWC). It is known that the conclusions and follow-up of the 22 September 2022 Coordination Meeting on the Management of the Borobudur Area: a) The 14 June 2022 Limited Meeting stated that the management of the Borobudur area is under the coordination of the Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises or PT. Taman Wisata Candi Borobudur,

Prambanan & Ratu Boko (Persero) (TWC)/TWB with several options, namely: a) option 1: utilizing the existing structure (through strengthening coordination between stakeholders); b) option 2: expand the duties and functions of the Museum Public Service Agency; and c) option 3: The Destination Management Organization (DMO) has the authority to manage the area from the Museum Public Service Agency (Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology), PT. Borobudur Temple Tourism Park, Prambanan & Ratu Boko (Persero) (TWC) (Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises), Borobudur Authority Agency (BOB) (Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy) and Local Government/Regional Owned Enterprises; b) The Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Investment together with the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture will coordinate the National Research and Innovation Agency, National Development Planning Agency, Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology, Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises, Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy, Cabinet Secretary, Central Java Provincial Government, and the Magelang District Government the advantages and disadvantages of each option. The data was submitted on September 29, 2022. For the record, the criteria for options taken are management that does not rely on government/state budgeting.

**Eleventh,** Waste management with the Reduce Reuse Recycle Waste Management Site Cooperation program implemented by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Local Government and PT. Borobudur, Prambanan & Ratu Boko Temple Tourism Park (Persero) (TWC). It is known that in the process of making compost, it will be used as a standard when the Cooperation Agreement has been signed. Meanwhile, the Regional Integrated Waste Processing Site Development program implemented by the Central Java Provincial Government prepared a land requirement of 13.55 hectares, consisting of 2.82 hectares of forest area of PT. Perhutani and 10.73 Ha owned by the community. Access road to the project site of the Magelang Regional Integrated Waste Management Site area of  $\pm 1.5$  Ha Community Ownership. The road from Jalan Tapak Miring to the project site site for the Magelang Regional Integrated Waste Management Site is a new road that will be made with a road width of 10 meters along  $\pm 1,500$  m. The location of the access road is in Gandusari and Rejosari Villages, Bandongan District, Magelang Regency. With a note that the construction of road access to the Regional Integrated Waste Management Area can be supported by

the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing. In the project of providing alternative methods of waste management in the Borobudur area, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, PT. Borobudur Temple, Prambanan & Ratu Boko (TWC) Tourism Park, Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing, Central Java Provincial Government and Magelang Regency Government. It is known that coordination has been carried out with the State-Owned Enterprise Foundation for the procurement of village-scale waste incinerator/pyrolysis equipment. As for the project of providing additional land for the expansion of the Final Disposal Site carried out by the Central Java Provincial Government, it is currently still in the identification and verification stage for the village and related groups.

**twelfth** Improving the Quality of Human Resources with entrepreneurship training programs implemented by the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy, Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology, Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises, Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises as well as Central Java Regional Government and Special Region Provincial Government Yogyakarta. It is known that there is a tentative training agenda for the Deputy of Small and Medium Enterprises in Central Java and the Provincial Government of the Special Region of Yogyakarta in 2022. In the Province of the Special Region of Yogyakarta, Vocational Training for Small and Medium Enterprises is conducted. In Central Java Province, Managerial Training of Human Resources for Small and Medium Enterprises is held.

From all tourism development projects and programs, it is clear that regional cooperation with regions, regions with third parties, cooperation with institutions or agencies abroad is needed and support from the central government is needed in realizing such cooperation.

It is also clear how *Process Policy*, that is *Policy determinants*, *Policy content*, *Policy impact* assessed in such a way in each project and program and when analyzed using Policy Analysis: Formulation Problems, *Forecasting*, *Recommendation*, *Monitoring and Evaluation* shows that the development of tourism in addition to requiring regional cooperation, the support of the central government also pays attention to and is aimed at the formation of just governance by implementing good governance and to realizing smart cities and cities in Indonesia, especially in the province of Central Java and the province of the Special Region of Yogyakarta as research loci that are increasingly advanced, modern and civilized.

## **D2. Analysis of Constraints and Influencing Factors on Regional Cooperation Policies in the Tourism Sector in Realizing Equitable Governance and the Future of Cities in Indonesia**

Constraints and factors that influence the policy of regional cooperation in the tourism sector in realizing fair governance and the future of cities in Indonesia based on the results of the analysis and evaluation conducted, it is known that related to the effectiveness of the implementation of Law Number 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism, according to Prof. . Azril Azahari Ph.D there are 3 (three) basic problems that hinder the implementation of Law Number 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism. First, the policy aspect, in this case, is the constraint of the tourism sector as a priority sector, with aspects of direct, indirect and induced effects. Second, the Management Aspect, namely the constraints in developing the attractiveness and competitiveness of the tourism sector. Third, the Human Resources Aspect,

Legal issues in the implementation of laws and regulations related to the tourism sector in Indonesia include: overlaps between central and local government regulations; overlap between regulations in the Act and implementing regulations under the Act; the lack of opportunity for local governments to provide proposals in synergizing regional regulatory products with central government regulatory products and the incompatibility of regulatory products from the central government with regional needs because the concept of development tends to be designed on a top-bottom basis.

Based on the results of calculating the Impact and/or Benefit of the Implementation of Presidential Regulation Number 21 of 2016 concerning Free Visits Visa, it is emphasized on options for increasing supervision, law enforcement, carrying out enforcement actions, as well as socializing the implementation of visa-free visits. This is the best option compared to other options, and can have less impact in terms of political impact, social impact, and economic impact. This is also the right choice because this choice has the right impact in terms of costs, because the expenditure is carried out to optimize law enforcement. This option is the right choice compared to the repeal of regulations, or evaluation of the granting of visa-free visits. Based on the results of legal analysis and evaluation carried out on Law Number 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism, it is concluded that there are 14 problems of legislation, namely, problems with the dimensions of Pancasila (2 findings), problems with regulatory disharmony (2 findings), problems with

clarity of formulation (6 findings), the problem of conformity of the principle with the legal field of the relevant legislation (no findings), the problem of the effectiveness of the implementation of the legislation (4 findings) and there are 9 articles that were revoked to be included in Law Number 11 Year 2020 on Job Creation. Based on the results of the analysis and legal evaluation conducted on the 16 (sixteen) laws and regulations related to Tourism that have been selected,

## **E. Closing**

### **E1. Conclusion**

Based on the research on policy analysis of regional cooperation in the field of tourism in realizing just governance and the future of cities in Indonesia, research and research analysis are concluded as follows.

1. From all tourism development projects and programs, it is clear that regional cooperation with regions, regions with third parties, cooperation with institutions or agencies abroad is needed and support from the central government is needed in realizing such cooperation.
2. It is also clear how *Process Policy*, that is *Policy determinants, Policy content, Policy impact* assessed in such a way in each project and program and when analyzed using Policy Analysis: Formulation Problems, *Forecasting, Recommendation, Monitoring and Evaluation* shows that the development of tourism in addition to requiring regional cooperation, the support of the central government also pays attention to and is aimed at the formation of just governance by implementing good governance and to realizing smart cities and cities in Indonesia, especially in the province of Central Java and the province of the Special Region of Yogyakarta as research loci that are increasingly advanced, modern and civilized.
3. There are obstacles and factors that influence regional cooperation policies in the tourism sector in realizing fair governance and the future of cities in Indonesia, namely policy aspects, management aspects and Human Resources aspects.
4. Results Research shows that regional cooperation policies in tourism and the creative economy have made a positive contribution to the advancement of fair governance and the future of cities in Indonesia that are increasingly advanced in accordance with the policy process: Policy Determinants,

Policy Content and Policy Impact. Therefore, it is necessary to increase regional cooperation through the assistance of the central government and third parties in realizing a just governance and the future of cities in Indonesia that are increasingly advanced, modern and civilized.

## **E2. Suggestions and Recommendations**

1. Based on the results of the study show that regional cooperation policies in the field of tourism and the creative economy have made a positive contribution to the advancement of fair governance and the future of cities in Indonesia which is increasingly advanced, it is necessary to increase regional cooperation through the assistance of the central government and third parties in realizing a just governance and the future of cities in Indonesia that are increasingly advanced, modern and civilized.
2. To increase regional cooperation in tourism and the creative economy, socialization and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) activities are still needed so that regional cooperation is mutually beneficial (mutual arrangement) for each region in Indonesia.

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