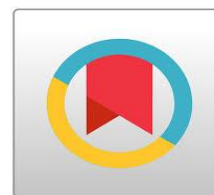


The Role of the Catholic Church in Supporting Government's Policy on Tourism Development in West Flores



(Peran Gereja Katolik dalam mendukung Kebijakan Pemerintah Daerah dalam Perkembangan Pariwisata di Flores Barat)


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ARTICLE INFORMATION	
<p>Keywords <i>Local Government;</i> <i>Tourism;</i> <i>West Flores;</i> <i>Catholicism;</i> <i>Holistic;</i></p>	<p>ABSTRACT Tourism has become a prime mover of development in NTT, especially in West Flores. Local government cannot be a single fighter in promoting tourism. Developing tourism requires the government to collaborate with the private sector. This article explores the role of the Ruteng Diocese Catholic Church in supporting tourism development in West Flores. The data collection method used was a study of Church documents, field studies through participatory observation of church and government activities, interviews and discussions with relevant parties. This research is focused on the collaboration of the Church and Government in 2022. It found various forms of the Church's role in supporting tourism development, such as spiritual support through prayer and worship as well as in the form of concrete programs to strengthen tourism knowledge, giving an ethical and moral to tourism development so that it has a holistic dimension, doing seminars and workshops, promoting wealth and tourist sites, supporting the development of the creative economy, maintaining culture, and organizing tourism festivals. This research concludes that the Catholic Church has a significant role in promoting tourism in West Flores. This research recommends that the local government faithfully collaborate with the Church. The collaboration also needs to be expanded to other institutions, including other religious institutions and other social institutions such as tourism actors, indigenous peoples, and non-governmental organizations.</p>
<p>Kata Kunci <i>Pemerintah Faerah;</i> <i>Pariwisata;</i> <i>Flores Barat;</i> <i>Khatolik;</i> <i>Holistik;</i></p>	<p>ABSTRAK Pariwisata telah menjadi penggerak utama pembangunan di NTT, khususnya di Flores Barat. Pemerintah daerah tidak bisa menjadi pejuang tunggal dalam memajukan pariwisata. Mengembangkan pariwisata menuntut pemerintah untuk bekerjasama dengan pihak swasta. Artikel ini mengeksplorasi peran Gereja Katolik Keuskupan Ruteng dalam mendukung pengembangan pariwisata di Flores Barat. Metode pengumpulan data yang digunakan adalah studi dokumen Gereja, studi lapangan melalui observasi partisipatif kegiatan gereja dan pemerintah, wawancara dan diskusi dengan pihak terkait. Penelitian ini difokuskan pada kerjasama Gereja dan Pemerintah pada tahun 2022. Penelitian ini menemukan banyak bentuk peran gereja dalam mengembangkan pariwisata seperti dukungan spiritual melalui doa dan ibadah serta dalam bentuk program konkrit untuk memperkuat pengetahuan pariwisata, memberikan etika dan moral pengembangan pariwisata sehingga memiliki dimensi holistik, melakukan seminar dan lokakarya., mempromosikan kekayaan dan tempat wisata, mendukung pengembangan ekonomi kreatif, menjaga budaya, dan menyelenggarakan festival pariwisata. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan</p>

	<p>bahwa Gereja Katolik memiliki peran yang signifikan dalam mempromosikan pariwisata di Flores Barat. Penelitian ini merekomendasikan pemerintah daerah setia bekerja sama dengan Gereja. Kerjasama juga perlu diperluas ke lembaga lain, termasuk lembaga keagamaan lain dan lembaga sosial lainnya seperti pelaku pariwisata, masyarakat adat, dan lembaga swadaya masyarakat.</p>
<p>Article History Send 3th November 2022 Review 9th November 2022 Accepted 19th December 2022</p>	<p>Copyright ©2022 Jurnal Aristo (Social, Politic, Humaniora) This is an open access article under the CC-BY-NC-SA license. Akses artikel terbuka dengan model CC-BY-NC-SA sebagai lisensinya.</p> 

Introduction

The concern of the local governments of West Manggarai, Manggarai, and East Manggarai districts in developing tourism in West Flores has increased in recent years ((Utan et al., 2017) (Hironimus et al., 2019). The concern is in line with the national development policy on tourism in Indonesia. The central government has made tourism one of the main sectors in increasing the country's income. The tourism industry can create jobs and income, alleviate poverty, encourage investment, increase tax revenues, and stimulate domestic consumption (Purwomarwanto* & Ramachandran, 2015). In order to increase the tourism industry, President Joko Widodo issued Presidential Regulation Number 21 of 2016 concerning Visa Free Visits, in which 169 countries may enter Indonesia without paying a visa. This policy succeeded in boosting foreign tourist visits to Indonesia, and tourism has become increasingly popular (Damayanti & Dunia, 2017). The regulation positively impacts the influx of foreign tourists to various parts of Indonesia, including Flores.

Attention to the tourism sector in West Flores is getting more vital since the Minister of Tourism and Culture launched the "10 New Bali" policy in 2018. This program aimed at selecting and promoting ten new favourite tourist destinations outside Bali. The ten areas are Lake Toba in North Sumatra, Tanjung Kelayang Belitung, Borobudur Temple in Central Java, Labuan Bajo in East Nusa Tenggara, Mandalika West Nusa Tenggara, Thousand Islands, Morotai North Maluku, Wakatobi Southeast Sulawesi, Bromo Tengger Semeru in East Java and Tanjung Lesung in Banten (Ramadhan et al., 2022). Labuan Bajo in West Manggarai is more well-known than other unique destinations.

Labuan Bajo has become a premium destination based on the Presidential Decree of the Tourism Operational Agency (BOP) Number 32 of 2018 on April 5 2018 (Anju, Mintasrihardi, & Rohana, 2021). Accordingly, the Ministry of Public Works and Spatial Planning is preparing a massive infrastructure to support tourism development in Labuan Bajo. The focus of the development carried out is 1) providing a qualified tourism infrastructure investment, 2) providing a sustainable finance scheme for tourism through qualified feasibility studies, environmental impact analysis (Amdal), Detailed Engineering Design (DED), land acquisition, 3) financing physical development such as sneezing water and sanitation, roads, electricity, drainage, solid waste, intelligent platforms, museums, green open spaces and landscapes, 4) encouraging the business world and society, Regional owned enterprises/BUMD and State-owned enterprises/BUMN (Taufik Widjoyono, 2019). Even President Joko Widodo directly monitored tourism development's readiness to ensure that Labuan Bajo was genuinely ready to become a premium tourism destination. These efforts have made Labuan Bajo popular

and ready to become a tourism area. Since then, the number of tourists visiting Labuan Bajo has increased.

Labuan Bajo's development in tourism encourages people in the surrounding areas to promote tourism in their region. One issue that is often discussed is how to make tourists visit Labuan Bajo and the other areas of West Manggarai and even Manggarai and East Manggarai. This opportunity encourages local governments to promote other touristic places. The government of West Manggarai established other destinations such as tourism villages in the northern region, nature and poultry tourism in Mbeliling, nature tourism at Lake Sano Nggoang, and cultural tourism in several villages. The local government of Manggarai is promoting Wae Rebo, spider web tours in Cancer, cultural tours in traditional villages, Liang Bua site tours. Meanwhile, the local government of East Manggarai also offers tours on the south and north coast and cultural tours in traditional villages (Fanggidae, 2017).

Apart from the issue of developing new areas for tourism in Flores, another issue is the negative impact of tourism on the natural, cultural and human environment. Since the beginning of the declaration of tourism in Flores, lawsuits against the negative impacts of tourism have continued to be echoed. Criticism that tourism causes marginalization of certain groups (Kodir et al., 2020), ecological damage (Cole, 2017) (Dwipayanti et al., 2022), the threat of extinction of Komodo dragons (Rahman & Afiona, 2016) and marine biota in tourist areas, cultural change (Datang et al., 2022) and the erosion of community moral and religious values (Rudiyanto & Januar, 2021). This is an ethical question and demands moral responsibility. There are also other problems in tourism management in West Flores.

Faced with these issues and problems, local governments cannot overcome them alone (Kavanagh, n.d.). The government has limitations in terms of time, financial resources, networks and human resources. The task of promoting tourism potential and sites in Flores is not a simple matter. As a relatively new area in the world of tourism and having limited human and economic resources, the responsibility for tourism promotion and governance is a formidable one. Likewise, in ethical and moral issues. The government must work with credible institutions to be able to assist the government and control the tourism industry to run well.

The Catholic Church of Ruteng Diocese is one of the most influential institutions in West Flores. The church has been present in this region long before the Indonesian state became independent. Studies show that the Church has also played a role as an institution that has built Flores in its various fields, physically and spiritually (Widyawati, 2019). The Church often joins hands with the government to advance this region. In particular, in 2022, the Ruteng

Diocese Catholic Church proclaims the 2022 Pastoral Year as the Year of Holistic Tourism. As a religious institution, this program is attracting attention because the Church is committed to promoting tourism in West Flores.

This research explores the roles of the Catholic Church in collaboration with the local government in West Flores in tourism development, giving motivations, providing forms of activity, giving impacts and results. This study significantly contributes to the availability of new sources of government and religion (Catholic) cooperation models in tourism development. This study also challenges religions to reflect on their substantial role in the public sphere and in nation-building. This research contributes to the involvement of religions in supporting local governments in Indonesia. This paper will successively describe and discuss tourism development in Flores, an overview of the role of the Catholic Church in development in Flores, the role of the Catholic Church in tourism development, discussion and conclusions.

Method

This research used a qualitative approach. The locus was in the Ruteng Diocese of East Nusa Tenggara Province. There are three districts within this ecclesiastical area: Manggarai, West Manggarai and East Manggarai. Data collection methods were observation, the study of relevant documents and interviews.

The documents being studied in this research were documents belonging to the Ruteng Diocese Catholic Church relating to the 2022 Tourism Pastoral Year. Some of these documents were formulated by the Annual Pastoral General Assembly; some were formulated as decisions, circulars, prayer texts, liturgical texts, announcements, results evaluation and the coverage results contained in the official website of the Social Commission of the Ruteng Diocese.

The objects being observed in this research were activities carried out by the Church, starting from the diocesan level to the grassroots (Ecclesiastical Base Community) in implementing the 2022 Holistic Tourism Pastoral Year. At the diocesan level, activities include liturgies, festivals, seminars, workshops, and art performances. The same activity was also carried out at the vicarage, parish and BEC levels. There is also a special catechesis on Holistic Tourism at the BEC level. Interviews were conducted with church leaders, community leaders and several faithful members.

The data analysis method used was descriptive qualitative analysis. To test the validity of this research data, the author did through a discussion with peers/experts and triangulation. The fellow expert provided feedback. The input has been included within the article.

Meanwhile, triangulation reduced irrelevant data and presented and drew conclusions. The results of the relevant data were presented in the form of models of the contribution of the Ruteng Diocese Catholic Church in supporting tourism development in three districts in West Flores.

Results and Discussion

Overview of the Catholic Church and Development in West Flores

Historically, European missionaries arrived in the West Flores region (usually called as Manggarai Raya) in the early 20th century to spread Catholicism. In 1912, missionaries baptized the first Manggarai people. In 1920, missionaries officially opened a mission office for spreading religion in this area. Due to the rapid growth of the Catholic religion, West Flores became an Apostolic Vicariate of Ruteng on March 8, 1951. On January 3, 1961, the Pope granted its status as the diocese of Ruteng. Until now, the Catholic Church of the Ruteng diocese covers the districts of Manggarai, West Manggarai and East Manggarai. In this diocese, more than 800-000 Catholics are spreading over 80 parishes divided into 2500 Basic Ecclesial Communities (KUB). Ruteng Diocese is also known for the many religious congregations that work there. The diocese is one of the suffragan dioceses in the Ecclesiastical Province of the Archdiocese of Ende, Flores, East Nusa Tenggara.

The success of the missionary in attracting the sympathy of local people to choose the Catholic religion was precise because they did not only promote religion (spiritual affairs) to the community but were involved in the development of all aspects of people's lives (Widyawati, 2018). Before the Catholic Church was present in West Flores, this area was still very isolated: no roads, schools, or clinics. People lived in villages and were still relatively primitive.

The Catholic Church built schools in many villages with financial support from Europe. The Church brought teachers from other areas and invited the community to send their children to school. Students attended school for free. The schools even provided dormitories and various facilities. Schools developed over time and made people aware of knowledge and progress (Kamphuis, 2022). Until recently, many Catholic schools became the best schools in the region. The local community highly recognizes this contribution. It is necessary to know that even though Indonesia has been independent since 1945, the first public schools in this region were only built in the late 1960s. The first public schools were even Catholic schools which changed from private to state (Lon & Widyawati, 2018).

Apart from schools, the Church also established health clinics, conducted education on maternal and child health, promoted clean lifestyles, and introduced modern medical procedures. As a result, people who initially believed that ancestral curses caused all diseases became aware of the importance of health knowledge. They started visiting clinics and hospitals when they were sick. In line with efforts to improve health, missionaries also socialized the building of healthy homes and taught them the aspects of public health. Before the missionaries arrived, most people's houses were dirty, without a water closet (WC) and had poor air circulation. The sunlight entering the house was minimal. Missionaries introduced new models of healthy homes and taught them how to build them. Missionaries also opened workshops and educated people in carpentry knowledge. The Church even built roads and clean drinking water installations, introduced modern agriculture and animal husbandry, carried out ecological movements, trained people in financial education, political education and various other aspects of the "physical" life of the people (Znoj & Zurschmitten, 2019)(Widyawati, 2018).

The role of the Church in various fields of development continues to this day. The Church has always been an essential partner of the government in empowering local communities in the West Flores region. No wonder this institution has become one of the most influential institutions in the life of the Flores people. There are almost no social and state activities that do not have anything to do with the Catholic Church. The government and other non-governmental institutions have always partnered with the Church in community development. Collaboration is necessary for tourism development in this region.

The Role of the Catholic Church in Tourism Development

Since the early 20th century, the Church has indirectly promoted the Flores region to foreigners and people outside of Flores. Several missionaries researched the region, language and culture of Flores and published them internationally. Their works have made Flores known, and Europeans were already interested in visiting this area. Some missionaries made photographs and videos about the area and the people of Flores. Indeed, at that time, the main goal was not for tourism; indirectly, all their activities made Flores known and visited by foreigners.

The most massive role played by the Catholic Church in tourism development is in 2022. The Ruteng Diocese Church has designated 2022 as the Year of Holistic Tourism Pastoral. The Pastoral Year means that the Church determines the focus of certain pastoral services, which become joint movements and programs. The entire diocese, starting from the

basic ecclesiastical community, "Stasi", parish, and deanery, must prioritize special programs for that year (in this case, tourism). The following are the concrete roles of the Ruteng Diocese Church in carrying out the Holistic Tourism Pastoral year 2022.

Putting the Spirit of Holistic Tourism

To develop tourism, the Church considers it necessary for tourism to have a strong and just spirit. Tourism is not just an industry for economic gain alone. Tourism must be a way for humans to develop themselves, life, society and the whole universe. Tourism must have basic ethics. Ethics is the first and foremost emphasized by the Ruteng Diocese Catholic Church. As a religious institution, the Church gives spiritual colour and a spirit of faith to tourism activities.

Therefore, based on the agreement of bishops, church officials, priests and community leaders, the Church established the tagline "Holistic Tourism." According to the Ruteng Diocese Pastoral Session Results Document, holistic tourism is a complete tourism model that includes various aspects of human life. Tourism must guarantee the integrity of creation and positively impact human life, namely by increasing physical and spiritual well-being. Tourism must positively impact the economic, cultural, ecological, ethical and spiritual fields (Widyawati, 2022)

The motto developed in holistic tourism pastoral is: "A Participating, Cultured, and Sustainable Tourism". Participation means that all parties must be actively involved in tourism development; no one is just an object. Community involvement appears in the aspects of planning, implementation and control. The sustainable aspect means that tourism must guarantee the integrity of creation and be friendly to the environment so that the good life can continue. Meanwhile, being cultured means tourism that respects and cares for local wisdom. There is a dialogue between local culture and other cultures (Widyawati, 2022).

Clearly, the Church views tourism as part of the Church's pastoral activities and cannot be separated from the Church's main task in the spiritual field. One formulation of the Ruteng Diocese pastoral meeting stated: "Tourism is an integral part of the life of faithful human beings who always make pilgrimages to experience joyful encounters with each other and their unique culture and with nature towards the fellowship of divine love (Komsos, 2022).

Prayer and Liturgy Movement on Tourism Pastoral Year

The Church of Ruteng diocese designated 2022 as the Year of Holistic Tourism. The Bishop invited all churches, parishes, monastic communities, base communities and all people to create prayer and liturgical movements to support tourism work in West Flores (which includes West Manggarai, Manggarai and East Manggarai districts) as the territory of Ruteng

Diocese. For this reason, a prayer was formulated to be prayed every day by everyone. People always say this prayer in churches, educational institutions and every time the Church celebrates liturgical activities. Apart from the prayer, a song which became a particular hymn was also chosen. The Church hopes that God will bless the tourism program. The prayer and the song are formulated as follows:

Holistic Tourism Pastoral Year Prayer 2022
By the Social Commission on January 9, 2022

We kneel before You, O God the Holy Spirit!
We gather in Your Holy Name.
Enter our hearts,
Lead us where we must go,
Show us how we can reach our goal!
As You enlighten the apostles,
and send them to all nations, cultures and regions,
also, guide us in Ruteng Diocese Church
in this Pastoral Year of Holistic Tourism 2022,
to be creatively developed
PARTICIPATING Tourism,
that involve and prosper the local community.
CULTURED Tourism,
rooted and growing in local wisdom and spirituality.
SUSTAINABLE Tourism,
caring for the preservation and integrity of creation.
Let it be in brotherly laughter,
we feel the warmth of Your love.
In the expanse of natural panorama, we are amazed
admire Your beauty and majesty.
In a cultural encounter,
we appreciate the diversity and majesty of Your creations.
Lead the pilgrimage of all human life towards the civilization of love,
Embrace the universe in the arms of one and the same Father,
through the Intercession of Christ, our Lord and Saviour,
now and for ever. Amen

SONG: HOW WE ARE NOT GRATEFUL
How ungrateful we are
Rich and fertile land
The sea is vast, the mountains are majestic
Green hills and valleys

Ref:
It's all Almighty God's great grace,
It's all Almighty God's great grace,

Dissemination, Seminar, and Workshop

To increase people's awareness of tourism as part of the pastoral ministry, the Ruteng diocese Church (the pastoral centre, tourism commission, vicars, parishes and other elements) organizes various activities, workshops and seminars on tourism. Each parish in the three districts conducts catechesis or grassroots faith education to explain the meaning and program of the 2022 Holistic Pastoral Year of Tourism. The Church trains facilitators, and they are then assigned to each base community to enlighten people.

Apart from that, the Church also organized scientific seminars, which present experts to discuss the theme of tourism in West Manggarai. There were seminar activities carried out involving national and local sources. Regional governments were also invited and present in this activity. So, the church and government collaboration was getting stronger in such activities. The seminar targeted people, young people, and other categorical groups (Kosmos, 2022). Seminars were conducted both offline and online. One example of a seminar being held was a one-day seminar with friends, "Reflecting Tourism, Building Rural Areas, Tourism Objects". This seminar filled the second day of the Ruteng Diocese World Tourism Day celebration at Rekas Parish on September 24, 2022. The government and local community leaders attended the seminar. It aimed to strengthen people's knowledge about holistic tourism and helped build people's cognitive awareness in advancing tourism in the West Flores region.

Strengthening Local Culture, Creative Economy, Small and Medium Enterprises

Other concrete activities carried out by Ruteng Diocese church are strengthening and reviving local culture, driving the community's creative economy and supporting Micro Creative Business groups. Within the cultural sphere, the activities undertaken include training young people and children in dance, singing, and other cultural arts. The Church also engages in dialogue with cultural figures to explore local cultural wealth and wisdom.

In the economic aspect, the activities carried out explore the local potential that supports the creative economy. Some examples that have been carried out include preserving the "re'a Kempo" hat to support the community's economy. Rea is a local pandan plant that can be made into caps. Due to the influence of the textile industry's progress, this hat was displaced by the modern cap. People are encouraged to revive the skills of making peci hats from local materials by exploring local wisdom. This hat is worn in traditional ceremonies and can also be used by the general public. The people's economy will also improve by producing hats (Kosmos, 2022). The Church also encourages Micro Creative Business groups in Manggarai Raya to welcome tourism development in West Flores as an opportunity to advance the community's economy. One of the activities carried out is life in the creative economy for young Catholics (OMK),

where they are given education and training on how to build creative economic businesses with the assistance of practitioners.

The Church also encourages economic development in agriculture, plantations and fisheries as a support system for tourism. With the increasing number of foreign tourists visiting West Flores, the need for clothing, food, and other services has also increased. Here, the community can make it an opportunity for community economic development. The Church also sets an example by establishing organic gardens and farms managed by dioceses, parishes or other church institutions. These activities are carried out in cooperation with the local government.

Developing Religious Tourism Sites

In line with the Church's mission in the spiritual field, the Church also promotes spiritual tourism. Ruteng Diocese has a unique church history. The Catholic Church also has a historical heritage with particular value and deserves to be used as a tourist attraction for spiritual and general knowledge purposes. Therefore, the Church asked every parish and congregation to properly document, maintain and promote its historical heritage in the spiritual field to local people and the public.

An example is the arrangement of the old church area in Rekas. Rekas is the first parish in West Manggarai. At the beginning of the 20th century, the old Church built in this area started into disrepair. However, because there is a substantial historical value, the Church, in collaboration with the West Manggarai regional government, has arranged the old Church Area as a religious tour.

The construction of the old Church complex in Rekas as a spiritual tourism destination in West Manggarai became one of the topics of discussion at the seminar for World Tourism Day at the Ruteng Diocese Level at Rekas Parish, Saturday, September 24 2022. Participants discussed how to plan the arrangement of the old church site as planned jointly by the church and local government of West Manggarai since 2019. The vice regent said that the regional government was working on opening access to various locations to facilitate community economic activities and tourism development. The statement suits the Church's expectation that the government participate in developing religious tourism sites (Kosmos, 2022).

Golo Koe and Golo Curu Festivals

The Church's most significant role in 2022 is the success of holding major events, namely the Golo Koe Festival and the Golo Curu Festival in Manggarai.

The Golo Koe Festival was a big event held on 8-15 August 2022 in Labuan Bajo, East Nusa Tenggara. The festival opened at Marina Labuan Bajo on Monday, August 8, 2022, with a parade of delegates from 86 parishes and pre-parishes in Ruteng Diocese, monastic communities, educational institutions of Ruteng Diocese, delegates from interfaith communities and ethnic groups in Labuan Bajo. The opening ceremony on the first day consisted of opening exhibitions and bazaars as well as music concerts featuring national and local artists.

The exhibition and bazaar were held for a week, August 8-15, 2022. The location was not far from the Marina Labuan Bajo amphitheatre. There, as many as 150 Micro Creative Business groups and religious institutions exhibited their work. The groups came from all areas of Ruteng Diocese, including West Manggarai, Manggarai and East Manggarai Regencies. Some sell food and beverage products. Others sell woven cloth, mats made of pandan leaves, hats, and handicrafts. There were musical, theatre and dance performed by delegates from parishes, schools of ethnic groups, and art galleries. Meanwhile, several other activities were carried out in different places: social services giving donations to vulnerable families and people with disabilities, Catholic Spiritual Awakening and tourism seminars at the Maria Mother of All Nations Wae Sambi Church.

The two main agendas of the festival were the grand procession of the Nusantara statue of Maria Assumption on Sunday, August 14, 2022, and the inculturation Mass on Monday, the following day. The procession occurred in the afternoon, starting with a service at the Stella Maris Church, not far from the Labuan Bajo Marina. The Maria statue was then paraded to the ship for a procession around the sea of Labuan Bajo. Fifty fishing boats accompanied the ship carrying the statue of Maria Assumption.

From the sea around Labuan Bajo, the procession continued on the streets, starting from the Labuan Bajo Marina area and ending at Golo Koe at 20.00 WIT. Thousands of people followed on foot for five kilometres. They carried candles in their hands while chanting prayer songs. At several stopover points, parishioners performed lively welcoming ceremonies and regional dances. On the last day, there were an inculturation Eucharistic Celebration, the Assumption of Mary's framework, and the Indonesian independence commemoration. Bishop of Ruteng Mgr. Siprianus Hormat presided over the festive celebration with more than a hundred concelebrant priests (Ratu, 2022). During this festival, Ruteng Diocese promoted creative economic groups and their products in the handicraft and culinary fields and organic farmer groups, including the Farmer Group of Women Heads of Families, Assisted by Caritas of Ruteng Diocese.

Testimony of the faithful of Ruteng Diocese in the social-caritative field was also seen through the distribution of essential food packages to 187 low-income families, widows and people with disabilities of different faiths, as well as financial assistance to three orphanages in Labuan Bajo and Islamic boarding school in Lemes, West Manggarai. Apart from that, ecological activities such as planting bamboo and mangroves in watersheds and beaches and cleaning up trash in public places were also carried out well. The success of the Golo Koe Festival could not be separated from the excellent collaboration between the West Manggarai Regency government, the Labuan Bajo Flores Authority Executing Agency (BPOLBF), Ruteng Diocese and of course the support of the local community. Spiritual, social and charitable activities, tourism promotion, and local community empowerment run smoothly.

The other festival promoted by Ruteng Diocese to be celebrated every year is the Golo Curu Festival. This festival will be held at the Francis Asisi Karot Parish, in Manggarai, where Maria Golo Curu Hill is located, every October. Bishop Siprianus Hormat of Ruteng revealed this declaration when opening the Golo Curu Festival for 2022 in the courtyard of the Franciscan Asisi Karot Parish Friday, October 21, 2022, afternoon. Like the Golo Koe Festival in Labuan Bajo, the Golo Curu Festival promotes the wealth of Catholic religious traditions, especially devotion to the Virgin Mary and the culture and nature of Manggarai, to continue to be preserved to become a tourist attraction.

Unlike the Labuan Bajo Golo Koe Festival, this year's Golo Curu Festival was held on a limited basis. The people involved were mainly local parishioners and parishes in Ruteng town. There were few delegates from the Labuan Bajo vicarage, Borong and Reo. The first day of activity, Friday, October 21 2022, was filled with the festival's opening in the afternoon. The procession of the statue of the Virgin Mary to Golo Curu, a cheap bazaar and art performances, filled the festival's second day. All activities culminated on Sunday, October 23 2022, with the celebration of the Eucharist and blasphemies in the courtyard of the Francis Asisi Karot Parish Church. The Manggarai Regency Government fully supported the Festival.

Discussion

Tourism has played a very crucial role in community development in various developed countries. Law Number 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism explains that tourism is needed to encourage equity, business opportunities and benefits and to be able to face the challenges of local, national and global changing. Tourism is one industry capable of increasing rapid economic growth, providing vast employment opportunities, increasing income and living standards and encouraging the creation of other productive sectors such as handicrafts,

souvenirs, lodging, and transportation. On the other hand, the increase in tourism also brings anxiety and concern, mainly because it disrupts the preservation of the social, cultural and natural environment. Mass tourism (massive tourism) is always accompanied by the construction of hotels, villas, homestays, means of transportation, shopping places, travel agencies, entertainment facilities, and performing arts. The development of mass tourism often does not pay attention to the existing capacity and carrying capacity, causing negative impacts and even threatening and causing damage to the local social, cultural and natural environment.

Various negative impacts of tourism development encourage many parties to work together. One of the conditions for the success of sustainable tourism development is the participation of the community. The macro policy pursued by the government is a guide for other stakeholders in playing their respective roles. Ringa et al. (2020) state that the community's involvement in the development and processing of tourism is an essential factor because it is the people who understand and control their territory. Community participation is necessary for any sustainable development.

The Church of Ruteng Diocese has been actively developing pastoral holistic tourism by compiling general guidelines for holistic tourism and conducting seminars and workshops in order to build a mutual and comprehensive understanding of holistic tourism. The Church also provides prayer and liturgy, holding the Golo Koe, Rekas, and Golo Curu tourism festivals. The local government should positively welcome the participation of the Church because the successful implementation of the development of tourist destinations cannot be separated from the role of all elements, of course, by taking into account the existing program elements, budget and processes. Collaboration between the government and the Church will direct tourism governance to the interests of the general public (*bonum commune*) and thereby greatly help the poor and the weak to get out of the vicious cycle of poverty and backwardness. Collaboration and synergy between the government and the Church will prevent the monopoly of the rich in developing tourism in West Flores. Cooperation between the government, community and private sector greatly supports the success of community-based sustainable tourism development (Yasintha, 2020) (Kütting, 2010). Sustainable tourism development should accommodate and encourage the synergy of various interests from various stakeholders. Silvestre, BS and Diana M. Circa (2019) said that sustainable development is a development that meets present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. This means that what is obtained must be maintained through sustainable use so that future generations can still use it to meet their needs. All tourism resources can be enjoyed by both present and future generations. Sustainable tourism has at least the following

characteristics. First, sustainable tourism provides economic benefits, increasing the country's foreign exchange, expanding employment opportunities, and developing various new productive businesses. Second, sustainable tourism ensures the sustainability of natural resources. In addition to providing economic benefits, sustainable tourism is environmentally friendly. Here sustainable tourism includes ecological tourism (ecotourism), concerned with environmental issues. Third, sustainable tourism respects and utilizes local wisdom in its development. The application of tourism development is environmentally friendly and adapted to the local community's local wisdom and spatial intelligence. Fourth, sustainable tourism prioritizes a balance of benefits for present and future generations. Fifth, sustainable tourism involves community participation in its development.

Collaboration and synergy are the keys to success in tourism development (Junaidi et al., 2019). The need for collaborative governance in tourism development is urgently needed in order to provide sustainable development. Collaborative governance can form knowledge from a greater variety of resources and open more expansive access to the community and various private institutions (Yasintha, 2020). Collaborative studies between various stakeholders in tourism development are often known as collaborative governance, where the government works with various stakeholders and community members to produce good development policies (Yasintha, 2020). According to Zadek (Berliandaldo et al., 2021), collaborative governance is a public-private partnership, essentially collaborative initiatives between state and non-state, and commercial and non-profit actors have been born out of their participants' pragmatism. Collaborative government is a public-private partnership, a collaborative initiative between state and non-state, commercial and non-profit actors born of pragmatic participation).

In such collaboration, the Government should play the role of promoter, facilitator and dynamic actor in increasing tourism development. The government needs to provide infrastructure (not only in physical form), expand various forms of facilities, coordinate activities between government officials and the private sector, and organize and promote in general to other regions and abroad. The government is also responsible for regulating, providing and allocating various infrastructure related to tourism needs. The government is, of course, responsible for designing a tourism development roadmap in a region (Simamora et al., 2016). Article 17 of Law Number 10 of 2009 requires the Government to develop and protect micro, small, and medium enterprises in the tourism business sector. The government also organizes micro, small and medium enterprises and cooperatives with large-scale enterprises.

Furthermore, the government encourages all stakeholders to be actively involved in developing tourism businesses.

Conclusion

This research concludes that the Catholic Church has an important role in promoting tourism in West Flores. The Church has already carried out various concrete programs to strengthen tourism knowledge, giving an ethical and moral color to tourism development, promoting wealth and tourist sites, supporting the development of the creative economy, maintaining culture, and organizing tourism festivals. This role is a form of embodiment of the Church's mission as an institution that exists to support human progress in all fields, both physically and spiritually at the same time. The role played is very helpful for local governments which have the main responsibility in developing aspects of tourism. This research recommends that this collaboration should continue in the future. Cooperation also needs to be expanded to other institutions, including other religious institutions and other social institutions such as tourism actors, indigenous peoples, and non-governmental organizations.

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