



Tourism Politics: Symptom of Conflict of Interest in Development of Tourism Villages in East Bolaang Mongondow Regency

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Abstract. The problem that occurs between the potential of natural resources and human resources lies in the fact that the community does not optimize the potential of existing natural resources to be used as tourism potential. An important problem to be researched to get answers to the phenomenon gap and research gap is how tourism politics in the development of Tourism Villages in East Bolaang Mongondow Regency. This research uses a type of qualitative research. Researchers chose to use a case study approach. The result of the research is that the implementation of the development of Tourism Villages has not gone as expected. There are still many obstacles encountered in the process of implementing the development of tourist villages. The determination of the Tourism Village is not accompanied by the development of the Tourism Village, there are still symptoms of conflict of interest from the village head and the legislature so that this obstacle has an impact on improving the community's economy. Although the Bupati has established 35 Tourism Villages, the Bupati's Regulation on Tourism Villages has not been translated into Tourism Village Regulations, as well as a lack of coordination and collaboration between stakeholders, which indicates a lack of budget allocation and reliable planning for programs, activities and sub-activities related to the development of Tourism Villages.

Keyword: Tourism Politics, Symptom conflict of interest, Tourism Village

1 Introduction

Tourism development in several regions in Indonesia has also been active for a long time. Tourism development can run sustainably if there is productive synergy between local government, tourism enterprises and local communities [1]. One of the enthusiastic tourism developments carried out is in North Sulawesi. There is one district that develops its tourism potential intensely, namely East Bolaang Mongondow Regency. This district has a population of 88,241 people, with a growth rate of 3.21% in 2020. Geographically, East Bolaang Mongondow Regency has cultural tourism areas, natural tourism areas, and artificial tourism areas spread across 86 villages, or out of 11 districts in North Sulawesi Province, East Bolaang Mongondow Regency has the potential for comparative advantages, namely mountains, sea, mines and endemic flora and fauna which can be a force for driving the economy through the sustainable tourism sector development sector.

The problem that occurs between the potential of natural resources and human resources lies in the fact that the community does not optimize the potential of existing natural resources to be used as tourism potential. For example, support for the provision of local community facilities and infrastructure, which usually encourages community participation and ensures access to physical resources, is not proposed by the village, even though this is one of the requirements for the development of a Tourism Village. Furthermore, for the potential of the creative economy that must be developed continuously [2], [3] which is the mandate of Presidential Regulation Number 96 of 2019 concerning the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy [4] for the development of a Tourism Village, the potential has not been understood by the community, therefore if the region plans to develop a Tourism Village, this requires a strong political policy [5], [6] and that means involving all interested parties, meaning that as long as the interests are linear then this will be mutually beneficial otherwise it can be an obstacle in realizing a tourist village. This research found problems that are important to study to get answers to the phenomenon gap and research gap, namely what are the symptoms of conflict of interest in the development of Dewa Wisata in East Bolaang Mongondow Regency from the perspective of tourism politics.

2 Research Methods

This research uses a type of qualitative research. Qualitative research attention is more focused on human elements, objects, and institutions, as well as the relationship or interaction between these elements, in an effort to understand an event, behavior, or phenomenon [7]. The researcher chose to use a literature study type of approach. This type of case study approach is a type of approach used to investigate and understand an event or problem that has occurred by collecting various kinds of information which are then processed to get a solution so that the problem revealed can be resolved. In this

study, the key informants were village heads in 35 Tourism Villages in accordance with Regent Decree Number 277 of 2021 concerning Amendments to the Appendix to Regent Decree Number 119 of 2022 concerning the Determination of Tourism Village Areas in East Bolaang Mongondow Regency. Data collection was conducted through interviews and observations. Data analysis was carried out by organizing data, breaking it down into units, synthesizing, arranging into patterns, choosing which ones are important to study, and making conclusions.

3 Analysis and Discussion

Tourism is part of the globalization of the international economy, independent and widely networked with less and less dependence on the state as a unit of international economic organization. With the dramatic economic changes that affect the culture that leads to fragmentation (fragmentation), image, form of performance, market power and views of tourists have a major influence on the tourist experience in travel [8].

According to Robbins in Sopiah [9], conflict is a process that begins when one party feels that the other party has negatively affected or will soon negatively affect the other party. Meanwhile, according to Nimran, conflict is a perceived condition that exists between parties or more feeling a mismatch between goals and opportunities to interfere with efforts to achieve other parties' goals. According to March and Simon in Kristanto, et al [10] define conflict as a struggle between incompatible needs, ideas, desires, interests or people. Conflict will arise when what individuals or groups expect is not achieved. According to Ansory and Indasari [11] conflict is a relationship that can create cooperation, interdependence relationships can also cause conflict. This happens if each component of the organization has different interests and goals and does not cooperate with each other ". According to Kusworo [12] there are several types of conflict, namely:

1. In terms of its purpose, when viewed from the purpose of conflict in an organization is divided into two, namely:

- a. Functional Conflict (Constructive)

Functional conflict can also be called constructive conflict because the existence of this conflict is deliberately constructed or programmed by the organization. Thus, the conflict is positive and supports the improvement and development programs of the organization and its staff. In this study, there is a functional conflict to maintain the budget allocation for the Tourism Office.

b. Functional Conflict

This conflict works irrationally and is based on envy, hurt, emotion and negative thoughts. Therefore, it is certain that this destructive conflict will hinder and will not support the process of achieving organizational goals, and can even thwart organizational goals which will ultimately harm all parties, both individuals, groups involved in the conflict and the organization. In this study, there is also this dysfunctional conflict because there is a sangadi who prioritizes tourist objects that are built rather than taking care of tourist objects in his village, so that the tourist village in his village cannot develop.

2. In terms of the perpetrators, the conflict in terms of the perpetrators is divided into three, namely:

a. Vertical Conflict

Vertical conflict is a conflict that occurs in an organization where those involved in the conflict are between levels / hierarchies of positions in an organization. In this study no symptoms of vertical conflict can be detected.

b. Horizontal Conflict

Horizontal conflict is a conflict that occurs between individuals with positions of the same level, this conflict can also be called a conflict that occurs between units, sections / departments with one another and have the same level of position, or conflicts that occur between one official and another official at the same level of issue in an organization. In this study, this symptom exists because there are several acting Village Heads so that the village heads compete with each other to advance their villages.

c. Diagonal Conflict

Diagonal conflict is a conflict that occurs in a government organization or other organization due to unfair treatment in allocating organizational resources to all work units in the organization. This can result in envy and hurt from those who feel disadvantaged, which ultimately leads to the emergence of conflict. In this research, based on the recognition of the Village Heads, no related symptoms have been detected in the government organization.

3. In terms of Nature, when viewed in terms of the nature of the conflict is divided into two, namely:

a. Open Conflict

Open conflict is a conflict that occurs in a community group, or an organization where this conflict can be witnessed by those (groups) who are in conflict and by other groups (including the general public) either directly or through print or electronic media. In this study there are no symptoms of an open conflict of interest.

b. Closed Conflict

This closed conflict is almost the same as hidden conflict, only in this closed conflict each opposing party has realized that there is no misunderstanding between them, and they believe they are in conflict. At first glance, the parties outside the conflict do not know that there is a closed conflict in the organization. In this phase the cold war is what they do and the conflict is not yet apparent, if the organization's leadership does not know this it can gradually turn into a conflict. In this study, there are symptoms of a closed conflict of interest regarding the use of the budget because the Village Head is not necessarily consistent in budgeting or planning related to the development of tourist villages, so that the lack of stipulation of Village Regulations that are consistent with the development of Tourist Villages.

4. In terms of time period. In terms of the time period, conflict is also divided into two, namely:

a. Momentary Conflict

Momentary conflicts are conflicts that occur spontaneously, conflicts occur quickly, suddenly and unplanned. In general, this conflict occurs because of a misunderstanding or irritation between one another. This kind of thing will soon be liquid if each party explains to each other and realizes what the main problem is. In this research, this often happens and is normal according to the Village Head.

b. Sustained Conflict

This ongoing conflict is the opposite of momentary conflict. In this sustainable conflict, it usually lasts a long time and has a high level of difficulty when resolved. In this research, the symptoms of this ongoing conflict occur because for the development of the Tourism Village because the management of BUMDes has had problems related to finance so that it continues to the next

year.

Furthermore, in this study, the conflict resolution process must involve managers or parties who are considered experts in their fields through several stages. According to Veithzal and Deddy [13], in general, conflict consists of three (3) components, namely:

1. Interest, which is something that motivates people to do or not do something. This motivation is not only from a person's personal desire chart, but also their role and status.
2. Emotion, which is often manifested through feelings that accompany most human interactions such as anger, hatred, fear, rejection.
3. Values, which are the most difficult component of conflict to resolve because values are things that cannot be touched and expressed tangibly, values are at the root of thoughts and feelings about right and wrong, good and bad that direct and maintain human behavior.

4 Conclusions

The policy of developing tourist villages at the agenda stage has been carried out well, at the policy formulation stage it involves all stakeholders but personally they do not understand what is related to tourist villages. Furthermore, for the adoption and legitimization stage for the Regent Regulation on Tourism Villages, they know but do not know the contents and are currently in the process of changing the Regent Regulation and Village Regulations that are more consistent for Tourism Villages. At the implementation stage, there is a lack of coordination and collaboration between stakeholders, which indicates a lack of understanding of programs, activities and sub- activities related to the development of tourist villages.

Finally, for the evaluation of the Tourism Village development policy in East Bolaang Mongodow Regency, the development of tourism is slow both in terms of planning and budgeting up to the follow-up of supervision results. A good Tourism Village Development Policy in East Bolaang Mongondow Regency is not at the agenda stage to its evaluation but at the benefits felt by the community, therefore through policy analysis an assessment is made of existing policies related to their ability to answer needs in the implementation of development.

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