

ABSTRAK

Collaborative governance dalam mengatasi kenakalan remaja di Kota Lhokseumawe merupakan proses kolaborasi yang melibatkan stakeholder untuk saling bekerjasama. Metode yang digunakan adalah metode penelitian kualitatif. Teknik pengumpulan data dilaksanakan dengan observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi terkait *collaborative governance* dalam mengatasi kenakalan remaja yang dilakukan oleh DP3AP2KB, Polres Lhokseumawe, dan LBH Apik. Data yang didapat dianalisis dengan cara kualitatif kemudian dikumpulkan untuk ditelaah secara keseluruhan dan dilengkapi oleh hasil wawancara yang memiliki fokus penelitian, pertama mengenai *collaborative governance* dalam mengatasi kenakalan remaja di Kota Lhokseumawe melalui 5 tahapan proses kolaborasi berdasarkan teori Ansell dan Gash yaitu: adanya dialog tatap muka, membangun kepercayaan, membangun komitmen terhadap proses, berbagi pemahaman, dan hasil sementara. Yang kedua mengenai faktor penghambat *collaborative governance* dalam mengatasi kenakalan remaja berupa faktor regulasi, faktor perjanjian yang mengikat (MOU), dan faktor anggaran. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa *collaborative governance* dalam mengatasi kenakalan remaja di Kota Lhokseumawe sudah melewati tahapan proses kolaborasi antara lain: dialog tatap muka antara stakeholder, saling membangun kepercayaan, proses dalam mencapai komitmen, pemahaman terhadap keputusan bersama, dan hasil sementara yang menunjukkan proses *collaborative governance* dalam mengatasi kenakalan remaja di Kota Lhokseumawe belum maksimal. Kemudian hambatan yang terjadi dalam *collaborative governance* berupa tidak adanya regulasi khusus terkait kenakalan remaja, perjanjian yang mengikat (MOU) tidak terlaksanakan sesuai dengan isi dari kesepakatan, dan tidak adanya anggaran khusus terkait proses *collaborative governance* dalam mengatasi kenakalan remaja di Kota Lhokseumawe.

Kata Kunci: **Administrasi Publik, Manajemen Publik, Governance, Collaborative governance, Kenakalan Remaja**

ABSTRACT

Collaborative governance in overcoming juvenile delinquency in Lhokseumawe City is a collaborative process that involves stakeholders working together. The method used is a qualitative research method. Data collection techniques were carried out using observation, interviews, and documentation regarding collaborative governance in dealing with juvenile delinquency carried out by DP3AP2KB, Lhokseumawe Police, and LBH Apik. The data obtained was analyzed qualitatively and then collected to be studied as a whole and complemented by the results of interviews which had a research focus, first regarding collaborative governance in dealing with juvenile delinquency in Lhokseumawe City through 5 stages of the collaboration process based on Ansell and Gash's theory, namely: face-to-face dialogue, building trust, building commitment to the process, sharing understanding, and interim results. The second concerns factors inhibiting collaborative governance in dealing with juvenile delinquency in the form of regulatory factors, binding agreement (MOU) factors, and budget factors. The research results show that collaborative governance in overcoming juvenile delinquency in Lhokseumawe City has gone through the stages of a collaborative process, including: face-to-face dialogue between stakeholders, building mutual trust, the process of achieving commitment, understanding of joint decisions, and interim results that show the collaborative governance process in Overcoming juvenile delinquency in Lhokseumawe City has not been optimal. Then the obstacles that occur in collaborative governance include the absence of special regulations related to juvenile delinquency, binding agreements (MOU) not being implemented in accordance with the contents of the agreement, and the absence of a special budget related to the collaborative governance process in dealing with juvenile delinquency in Lhokseumawe City.

Keywords: *Public Administration, Public Management, Governance, Collaborative governance, Juvenile Delinquency*