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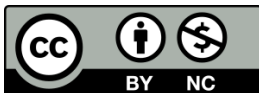
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## **Genealogy of Power in Sustainable Tourism Development in Mina Wisata Tecnopark Sleman**

Oktarina Albizzia<sup>(a)</sup>, Aulia Widya Sakina<sup>(a)</sup>, Mulyoto Pangestu<sup>(b)</sup>, and Ratna Sosetya Wedadjati<sup>(a)</sup>

<sup>(a)</sup>Sekolah Tinggi Pembangunan Masyarakat Desa “APMD”, Indonesia, <sup>(b)</sup>Monash University, Australia

### **ABSTRACT**

This study aims to analyze the parties involved in innovation program and their interests, identifies the parties who benefit and lose, and determine the sustainability of the development of Mina Wisata Technopark Sleman. This research used qualitative methods with Foucaultian’s framework of the genealogy of power or knowledge. The construction of the dynamics of relations and power relations can be seen from the discourse on the power of the actors involved in the management, such as the central and local governments as planners at the executive and driving levels; the company as the main key in the tourism industry; local communities in the development area as program objects; as well as the Lurah and the Village Apparatus as implementation and supervisors of development. The dynamics of developing a mina wisata technopark resulted in the construction that the existence of a management agency was the result of communicative action through a long dialogue process. So, that power or authority can side with the weakest parties to build productive spaces and their networks in order to improve their welfare. Mina wisata technopark must be developed through the active role of the community in making development decisions in an open, democratic, and responsible manner (bottom up planning), trough synergy with all stakeholders.

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## **Introduction**

Tourism development in the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY) was driven by deregulation policies in the 1980s. Since then, the number of hotels has increased rapidly along with the growth of the tourism sector. Initially there were no hotels or inns in the form of CVs, PTs or firms in the mid-1980s because 97% were owned by individuals (Bank Indonesia Institute, 2020). In 1992, Yogyakarta had its first five- star hotel, followed by the addition of four-star hotels. On December 18, 2019, the Indonesian

Ministry of Tourism stated that five tourist destinations in DIY that were designated as part of the National Tourism Strategic Area (KSPN) so that the construction of supporting infrastructure to bring in tourists began with the construction of YIA (Yogyakarta International Airport).

Now, in the transitional period of tourism recovery after the Covid-19 Pandemic, Indonesian people are required to increase awareness and endeavor to develop sustainable tourism components which are expected to support improving community welfare (Astuti, 2016; Qodriyatun, 2018). The tourism component no longer relies on natural beauty and completeness of tourist facilities but also on flexibility and intensity of interaction with the environment that prioritizes CHSE, cleanliness, health, safety, and environmental sustainability (Kementerian Pariwisata dan Ekonomi Kreatif, 2021; Latianingsih, Nining, Mariam, Iis., 2019). This brings the issue of environmentally friendly tourism development that pays attention to aspects of sustainable development increasingly becoming a prima donna for the discourse of the ruling elite from the central government to the regions.

Although tourism development is increasingly being encouraged to support for the community's economy, in fact tourism development in DIY does not necessarily solve existing welfare problems on the other hand this creates elite domination, inequality and pseudo welfare enjoyed tourists as objects of sustainable tourism slogan. The rapid development of tourism in DIY has not contributed to the distribution of community welfare. The construction of hotels, transportation and infrastructure that supports the development of the tourism sector in DIY is only enjoyed by the community at the top level, so it does not have an impact on the grass root community (Adhitya et al., 2020). Inequality due to the expansion of mass tourism in DIY also cannot be separated from the problem of redevelopment due to the occupation of tourist areas by the upper-middle class and capital accumulation, as well as the problem of asset management conflicts and evictions under the excuse of redecorating tourist destinations.

For example in the case of Goa Pindul management, in Gunungkidul Regency (Nurohman, 2017). Another similar at Bleberan Village, Gunungkidul Regency for management of the Sri Gethuk Waterfall. Social gap, unclear power distribution in managing tourist attraction are the source of conflict in managing Sri Gethuk waterfalls. As a result, welfare redistribution is not running well.

Similar conflicts also occurred in Jogoboyo, Kulonprogo Regency, which was triggered by a violation of the agreement to share income from user fees to the village treasury (Starjogja.com, 2017). In 2019, the Gunungkidul Tourism Office noted that there were conflicts in the management of tourism at the Mount Gentong, Gedangsari Summit, Gunungkidul (4G) and Watugupit, because various community groups claimed to be the entitled parties to manage tourism objects (Harianjogja.com, 2019). Conflicts in the management of tourist retributions between community groups, the Village Government and the Gunungkidul Regency Government also occurred at Baron-Gesing Beach until 2019 (Harianmerapi, 2019).

Not only conflicts in asset management, the development of supporting infrastructure to increase foreign tourist visits also creates to several cases of agrarian conflicts related to the KSPN supported project in DIY. First, the agrarian conflict related to the development of the New Yogyakarta International Airport (NYIA) in Kulon Progo. Second, the eviction of settlements in Parangkusumo to allows Parangtritis Geomaritime Science Park (PGSP) project. Third, the granting of permits for the construction of hotels, apartments, resorts that have triggered agrarian conflicts in several locations in Yogyakarta City, Gunungkidul Regency, and Sleman Regency (Warganetjogja.net, 2017). Other conflicts have sprung up at the grassroots, but have not been resolved because the community is still hypnotized by the dream of prosperity promised by the government, such as what in the community around Mina Wisata technopark Sleman.

This research is a construction of the dynamics and power relations in the development of Mina Wisata Techopark Sleman which describes the parties involved in program innovation and their interests, identifies the parties who benefit and lose, and determine the sustainability of the development of Mina Wisata Technopark Sleman. This research uses Foucaultian's framework of genealogy of power or knowledge. Power or authority should in favour of the weakest parties to build productive spaces and their networks in order to improve their welfare.

## **Literature Review**

Mina technopark tourism is an integration of aquaculture potential and agricultural technology tourism in an integrated conservation-based management model (Dermawan & Aziz, 2012). This thought arises because the success of technology-based aquaculture is able to generate visits and provide opportunities for the community to become actors in sustainable tourism development (Aref & Gill, 2009; Azimah & Damayanti, 2019). The development of Mina Wisata Technopark Sleman which is in line with Sleman Regency Regulation Number 11 of 2015 concerning the Master Plan for Regional Tourism Development for 2015-2025 which stipulates the development of the Minapolitan area as a tourist attraction area, making local and central governments compete to do occupations in developing the area. minapolitan. Like a dead rat in a rice barn, this *prima donna* issue gives birth to hope for the welfare of tourism actors at Mina Wisata technopark Sleman. The romanticism of the village past seems to be reborn by the authorities as a form of power discourse that tends to be contradictory.

Contradictive change in the direction of sustainable tourism development has given rise to conflicts in the community, uncertainty in the management of tourist destinations, and the shrinking agricultural land in Sleman Regency (harianjogja.com, 2021). Intervention of the government and the private sector to establish a new institution and new value affect the existing condition in community since the government policy does not fulfil the basic needs of the community. Past experience showed that the

institutionalization process carried out by external parties degrades local institutions because the relationships that occur are still procedural and artificial (Sakina et al., 2019; Soetomo, 2012).

This description creates a discourses and power relations that construct that the interaction between actors in the innovation space of sustainable tourism policies deserves to be a strategic issue (Wakka, 2014), since behind the management of the tourism industry, power relations are often hidden (Wijaya, 2012). This study borrows the framework of Foucault's genealogy of power (2012) which places power or power in the interests of weak actors to build productive spaces and their networks so that they can prosper so that the genealogical process of power gives birth to a management system compromise in the form of collaboration between the government and the community so that it can become a new force to build institutional arrangements as a result of the deconstruction of previous institutions (Laksmi, 2020).

Genealogy of power must form a productive discourse in the delegation of power and the use of knowledge because power without knowledge will not create fundamental prosperity (Foucault, 2020). Moreover, changes in the dynamics of the community, which were initially only fish farmers, then increased their activities to become tourism actors, require the power of knowledge so that this potential can be developed seriously (Azimah & Damayanti, 2019). The presentation of ideas in this study focuses on three things: First, this study will construct the dynamics of relations and power relations for the development of Mina Wisata Techopark Sleman. Second, describe the actors involved and their interests, and identify the actors who benefit and are harmed. Third, knowing the sustainability of the innovation development of the sustainable mina tourism program in Sleman Regency.

The idea of relations and power relations is at the core of Foucault's thoughts and views. The analysis of power helps to understand ethical ideas about the subject or care for the self (Foucault, 2007). Foucault's analysis of the exercise of power will lead us to the basic idea of the will to obtain the truth (Wijaya, 2012). There is a relationship between power and knowledge because both have a reciprocal relationship where the administration of power creates a knowledge entity, on the other hand the implementation of knowledge will effect of power (Eriyanto, 2013). Foucault wants to show that the modern individual is born as the object and subject of the distribution and provision of power webs (Ritzer, 2012). Awareness of the mechanism of power is expected to raise the ability to use power in a good direction for the common good.

However, in reality, many are not aware of their role in the power map because they have not been able to accept and appreciate the plurality of roles that exist in power relations. This unconsciousness gave birth to an understanding that power is the influence possessed by a person or institution to impose his will on other parties through oppressive, repressive actions and systems, often even seen as oppressive because of the dominance between the subject and the object of power (Hempri Suyatna, 2018; Jones, 2009). For

example, state's power in society, the owner of capital to his employees, and the husband to his wife (Haryatmoko, 2014; Mudhoffir, 2013).

Foucault shows how to understand power from a different perspective. Here are Foucault's main ideas to understand the genealogy of power as a strategic relation: First, power essentially arises from the relationships between various powers that unconsciously appear in the network of public awareness through individuals (Sarup, 2011). Second, this power spreads without being localized and permeates the entire fabric of social relations (Laksmi, 2020), so that this power is not determined by a subject that comes from outside but from within a discursive structure. Third, power is seen as a mechanism or strategy that emphasizes its practice and function. Every power relation potentially contains a strategy of struggle, but these forces do not overlap each other, because each can set boundaries for the other (Kebung, 2015).

Fourth, power and knowledge are closely related. Without the practice of power, knowledge cannot be defined and vice versa there is no power without knowledge (Kebung, 2015; Sarup, 2011). Fifth, power usually comes from below and is not essentially repressive. Although these two elements exist in human relations, the essence of power is not repression or domination but through regulation and normalization that are positive and constructive (Foucault, 2002). Sixth, where there is power, there is always resistance. However, this resistance is never present in the exterior position when it comes to power (Kebung, 2017).

In line with Foucault's view, this research emphasizes that power is productive and empowering. Power circulates at all levels of society and all social relations, so that repressive and dominative use of power can be minimized (Laksmi, 2020). Foucault's philosophy of thinking about power with its various analyzes is expected to be a constructive and productive effort (Husnul Yakin, Susi Sulandari, 2013) in the context of improving and revamping sustainable tourism policies. Moreover, Indonesia's tourism development has now shifted from being centralized to a paradigm of development from below, development as a social learning process, and development from behind which is decentralized.

## Methods

The research used qualitative method. According to Borgan and Taylor (Ratna, 2016), this method will produce descriptive data in the form of words, both written and spoken, so that they can find the meaning contained behind the data as hidden or intentionally hidden meanings (Moleong, 2018). The qualitative method was chosen because as the object of research, Mina Wisata Technopark Sleman is a dynamic, multi-dimensional, and interactive entity, so it requires elaborative constructive action on reality to find its meaning. The construction of this reality is related to the relationship between power and knowledge that is interwoven in sustainable tourism programs that involve both material and social objects. The construction will be seen in the form of data which is

then described (Ratna, 2016). So, in this context, the relationships in Mina Wisata Technopark Sleman will be described so that the patterns can be found objectively.

Based on these objectives, this study uses a descriptive type of research. Descriptive action is emphasized as an effort to review, analyze, criticize, and evaluate as desired in order to obtain objectivity (Ratna, 2016). Through descriptive action, researchers will be able to interpret the object of research optimally, so that the hidden meaning or motive behind the power-knowledge relationship that is built can be found (Mukhtar, 2000). To support this action, the approach in this study uses the genealogy of Michel Foucault's perspective. This approach focuses on the actors involved in the innovation of sustainable tourism programs and their interests, as well as the construction results of the dynamics of relations and power relations for the development of Mina Wisata Techopark Sleman located in Candibinangun Village, Pakem District, Sleman Regency. Then it will identify the parties who benefit and disadvantaged from the development, as well as determine the sustainability of its development.

The research data consisted of primary and secondary data. Primary data were collected through observation, interviews, and focus group discussions (Sugiyono, 2017). Observations were made by participating in activities at Mina Wisata Technopark Sleman. Interviews were conducted to obtain data from three types of informants: (1) key informants or parties who develop, and operate the program, namely the Department of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries of Sleman Regency, the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, and the private sector (CSR BSM and BPD DIY); (2) the main informants who became the object and target of the program, namely Pokdarwis and Fish Farmer Groups; (3) Supporting informants, namely subjects who know the culture and patterns of community life, namely community leaders (Kades, Kadus, Head of RT, and Heads of social groups) conducted purposively, while secondary data comes from literature review.

The data obtained were then analyzed using an interactive data analysis technique according to Miles and Heberman (Bogdan & Robert 1992), through the following stages: data reduction, data presentation and data display conclusion, and conclusion. The data validity test was carried out using triangulation techniques (Moleong, 2018) by re-checking the results of interview data analysis, observation, documentation and FGD in order to support and strengthen each other.

## **Findings and Discussion**

### *Construction of Relationships and Power Relations for the Developmental Tourism*

Effort to construct the dynamics of relations and power relations for the development of Mina Wisata Technopark Sleman, initiated by tracing the discourse that has developed since the beginning of its management. The search begins by questioning the government's reason for appointing Mina Padi Samberembe Village as a tourist destination in Sleman. They also mentioned the keyword "community empowerment"

to explain the reasons for managing the Mina Padi Semberembe Village as a tourist attraction in Sleman Regency.

A study on tourism potential by the D.I.Yogyakarta Tourism Office in 2019 stated that Mina Wisata Techno Park Sleman was an area with a growing category from three levels of categories (growing, developing and advancing). In the growing category, it is marked by indicators in the form of utilization of potential attractions used by local and surrounding communities, the development of tourist facilities is still limited, there is no tourism management organization because there is still community dependence with assistance from external parties, especially the government and companies.

This shows that the operationalization of the concept of developing a techno park mina tourism area in Sleman Regency which has been going on since 2014 until now is still not fully integrated because it still depends on power relations. This certainly has an impact on the success of achieving the objectives of implementing the activities. The dynamics of power relations presented by the central government which is involved in the implementation of the development of mina wisata causes its obstacles from the institutional aspect, namely the lack of integration and synergy between stakeholders in managing the development of the Sleman technopark mina tourism area.

It is undeniable that power relations in Mina Wisata Technopark Sleman can lead to conflicts of interest, regional or social conflicts. This is in line with the observations of several experts and researchers (Pratikto, 2006; Cicin-Sain, B.Knecht, 1998; Kay & Alder, 2005) which state that some of the causes of conflict in new tourist areas are increasing interests, lack of integration between sectors, obstacles in optimizing the utilization of the area plan, and human behaviour as a results of ignorance and low capacity.

Indonesian Government decree no 6 /2014 states that the Government has delegated the authority to regulate and manage development directly to villages. This means that the village must actively participate in tourism development in order to meet the needs of the community, considering aspects of empowerment based on potential, resources, and local wisdom . But in reality, the management of Mina Wisata Technopark Sleman has not fully paid attention to the link and match configuration between stakeholders which is the key to achieving good tourism development. This means that the dynamics of power relations in making fisheries-based tourism development policies originating from the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (top down planning) have not been integrated with the Candibinangun Village Government policies (bottom up planning) because the ego-sectoral mindset still colors the perceptions of stakeholders so that each element is still fragmented. by their respective work programs. The lack of community capacity tourism causes power to not circulate at all levels of society and all social relations, so that the government's dominant use of power is still visible in the development process.



This is certainly a different obstacle for understanding and discourse of productive and empowering power in the development of the Mina Wisata Technopark Sleman area. Development that is not accompanied by collaboration between stakeholders, the most community participation, and economic empowerment, then whatever program is implemented it will be challengin to achieve the expected results. (Sakina et al., 2019). This is similar to the opinion of Subarsono (2005: 93) which says that a bureaucratic structure that is too long tends to weaken supervision and lead to red-tape or complicated and complex bureaucratic procedures like what happened in the development of Mina Wisata Technopark Sleman.

The lack of awareness of stakeholders about the positive power collaboration mechanism has resulted in overlapping policies with programs carried out by interested parties. The reciprocity between the government's power and the knowledge gained by the community has not been able to create significant community independence so that until now the community is still dependent on "assistance" from external parties, especially the government. The government seems to be talkative and as if it is still perpetuating repressive actions and systems, even though it is often seen as oppressive because of the dominance between the subject and the object of power. To overcome this problem, it is necessary to have a bureaucratic structure that is effective, efficient, and supports the optimization of the potential of minawisata technopark in a sustainable manner, so that the presence of power can create productive knowledge entities and their networks, and vice versa the implementation of knowledge will have a prosperous effect of power.

#### *Identification of Actors and Interests of the Innovation in Mina Wisata Technopark Sleman*

So far, the development of the Indonesian agricultural sector has only provided a shadow of the welfare of farmers. This is recorded in the dynamics of agricultural development since the colonial era until now. Farmers become the object of development in which there is elite piracy for temporary political interests which creates a false shadow of prosperity. Likewise with the existence of tourism as a supplier that must always follow changes in market tastes and existing power relations in order to continue to exist.

Tourism villages, which at the time before the pandemic benefited from the mass tourism pattern, must innovate in order to follow the tourism trends echoed by the stakeholders. Of course, it is not easy to develop or even just maintain the existence of Mina Wisata Technopark Sleman if the power of discourse in its management always involves the existence of dominating power. The power that is regulated in a strong discourse power will certainly affect individuals or groups in language, thought, knowledge and action or in Foucault's language of discursive practice (Foucault, 2002). The actors involved in the development have the freedom and interest to influence or comply with the discourse constructions that arise. In short, in the application of the power of discourse, there should be no actor who dominates the rhythm of the game

at the level of social life, but the fact is that it is inversely proportional to the fact that there will be losers and there will be gains.

The development of Mina Wisata Technopark Sleman also created actors that were involved with inherent interests. Between one actor and another, they compete for dynamics and power relations to influence the discursive practices of individuals/groups of farming communities (in the context of this research). The level of loyalty and influence differs from one individual to another depending on the inherent knowledge and how strong the dialectic of discourse power affects the public sphere and the construction of the thinking and behavior of the individual.

Actors with each other have various power genealogy tools. Rulers and driving actors use words and conceptual knowledge to influence other actors. The construction of the dynamics of relations and power relations seen in the development of Mina Wisata Technopark Sleman can be seen from the discourse on the power of the actors involved in the management, such as the central and local governments as planners at the executive and driving levels; DPRD members as planners at the legislative level and regional development supervisors; The company as the main key in the tourism industry; local communities (Tourism Awareness Groups and Farmers' Groups) in the development area as program objects; and the Lurah as implementation and supervisor of development at the smallest level.

The government is not directly involved in tourism support. As an element of the regulator at the executive level, of course the role of the government in supporting tourism is crucial. In this case, the government takes a large portion in planning various aspects related to tourism. The tourism sector, which is the leading economic sector for the Mina Wisata community, certainly has positive and negative impacts, so that the blueprint related to tourism is the main thing because the next strategy can be decided through a blue print. However, in reality, policymaking at this level is often not well targeted because it is not based on the initiative of the entire community at the grassroots level.

The company/industry holds the main key in the tourism industry because it is the main source of capital in tourism development, especially in Mina Wisata Technopark Sleman. The company will be considered socially responsible if the company can create good value and impact the environment and surrounding communities. In tourism, companies or industries involved in tourism activities must be in direct contact with the community. Furthermore, the local community in this case group of tourism awareness (Pokdarwis: Kelopok Sadar Wisata) and Farmers in the development area of Mina Wisata Technopark. The local community here is a business actor who is engaged directly/indirectly in the tourism industry, monitoring the impact of tourism on the culture and social community.

The village head (Lurah) and the staffs are at the core of the advancement of a tourist destination, because it is a party that is very capable of influencing public policies and

mindsets in implementing and supervising tourism development at the smallest level. Likewise, for the negative issues of a destination. Village head should take part in solving problems that occur in the tourism community, not even lead to negative stigma that becomes an obstacle in tourism development. The power relations that exist in each element of the development of Mina Wisata Technopark Sleman have their respective portions so that the presence of power that accompanies the actors can be used as a benchmark for the success of its development.

ELEMENT	ROLE
Marine and Fisheries Ministry; Sleman Regency Government through the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry; and the Department of Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of mina wisata</li> <li>• Regulation</li> <li>• Coaching</li> <li>• Implementation</li> <li>• Supervision</li> </ul>
Company (CSR Bank Mandiri and BPD DIY)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Source of working capital</li> <li>• Job opening</li> <li>• Recruitment of local people as a tourist</li> <li>• Facility and infrastructure assistance</li> </ul>
Local communities/communities (Pokdarwis, Fish Cultivation Farmers Group, Farmers Group, KWT, PKK, Pokdakan “Mina Muda”)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Act as actors in managing tourism</li> <li>• Monitoring the impact of tourism to local culture and social</li> </ul>
Village head and its staffs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Influence public policies and mindsets in implementing and supervising tourism development</li> <li>• Solving any problems that occur in the community</li> </ul>

Table 1. Identification of Actors and Interests in Development Innovation Mina Wisata Technopark Sleman. *Source:* Authors’ elaboration.

#### *Future of Mina Wisata Technopark Sleman Development: Efforts to Increase Community Productivity and Welfare*

Government decree 6/2014y confirms that the Government has delegated the authority to regulate and manage development directly to villages, including the development of tourist attractions. This means that the village must also carry out the development of facilities and infrastructure in a participatory and independent manner in order to meet the needs of the community while still paying attention to aspects of empowerment based on potential, resources, and local wisdom. In an effort to build a village, the thing that needs to be done is to carry out development by considering that link and match is

the main key to achieving good development. This means that the linkage/synergy of development policies from the central government (top-down planning) and village governments (bottom-up planning) is required.

The basis for the national development strategy is: First, build without increasing regional inequality. Second, utilizing natural resources for the greatest prosperity of the people. Third, build from the outskirts and the village. Fourth, economic development must be oriented and based on sectors and types of businesses that include maximum added value with quality human resources, innovation, creativity and the application of appropriate technology. And fifth, national development is largely the result of the aggregation of quality regional development. Based on the development strategy that has been set by the central government, what needs to be done in achieving development synergies is the development of the region/village from the bottom (bottom up planning) or known as building from development, and the socio-economic conditions that occur (Soleh, 2017).

The results encourage that Mina Wisata technopark in general as a center for rural community economic empowerment based on Fisheries and paddy field tourism potential to encourage the realization of community independence, starting from mapping the potential of Mina Wisata, training in managing the potential of Mina Wisata to digitizing the economy in the Mina tourism area. tourism for the younger generation in marketing the managed potential by: 1) increasing the active role of the community in making development decisions in an open, democratic and responsible manner (bottom-up planning); 2) conducting an assessment of the tourism potential in the village; 3) Empowering the community based on the existing tourism potential, such as conducting training and so on; 4) run a digital based formulation for digitizing the tourism economy for the younger generation in order to involve youth resources to be active in developing village potential through e-minawisata digital platforms/platforms.

To integrate the potential of Mina Wisata and the technology that is presented, it is necessary to develop business capabilities and business opportunities to increase the income and welfare of poor households in the Mina Wisata Technopark area of Sleman. The development of e-minawisata requires support from the private sector (provider) and also universities to provide training for the younger generation in the Mina Wisata area. This digital platform was created with online tourism products; 5) forming and optimizing the function and role of the Tourism Awareness Group and the Fish Farmer Group as the management group for technopark tourism ; 6) establish, facilitate and provide guidance for Pokdarwis and Poktankan, especially in the institutional and business development aspects; 7) Develop the leading economic potential of the technopark mina tourism that is adapted to the typological characteristics of the village; and 8) encourage the realization of integrated roles and partnerships between Central and District Offices/Agencies as well as other stakeholders as program actors and facilitators.

The development model must be synergized with all parties, both central and local governments, communities, private parties to universities. To make it happen, every tourism development program get full support from the community, starting from data collection, assessment, project work, utilization to maintenance. By developing community participation, the development of Mina Wisata Technopark Sleman will be more effective and efficient because the community will be more responsible for the sustainability of development, they feel they have ownership of every result of the development of Mina Wisata tourism.

The implementing of the potential development of the technopark Mina Wisata must be carried out by a team formed in a village assembly involving the community. The whole process can run optimally if there is a synergy between stakeholders, such as the government, the private sector, and local communities, so that they can accelerate the development of potential in rural areas which are now a comprehensive part of innovation in the era of the industrial revolution 4.0. Furthermore, elements of local communities can open up opportunities for cross disciplinary configuration and networking, and free the concept of “innovation” from just economic considerations and goals, but also involve creativity as part of the knowledge and innovation production process (Tamaratika & Rosyidie, 2017). The social, economic, cultural, and environmental conditions for the development of such tourist attractions are expected to present 4 (four) tourism components (attractions, accessibilities, amenities, and ancillary services) that support the sustainable development of Mina Wisata Technopark Sleman.

## **Conclusion**

Actors with each other have various power genealogy tools. Rulers and driving actors use words and conceptual knowledge to influence other actors. The construction of the dynamics of relations and power relations seen in the development of Mina Wisata Technopark Sleman can be seen from the discourse on the power of the actors involved in the management, such as the central and local governments as planners at the executive and driving levels; The company as the main key in the tourism industry; local communities (Tourism Awareness Groups and Farmers' Groups) in the development area as program objects; as well as the Lurah and the Village Apparatus as implementation and supervisors of development at the smallest level.

The construction of the power genealogy results in Mina Wisata technopark Sleman is the result of a contestation in the form of collaboration between the government and the community which becomes a new force that is constructed in the management and management agency of Mina Wisata Technopark Sleman. The construction of the power of the governing body is the establishment of a new institutional order as a result of deconstruction. From the structure and management structure of the management agency, it shows the construction towards strengthening the institution through the representation of government and community elements. Community elements include the Tourism Awareness Group and the Mina Muda Semberembe Group.

In terms of quantity, it appears that the government's and companies power still dominant because policy making related to technopark tourism is not based on community initiatives at the grassroots level. However, the construction of management management shows that the community has an important role in the management of Mina Wisata Technopark Sleman starting from planning, implementing, evaluating, and being accountable for program implementation to the management agency. This shows that the government provides a role as well as strengthens its hegemony over the community.

The dynamics of developing a Mina Wisata technopark resulted in the construction that the existence of a management agency was the result of communicative action through a long dialogue process. Of course, it is not easy to develop, or even just maintain the existence of a technopark tourism. Based on this, the technopark tourism must be developed through the active role of the community in making development decisions in an open, democratic and responsible manner (bottom up planning). To realize the development model, of course, it must be realized in synergy with all parties, both the central and regional governments, the community (community), and the private sector. The partnership is built according to the existing main functions by eliminating sectoral egos between each sector. In addition, political will and strong leadership character are needed at the village level to jointly develop the existing potential through innovative policies at Mina Wisata Technopark Sleman.

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