

Collaborative governance dalam pengelolaan sistem sanitasi dasar di Kota Depok: studi kasus pokja sanitasi di Kecamatan Cipayung, Depok, Jawa Barat = Collaborative governance in managing sanitation systems: case study working group on sanitation in Cipayung Depok Jawa Barat

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menggambarkan collaborative governance di Pemerintah Kota Depok melalui kelompok kerja (pokja) sanitasi dalam pengelolaan sanitasi dasar permukiman di Kecamatan Cipayung, Depok, Jawa Barat. Penelitian secara khusus mengamati pokja sanitasi dalam mengatasi masalah buang air besar sembarangan (BABS) di Kecamatan Cipayung. Teori yang digunakan adalah collaborative governance dan pengelolaan sistem sanitasi. Pendekatan penelitian ini adalah post-positivist dengan teknik pengumpulan data wawancara mendalam dan studi dokumen. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pokja sanitasi di Kota Depok memenuhi empat dari enam kriteria collaborative governance, yaitu: the forum is initiated by public agencies/institutions (badan atau lembaga pemerintah mengambil inisiatif untuk mengadakan forum), participants engage directly in decision-making and are not merely ?consulted? by public agencies (partisipan terlibat secara langsung dalam pengambilan keputusan, tidak sekadar hadirin forum), the forum is formally organized and meet collectively (forum diadakan secara formal, terencana, dan kolektif), serta the focus of collaboration is on public policy or public management (fokus daripada kolaborasi ialah seputar kebijakan publik atau manajemen publik).

ABSTRAK

This research aims to describe collaborative governance in Depok City, West Java. The object of this research is working group on sanitation and how it manages and improves basic sanitation in the Cipayung District, Depok City, West Java. This research particularly focuses on how the working group eliminates open defecation in the Cipayung District. The theories used in this research are collaborative governance and sanitation system management. The post-positivist approach is used in this research, and data collection methods include in-depth interview and document/ literature study. The results show that the sanitation working group in Depok meets four out of six criterias required for collaborative governance: the forum is initiated by public agencies/institutions, participants engage directly in decision-making and are not merely ?consulted? by public agencies, the forum is formally organized and meet collectively, serta the focus of collaboration is on public policy or public management.