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Capital Struggle in Tourism Development: Case from Canggu Village, North Kuta District, Bali

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Abstract

This study examines the dynamics of Canggu Village in terms of exploration as a tourist destination that can potentially improve community welfare. Still, the people of Canggu Village have not paid taxes. The government has begun to issue regulations to oversee tourism development, which has given rise to collaboration between the government, investors, and the community. The ideological differences between These actors create a struggle to gain capital, which has an impact on tourism development in Canggu Village. This study uses a qualitative approach with triangulation techniques: observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation studies. The results indicate that government regulations, conflicts of interest between agencies, uneven regulation implementation, and broker practices triggered the struggle. These forms of struggle include violence against the environment, land sales conflicts, variations in land prices, and resistance to villa managers and the government. This struggle's implications include infrastructure changes, unclear geographical boundaries, and socio-cultural shifts that weaken family ties. Land ownership conflicts, inheritance disputes, and the emergence of prostitution and gambling practices further worsen socio-economic conditions, with the emergence of land brokers as a new social class. Overlapping regulations are a challenge in developing tourism in Canggu Village.

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1. Introduction

The tourism policy carried out by Canggu Village, which places tourism as the leading sector, certainly needs to be examined based on the perspective of capital because of the negative impacts caused by the tourism industry. Tourism policy can be defined as a set of regulations, guidelines, directions, and objectives, as well as development or promotion strategies, provided as a framework that directly influences collective and individual decisions that affect long-term tourism development and daily activities in a destination.

Meanwhile, the main principle for every tourism policy is that the policy must ensure that Canggu Village (area or locality) will benefit as much as possible from tourism's economic and social contributions. The main objective of the tourism policy is to improve the progress of Canggu Village (area or locality) and the lives of its citizens.

At this point, the perspective of capital and business can be an analytical instrument to test the government's bias, whether it prioritizes economic calculations or protects the community with the area, including ecological justice. Canggu Village is one of the villages located in a self-sufficient village with a land type that is not dry land and plantations but rice fields.

The land typology in Canggu Village is a stretch of rice fields that cover the downstream area of almost 7 km^2, changing the topography and geography of Canggu Village. The stretch of rice fields along the Canggu Village area impacts the community, making it more oriented to converting land functions and exploring the rice fields for tourism development. Development is increasingly being carried out around the Banjar area of Canggu Village.

In line with the political changes that have occurred in Indonesia since the issuance of the 1997 UUPLH, it has continued at the regional level, which has been given a new policy, namely the issuance of government regulations in the form of Regional Autonomy Law No. 22 of 1999. According to Article 10 of Law No. 22 of 1999, the authority in implementing regional autonomy is that regions are given the authority to manage natural resources (SDA) available in their areas and are responsible for maintaining environmental sustainability in accordance with laws and regulations. To bridge these objectives, per Article 10 of Law No. 22 of 1999, the regional government issues policies and cooperates with business people (*investors*).

The existence of tourism development exploration carried out by investors is increasingly growing by absorbing labor from local villages. Regulation and operation of tourism development driven by *investors* without local control. Local communities do not yet have a strong enough position to oversee the entire issue of tourism development. *Investors* can regulate the flow of tourism development operations in a short time with the accumulation of large profits. This situation further increases investors' dominance over local communities. The mechanisms carried out by the government and investors paralyze the community's power.

Local people are not many *investors* in tourism development, and they are mostly absorbed as workers in tourism development. However, the absorption of workers creates inequality because the volume of work with the wages obtained is not directly proportional to the expected results. *Investors* with dominant power apply supervision in tourism development activities with a higher profit target. There are strong indications that *investor dominance* tends to develop into "destructive," causing environmental degradation that is hidden behind regulations with the desire to exceed the interests of local communities.

Tourism development exploration is carried out violently or freely without considering the negative effects on community safety and the balance of the natural ecosystem. Tourism development activities have also not had an impact on increasing the economic welfare of local communities. In addition, at the district level, there are still fluctuations in financial problems due to the management of illegal tourism development by not following government regulations. Government policies are

conveyed with various passive, formal, active, and informal techniques. Satpol PP implements surprise inspections to monitor tourism development workers, question permits, and check for environmental degradation that often causes struggles in tourism development.

The potential for the emergence of struggles as part of the dynamics related to natural resources in the form of tourism development tends to make tourism development in Canggu Village an arena for struggles of interests that refer to economic competition in capital ownership.

Starting from the background, the problem is formulated in questions: 1) What factors trigger the occurrence of capital struggles in tourism development in Canggu Village, North Kuta District, Badung Regency? 2) What are the forms of capital struggles in tourism development in Canggu Village, North Kuta District, Badung Regency, and 3) What are the implications of capital struggles in tourism development in Canggu Village, North Kuta District, Badung Regency. The objectives of the study consist of general objectives and specific objectives.

The general aim is to study the capital struggle in tourism development in Canggu Village, North Kuta District, Badung Regency. The particular objective is to answer the research questions in the formulation of the problem, namely, Revealing the factors that trigger capital struggles in tourism development in Canggu Village, North Kuta District, Badung Regency. Knowing the forms of capital struggles in tourism development in Canggu Village, North Kuta District, Badung Regency and analyzing the Implications of Capital Struggle in Tourism Development in Canggu Village, North Kuta District, Badung Regency.

The benefits of this research are emphasized in two dimensions, namely theoretical and practical. Theoretically, the benefits of the results of this study are expected to contribute to and enrich the development of the treasury of science, which is a collection of knowledge, understanding, and concepts that humans have produced through the process of observation, research, and reflection. This wealth covers various fields, from natural sciences and social sciences to the humanities.

Side of the capital struggle in tourism development, and provide opportunities for other prospective researchers interested in different topics and problems. The practical benefits of the results of this study can increase the understanding of the community and government about the occurrence of capital struggles in tourism development in Canggu Village and are expected to be a basis for the government in the process of making policies related to the environment that is used as an arena for tourism development and government control so that there is no capital struggle in tourism development.

The concept of the limits of understanding is studied by prioritizing several operational terms; in this study, there are several that are considered necessary to be emphasized, including Capital struggle in tourism development. The concept of struggle is interpreted to rise to the surface in critically analyzing an understanding of society in the Canggu Village area. The struggle is a phenomenon caused by competing interests resulting from a fight or struggle based on different Ideologies of interest.

2. Discussion

Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 50 of 2011, entitled National Tourism Development Master Plan 2010-2025 (RIPPARNAS), is a national tourism development planning document for 15 years, from 2010 to 2025. To implement the provisions of Article 9 paragraph (1) of Law Number 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism, it is necessary to stipulate a Government Regulation concerning the National Tourism Development Master Plan 2010 - 2025: 1. Article 5 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia; 2. Law Number 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 2009 Number 11, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4966).

Tourism is all activities related to tourism and is multidimensional and multidisciplinary in nature that emerges as a manifestation of the needs of each person and country and the interaction between tourists and the local community, fellow tourists, the Government, Regional Government, and entrepreneurs. Development is a process of change towards a better direction, including planning, implementation, and control efforts to create added value as desired. Tourism Destination Areas, from now on referred to as Tourism Destinations, are geographical areas located in one or more administrative regions with Tourist Attractions, Public Facilities, Tourism Facilities, accessibility, and communities that are interrelated and complement the realization of Tourism.

Bali Provincial Regulation Number 5 of 2020 concerning Balinese Cultural Tourism Implementation Standards states that the implementation of Balinese Cultural tourism needs to be organized comprehensively in accordance with the vision of tourism development through the Planned Universal Development Pattern towards the New Era of Bali. The government began issuing regulatory policies based on the Bali Provincial Regulation Number 7 of 1995 concerning Tourism Development Business Permits (Bali Provincial Gazette 158 of 1996 series B Number 3). Then, it continued with the issuance of Badung Regency Level II Regional Government Regulation No. 17 of 2016 concerning the Master Plan for Tourism Development for 2017-2025.

As a basic policy or reference in the management and control of tourism development, to improve the quality, sustainability, and competitiveness of Balinese cultural tourism, Balinese tourism implementation standards are needed based on *tri hita karana*, sourced from cultural values and local wisdom. Badung Regional Government Policy, with Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, states that tourism is one of the government affairs, namely elective affairs, that are the authority of the region (regional government-regency/city and province). The authority to carry out elective affairs in the tourism sector can be implemented if the area has tourism resources in the form of natural attractions, culture, or other tourism activities.

The implementation of regional authority in elective affairs in the tourism sector is important because of the economic impact that can provide *value points*—in the Badung regional government policy, entitled "Contribution of Badung Regency Cultural Tourism Policy to the Progress of Bali Tourism.

Badung Regency in Bali Province has many resources supporting the tourism industry's progress. On that basis, the Badung Regency Government uses its authority to organize selected tourism affairs. Implementing selected tourism affairs is even more critical because the tourism industry drives most of the regional economy of Badung Regency.

The problem of tourism development re-emerged when the environment of Canggu Village experienced changes, both naturally and due to the exploration of natural resources, Human Resources, and tourism development, which ignored the principles of natural resource management and tourism environment. The environmental problems of Canggu Village are currently reaping issues in various places because most of its natural resources *are exploited* with land conversion. This is in accordance with Law Number 11 of 2000 concerning Job Creation, which explains that environmental supervision is an activity carried out directly or indirectly by supervisory officials. Environmental conditions like this are to determine and increase the level of compliance of business managers, making the environment increasingly critical.

Laws, PP, and ministerial decrees are described in the regions with regional regulations and governor's and regent's decrees. The government monitors community compliance in implementing laws and regulations and takes action against violators (Soemarwoto, 2009: 97). However, the general nature regulates not only the objectives of environmental management in Canggu Village but also how to achieve these objectives (Soemarwoto, 2000: 153).

The regulations established in the ADA are strict, but supervision of compliance with these regulations is very weak, especially for the environment. As a result, many regulations overlap,

causing confusion and inconsistent policies and decisions (Soemarwoto, 2009: 105). The problem is indeed at the level of sectoral implementation; for example, when in the regions, it often raises issues.

Overlapping policies in the field and eventually clashing interests even set the community and government in a position of confrontation. Lately, one of the interesting ones has been the struggle for capital in tourism development in Canggu Village. If traced using the approach of capital struggle, it is clear that competition and interests in one line between local communities, investors, and local governments will certainly result in resistance.

One example of such environmental conditions often occurs in the Canggu Village area. However, development that is oriented towards the development of the whole person inevitably must pay attention to customs like this, especially those inspired by religious beliefs that touch the inner and spiritual side of humans themselves. Irresponsible political and economic devotion or intervention in these dimensions will result in clashes and disharmony.

The strength of Indonesia's primary capital, such as population, human capital, socio-cultural capital, natural resources, and maritime strength about - RPJPN 2025-2045 "Sovereign, Advanced, and Sustainable Archipelago State" Indonesia's eternal vision. Meanwhile, the mission of the Indonesian state is to protect all Indonesian people and all Indonesian territory, advance public welfare, and educate the nation. Indonesia's national development aims to realize a just and prosperous society that is evenly distributed materially and spiritually. The goal of national development will be further away. Thus, there is a battle of values in the present day where the values of religious spirituality, which in this case are represented by polluted holy areas, noise in society, congested road infrastructure, unmeasured waste, and, on the other hand, the need for market modernization that relies on capitalist capitalism. The problem is that the latter values, namely market modernity with its money power, often do not want to heed the moral values of society and religion represented by the Canggu Village area.

That is how religious and economic values continually clash without ever finding a synthesis or compromise. Between the three, globalization dominates local powers (Piliang, 1999; 140). Then, the imbalance of human relations with the totality of nature, human economic behavior that disrupts the holistic balance of nature, will result in disruption of the balance of man-God, which in the early stages is marked by the emergence of the seeds of life that are materialistic, trying to examine as a cultural study of the struggle of capital, which is interested. The friction of interaction reactions sometimes creates competition among the parties involved in society, namely society, and investors; the impact is the emergence of conflict struggles due to competition and interests in tourism development.

The impact of capital struggle on tourism development in Canggu Village, like many other tourism areas, can involve various aspects; here are some examples of forms of struggle that may occur in tourism development in Canggu Village. In business competition, the global level above is considered a severe threat when viewed from the perspective of sustainable Canggu Village cultural tourism, whose existence inevitably becomes a key position for Badung tourism, where the rapid growth of the tourism industry in Canggu can lead to increased competition among tourism businesses.

Such as home stay hotels, restaurants, entertainment clubs, and transportation, resorts. This competition can create pressure on prices and quality of service, which suddenly floods Canggu Village to change the ecological and geographical order in the Canggu Village area. Many parties expressed excessive concerns by taking the analogy of anthropological history.

The destruction of local cultural power always begins with pressure that erodes traditional values (structural transportation) because the availability of land that does not provide resistance due to the demand for land for tourism development, can cause struggles between investors and local communities who want to maintain their land for agricultural activities or traditional cultivation.

Transformations that occur, whether slow or fast, cannot be separated from the ongoing and processive cultural conditions. Large-scale tourism development can cause environmental damage as

a functional environmental impact, such as fights or struggles based on different ideological interests, as the grassroots of the problem, can give rise to struggles between parties that support tourism development and environmental groups that are concerned about its negative impacts.

Dealing with its growth by ignoring the root of the cultural problem which is essentially the basis of the concept of the tourism industry where the tourism industry can bring tourism growth that can bring significant social and cultural changes to the people of Canggu Village. This can cause tension due to environmental impacts which ultimately lead to tension between local residents who want to maintain traditional values and those who support modernization and adaptation to tourism development trends in Canggu Village.

The observed form can vary, where the old value persists and blends with other aspects that will continue to change to fix regulations and permits must be clear, ambiguity or changes in regulations and permits for tourism development can cause uncertainty for investors and complicate the process of developing tourism development. However, it must be accompanied by infrastructure growth such as; roads, electricity, and water, the limitations of this infrastructure make it difficult to develop sustainable tourism development. Effective and sustainable management of tourism destinations requires cooperation between various investors who are very interested, including the government, the tourism sector and the local community. Struggles can arise in Canggu Village if there are differences of opinion about how the destination should be managed.

This is due to the rules that are made not being implemented properly, because of the interests of groups. The clashes that occur are not only limited to the capitalist economic sector, but also spread to all socio-cultural sectors. The culture or habits of the Canggu Village community and the surrounding community have been disturbed by the flow of tourism development that is motivated by improving the standard of living of the surrounding community, so that a struggle of interests arises that even sets the community and government in a position that is facing each other.

The struggle that occurs here is a land grab, where the land or area is a sacred area and there are several temples around it, meaning that the spiritual value it has is ignored by investors as capital owners, in order to improve the economy in the tourism sector. According to information, the subak rice fields in Banjar Canggu, both in the form of laba pura rice fields that will be sold with cash sales or rented by investors will be used for hotel housing, villas, restaurants.

All the rice fields in Canggu Village have excessive appeal, thus attracting investors to build tourism development in the Canggu area. In recent years, Canggu has experienced very rapid capital growth. This growth attracts investors to utilize their capital as a business opportunity in the tourism sector in Canggu. Many foreign investors are interested in investing in the tourism sector in Canggu.

Capital investment from foreign investors can encourage capital struggle and competition that is greatly increased in the development of the tourism industry, giving a nuance of economic growth for the welfare of the Canggu community, and tourism development services which are challenges and job opportunities for the Canggu community. According to information, the concerns of the Canggu Village community today, and in the future are like honey bees, which give their honey for a moment to the local community, if the community does not improve in development. Of course, the growth of tourism in the field of HR (Human Resources) must quickly adapt to the hotel industry with various training and supported by sophisticated digital equipment, resulting in increased demand for tourism services such as hotels, villas, and resorts and restaurants.

Development with good quality does not rule out the possibility that foreign guests will continue to return to Canggu. such as hotels with traditional European nuances, villas offering friendly smiling services, and resorts as comfortable and safe accommodation so that guests *get providing service guest to guest satisfic, when the guest stays and lives in the hotel* can cause an increase in room prices, European-style food and beverages are very healthy competition. The rapid and rapid growth of

tourism in Canggu can have a negative impact on the local environment and culture which must be synergized by the local community and supervised every day by the local government.

The forms of struggle in tourism development in Canggu Village bring a positive image of Canggu Village, Badung Regency, Bali, in order to instill a good perception for the outside world in tourism development in Canggu Village which needs to be developed on a large scale. However, despite the massive attention, there is still the dominance of the Government as a power relation that regulates the people of Canggu Village through policies hidden behind power.

So that the research does not deviate from the author's desired objectives, and in order for this research to be linear with previous scientific journals, this research limits the problem to "Capital struggle in tourism development in Canggu Village". The problem in the research is only focused on knowing the capital struggle in Canggu as an interaction of interests between local communities, investors, and local governments aimed at studying, dismantling, and describing the capital struggle that occurred in Badung Regency.

To analyze the implications of the struggle for inspiration for other researchers. A study of the struggle of capital in tourism development, as far as the researcher knows, has never been done. With the development of tourism itself for tourists visiting Canggu Village and the development of tourism specifically for the interaction of interests in Canggu, this is used as a competition that can increase the number of tourist visits. Some of the findings of this study include: *First*, the economic resilience of families in Canggu Village after the pandemic is in good condition, supported by income ownership, sustainability of productive activities, maintained natural and physical conditions and support from LPD and Cooperatives that operate well during the pandemic. *Second*, the strength of social capital (capital) implemented through obedience to the results of village discussions, compliance with customary laws, the ability of families to build networks with outside communities (including tourists) allows HR to play an important role in supporting the economic resilience of families in Canggu Village. *Third*, the role of the government through facilitation, synergy between traditional villages and service villages and community responses to various government programs, the availability of network infrastructure and tourism applications have an important impact on good economic resilience in families in Canggu Village.

Theoretically, this study contributes to the importance of the role of social capital (capital) as a basis for strengthening economic resilience and the role of local government, local culture that allows tourism activities to continue to thrive in the post-pandemic era. Thus, efforts to maintain family economic resilience can be carried out by increasing togetherness in maintaining cultural preservation, building compliance and togetherness between governments (customary and service), *investors*, and with the community and tourists.

3. Conclusion

Based on the data findings in the field, there are several main substances that can be concluded theoretically and practically as answers to the problems in this study, as follows. First, several dominant factors that trigger the struggle in tourism development exploration are: The local government began to refer to the Regional Regulation on Tourism Development Business Permits, but in the implementation of tourism development exploration in Canggu Village did not follow the rules in the Regional Regulation so that tourism development was illegal; The issuance of government regulations in the form of Law No. 23 of 1997 concerning Environmental Protection and Management (UUPPLH), clearly provides a place for the community to participate in environmental management until its validity period.

The issuance of Regional Regulation of Regency No. 1 of 1998 concerning Tax on the Collection and Management of Tourism Development which regulates the existence of agreements between land owners and investors has received little attention, so that the management of tourism development

is environmentally damaging; The issuance of government regulations in the form of Regional Autonomy Law No. 22 of 1999. The authority in the implementation of regional autonomy according to Article 10 of Law No. 22 of 1999 is that regions are given the authority to manage natural resources.

Second, in response to the question about the forms of struggle for tourism development exploration, the following can be stated: The tourism development project area represents an imbalance in access to natural resources in the form of sand, stone and gravel, poor public governance of the environment, closed public information about rice fields, political interest transactions that spark community resistance to the management of tourism development.

Third, in response to the question about the implications of the struggle for tourism development exploration: Infrastructure development prioritizes the management of tourism development over the needs of the community. Infrastructure development policies, especially in the construction of roads in Canggu Village, were initially adjusted between the burden and density of vehicle traffic and the carrying capacity of the environment. Since Canggu Village was opened as an area for tourism development exploration, the transportation network, especially in reaching tourism development areas, has expanded.

There are several things stated as research findings (*novelty*): First, socio-cultural issues, namely the vulnerability of horizontal conflict among communities. Horizontally, the seeds of struggle began to emerge which emphasized the existence of internal conflicts of interest. The conflict emphasized the existence of unclear land ownership rights.

ambiguity triggers small-scale disintegration triggered by inheritance disputes over land ownership that cause family ties to become increasingly strained, resulting in mutual claims. Vertical conflict between the community and the government, this begins with mutual claims of land ownership between families, has an impact on the ambiguity in accounting for the land according to its rights and obligations (land certificates), the unclear ownership of land is certainly related to the state.

4. Suggestions

This study basically has several limitations, not only limited to the local community related to the struggle of tourism development as a place for this study, but also in terms of theoretical and methodological. Methodologically, this study entitled Capital association in tourism development in the exploration of tourism development is very rarely done.

The researcher gives suggestions for other researchers who are concerned with the struggle in the exploration of tourism development. It needs to be developed further because there are findings behind the role of state politics in efforts to improve the community's economy. As a suggestion to the government, this study recommends the need for policies and programs from the local government in re-mapping the area, especially land that is owned by individuals with land that is indeed owned by the state.

While tourism development that gives hope as a promising livelihood needs to be watched out for as the seeds of the emergence of struggles that emphasize the existence of land ownership claims between families. Ownership claims become potential struggles, especially groups that are pro-tourism development and those against tourism development.

DPMPTSP sufficiently handles the regulation of sectoral permits regulated in a separate law. Regulatory document/legal basis for BADUNG regional regulation number 7 of 2022, so that there is no integration of the licensing system in tourism development efforts. With the existence of regulations that regulate technically, it will help in determining the area of the region that may be used for tourism development according to existing development. This policy is closely related to the

granting of permits to both investors and individuals as owners of customary rights. Active socialization is needed regarding licensing to reduce illegal environmental damage.

To avoid unwanted things, it is better for every member of the community to have a communication media. Communication media is needed to strengthen communication between villages, sub-districts, and between residents and institutions within them as well as communication between the community and investors. Communication media is needed in relations with the local government, although it is temporary because in resolving the problem of struggle, it is certainly in the authority of the government (state) together with community leaders of Canggu Village, North Kuta, Badung Regency.

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