

# The Analysis of Conflict on Implementing Spatial Policy in Tourism Sustainability Development Geopark Rinjani-lombok West Nusa Tenggara Province

Johan Bachry

Institut Pemerintahan Dalam Negeri

E-mail: bachri.johan@gmail.com

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## Abstract

This research was conducted in the Geopark Rinjani Lombok Area by looking at the extent to which Regional Regulation No.3 of 2010 was implemented, how the conflict was and its solutions and how a conflict resolution model was found and recommended to be implemented. This research uses descriptive, exploratory and participatory methods with qualitative and quantitative approaches. Data collected by interviewing informants and respondents as well as observing and documenting. The data analyzed by: Overlay map analysis, descriptive analysis, and scoring analysis.

The result of this study are: 1) It is known that the implementation level of spatial policy is at a fairly good level based on an assessment of the four aspects mentioned by George Edward III namely communication, bureaucratic structure, disposition, and resources. 2) Several types of conflicts were found, namely conflicts over spatial use (Spatial conflicts) and conflicts of authority. 3) Conflict resolution models carried out by the implementor in implementing Regional Regulation on Spatial Planning, namely legality model, persuasive/negotiation model, demolition model, socio-cultural approach model, coordination and synchronization model. 4) Researcher formulate an integrative-participatory solution model to resolve conflicts in spatial policy implementation in the Geopark Rinjani Lombok Area. This study also analyzed the implications of the results of the research on the conflict theory proposed by Johan Galtung.

## 1. Introduction

Since 2015 several mainstay areas in West Nusa Tenggara Province have been merged into the Rinjani Geopark Development in Lombok, which are areas located in Mount Rinjani Lombok (Rinjani Geopark Team, 2014). Tourism Development in West Nusa Tenggara is the

government's effort to increase regional income, open employment and to utilize its resources. This is considering the position of tourism in the development of West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) plays a very important role. It can be seen that, the contribution of the tourism sector in the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) in 2012 contributed 18% to the NTB GRDP (BPS, 2012). Apart from that, according to the annual report of the NTB Tourism Office (2015), tourism also contributes to the expansion of employment opportunities, the development of tourism objects, the construction of tourism facilities, increasing the income of the community, and increasing the welfare of people's lives.

Not only causing positive impacts, on the other hand tourism development also raises problems, including: the destruction of natural resources as a result of development in NTB is quite alarming. Fisher, et al (1999) and IDS (2006), indicate the rate of destruction of natural resources in NTB is quite high as a result of: population explosion, forest encroachment due to illegal cultivation, wood theft due to illegal logging, fires, community conflicts, forest encroachment, mining economic activities and tourism, damage to water resources, climate change and natural disasters. Asikin (2014) found conflicts that occur in the use and ownership of land in the Gili Trawangan Tourism Area. The most crucial conflict is the struggle for land tenure between PT. Gili Trawangan Indah with the local community. Another matter was stated by Narotama (2013) who found spatial conflicts between local communities and tourism entrepreneurs, between tourism entrepreneurs and the government, between the government and local residents, and conflicts between residents who have different interests. In addition, Muktasam (2011) also found various conflicts that occurred in the tourism area, namely the discovery of conflicts over the use of the coast as a fishing boat parking lot with a hotel businessman who built buildings across the coastline. Other problems can also be seen from the overlapping of spatial use / land use, overlapping authority between the stakeholders (stakeholders) and the threat to the sustainability of development in waters conservation areas, due to the pollution of sea waters due to domestic waste and spills. fuel from boats and fishing boats.

In NTB tourism development, various government policies have been issued. Of the many policies, the regional regulation policy 3 of 2010 concerning the NTB Provincial Spatial Plan was issued as a direction for utilizing regional space for various purposes such as: Cultivation Room, Facility Development Room, Open Space and others. The implementation of this regulation is expected to be able to solve and provide direction for all problems related to spatial use. As a policy that is implemented, this Perda 3/2010 will be able to measure the extent of its implementation by implementing the policy. Apart from that the implementation of this policy might have obstacles that could be conflicts in spatial planning. Based on the Facilitation and Coordination Report of the Integration of the Mount Rinjani National Strategic Area Infrastructure Development Program, the NTB Provincial Public Works Office (2016) found several problems in spatial planning in the NTB Province, including: 1) Limited resources; 2) overlapping institutional issues; 3) Weak monitoring functions; 4) Problems with conflicts or violations of spatial use; 5) The absence of a Regional Spatial Detail Plan. According to Hamdi (2013) Participatory public policy is a policy whose substance and process involve community participation as stakeholders on an ongoing and proportional

basis. The essence of participatory public policy is agreement on the pattern of actions that will be realized as the maximum use for the community. Participatory in understanding this research is community participation in various stages of development. According to Ndraha (1994), that community involvement in development can be professional in all stages of development but can also be partial at one or several stages. The stages intended are the planning stage, the implementation phase, the utilization phase, the maintenance phase, and the monitoring and evaluation stage.

Starting from the description in the Background it can be identified several problems faced by the West Nusa Tenggara provincial government, namely: 1) The NTB Provention regional government has problems in implementing Spatial Planning, particularly in the regulation and utilization of sustainable tourism space. This problem arises due to deviations from the Regional Regulation on Spatial Planning. 2) During the implementation phase of the NTB Provincial Government Spatial Policy there were still conflicts of interest by tourism stakeholders in utilizing the existing space. 3) There is a rejection of some people against the Spatial Planning Law so that there are some people who use certain spaces that are contrary to the direction of the Spatial Planning Law. 4) The NTB government is still experiencing the problem of damage to tourism resources or the tourism environment such as damage to coral reefs, damage to mangrove forests, widespread environmental crisis, and the presence of unresolved conflicts. 5) The suboptimal role of the institutions responsible for the implementation of the Spatial Planning Act so that there are still many unresolved issues. 6) Since the start of the Rinjani Geopark Sustainable Tourism Development, the government has not formulated a clear development concept regarding the use of tourism land, which is free of conflict towards harmony and preservation of tourism resources. 7) The NTB Provincial Government has not yet conducted a comprehensive study on the implementation of the Regional Regulation on the Regional Spatial Planning. 8) There is no policy model in conflict resolution in a participatory and comprehensive manner in the implementation of Regional Regulation on Regional Spatial Planning.

## **2. Research Method**

This research uses a combined method approach or a combination of descriptive - participative - exploratory research. Descriptive method is a method that studies and solves problems and provides an interpretation of the facts that exist today (Nazir, 1998). participatory method is a research method that provides full opportunity for respondents determined as many as 30 people in providing input in the preparation of the model. Explorative research is a research method that examines and expresses something from the field as a finding that can be used to construct models and draw conclusions (Messerschmidt, 1995).

Data were analyzed using descriptive analysis consisting of: 1) simple tabulation analysis to describe conflict findings in the field according to the 5W + 1H approach (What, When, Where, Why, Who) and How, 2) cross tabulation analysis to see conformity between Galtung's settlement patterns and the conflict resolution patterns by the implementor. In addition to descriptive analysis, the problem in this study was also analyzed using overlay

analysis to determine spatial conflict (spatial) by compiling two maps, namely layout maps according to regulations according to local regulations and maps of land utilization in reality (factual), content analysis to study content (content) between spatial planning policies coupled with other policies, as well as an analysis of institutional authority to see whether there is a conflict of authority between government institutions both at the administrative and sectoral levels.

### 3. Results and Discussion

#### 1) Implementation of Spatial Policy in Rinjani Geopark Area

Various things in the policy implementation process can determine the level of success of a policy. The implementation phases are the deciding factors of every public policy, because every public policy will show results when a policy has been implemented. So public policy is not just a policy formulation without implementation in order to realize the intended formulation plan. A good public policy must be able to formulate the relationship between various components of the policy, so that the input (input), the process, the results (results), the impact (Impact), and benefits can be felt significantly on the community, especially the target. To analyze the implementation of regional spatial policy in the Rinjani Geopark Area using the George Edward III (1980) model by looking at the elements: communication, resources, disposition and bureaucratic structure in the application of regional spatial policies in the Rinjani Geopark Area.

Based on the research results it is known that the implementation of the regional spatial policy in the Rinjani Geopark Area is based on NTB Regional Regulation No.3 of 2010 where for the implementation of this PERDA, the implementation authority of the NTB Governor will subsequently form a joint institution of BKPRD which then submits the implementation entirely to the Regent / Mayor in accordance with the authority given. The purpose of implementing the Regional Regulation on Regional Spatial Planning in NTB is to ensure that the use of space is in accordance with the provisions.

After conducting the research, it was found that the level of implementation of regional spatial planning policies according to Assistant II for Economic Affairs and Development of Chaerul Machsul who had also served as the Head of NTB BAPPEDA, the level of implementation of regional spatial planning policies in Rinjani Geopark was at a fairly good implementation level. This can be seen in the following aspects:

##### a. Communication aspects

Communication in the implementation of regional spatial planning policies in the Rinjani Geopark Region is at a fairly good level. The communication between the various related institutions is also good as well as between the stakeholders and the related institutions, which runs quite well because they see the frequency of communication, direction of communication, forms of communication, clarity and effectiveness of communication by the informants. This is also supported by the establishment of the Regional Spatial Planning Coordinating Board (BKPRD) as a vehicle for communication between various institutions involved in the implementation of spatial policy in their respective regions. If the

communication has been done well enough, then the distortion of the policy implementation will not occur.

b. Resource Aspect

Resources owned by the Spatial Planning Implementers in the Rinjani Geopark Area which include human resources, technological resources, financial resources are considered sufficient. although the policies that have been communicated are clear, consistent and directed, if the policy implementer does not have the resources allocated to a policy, then the policy implementation will not succeed.

c. Disposition Aspects (Attitudes)

The disposition of the regional Spatial Planning policy implementers in the Rinjani Geopark is considered quite good. The policy implementers in NTB are quite adequate when seen from their commitment, seriousness, the nature of democracy and their responsibilities in carrying out the tasks they do. Disposition in the form of supervisors to subordinates in the ranks of the implementation of duties as a public policy implementor is done quite intensively through technical meetings and through forums for employee training that is routine or insidental.

d. Bureaucratic Structure Aspect

The right man on the right place is the philosophy which is prioritized in the allocation of human resources to the bureaucracy in NTB. bureaucratic structure in charge of the bureaucracy, the implementation of regional spatial planning policies is quite adequate. The existence of a bureaucratic institution with employee refreshes and transfers as well as the presence of civil servant supervisors (PPNS) placed in the supervision of the implementation of spatial planning is also deemed sufficient. The problem that arises from the implementation of policies from the aspect of bureaucratic structure is related to financial resources that are considered insufficient to implement various programs.

2) Analysis of Policy Implementation According to George Edward III

The George Edward III Policy Model is simply done by analyzing the factors that influence the implementation of public policy. The factors referred to: communication, resources, dispositions and bireucratic structure (communication, resources, dispositions, and bureaucratic structures). The chart of George Edward III's (1980) implementation model, can be illustrated in the following chart:

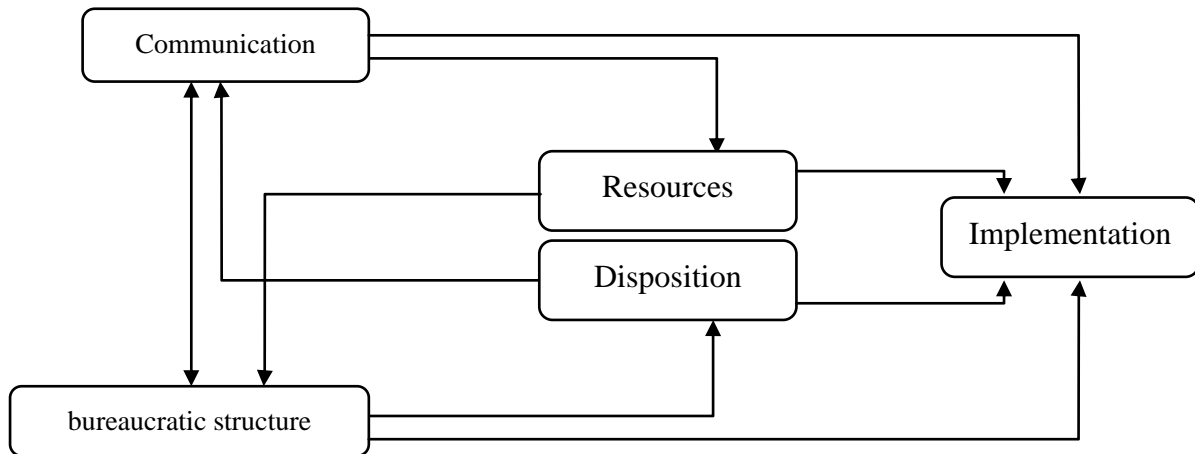


Figure 1. Policy Implementation Model by George Edward III

a. Communication

In communicating, there are some that are seen as clear and some that are not yet clear. In the Rinjani Lombok Geopark Area, information communication is carried out through meeting forums, cross-sectoral meetings, and can also be done using books, posters, and leaflets. For Khairul Mackhsul, communication that occurs in the implementation of spatial policy is considered quite intensive and has clarity and consistency of information. In addition, out of the 30 respondents interviewed, the majority of the communication between the policy implementor and the target group (72%) stated that communication was in a fairly good category.

b. Resource

The resource aspect by George Edward III is seen as having a very important role for the successful implementation of a public policy. In the research area (NTB), staff (staff) who carry out the task of implementing policies are mandated to employees who work under the regional spatial planning sub-department (NTPR PUPR service). The capacity of Human Resources as a regional spatial policy implementor is in a sufficient category. It's just that the problem that stands out from the current human resources is related to the problem of lack of professionalism of employees because the pattern of employee recruitment in government often changes, and the lack of available human resources when compared with the area of work. Most respondents (67%) assessed the existence of Human Resources implementing the spatial planning policy, saying that the Implementing HR was considered sufficient.

Budget or budget is an indispensable factor in implementing a policy. To guarantee the implementation of policies in a good and comprehensive manner, sufficient financial support is needed for the budget that is devoted to carrying out all programs in policy implementation is very small (Rp.1-1.2 M / year) where the Secretary of PUPR NTB assesses that these funds are considered to be very minimal to finance activities within the province. To deal with this budget shortfall, the PUPR Office must seek additions from other sources in the form of collaboration with funding institutions.

Resources that are no less important are the availability of facilities and facilities and infrastructure that are needed in the implementation of spatial policies. In the implementation

of spatial planning policies, it is necessary to have facilities such as buildings, land, offices and equipment, vehicles and others. Most of these are readily available, but for facilities that are needed incidentally, sometimes they are fulfilled by renting or borrowing from third parties.

Information is also an important factor in policy implementation, especially relevant and sufficient information related to how to implement a policy. While authority plays an important role, especially to ensure and guarantee that policies are implemented in accordance with what is desired.

#### c. Disposition

Behavioral tendencies or characteristics of the policy implementers play an important role in realizing the implementation of policies in accordance with the goals or objectives. The attitude of the implementer of the policy will be very influential in the implementation of the policy where if the implementer has a good attitude then he will be able to run the policy as well as what is desired by the policy maker, on the contrary if his attitude does not support the implementation will not be carried out properly. From the results of the study found that the policy implementor in the area of research has a sufficient attitude to support the success / success of the implementation of the policy has a positive attitude. This positive attitude is shown by a fairly good loyalty and dedication.

#### d. Bureaucratic Structure

Bureaucracy is an institution formed to carry out certain tasks and functions in carrying out the functions of government. The mechanism for implementing the policy will usually be contained in a standard work procedure which is also called the Standard Operational Procedure (SOP) which is used as a work guideline in carrying out the task of implementing spatial policy. Facts on the ground according to the NTB Provincial Secretary, all SKPDs and Departments that implement spatial planning policies, on average have a clear SOP. The bureaucratic structure in the implementation of spatial policy was deliberately formed by the Governor in the form of the BKPRD institution as an extension of the Governor's task in controlling and implementing spatial policy.

From the description of George Edward's analysis of the implementation of spatial policy in the study area, it was stated by the majority of informants and the respondents considered it to be in a good category.

### 3) Conflicts that Occur in the Rinjani Geopark Area

When viewed various types of conflicts that occur in Rinjani Geopark are classified in 2 groups, namely spatial conflicts and institutional authority conflicts. The following will explain each type of conflict.

#### a. Spatial Conflict (Spatial Conflict)

Conflicts in spatial use based on the results of this study can be categorized in two forms, namely conflicts at the individual level and communal level conflicts in certain areas. For land use conflicts at the individual level in the form of space use violations are presented in table 1.

Table 1. Conflicts in the Utilization of Space to Establish Buildings by Communities or Entrepreneurs Separately

No.	Nama Konflik/Indikasi Pelanggaran	Tempat	Pelaku
1.	Bangunan Ruko untuk budidaya burung wallet di kota Mataram.	Jln. Yos Sudarso dan Jln. Pejanggik.	Pengusaha
2.	Bangunan Rumah dan Ruko di sepanjang kali Ancar.	Kel. Punia, kel. Mataram Barat dan kel. Gomong.	Masyarakat dan pengusaha.
3.	Bangunan Villa di sempadan sungai Meninting.	Kel. Bintaro, kota Mataram.	Pengusaha.
4.	Bangunan Toko, Restaurant dan pemandian mobil diatas saluran.	Depan Mataram Mall, kr. Jangkong, kota Mataram.	Pengusaha dan krama pura
5.	Pembangunan perumahan Narura Boutique Residence di lokasi RTH.	Kel. Sayang-sayang, kota Mataram.	Pengembang/Developer
6.	Bangunan Lombok City Center (LCC) di Narmada.	Kec. Narmada, kab. Lombok Barat.	Pengusaha.
7.	Bangunan Villa Hutan Senggigi.	Senggigi, kab. Lombok Barat.	Pengusaha
8.	Bangunan hotel di atas bukit (Hotel Bukit Senggigi)	Senggigi.	Pengusaha.
9.	Bangunan-bangunan di atas sempadan pantai di Gili Trawangan.	Gili Trawangan Kab. Lombok Utara.	Pengusaha.
10.	Bangunan di atas sempadan dan pantai Gili Meno.	Gili Meno kab. Lombok Utara.	Pengusaha.
11.	Bangunan di atas sempadan dan pantai Gili Air	Gili Air, kab. Lombok Utara	Pengusaha
12.	Bangunan Villa Hantu di atas tebing pantai Pemenang.	Pemenang kab. Lombok Utara	Perorangan.
13.	Bangunan Villa Bidadari di atas tebing Pantai Pemenang.	Pemenang kab. Lombok Utara	Perorangan.
14.	Pembangunan Royal Villa ditebing pantai Pemenang.	Pemenang, kab. Lombok Utara.	Individu
15.	Pembangunan Toko dan Restaurant di atas Bendungan Jenggik.	Jenggik, kab. Lombok Timur.	Pengusaha dan pemerintah daerah.
16.	Bangunan perumahan penduduk di sempadan Pantai Ampenan.	Kampung Banjar, kampung Bangsal Ampenan, kota Mataram.	Penduduk Setempat.
17.	Bangunan perumahan penduduk di sepadan pantai.	Montong.	Pendududuk setempat.

Source: Spatial Planning PPNS Findings Data (2016)

From the table above, it can be seen several types of irregularities committed by individuals /



companies that are found and must be resolved by conflicts that occur due to land use errors. In the table there are 17 types of violations in which each type of violation can occur many individuals / companies as the perpetrators. The findings of the cases that were intended by PPNS and the BKPRD team as a form of implementation of spatial conflict monitoring have been carried out in 2017.

The findings of the field regarding conflicts in spatial use in the Rinjani Geopark Area that are regional scale and involve communities communally can be seen in table 2.

Table 2. The Findings of The Conflict On The Use / Utilization Of Space In Geopark Rinjani Region

No.	Jenis konflik	Tempat	Pelaku
1.	Konflik pemanfaatan ruang untuk perlindungan (Konservasi), dengan fasilitas akomodasi	Kawasan Tiga Gili, Lombok Utara.	KSDA dengan Pengusaha.
2.	Konflik kawasan konservasi terumbu karang dengan angkutan laut.	Kawasan Tiga Gili dan kawasan Senggigi.	Departemen Perhubungan dengan Wisatawan.
3.	Konflik pemanfaatan kawasan hutan dengan budidaya pertanian.	Senaru, Sesaot, Bebidas, Sembalun, Torean	Departemen Kehutanan Dengan Perambah
4.	Konflik penggunaan lahan konservasi laut dengan budidaya rumput laut dan perikanan tangkap.	Kawasan Tiga Gili, KLU	KSDA dengan Nelayan
5.	Konflik penggunaan kawasan konservasi dengan pelabuhan.	Kawasan Tiga Gili, dan kawasan Senggigi.	KSDA vs Nelayan.
6.	Konflik lahan parkir perahu nelayan, angkutan wisata, pemilik Akomodasi.	Pantai Tiga Gili dan Pantai Senggigi.	Pengusaha, Nelayan dan Angkutan Wisata.
7.	Konflik kepemilikan tanah antara masyarakat Gili Trawangan dengan PT Gili Trawangan indah.	Gili Terawangan, KLU.	Masyarakat dengan Pengusaha.
8.	Konflik konservasi dengan angkutan wisata Bahari.	Kawasan Tiga Gili, KLU, Kawasan Senggigi.	KSDA dengan Pengusaha Angkutan.

Source: Primary data (processed)

Based on the above table, it can be seen that conflicts of spatial use for conservation with accommodation facilities are found in coastal and marine areas and forest areas. The case of spatial use conflicts occurred in Gili Indah along the coast which had been designated as a mangrove forest area that had been functioned by erecting buildings, hotels, cafes and restaurants. Conservation land which is supposed to be used to protect coastal areas and

forests, but is used as an accommodation facility that causes an imbalance in land use with increasing building loads (carrying capacity).

Other conflicts that occur in coastal areas are conflicts over land use of coral reef conservation with sea transportation. Sea transport activities with the entry of large ships carrying tourists, anchoring anchor fishing boats indiscriminate fishing and marine sports activities (Boattrosin, Diving and Snorkeling) have become a major threat to the conservation of coral reefs. Conflicts between marine conservation land and seaweed cultivation and capture fisheries also occur. Utilization of conservation land for seaweed cultivation and fishing occurs in shallow seas along KLU and several areas in Senggigi and Ampenan Beach.

Conflict of conservation land with the port. In fact, the construction of ports at certain spots is often found to be built by private or large companies. Conflicts that occur between conservation land and ports occur in North Lombok District (KLU, Gili Indah, Amor-amor and Teluk Nare). Illegal ship ports in Amor-amor are seaports made for the transportation of pumice by certain companies. The entry of jet-engined ships carrying tourists from Bali to the region of Gili Indah and Senggigi led to the construction of a port by the private sector on conservation land. If this condition is left, many coastal areas that used to function as conservation areas will function as ports. This conflict will result in the inconvenience of tourists with the community and environmental activists.

The construction of hotel facilities and supporting facilities in front of the beach (ROI), which according to statutory provisions may only be done 60 meters from the coastline (ROI), but in fact many businessmen violate the rules in the construction of accommodation facilities so that the interests of the community are ignored. For fishing fishers, it becomes difficult to park their fishing boats, resulting in conflicts between Accommodation Entrepreneurs and Fishermen, cases like this are found along Senggigi Beach and the beaches of Gili Trawangan, Gili Meno and Gili Air.

Regional spatial conflicts also occur in protected forest areas in the Rinjani geopark. These conflicts include encroachment of forests for the purpose of illegal cultivation, planting of agricultural crops, especially food and other seasonal crops occurring in the forest areas of Senaru, Santong, Sesaot, Persil, Tutul, Pusuk, Batulayar, and others bordering community settlements, especially in residential pockets. in the forest (Enclave) for padigogo (ngerawu) cultivation. Realizing this tactic the government has tried to stem the behavior of forest encroachers by implementing the Community Forest Pattern (HKm). In some forest areas with the facilitation of fostering the proper use of forests.

#### b. Conflict Authority of Government Institutions (Institutional Conflict)

In this study the institutional authority of several sectors related to the implementation of spatial policy in the Rinjani Geopark Sustainable Tourism Region was analyzed. This analysis begins with the presentation of a table on the functions of institutional authority of various sectors which can be seen in the following matrix analysis table:

**Table 3. Function and Authority Matrix of Each Institution / Agency Involved in Spatial Management in Rinjani Geopark Area**

Kegiatan Sektor / Urusan	Fungsi manajemen				
	perizinan	Perencanaan	Implementasi	Monitoring/ Evaluasi	Pengawasan/ penegendalian
Penataan Ruang	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DPMPTSP</li> <li>• DPUPR</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DPUPR</li> <li>• BAPPEDA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DPUPR</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DPUPR</li> <li>• DKP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DPUPR</li> <li>• DKP</li> <li>• TKPRD</li> </ul>
Lingkungan Hidup dan Konservasi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DPMPTSP,</li> <li>• Dians LHK,</li> <li>• BKKPN</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dinas LHK</li> <li>• BKKPN</li> <li>• BAPPEDA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BKKPN</li> <li>• Dinas LHK</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BKKPN</li> <li>• Dinas LHK</li> <li>• BAPPEDA,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dinas LHK</li> <li>• BKKPN</li> <li>• TNI -AL.</li> </ul>
Kelautan dan Perikanan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DPMPTSP</li> <li>• Dinas KP</li> <li>• BKKPN</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dinas KP</li> <li>• BKKPN</li> <li>• BAPPEDA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dinas KP</li> <li>• BKKPN</li> <li>• Swasta</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dinas KP</li> <li>• BKKPN</li> <li>• BAPPEDA,</li> <li>• Dinas PUPR</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dinas KP</li> <li>• TNI - AL,</li> <li>• Dinas LHK</li> </ul>
Pariwisata	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DPMPTSP (rekom Dinas Pariwisata dan Dinas PUPR)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• KemenPar</li> <li>• Dinas Pariwisata</li> <li>• BAPPEDA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dinas Pariwisata</li> <li>• BKKPN</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• KemenPar</li> <li>• Dinas Pariwisata</li> <li>• BKKPN</li> <li>• BAPPEDA</li> <li>• Dinas LHK</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• KemenPar</li> <li>• Dinas Pariwisata</li> <li>• BKKPN</li> <li>• Dinas LHK</li> <li>• TNI-AL</li> </ul>
Perhubungan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DPMPTSP (rekom Dishub)</li> <li>• BKKPN</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BAPPEDA</li> <li>• Dishub</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dishub</li> <li>• KUPP Pemena ng</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dishub</li> <li>• BAPPEDA,</li> <li>• DKP</li> <li>• DLHK</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dishub</li> <li>• BKKPN</li> <li>• TNI -AL,</li> <li>• Dinas LHK</li> </ul>
Penelitian dan Pengembangan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BAPPEDA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BAPPEDA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BAPPEDA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BAPPEDA,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BAPPEDA</li> </ul>
Pertanahan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DPMPTSP</li> <li>• Kanwil BPN</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kanwil ATR/BPN</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kanwil ATR/BPN</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BAPPEDA, Kanwil ATR/BPN</li> <li>• DPUPR</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kanwil ATR/BPN</li> <li>• BKKPN</li> <li>• TNI -AL,</li> <li>• DPUPR</li> </ul>

Based on the above table, it is found overlapping authority between what is regulated by government institutions at different levels. Before 2014 forest management was still under the authority of the Level II Regional Government, but since the enactment of Law No.23 of 2014 the authority of forest, coastal and marine management authority for the management of the forest area was fully transferred to the provincial authority resulting in many overlapping authorities between the province and district / city.

Another case was found in Sesaot Forest, West Lombok Regency. Sesaot Forest Area which is supposed to be the authority of the NTB Provincial Forestry and Environmental Management, but in reality the West Lombok Regency Tourism Office has set the Forest Area as a tourist attraction. The solution taken by the government for this conflict is to re-coordinate the use of the Sesaot Forest Area as a tourist attraction. By realizing the authority of the West Lombok Regency Level II Regional Government which according to Law No.23 of 2014 no longer has the authority to manage forest areas, the West Lombok Regency Level II Regional Government then requests permits from the NTB Level I Regional Government and makes a pattern of collaborative management of the Forest Area Sesaot as a tourist attraction. This system of cooperation provides legal certainty towards the utilization of forests that have an impact on increasing revenues from both parties in accordance with the sharing agreement.

Another conflict occurred in the Bebidas Forest Area which entered the Sembalun Forest area which was designated as a conservation area by the government. But the people who occupy the area use the forest area for plantation and tourism businesses, so that the Bebidas Forest Zone is currently in a conflict of ownership and use of space between the government and the local community. The solution to the conflict resolution of this problem has been attempted in several ways, including through the resolution of deliberations, but found no point of agreement between the two parties.

This institutional authority conflict also occurs in the Senggigi and Tiga Gili Regions, which is caused by the unclear distribution of authority between the central and regional governments, especially with regard to authority over the licensing, planning, supervision and control functions. In terms of planning there are four institutions that are authorized to make Regional Spatial Planning documents with different results. The four institutions are the NTB Province Bappeda that makes the NTB Provincial Spatial Plan, the NTB Provincial PUPR Office that makes the Senggigi - Tiga Gili KSP Spatial Plan, the NTB Provincial Maritime and Fisheries Office that makes the Senggigi Coastal Zoning Plan and the Three Gili and the Bappeda West Lombok and North Lombok Regencies that make the KSK Regional Spatial Plan. The implementation of the supervisory and control functions also occurs conflicts of authority between 5 institutions. The five institutions are the Police, the Navy, the Civil Service Police Unit as enforcers of the Regional Regulation and the Regional Spatial Planning Coordination Team and PPNS Spatial Planning.

Facts on the ground also found that there were licensing conflicts in the coastal and marine areas. According to Law No. 27 of 2007 concerning Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands. The case in Gili Trawangan, Gili Meno and Gili Air where BKSDA is in accordance

with the Decree of the Minister of Forestry, stipulates that there is a carrying capacity in the areas of Gili Trawangan, Gili Meno and Gili Air is limited to a maximum of 300 rooms in each dyke. However, in reality the local government (KLU level II local government) has given IMB more than 1500 rooms resulting in over capacity which eventually became a serious authority conflict. In this case, there is no solution to solve it, so in the future, a solution must be found through coordination between institutions.

4) Overlay analysis in looking at conflicts in spatial use

Overlay map techniques in analyzing overlapping spatial use can be done. Overlay is the process of combining data from different layers, overlay is simply called a visual operation that requires more than one layer to be combined physically. To see overlapping spatial use as a form of spatial conflict over conditions in West Nusa Tenggara, it cannot be done because the spatial policy implementor does not yet have a RDTL map (Spatial Detail Plan) and does not have a detailed realization of the use of space by stakeholders. For the Gili Trawangan and Senggigi Regions which are part of the Rinjani Geopark area, an overlay analysis has been carried out by looking at the zoning plan for the development of the Senggigi KSP area and the Three Gilis with the Senggigi and Three Gili KSP Zoning Areas. The results obtained from this overlay analysis are that the space that should have been designated as a conservation land functioned as the construction of accommodation and tourist facilities, the land that was actually designated as a seaweed cultivation land actually collided with the interests of tourism spots. Land that should be used as conservation land is actually used as a port and as a sea transportation shipping zone.

5) Conflict Resolution Model of Tourism Development Spatial

a. Legality Capital.

This model of resolution is a conflict resolution through formal legal channels that relies on resolving conflicts by proposing any violations / spatial conflicts by reporting and taking action to submit them as violating the law and resolving them through court proceedings. the plot of conflict resolution with this Legality model can be described as follows:

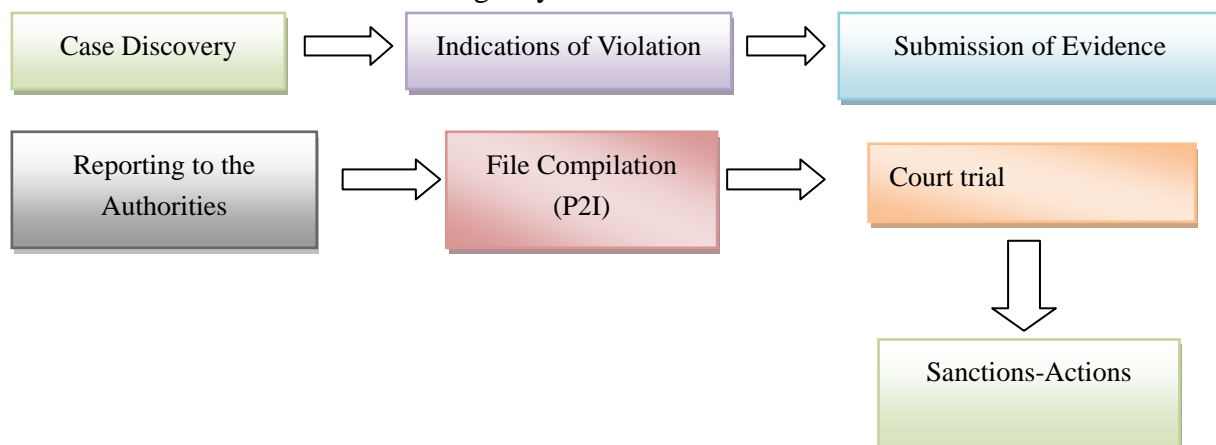


Figure 2. Legality Model in Conflict Resolution

Theoretically, the conflict resolution model through the Legality model is in line with Johan Galtung's (1973) theory which also states that conflict resolution through formal legal channels through court proceedings in the State Court is the most formal way of resolving conflicts.

a. Persuasive / Mediation Model

Resolving spatial conflicts can also be done with a persuasive model or with the knock on awareness approach. Methods such as this are mostly done by policy implementors through appeals for control and informal approaches. In the Rinjani Geopark Area there are many announcements, appeals and warnings made by policy implementers to resolve conflicts. Some appeals to the installation of curse boards and / or reprimands on violations of spatial use can be found in several important Tourism Sports in the Rinjani Geopark Area.

b. Control and Disassembly Model

The demolition and demolition model is carried out through special operations involving various parties such as the Police and Pramong Praja Police (Pol PP). This settlement model is carried out after going through the stages of appeals, negotiations and previous reprimands. Conflict resolution models by demolition often occur, for example, the demolition of merchant shacks along the coast of Gili Trawangan and the demolition of shop houses that do not meet the provisions contained in the Rinjani Geopark Area in 2017.

c. Socio-Cultural Approach Model

Conflict resolution through the Sosiso Culture Model is carried out by the people in the tourism area with cultural wisdom patterns. Determination of awig-awig as a form of local regulation compiled by the community in consultation based on cultural wisdom proved to be able to prevent and or overcome spatial conflicts in certain tourism areas. Some awig-awig implemented are Segig Security Awig-awig in Gili Indah (North Lombok regency) to regulate community behavior in securing the sea area from deviant behavior and Ngaro Ngarat Awig-Awig in Bayan Village where these awig-awig establish agreements between farmers and breeders in carrying out their respective activities without committing violations that can harm the interests of many parties.

d. Intergovernmental Institutional Coordination Model and Inter-Sector Synchronization

Conflicts between government institutions can occur between the Central, Provincial and Level II Regional Governments due to different interests or because the understanding of each authority is still lacking. This can occur because of frequent changes in nomenclature and main duties. if something happens like this, then the solution is usually taken to coordinate, consult, and synchronize.

e. Spatial Policy Revision Model

Revised Spatial Policy is a model for resolving widespread conflicts by the Regional Government. If irregularities in spatial planning exceed 30% then the UUTRN (National Spatial Planning Law), has mandated the need for Spatial Revision stipulated by Regional Regulations. There are 2 Regencies and Cities whose territories are included in the 2017 Rinjani Geopark Area that are currently submitting Revised Regional Regulation on Spatial Planning, namely North Lombok Regency and Mataram City. The level of violation of spatial use according to the City of Mataram has reached above 30% in the last five years, while the violation of spatial use in West Lombok Regency has now reached 27%, so that both the

Regency and City are in the process of submitting their revised spatial policies respectively.

f. The Integrated Integrative Participatory Spatial Planning Conflict Resolution Model

The Integrative Conflict Resolution Model researchers designed as a new finding offered, as presented in the following chart:

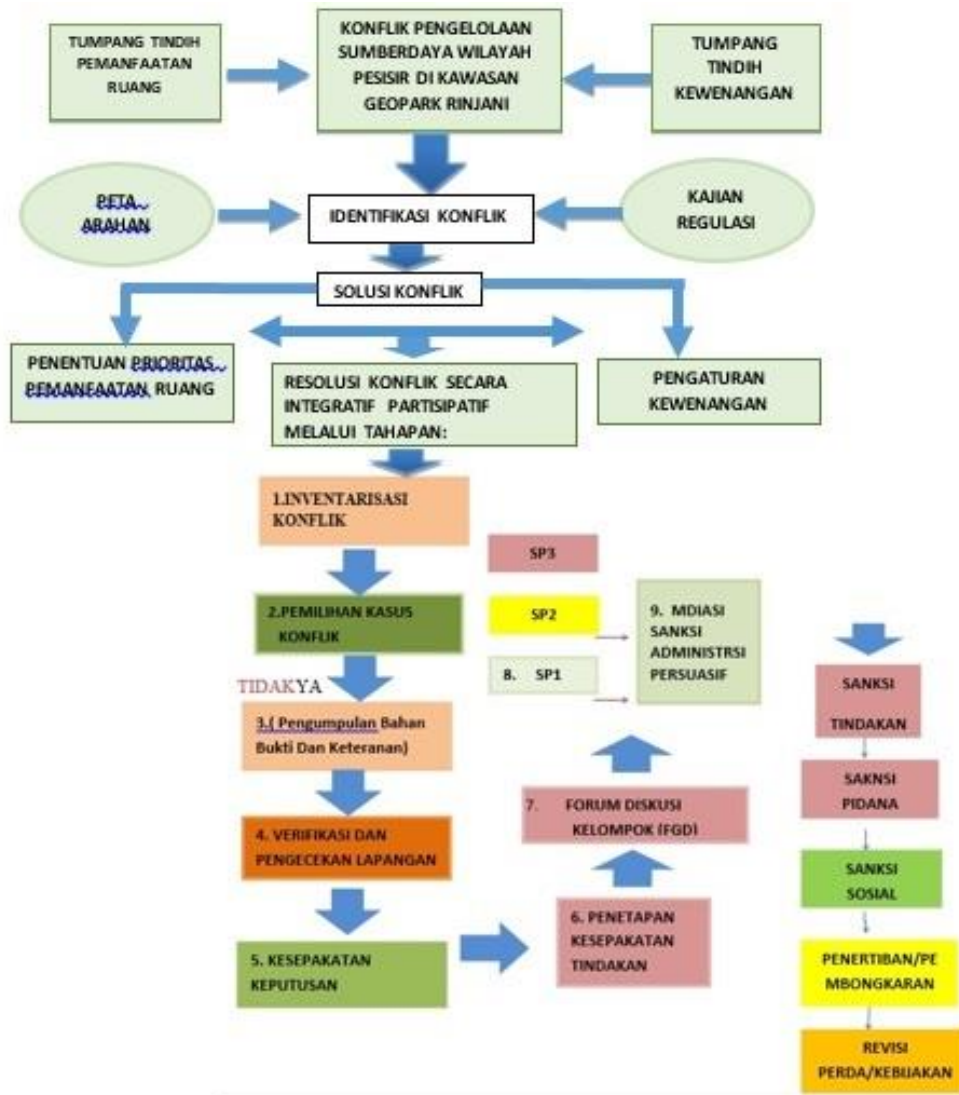


Figure 2. Integrative Participatory Conflict Resolution Model in Spatial Policy Implementation (Johan Bachry Model, 2019)

The model proposed by this researcher is an accommodation of the phenomena and steps that have been formulated by the Forum Group Discussion team, this model stems from an inventory of conflicts that occur around the Rinjani Geopark Area.

6) Research Implications on Theory

In principle, there are four patterns of conflict resolution expressed in Johan Galtung's theory, namely the dialogue model, the negotiation model, the mediation model and the peace building model. In accordance with the results of research conducted, the implementation of

the conflict resolution theory proposed by Galtung is also equally applied or used in the resolution of conflicts related to spatial planning in the Rinjani Geopark Area today. The implications of Johan Galtung's conflict resolution theory can be seen from the resolution of conflicts in the Rinjani Geopark Area through the persuasive model and the socio-cultural model that is carried out informally through dialogue, notifications, meetings, and involving other parties to find joint solutions. Whereas on the other hand, the demolition and demolition model carried out in the Rinjani Geopark area is considered to be in conflict with the conflict resolution theory with the peace building approach put forward by Galtung. This demolition and demolition often creates new conflicts between building owners, certain buildings or property that prevent the creation of peace building as stated in the conflict resolution by Galtung.

There is a new conflict resolution model that is not mentioned in Galtung's theory but appears as a way of resolving conflicts that occur in the Rinjani Geopark Area as a research area, namely: 1) a model of intergovernmental institutional coordination and inter-agency synchronization carried out by conducting coordination, consultation and synchronization between institutions and between sectors within the government, 2) a model of spatial policy revision in which spatial revision is stipulated by a regional regulation if violations in spatial planning have reached 30%.

Other theoretical implications are related to Thomas Kilmann's theory which states that there are five methods used in resolving conflicts, namely the competition method, the collaboration method, the compilation method, the omission method and the accommodation method. Of the five methods presented by Thomas Kilmann, in reality on the ground, the Regional Government of the Province of West Nusa Tenggara applies two methods of conflict resolution in overcoming spatial conflicts that occur in the Rinjani Geopark Area, namely: 1) by conducting acts of omission in which buildings that violate rules along the Senggigi Highway, along with the Ancar River and Kali Jangkok Suburbs are not followed up to avoid greater conflict. 2) with a compromise in which in the resolution of conflicts the use of space for boat parking with the use of tourism facilities that occurred in the Senggigi Area was resolved in a compromise between hotel owners and fishermen (boat owners) carried out by conflicting actors assisted by the government acting as a mediator.

Dahrendorf's theory (1959) relating to conflict resolution consisting of conciliation methods, mediation methods, and arbitration methods, on the other hand is not applied to the resolution of spatial conflicts in the Rinjani Geopark Area, especially settlement using conciliation and arbitration techniques due to the conflict referred to in this study it is not a physical conflict between the community, the government, or a physical entrepreneur, but a conflict related to land use, a conflict of authority and a conflict of regulations, so that there are no actors that need to be reconciled.

#### **4. Conclusion**

In this study, after taking into account the results and discussion, several conclusions can be made as follows: 1) The level of implementation of the Regional Spatial Policy in the Rinjani Geopark Region in Lombok is in a fairly good category based on aspects - aspects raised by



George Edward III (1980) . 2) Found various types of conflicts that occur in the implementation of Spatial Policy in the Rinjani Geopark Area, namely land use conflicts at the individual level, land use conflicts in public space areas (spatial conflicts), and conflicts of authority between institutions. 3) The pattern of conflict resolution in implementing Spatial Policy found in Kawasan Geopark Rinjani is a legality model, a persuasive / negotiation model, an order and demolition model, a socio-cultural approach model, a model of coordination and synchronization between sectors, a revised regional regulation model on Spatial Policy. 4) Partial conflict resolution models can be found in Spatial Implementation in 4 models, namely: Legality model, Persuasive model, Control / demolition model, Socio-cultural model and Policy Revision model. 5) Participatory Integrative Conflict Resolution Model can be formulated, namely Participatory Integrative Conflict Resolution model Johan Bachry, 2018.

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