MACTOR ANALYSIS TO DETERMINE KEY ACTORS IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF ARJUNO AGRO TECHNO PARK

EKA WARA BREHASPATI[1, 2], HARSUKO RINIWATI[1*], FADILLA PUTRA[1] and GATOT CIPTADI[1]

[1]Doctoral Program in Environmental Sciences, Postgraduate School, University of Brawijaya, Malang, Indonesia.
[2]Department of Tourism and Culture, Pasuruan Regency, Indonesia.
*Corresponding Author Email: riniwatisepk@ub.ac.id

Abstract

Tourism is one of the most strategic development sectors and has a multiplier effect, both directly and indirectly, providing benefits to the social, cultural, educational, and economic sectors of the country. The purpose of this study is to obtain a holistic picture of the characteristics of stakeholders in the Arjuno Agro Techno Park area. The setting or location of the research is carried out at the Regional Technical Implementation Unit of Livestock Cultivation, Pasuruan Regency, which is located in Kucur Hamlet, Sumberrejo Village, Purwosari District, Pasuruan Regency. This study uses several data collection techniques, namely observation, questionnaires, Forum Group Discussion, in-depth interviews from 15 expert. Data analysis in this study used quantitative analysis with the MACTOR approach (Matrix of Alliances and Conflicts Tactics, Objectives and Recommendations). The results of the study show that the actor with the strongest convergences / very strong cooperation is Bappeda with the Village Head of Sumber Rejo. The two actors with the strongest convergences have the same attitude towards goals and are able to form very strong cooperation because the two actors are authorized to formulate technical policies, carry out tasks, and carry out monitoring, evaluation, and reporting related to the sustainable development of Arjuno Agro Techno Park. In Pasuruan Regency according to the authority and target area of each actor.

Keywords: Arjuno Agro Techno Park; Key Actors; Mactor Analysis; Suistainable Tourism.

INTRODUCTION

Tourism is one of the most strategic development sectors and has a multiplier effect, both directly and indirectly, providing benefits to the social, cultural, educational, and economic sectors of the country (Qien, et al, 2021; Vlogger, Plorr, & Dowling, 2021). Tourism is a key sector for employment and income generation, livelihood enhancement and overall development (Mtapuri & Giampiccoli, 2019). Tourism is a way of progress for many countries globally and a lever factor in preserving local cultures, traditions and customs, contributing directly to gross domestic product and playing an active role in environmental protection (Liu et al., 2019). Tourism as one of the new styles of industry is able to provide rapid economic growth in terms of employment opportunities, income, and standard of living and in activating other production sectors in tourist receiving countries (Wahab, 2003). Tourism has become a dynamic social and economic phenomenon that impacts many countries and societies (Fadhillah, Arintoko, & Kamio, 2021). The role of tourism in development is basically three-sided, namely the economic aspect (sources of foreign exchange, taxes), the social aspect (job creation), and the cultural aspect (introducing our culture to foreign tourists) (Liu, 2022). The tourism sector increases foreign exchange earnings, creates jobs and stimulates the growth of the tourism industry (Mu'nim, 2022). The tourism sector has an important role in improving

the economy of a country, especially in reducing the number of unemployed and increasing the productivity of a country. Opportunities for the tourism sector are prospective, as one of the producers of economic growth, the tourism sector is a growth driver for other development sectors, such as the plantation, agriculture, trade, and agricultural sectors. Based on data from the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy, the contribution of the tourism sector to National GDP in 2019 was around 4.8%, an increase compared to 2015 which was 4.25%. The country's foreign exchange achievement from the tourism sector in 2019 was approximately Rp. 197 trillion, an increase compared to foreign exchange earnings in 2015 which reached 175.71 trillion. The employment of the tourism sector in 2019 was 12.9 million people, an increase from 2015 which absorbed 10.36 million workers. Foreign tourist visits to Indonesia in 2019 reached 161 million people, an increase compared to foreign tourist visits to Indonesia in 2015 which reached 10.41 million people. Archipelago tourist visits to the country in 2019 reached 290 million people (Murni, et al, 2021) The tourism potential of Pasuruan Regency, whether natural tourism, special interest tourism, cultural tourism, religious tourism, marine tourism, artificial tourism, special interest tourism and agro-tourism, has become a local, national and international tourist attraction including Bromo Tengger Semeru National Park, Penanjakan Tosari, Apple Region , Peppers and Chrysanthemums in Tutur District, Purwodadi Botanical Gardens, Indonesian Safari Park, Pintu Langit and Cimory District Prigen, Saygon Waterpark and Pak Budi Purwosari Gardens, Prigen Jawi Temple, Gununggangsir Beji Temple, Belahan Gempol Temple, Nguling Mangrove Tourism, as pictured 1.

Figure 1: Pasuruan Regency Tourism Map

Source: Pasuruan Regency Tourism in numbers, 2021

One of the interesting tourist destinations to be developed in Pasuruan Regency is Livestock Cultivation in the UPTD Livestock Cultivation Area in Kucur Hamlet, Sumberrejo Village, Purwosari District. Every year UPTD Sumberrejo Livestock Cultivation Purwosari District gets funds from the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) of Pasuruan Regency

of no less than Rp. 1 billion, which is used for employee expenses/costs, facilities and infrastructure costs and other routine operational costs (Bappeda Pasuruan Regency, 2020). However, there are some shortcomings in the Sumberrejo Livestock Cultivation UPTD. Therefore, the UPTD Livestock Cultivation Area will be redesigned to become the Arjuno Agro Techno Park (AATP) area.

The Arjuno Agro Techno Park (AATP) area is supported by the presence of a number of natural tourist destinations, as well as coffee and durian plantations in Sumberrejo Village, Purwosari District, Pasuruan Regency. All of the agricultural potential comes from local residents which will be maximized, and later will be able to provide benefits for the community itself. Arjuno Agro Techno Park (AATP) will be a tourism destination that can leverage the economy around the location as well as Pasuruan Regency Original Revenue. Agro Techno Parkis the concept of agricultural technology development set by President Jokowi in accordance with Presidential Regulation No. 2 of 2015 concerning the 2015-2019 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) and Presidential Regulation No. 18 of 2020 concerning the 2020-2024 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN). The Ministry of Agriculture (2016) definesAgro Techno Park as a center for the development of agricultural products that are managed as entrepreneurial growth and as a center for science technology services on agriculture, apart from being a place for developing science and technology about agriculture, it is also established as a new tourist spot with the concept of educational tourism.

Research on the development of agro-tourism has been carried out by several previous studies. Suhartini, et al (2021) researched the Development of Agro Techno Park (ATP) in Donowarih Village Based on Diversification of Processed Oranges. The results of this study indicate that the creation of group-based agro-industry for processing citrus fruits has enabled group members to increase their knowledge and skills, as well as the potential for additional income. Furthermore, Soesilowati, et al (2020) research on Revitalizing Farmers' Institutions as a Vehicle for Technology Transfer and Business Incubator Supporting Agro-Technology Park Porwosari, Semarang. The results showed that female farmers were able to produce fruit syrup, jam, sweets, fruit juice, fruit flour, chips, and pastries. Processing technology makes the fruit durable, extend its shelf life and increase farmer family income. Efit (2021) researched on the Planning of Agro Techno Park Buildings in Wonosobo with the Concept of Modern Architecture. The development of Agro Techno Park is directed as an area that can make an independent village and get positive values from the community and can grow economic income, especially the people of Wonosobo district. Several previous studies were used as a reference in this study which discussed the actors and their roles in the development of Arjuno Agro Techno Park. The approach used is the MACTOR approach. The Mactor method contains a number of limitations regarding the collection of required information. A certain reluctance on the part of actors can be observed when they are asked to disclose their strategic projects and external means of action. There is an insurmountable element of confidentiality (one can still cross-check the data). Moreover, representing actor play based on this method presupposes consistent behavior of each actor in relation to outcomes, which are often contradictory in reality, in terms of tools. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to obtain a holistic picture of the characteristics of stakeholders in the Arjuno Agro Techno Park tourist destinations.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

The research method used in this research is descriptive research method with quantitative approach with MACTOR approach. The purpose of this study is to obtain a holistic picture of the characteristics of stakeholders in the Arjuno Agro Techno Park area in relation to other stakeholders to formulate a priority strategy for sustainable Arjuno Agro Techno Park (AATP) development. The sampling technique used in this study used a purposive sampling technique. The sample used as a source of data in this study consisted of 15 people, namely 2 Tourism Experts and Practitioners, Agencies related to the Pasuruan Regency Government (Tourism Service, Agriculture Service, Livestock Service and animals, as well as Bappeda) as many as 5 people, the Head of Purwosari,   and Mantri Animal Husbandry Purwosari District as much as 1 person. Secondary data was obtained from official documents from the Pasuruan Regency Government in the form of Pasuruan Regency Regulations, Pasuruan Regent Regulations, Pasuruan Regency RPJMD 2018-2023, Strategic Plans (Renstra) of the Tourism Office, Agriculture Office, Livestock and Veterinary Services, and Bappeda Pasuruan Regency. The setting or location of the research is carried out at the Regional Technical Implementation Unit (UPTD) of Livestock Cultivation, Pasuruan Regency, which is located in Kucur Hamlet, Sumberrejo Village, Purwosari District, Pasuruan Regency. This study uses several data collection techniques, namely observation, questionnaires, Forum Group Discussion, in-depth interviews.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Data analysis in this study uses the Mactor method (Matrix of Alliances and Conflicts Tactics, Objectives and Recommendations) to identify the strengths, relationships and alliance patterns of stakeholder actors. Mactor is a software developed by Michel Godet in 1991 to analyze in depth the power relations between actors, the competitiveness of actors, and the attitudes of actors towards goals. Mactor's way of working is based on the influence between actors (inter-actor influence) which is distinguished as direct influence, indirect influence, and potential influence. Direct influence occurs if actor A has an effect on actor B, while indirect influence occurs if actor A affects actor B and B affects actor C, and with the transitivity process, actor C is indirectly affected by A. Potential influence occurs if influence should have actor A against B. Mactor works based on a structural analysis approach (Fauzi, 2019).

The stages in Mactor's analysis are as follows:

1. Define system actors;

2. Define a set of goals;

3. Describe the power relations of actors as measured on a scale of 0 (no influence) to 4 (very high influence); and

4. Describes the attitude (level of resistance) of the actor towards the goal as measured by a scale of (+) favor, (0) neutral and (-) against and the salience of the goal for the actor as measured on a scale of 0 (not important) to 4 (very important) (Venegas, et al, 2022).

The Mactor method has five phases:

Phase 1 : Define actor andunderstand their strategy
Phase 2 : Analyze influence among actors and evaluate balance MIDI matrix power
Phase 3 : Identify strategic stakes and related objectives andposition each actor according to their respective goals (MAO Matrix)
Phase 4 : Determine the convergence / divergence (simple position);
Phase 5 : Formulate coherent strategic recommendations and put forward key questions for the future

The input data is obtained from the workshop and compiled in the form of a matrix which is then processed by Mactor software to produce various analysis results. The results of the analysis are presented in the form of graphs and tables that describe the potential/competitiveness of the actors in the development of Arjuno Agro Techno Park tourist destinations, a description of the pattern of alliances and possible conflicts between these actors, as well as a description of the actor's support for the goals to be realized from the development this destination. The results of data analysis in this study are as follows.

MATRIX OF DIRECT INDIRECT INFLUENCE (MDI)

Matrix of Direct Indirect Influence (MDI) is a matrix regarding the influence and dependence of an actor on other actors. There are three results that can be obtained from the Matrix of Direct Indirect Influence (MDI), including: a table of influence and dependence between actors, maps of influence and dependence between actors, and a histogram of actor competitiveness.

Matrix of Influence and Dependency between Actors

The first analysis results from the Matrix of Direct Indirect Influence (MDI), which is a matrix regarding the influence and dependence between actors. In this matrix, actors can exert influence and dependence and vice versa, actors can be affected and become very dependent on other actors. The matrix of influence and dependence between actors is as follows:

Table 1: Matrix of Influence and Dependency Between Actor

.	BAPPEDA	DISNAK	DISPARTA	DISTAN	PMD	CAMAT	UPTD	KADES	BPD	PHRI	li
BAPPEDA	23	33	35	28	30	34	29	31	26	28	274
DISNAK	19	24	25	21	24	25	23	23	21	22	203
DISPARTA	23	32	34	28	30	33	29	30	26	28	259
DISTAN	23	31	33	27	29	32	28	29	25	27	257
PMD	23	29	30	26	28	30	27	27	24	26	242
CAMAT	19	25	25	25	24	25	24	24	22	23	211
UPTD	22	26	26	22	25	26	23	25	21	23	216
KADES	23	33	35	28	30	34	29	31	26	28	266
BPD	23	29	30	26	28	30	27	27	24	26	246
PHRI	15	17	17	15	17	17	17	17	15	15	147
Di	190	255	256	219	237	261	233	233	206	231	2321

Based on table (1) above, it can be seen the results of the influence and dependence between actors according to the scores in each column and row. In column li shows the score of the most dominant influence or actor and in row Di shows the dependence between actors or actors who are the most dependent. Based on the results in the table, it is found that the expert or actor

who has the highest influence is the Regional Development Planning, Research and Development Agency (Bappeda) with a score of 274 and the Village Head of Sumberrejo with a score of 266. Bappeda actors are right in giving the highest influence to other actors because in accordance with the functions and authorities of Bappeda itself, namely carrying out the functions of supporting planning, research and development in an area. In this case, Bappeda conducts the preparation of technical policies, implementation of technical support tasks, as well as monitoring, evaluating, and reporting related to the sustainable development of Arjuno Agro Techno Park (ATTP) in Pasuruan Regency. The village head actor Sumber Rejo is said to be right in giving the highest influence to other actors because the village head plays a role in carrying out the implementation function, namely as the executor of village government affairs, village development, community development, and village community empowerment.

Thus, the Village Head of Sumber Rejo is very influential on the scope of the village or precisely the location that will be used in the sustainable development of Arjuno Agro Techno Park (ATTP) in Pasuruan Regency. The village head actor Sumber Rejo is said to be right in giving the highest influence to other actors because the village head plays a role in carrying out the implementation function, namely as the executor of village government affairs, village development, community development, and village community empowerment. Thus, the Village Head of Sumber Rejo is very influential on the scope of the village or precisely the location that will be used in the sustainable development of Arjuno Agro Techno Park (ATTP) in Pasuruan Regency. The village head actor Sumber Rejo is said to be right in giving the highest influence to other actors because the village head plays a role in carrying out the implementation function, namely as the executor of village government affairs, village development, community development, and village community empowerment. Thus, the Village Head of Sumber Rejo is very influential on the scope of the village or precisely the location that will be used in the sustainable development of Arjuno Agro Techno Park (ATTP) in Pasuruan Regency.

Meanwhile, in the dependency column between actors (Di), the expert or actor who has the highest dependence is the Head of the Purwosari District (CAMAT) with a score of 261 and the Tourism Office (DISPARTA) with a score of 256. The Camat actor is right as an actor who has high dependence because the Camat has authority within the sub-district so that it is not too directly involved in the location so that it has a high dependence on the actors who are involved and carry out direct supervision of the location of the sustainable Arjuno Agro Techno Park (ATTP) development. The Tourism Office actor has a high dependence on other actors because it depends on the central regional policy-making actors in carrying out the main tasks of assistance in the field of tourism development.

Map of influence and dependence between actors

The result of the second analysis from the Matrix of Direct Indirect Influence (MDI) is a map of the influence and dependence between actors. This map depicts the four power positions of each actor. The four positions of the actor's power include: (1) Dominant actor or actor with high influence; (2) Relay actors or actors with high influence and dependence; (3) Dominated or highly dependent actors; (4) Isolated actors or actors with low influence and

dependence(Ariyani, Fauzi, & Umar, 2020). The map of influence and dependence between actors is as follows:

Figure 2: Map of Influence and Dependence between Actors

Map of influences and dependences between actors
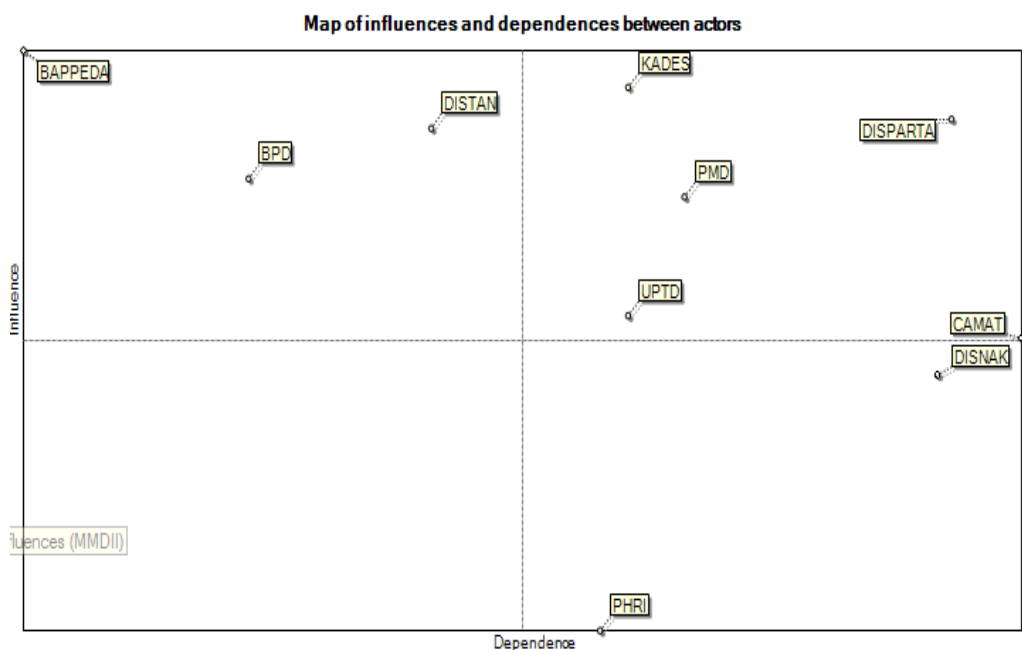
Based on figure (2) the map of influence and dependence between actors in Quadrant 1 (top left) shows that the AgencyRegional Development Planning, Research and Development (Bappeda), the Department of Agriculture and Food Security (DISTAN), and the Village Consultative Body of Sumber Rejo (BPD) are the dominant actors, namely the most influential actors because they have high power to influence other actors while the level of dependence on other actors is low. In this position, the roles and authorities of Bappeda, DISTAN, and BPD actors are very important in formulating technical policies, carrying out tasks, as well as monitoring, evaluating, and reporting related to the sustainable development of Arjuno Agro Techno Park (ATTP) in Pasuruan Regency according to their authority and scope. target area of each actor. The Bappeda actors carry out all activities of direct preparation, supervision, and evaluation for all aspects of the development of Arjuno Agro Techno Park (ATTP). DISTAN also carries out technical policy formulation activities, technical implementation, to evaluation but only focuses on the agricultural sector in Arjuno Agro Techno Park (ATTP). The BPD is authorized to supervise the implementation performance in the village area which is the location of the Arjuno Agro Techno Park (ATTP).

The map of the influence and dependence between actors in Quadrant 2 (top right) shows that the Village Head of Sumber Rejo Village (KADES), the Tourism Office (DISPARTA), the Village and Empowerment Office (PMD), the Head of the Sumber Rejo Livestock Cultivation UPTD (UPTD), and The Head of Purwosari Sub-district (CAMAT) is a relay actor. Called a relay actor because the level of power influencing other actors is high and the level of

dependence on other actors is also high. The KADES, DISPARTA, PMD, UPTD, and CAMAT actors rightly occupy quadrant 2 or as relay actors because these five actors are actors for operational success. Sustainable Arjuno Agro Techno Park (ATTP) development in Pasuruan Regencyaccording to the roles and duties of each actor.

The map of influence and dependence between actors in Quadrant 3 (bottom right) shows that the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services (DISNAK) and the Indonesian Hotel and Restaurant Association (PHRI) are either dominated actors or actors who are highly dependent on other actors. It is appropriate to occupy quadrant 3 as a dominated actor because the DISNAK and PHRI actors need the support of strengthening other actors through programs and policies with the aim ofsustainable Arjuno Agro Techno Park (ATTP) development in Pasuruan Regency. DISNAK requires support for strengthening other actors regarding the formulation of technical policies, technical implementation, to evaluations that focus on the livestock and animal health sectors in Indonesia.Arjuno Agro Techno Park (ATTP). While PHRI require support for strengthening other actors in providing guidance and development in the field of hospitality and restaurant services in the regionArjuno Agro Techno Park (ATTP).

The map of influence and dependence between actors in Quadrant 4 (bottom left) shows that there are no isolated actors or actors who have low influence and low dependency. Overall, this shows that all actors are influential and have a high dependence on the sustainable development of Arjuno Agro Techno Park (ATTP) in Pasuruan Regency.

Actor Competitiveness

The competitiveness of actors can provide an overview of the intensity of the strength of an actor's influence on other actors through direct and indirect influences and direct and indirect dependence. The highest position of the actor on the histogram of the competitiveness of the actor is the position where the actor is willing to use his power to influence other actors.

The results of the histogram of the competitiveness of actors are as follows:

Figure 3: Actor Competitiveness

Histogram of MDII's competitiveness
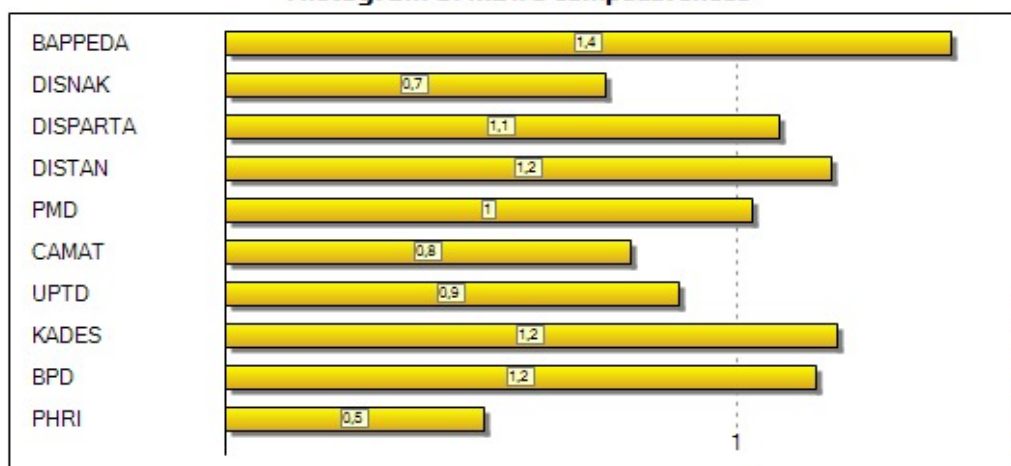
Based on figure (3) the competitiveness of actors shows that the Regional Development Planning, Research and Development Agency (Bappeda) is the actor with the highest competitiveness. So that this position is said to be appropriate because Bappeda is the authorized actor in formulating technical policies, implementing technical support tasks, as well as monitoring, evaluating, and reporting on the sustainable development of Arjuno Agro Techno Park (ATTP) in Pasuruan Regency. Bappeda here has an important position and has a high influence on other actors. In this case, Bappeda must be able to use its power to influence other actors for the sustainable development of Arjuno Agro Techno Park (ATTP) in Pasuruan Regency.

ACTOR OBJECTIVE MATRIX (MAO)

Actor Objective Matrix (MAO) is a matrix regarding the position and influence of actors on predetermined goals. The position and influence of this actor can be in the form of support or rejection of the actor towards the goals that have been determined. There are two outputs in this matrix, namely the degree of mobilization and mobilization. Degree of mobilization contains the goals and objectives that most move the actors. Mobiliization contains the actors who are most mobilized in the use of resources to achieve predetermined goals. The Actor Objective Matrix (MAO) consists of a matrix of the position and influence of actors on the goal, histogram of the strength of the goals, and the intensity of convergence between actors.

Matrix of Position and Influence of Actors on Goals

The results of the first analysis of the Actor Objective Matrix (MAO) is a matrix of the position and influence of the actor on the goal. This matrix shows the position and influence between each actor on the predetermined goals.

The matrix of the position and influence of the actor on the goal is as follows:

Table 2: Matrix of Position and Influence of Actor on Goals

.	Profit	Daya Saing	T. Kerja	Bisnisbaru	Polusi	Konektiv	Festival	Mobilisation
BAPPEDA	5,7	5,7	5,7	4,2	2,8	5,7	5,7	35,4
DISNAK	2,3	1,5	2,3	3,0	1,5	2,3	2,3	15,2
DISPARTA	4,3	4,3	4,3	4,3	3,2	4,3	3,2	28,1
DISTAN	3,6	3,6	4,7	4,7	3,6	4,7	3,6	28,5
PMD	3,1	3,1	4,1	4,1	4,1	3,1	3,1	24,8
CAMAT	3,2	2,4	2,4	3,2	-0,8	2,4	2,4	16,7
UPTD	0,9	3,5	0,9	3,5	0,9	3,5	3,5	16,9
KADES	4,8	4,8	4,8	4,8	4,8	4,8	4,8	33,5
BPD	3,5	3,5	4,6	4,6	4,6	3,5	2,3	26,6
PHRI	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	-0,5	2,0	2,0	12,3
Number of	33,2	34,3	35,8	38,6	25,6	36,3	32,8	-
Number of	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	-1,3	0,0	0,0	-
Degree of	33,2	34,3	35,8	38,6	26,9	36,3	32,8	-

Based on table (2) the position and influence of the actor on the goal shows that the result of the degree of mobilization (bottom row) is a profit goal with a score of 33.2; competitiveness

with a score of 34.3; workforce with a score of 35.8; new business with a score of 38.6; pollution with a score of 26.9 (but there is a number of disagreement of -1.3); connectivity with a score of 36.3; and festivals with a score of 32.8. The actors' greatest or main attention to the objective (objective) is in the new business sector and the actors' smallest attention is to the pollution objective because there is a number of disagreements of -1.3. The new business sector that has the highest score is said to be right because this goal is considered the most important and main because it will grow new businesses that can have an impact on other sector goals such as increasing income, creating jobs, and so on. Meanwhile, in the destination sector, the pollution is lowest and is considered less important than other goals by the actors because the reduction in environmental pollution is not too significant due to the sustainable Arjuno Agro Techno Park (ATTP). which will now be maximized into an eco-educational area, education and training, research center, and a place for livestock cultivation.

In the mobilization column, the actors who have the highest mobilization towards goals include Bappeda with a score of 35.4 and the Village Head of Sumber Rejo with a score of 33.5. The two actors have the highest and active mobilization influence on the seven goals that have been set. The actor is right in providing high mobilization towards the goal because the two actors act as the main movers according to the area and authority of each actor in the sustainable development of Arjuno Agro Techno Park (ATTP) in Pasuruan Regency.

Goal Strength Histogram

The result of the second analysis of the Actor Objective Matrix (MAO) is the histogram of the objective strength. This histogram can show the actors supporting or not supporting all goals. Not only that, this histogram can show how strongly the actor supports or does not support the entire goal.

The objective strength histogram is as follows:

**Figure 4: Goal Strength Histogram**
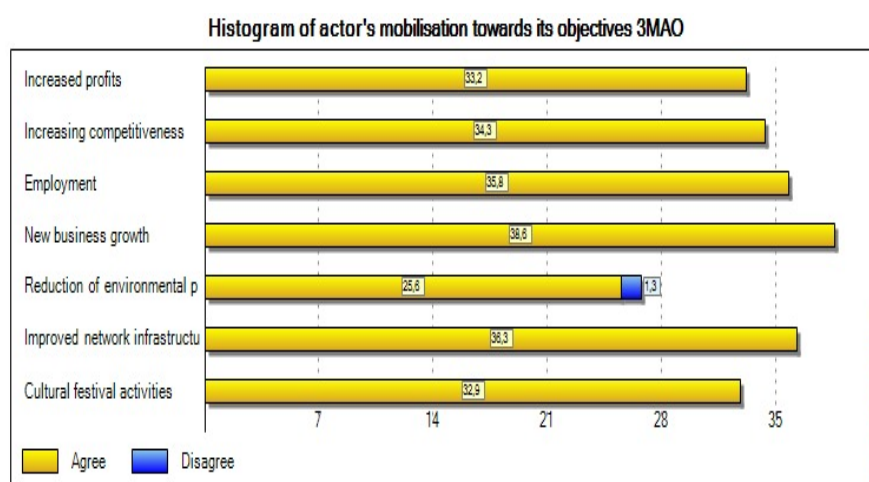
Based on the goal strength histogram in Figure (4), it can be seen that almost all the actors involved support or are not resistant to all the goals that have been determined. However, there are actors who reject or are resistant to one of these goals, namely the reduction of environmental pollution. This can be seen on the histogram almost entirely yellow (approval) and there is a little or 1.3 blue (rejection). The highest intensity of support is shown in the goal of new business growth (new business). This is appropriate because it will grow new businesses that can have an impact on other destination sectors. The lowest intensity of support and there is resistance, namely the goal of reducing environmental pollution (pollution) because this sustainable Arjuno Agro Techno Park (ATTP) does not start from a location with high pollution but was once only a place for livestock cultivation which will now be maximized into an eco-educational, education and tourism area. training center, research center, as well as a place for livestock cultivation. So that the rejection here is not completely against this goal, but some actors consider the goal of reducing environmental pollution (pollution) to be less significant than other goals such as new business, employment, increasing profits, and so on. However, the reduction of environmental pollution must still be considered and carried out as well as possible for the preservation of the location of the Agro Techno Park (ATTP).

Intensity of Convergence between Actors

The intensity of convergence between actors shows the intensity of cooperation between actors. The degree of convergence shows the strength and similarity of attitudes between actors in the sustainable development of Arjuno Agro Techno Park (ATTP) in Pasuruan Regency.

The intensity of convergence between actors is as follows:

Figure 5: Intensity of Convergence between Actors
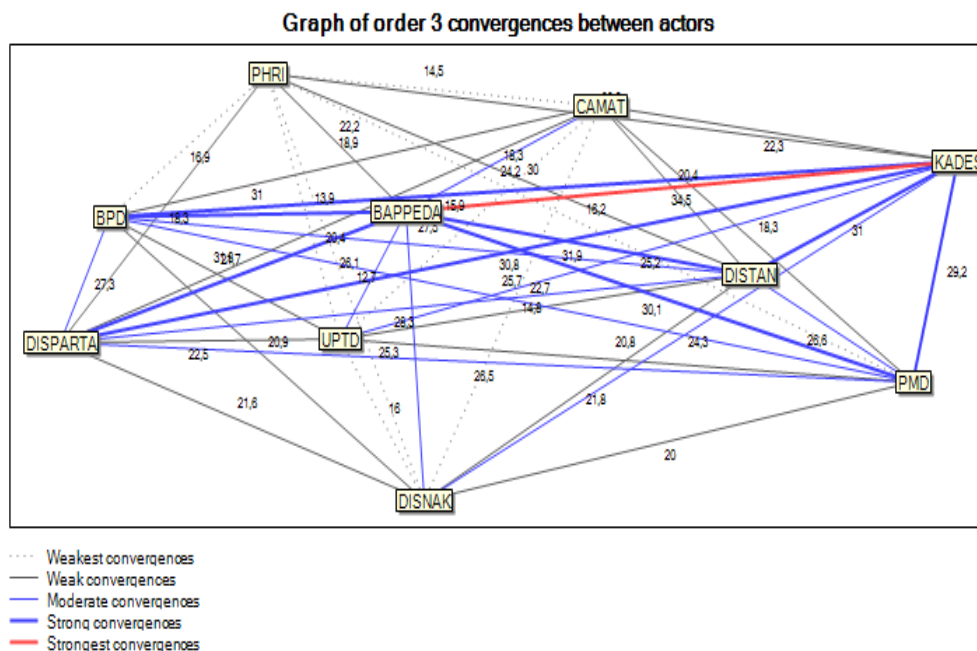
Based on figure (5) the intensity of convergence between actors marked with red lines shows that these actors have the strongest convergences / very strong cooperation in sustainable Arjuno Agro Techno Park (ATTP) development activities in Pasuruan Regency. The actor with the strongest convergences/ very strong cooperation is Bappeda and the Village Head of Sumber Rejo. The two actors with the strongest convergences have the same attitude towards goals and are able to form very strong cooperation because the two actors are authorized to formulate technical policies, carry out tasks, and carry out monitoring, evaluation, and reporting related to the sustainable development of Arjuno Agro Techno Park (ATTP). in Pasuruan Regency according to the authority and target area of each actor.

CONCLUSION

In the sustainable development of Arjuno Agro Techno Park (ATTP) in Pasuruan Regency. The actor with the strongest convergences/ very strong cooperation is Bappeda and the Village Head of Sumber Rejo. The two actors with the strongest convergences have the same attitude towards goals and are able to form very strong cooperation because the two actors are authorized to formulate technical policies, carry out tasks, and carry out monitoring, evaluation, and reporting related to the sustainable development of Arjuno Agro Techno Park (ATTP). in Pasuruan Regency according to the authority and target area of each actor. The two Bappeda actors and the Village Head of Sumbe Rejo also received support from other actors on the strong convergences line with the dark blue line consisting of BPD.

Acknowledgements

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