Available on: https://jsshrs.ep-journals.org/ E-ISSN: 3051-3561, P-ISSN: 3051-3553

Journal of Social Science and Human Research Studies

Volume: 02 Issue: 06 June-2026

Management of Tourist Attractions in Tidore Kepulauan City as a Local Government Initiative to Develop Regional Tourism

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Published Date: June 29, 2026 **Article DOI: 10.65150/EP-jsshrs/V2E6/2026-28**

ABSTRACT: The focus of this study is to identify various potential tourist attractions in Tidore Islands City as part of efforts to implement regional tourism development. This study uses a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. The data collection techniques used include document analysis, interviews, and observation. The data analysis technique employed is an interactive model comprising the stages of word condensation, data presentation, and conclusion/verification. The results of the study indicate that Tidore Islands City possesses a wealth of diverse and abundant tourism potential and attractions. The sources of Tidore Islands City's tourism potential are: first, its status as an archipelago. It is this archipelagic nature that has endowed Tidore Islands City with a wealth of natural resources, including natural tourist attractions; second, the city's current existence is a legacy of the historical civilization of the Islamic Sultanate Kingdom from the past. Consequently, this has enriched the city's historical tourism sites, as well as its local arts and culture. Third, Tidore Islands City was one of the regions colonized during the colonial era, leaving behind various historical relics. These historical relics further enrich the historical tourism sites in the area.

KEYWORDS: attractions, tourism, islands, government, region

INTRODUCTION

The City of Tidore Islands was established pursuant to Law No. 1 of 2003 on the Establishment of the City of Tidore Islands, which was enacted on April 12, 2003. With the enactment of this policy, the City of Tidore Islands legally became an autonomous region. As an autonomous region, the City of Tidore Islands exercises its authority, powers, responsibilities, as well as its rights and obligations as an autonomous region, as stipulated in various regulations related to regional government. To exercise this authority, powers, responsibilities, as well as rights and obligations, adequate development resources are required (Amiruddin, 2023).

As an autonomous region, the exercise of these authorities, powers, affairs, and rights and obligations is realized and operationalized through the implementation of development, governance, and public services within the region (Permatasari et al., 2023). A region's ability to carry out development, governance, and public services is highly dependent on its financial capacity. A region's financial capacity is heavily reliant on its fiscal management. Therefore, every region strives to tap into economic potential based on local resources (Kayani et al., 2024). UN-HABITAT (2005) states that regions, in the development process, must rely on local values and local resources possessed by the region, thereby fostering a resilient, competitive, and sustainable regional economy. Rachmawati (2010) notes that the development of local economic resources refers to economic activities that emphasize local or regional resources, specifically businesses or initiatives currently in the early stages of development (business start-ups).

Thus, as an autonomous region, the City of Tidore Islands must base its efforts to build its local economy on the potential of its local economic resources. Referring to Local Regulation No. 6 of 2011 on the Regional Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPD) of Tidore Kepulauan City for the years 2005–2025, Tidore Kepulauan City has positioned itself as a tourist destination and designated tourism as the driving force of regional economic development (Runtunuwu, 2020). To implement the mandate of this Regional Regulation and realize the established concept, the City of Tidore Islands must undertake tourism destination development planning as the foundation for tourism development in the region (Baksir et al., 2021).

The City of Tidore Islands' decision to make tourism the driving force of regional development is referred to by the UNDP (2009) as "setting the vision." This is the stage of determining the vision to be achieved by the organization (Brites da Silva, 2024). However, the vision to be achieved must be formulated realistically and in a way that makes it attainable. Djunaedi (2001) notes that in the implementation of strategic

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planning, a formulation of the vision, mission, strategic issues, and implementation strategies is required. In relation to this, within the concept of tourism development, according to Reid (2003: 145), the stages and components of tourism development planning must involve "the creation of a vision to establish an overall framework for tourism development; the setting of goals and objectives to bring that vision about." (Muhammad et al., 2025)

To achieve this vision, the active support and involvement of all local stakeholders particularly those in the tourism sector are essential. Sunaryo (2013) explains that tourism development paradigms and models serve as crucial strategies for various stakeholders in the tourism industry to unify their thinking and action plans regarding tourism development (Wijayanti et al., 2022). The importance of the involvement of these local tourism stakeholders stems from the fact that the goal of local tourism development is to boost the local economy. Saragih (2015) notes that the success of tourism-based economic development should not be measured solely by increases in tourist visitation numbers or local government revenue from the tourism sector (Djufrı & Irfan, 2022). Rather, it is assessed based on the extent to which the tourism industry can integrate with the national and local economies, as well as the extent to which the tourism industry contributes to comprehensive development for the local community (Fahri et al., 2022).

In the concept of regional tourism development, a crucial step that regions must undertake is the identification and mapping of tourism attraction potentials. Erickson (UNESCO, 2009) notes that the initial stage involves identifying resources and investigating existing potentials (Holovchuk et al., 2025). The identification of resources and investigation of potentials is the process by which an organization identifies the various potentials and resources it possesses, which then serve as capital for development implementation (Calero & Turner, 2020). The identification or inventory of these resource potentials, from an economic analysis perspective, is referred to by Reid (2003) as a "physical resource inventory." In regional economic development, an analysis of the physical availability of economic resources is required. The physical availability of resources is crucial in regional development planning (Petrova et al., 2018).

In the context of development planning, analyzing data on resource availability is referred to by Conyers and Hills (1990) as "collecting and analyzing data." At this stage, an organization seeks to gather and analyze data on its potential and resources to build the organization (Chimhowu et al., 2019). Abe (2005) notes that one of the stages in development planning is identifying resources (carrying capacity) . Resources or carrying capacity need not be in the form of funds, but rather encompass all aspects that can serve as resources to enable the implementation of activities aimed at achieving established goals and targets. Supporting capacity can take the form of actual resources that are already available or potential resources that will exist or can be developed. UNDP (2009) states that planning formulations must be based on "determining and allocating the resources (financial and other) required to achieve the vision and goals" (Suwarno et al., 2023).

As an effort to realize the vision for regional tourism development as formulated by the City of Tidore Islands, mapping and identifying the potential of local tourist attractions is crucial. However, based on the research findings of Kader (2017; 2019; 2020; and 2021), it is evident that various potential tourist attractions in the City of Tidore Islands have not yet been identified by the local government (Wachira & Simon, 2024). Furthermore, according to the North Maluku Province Department of Culture and Tourism (2011), there are various tourist attractions in Tidore Kepulauan City that have not yet been documented (Surbakti & Mujabuddawat, 2024).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The identification and mapping of potential tourist attractions, as part of regional tourism development efforts, constitute a crucial stage in the tourism development process undertaken by local governments. Therefore, the focus of this study is to identify various potential tourist attractions in Tidore Kepulauan City as part of efforts to implement regional tourism development. This study employs a qualitative approach. Creswell (2015) explains that qualitative research involves data collection through interviews, literature reviews, and observations, utilizing a wide range of information sources to provide a deep and detailed understanding of a specific issue under examination. Additionally, it incorporates the community's perspective to offer a comprehensive framework for descriptive and thematic analysis. The data collection techniques used include document analysis, interviews, and observation. The data analysis technique employed is the interactive model, comprising the following stages: condensation of data, presentation of findings, and conclusion/verification (Miles et al., 2014).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Tourist Attractions in Tidore Islands City Based on Local Documents

Geographically, Tidore Islands City is an archipelagic region consisting of 12 (twelve) islands (BPS Tidore Islands City, 2014). It is this archipelagic characteristic that enriches the tourism attractions in Tidore Islands City, particularly marine and nature tourism. Additionally, Tidore Islands City is historically one of the Islamic kingdoms in Indonesia that remains in existence to this day. On the other hand, Tidore Islands City was one of the destinations for European colonizers (Portuguese, Spanish, and Dutch) during the colonial era, due to its wealth of spices (cloves and nutmeg).

Based on these facts, it can be explained that Tidore Islands City, destined as an archipelago, has become a source of marine and natural tourism attractions. Furthermore, Tidore Islands City is enriched with various cultural and artistic heritage from its people, reflecting the legacy of the Tidore Islamic Kingdom. In another context, various relics left by invaders have become historical tourist attractions in Tidore Islands City. With this wealth of tourism resources, the city has become a unique attraction for tourists visiting Tidore Islands City. The diversity and richness of tourism in Tidore Islands City were documented by the Tidore Islands City BAPPEDA (2015) as follows:

1. Natural attractions, consisting of: Maitara Island Beach, Ake Sahu (Hot Springs) Beach, Cobo Beach, Kalaodi, Gurabunga, Rum Beach, Goheba Waterfall, and Sigela Waterfall.
2. Historical tourism, consisting of: the Kedato (Palace) of the Tidore Sultanate, the Tidore Sultanate Mosque, the Sonyinge Malige Museum, Toreh Fort, Tahula Fort, the Monument Commemorating the Arrival of the Spanish, the Tidore Sultanate Pier, and the Tomb of Sultan Nuku.

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3. Cultural tourism, consisting of: the Lufu Kie ceremony, the Paji Dama Nyili-nyili ceremony, the "Baramasuwen" Bamboo Dance, the Soya-soya Dance, the Ratib Taji Besi (Badabus) ritual, and the Salai Jin ritual.

In addition to the wealth of tourist attractions identified by the Regional Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA) of Tidore Islands City, based on Regional Regulation (Perda) No. 25 of 2013 concerning the Spatial Plan (RTRW) of Tidore Islands City for 2013–2033, in the section on Tourism Zones, Article 42 lists the potential tourist attractions in Tidore City as follows:

1. Cultural tourist attractions consist of: Lufu Kie on Tidore Island; Legu Gam on Tidore Island; Dabus; Mandi Safar in Mafututu; Salai Jin; Barang masuwen (crazy bamboo); and traditional dances.
2. Historical tourism attractions consist of: the Sultanate Palace in Soasio Village, Tidore District; the Sultan's Mosque in Soasio Village, Tidore District; Tahula Fort in Soasio Village, Tidore District; the Malige Sonyine Museum in Soasio Village, Tidore District; Sultan Nuku's Tomb in Soasio Village, Tidore District; Habib Umar Al'Faroek Rahmatullah's Tomb in Seli Village, Tidore District; Sultan Djamaluddin's Tomb in Toloa Village, South Tidore District; Cililiyati's Tomb in Tongowai Village, South Tidore District; Jou Kota's Tomb in Tomalou Village, South Tidore District; Biji Nagara Palace in Toloa Village, South Tidore District; Blacksmiths in Toloa Village, South Tidore District; and the Spanish Monument in Rum Balibuga Village, North Tidore District.
3. Marine/water-based tourist attractions include: Gurua Marasai Lake in Guraping Village, North Oba District; Luku Celeng Waterfall in Kalaodi Village, East Tidore District; Bay Rorai Waterfall in Woda Village, Oba District; Sigela Waterfall in Sigela Village, Oba District; Havo Waterfall in Koli Village, Tayawi Hamlet, Oba District; Ake Sahu Beach in Mafututu Village, East Tidore District; Taman Cobo Beach in Mafututu Village, East Tidore District; Cobo Beach in Mafututu Village, East Tidore District; Rum Beach in Rum Village, North Tidore District; Loko Beach in Akesai Village, Central Oba District; Gamgau Beach in Mafututu Subdistrict, East Tidore District; Tugulufa Beach in Indonesiana Subdistrict, Tidore District; Woda Island in Woda Village, Oba District; Maitara Island in North Tidore District; Mare Island in South Tidore District; and the Sowohi Traditional House in Gurabunga Subdistrict, Tidore District.

Referring to the two regional documents above, it can be explained that according to BAPPEDA, the natural tourist attractions owned by Tidore Islands City consist of 8 (eight) tourist attractions, while according to Regional Regulation Number 25 of 2013 concerning the Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW) of Tidore Islands City for 2013-2033, the potential for natural tourism or marine tourism objects in Tidore Islands City is 16 (sixteen) objects. For historical tourism objects, according to BAPPEDA, there are 8 (eight) potential tourist objects, but according to Regional Regulation Number 25 of 2013 concerning the Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW) of Tidore Islands City for 2013-2033, there are 12 (twelve) historical tourism objects. According to the Regional Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA), Tidore Islands City has six cultural tourist attractions. However, according to Regional Regulation Number 25 of 2013 concerning the Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW) for Tidore Islands City 2013-2033, Tidore Islands City has seven cultural tourist attractions.

The description above illustrates that Tidore Islands City has a considerable amount of tourist attractions. In addition to detailed data on the richness of these tourist attractions, the Draft Regional Regulation (Ranperda) of Tidore Islands City concerning the Regional Tourism Development Master Plan (RIPPDA) for Tidore Islands City 2015-2030 states that the regional tourism attractions of Tidore Islands City include: marine tourism; nature tourism; historical tourism; arts and culture tourism; agrotourism; and traditional food and snacks (Article 7). The six tourism potentials are further described as follows:

1. Marine tourism potential includes (Article 8): Ake Sahu Beach, located in Tosa Village, East Tidore District; Gamgau Beach, located in Gamgam Village, Mafututu Village, East Tidore District; Failonga Island, located in East Tidore District; Tugulufa Beach, located in Tidore District; Cobo Beach, located in Jiko Cobo Village, East Tidore District; Mare Island, located in South Tidore District; Tahua Beach, located in Rum Balibunga Village, North Tidore District; Rum Beach, located in Rum Village, North Tidore District; Rum Balibunga Beach, located in Rum Balibunga Village, North Tidore District; Maitara Island, located in North Tidore District; Tamong Island, located in Oba District; Woda Island, located in Oba District; Joji Island, located in Oba District; Guratu Island, located in Oba District; Sibu Island, located in North Oba District; Paceda Beach, located in Paceda Village, Central Oba District; Somahode Beach, located in Somahode Village, North Oba District; Noramaake Beach, located in Noramaake Village, Central Oba District; Loko Beach, located in Central Oba District; and Diving Spots, located on Maitara Island, Mare, Failonga, Ake Sahu Beach, Toloa, Mareku, Kaiyasa, Woda Island Group, and Jiko Cobo Beach.
2. Natural tourism potential includes (Article 9): Ake Bai Spring, located in Seli Village, Tidore District; Goyoba Spring, located in Fabaharu Village, North Tidore District; Talaga, located in Talaga Neighborhood, Rum Balibung Village, North Tidore District; Luku Celeng spring, located in Kalaodi Village, East Tidore District; Cobo recreation park, located in Jiko Cobo Village, East Tidore District; Ake Lada spring, located in Jiko Cobo Village, East Tidore District; Sigela waterfall, located in Sigela Village, Oba District; Aketajawe National Park, located in Oba, Central Oba and North Oba Districts; and Gurua Marasai Lake, located in Guraping Village, North Oba District.
3. Historical tourism potential includes (Article 10): Kedaton Sultanate, located in Soasio Village, Tidore District; Sultan Mosque, located in Soasio Village, Tidore District; Sultan Pier, located in Soasio Village, Tidore District; Sonyine Malige Museum, located in Soasio Village, Tidore District; Tahula Fort, located in Soasio Village, Tidore District; Thorre Fort, located in Soasio Village, Tidore District; Kapita Lau Tomb, located in Soasio Village, Tidore District; Sultan Nuku Tomb, located in Soasio Village, Tidore District; Sultan Zainal Abidin Syah Tomb, located in Soasio Village, Tidore District; Imam Jawa Konora Tomb, located in Soasio Village, Tidore District; Mahdum Abd. Kadir, located in Dowora Village, East Tidore District; Aulia Gamgau Tomb, located in Mafu Tutu Village, East Tidore District; Sultan Saifuddin Syah Tomb (Jou Kota), located in Tomalou Village, South Tidore District; Al'Habib Umar Faroek Rahmatullah Tomb, located in Soasio Village, Tidore District; Goya Salawati, located in Topo Village, Tidore District; Sultan Muhammad Taher Tomb, located in Soasio Village, Tidore District; Lufu Doraba Tomb, located in Soasio Village, Tidore District; Jou Guru Tomb, located in Soasio Village, Tidore District; Former Governor's Office of West Irian Province, located in Indonesiana Village, Tidore District; Former Biji Negara Palace, located in Toloa Village, South Tidore District; The tombs of Sultan Djamaluddin (Ciliriaty) and Sultan Al'Mansyur are located in Tongowai Village, South Tidore District; the Spanish Landing Monument is located in Rum Balibunga Village, North Tidore District; Ts Tjobbe Fort is located in Rum

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Balibunga Village, North Tidore District; Maresku Fort is located in Mareku Village, North Tidore District; Jere Toroka Tomb is located in Rum Balibunga Village, North Tidore District; Ebamadoa Tomb is located in Rum Balibunga Village, North Tidore District; and the Former Residence of the Governor of West Irian is located in Tomagoba Village, Tidore District.

4. Potential arts and cultural tourism includes (Article 11): Bamboo crafts, located in Fobaharu Village, North Tidore District; Doyado, Cobodoe, and Kalaodi Villages, East Tidore District; Pottery crafts, located on Mare Island, South Tidore District; Kadato Gimalaha Tomayou, located in Gamtufkange Village, Tidore District; Tidore traditional house, located in Gamtufkange Village, Tidore District; Soaromtoha traditional house, located in Gurabunga Village, Tidore District; Tola blacksmith, located in Tola Village, South Tidore District; Legu Gam traditional ceremony; Legu Dou traditional ceremony; Paca Goya traditional ceremony; Tidore anniversary ceremony; Tobo Safar ritual ceremony; Soya-soya dance; Dana-dana dance; Dabus; Baramasuwen; and Maitara Festival.
5. Agro-tourism potential includes (Article 12): Gurabunga Agrowosata, located in Gurabunga Village, Tidore District; Lada Ake Agrowosata, located in Jaya Village, North Tidore District; Kalaodi Agrotourism is located in Kalaodi Village, East Tidore District; Talaga Hamlet Agrotourism is located in Rum Balibunga Village, North Tidore District; Jaya Agrotourism is located in Jaya Village, North Tidore District; Kosa Transmigration Agrotourism is located in Kosa Village, Oba District; and Maidi Agrotourism is located in Maidi Village, South Oba District.
6. Potential food and culinary tourism attractions typical of Tidore include (Article 13): Food: Popeda, Gibi Soru, Tela gule, Uge ake, Gohu nyao, Rica tutu; and Food: Lapis tidore, Mam raha, Mam satu.

Referring to the data on the richness of tourism objects in Tidore Islands City presented in the Tidore Islands City Draft Regional Regulation concerning the Regional Tourism Development Master Plan (RIPPDA) for Tidore Islands City for 2015-2030, it is clear that the availability of tourism objects in Tidore Islands City is significantly greater than that contained in Regional Regulation Number 25 of 2013 concerning the Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW) for Tidore Islands City for 2013-2033, and data compiled by the Tidore Islands City Planning and Development Agency (BAPPEDA).

Comparison of Tourism Object Availability in Tidore Islands City According to BAPPEDA, the RTRW Regulation, and the RIPPDA Draft Regional Regulation

No.	Potensi Pariwisata	Sumber Data			Keterangan
		BAPPEDA	RTRW	RIPPDA	
1.	Bahari	-	-	20	1. BAPPEDA dan RTRW menggabungkan potensi wisata bahari, alam dan agro. 2. BAPPEDA dan RTRW tidak menyebutkan potensi wisata kuliner.
2.	Alam	8	16	9	
3.	Sejarah	8	12	27	
4.	Seni & Budaya	6	7	16	
5.	Agrowisata	-	-	7	
6.	Kuliner Khas	-	-	9	
		22	35	88	

Source: Adapted from BAPPEDA (2015); Regional Regulation on Spatial Planning (RTRW); and Draft Regional Regulation on Regional Development Planning (RIPPDA) of Tidore Islands City

The above data illustrates the discrepancies in data on the wealth of tourism objects in Tidore Islands City according to the three regional documents: BAPPEDA, the Regional Regulation on Spatial Planning (RTRW), and the Draft Regional Regulation on RIPPDA. Ideally, each regional document presenting data on the availability of regional resources and wealth, which then become capital for regional development, should be consistent. This means that each official regional document, which serves as a reference source for the region in the development process, must present consistent data from one document to another.

The data presented above shows that the identification of tourist attractions in Tidore Islands City, as presented in the Regional Regulation on Regional Development Planning (RIPPDA), is more extensive than the data from the Regional Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA) and the Regional Spatial Planning Regulation (Perda RTRW). Using data on the existence of tourist attractions from these three documents, it is clear that there are quite a number of tourist attractions in Tidore Islands City, although there are differences in quantity, variety, and objects. Despite these differences, the data provides an explanation of the availability of various tourist attractions in Tidore Islands City.

Potential Tourist Attractions Not Yet Identified in Regional Documents

Tidore Islands City boasts a wealth of diverse tourist attractions, as presented in the various regional documents mentioned above. Furthermore, empirically, Tidore Islands City is an archipelago, as indicated by the nomenclature of the area, Tidore Islands City. This means that Tidore Islands City boasts expanses of sea, beaches, and forests, enriching its marine and natural tourism offerings. Among the most famous marine and natural tourist attractions are Ake Sahu Beach in Tosa Village, Tahu Beach in Rum Balibunga Village, Coba Beach in Cobo Village, Maitara Island, Failongo Island, and Mare Island.

In addition to marine and natural attractions, Tidore Islands City boasts a variety of historical attractions. Regarding historical attractions, Tidore Islands City boasts various royal heritages that are still preserved to this day. These historical heritages include the Tidore Islamic Kingdom's heritage, such as the Sultanate Mosque in Soasio Village, handwritten Qurans, and the Tidore Sultan's Crown kept in the Sultanate's Kadato

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(Palace). In addition to the historical heritage of the sultanate, Tidore City is home to several forts left over from European colonizers (Spanish, Portuguese, and Dutch), such as Torre Fort and Tahula Fort in Soasio Village.

For arts and cultural tourism, Tidore Islands City is home to various traditional villages, such as Kalaodi, Gurabunga, Afa-Afa, Jaya (Jai), Talaga, and Maitara. These villages regularly hold traditional ceremonies on special occasions and occasions. For example, the Kalaodi community conducts the Paca Goya ceremony (cleansing sacred places). This ceremony typically takes place just before the clove, nutmeg, and durian harvest season. In addition to the Paca Goya ceremony, the Kalaodi community also conducts the Ruahan Doro ceremony (respecting ancestors). This ceremony is held after the inauguration and installation of the adat leader, known as Sowohi. The Gurabunga community also conducts the Legu Gam ceremony (national custom). This ritual honors ancestors and offers prayers of gratitude and protection for the community.

Furthermore, informants identified several tourism attractions not yet listed in regional documents, such as those on Maitara Island, Tidore Island, and the Oba Mainland (Halmahera Island). Maitara Island boasts several attractions, including the natural attractions of Maitara Peak and the cultural attractions of Ito Oti se Hadola Oti. In addition to Maitara Island's tourism potential, Tidore Island also boasts several other interesting and potentially developed tourism opportunities that have not yet been identified. Among the unidentified tourism opportunities on Tidore Island is Kie Matu Peak (Tidore Peak). Tidore Peak is a popular tourist destination. Traditionally, Tidore Peak has also served as a destination for traditional ceremonies for the Tidore people.

This is particularly true for Tidore people visiting or traveling to Tidore Peak for traditional ceremonies, such as the Legu Gam ceremony performed by the people of Afa-Afa Village in Tidore Islands City. In the Legu Gam traditional ceremony, one of the mandatory rituals is a journey to the summit of Tidore to collect water, commonly known as "ake kalfano." The water collected from the summit is then used in the "tofo dango" ritual. The tofo dango ritual marks the beginning of the Legu Gam ceremony, which lasts three days and three nights. In Afa-Afa Village, in addition to the Legu Gam ceremony, there is also the Legu Dou ceremony. The Legu Dou ceremony is performed by the Afa-Afa Village community as a form of gratitude for the fruitfulness of their plantations, such as durian, cloves, and nutmeg. The Legu Dou ceremony is held at the beginning of the harvest season. Both ceremonies are potential cultural tourism attractions that can be developed in the region. During these ceremonies, the people of Tidore and Ternate are enthusiastic about visiting the ceremony sites, as are foreign tourists. In addition to Tidore Island, in North Oba District there are marine tourism attractions Guraping Beach and Sibu Island in Guraping Village, North Oba District. Sibu Island seen from the North Maluku Province governor's office is very beautiful, and on the island can be seen the Governor's Office and the governor's very magnificent official residence. In addition, in Guraping Village there is Lake Gurua Marasai, and the lake shore is surrounded by mangrove forests that grow around the lake, with the mangrove forest adding to the beauty and naturalness of the lake. Another unique thing about this lake is that the lake has an estuary directly into the sea so that the water in the lake experiences ebb and flow following the tides of the sea water and has strong currents at certain points.

Referring to this data, it is clear that there are still several tourist attractions that have not been identified and recorded by the Tidore Islands City government. These unidentified attractions possess significant economic value if developed locally, as they are already well-known to international tourists. Some of these unregistered and unidentified attractions include:

1. Historical and religious tourism: the Sultanate Mosque, the Handwritten Quran, and the Sultanate Crown;
2. Cultural tourism: the Paca Goya ritual and the Legu Buku Se Dou in Kalaodi Village;
3. The Maitara Peak nature tourism site on Maitara Island, located in North Tidore District;
4. Cultural tourism: the Ito Oti se Hadola Oti traditional ceremony on Maitara Island, North Tidore District;
5. Cultural tourism: the Legu Dou site in Afa-Afa Village, North Tidore District;
6. The Kie Matubu Peak nature tourism site on Tidore Island;
7. Tanjung Putus Marine Tourism, located in East Tidore District;
8. Kahiya Masolo Marine Tourism, located in South Tidore District;
9. Tanjung Konde Marine Tourism, located in Rum Balibunga Village, North Tidore District;
10. Tanjung Guraping Marine Tourism, located in Guraping Village, North Oba District; and
11. Sibu Island Marine Tourism, located in Guraping Village, North Oba District; and
12. Gurua Marasai Lake Mangrove Forest Nature Tourism, located in Guraping Village, North Oba District.

These various tourist attractions have not been identified in various regional documents held by the Tidore Islands City Government. This indicates that there are still various potential tourism objects within the community and nature of Tidore Islands City that have not been recognized by the local government. Therefore, the role and participation of the community and all stakeholders is needed to record and identify various tourism objects in Tidore Islands City.

CONCLUSION

Referring to the various data presented above, several quantitative insights can be drawn. Based on secondary data from the Regional Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA) of Tidore Islands City, there are 22 tourist attractions in the area. According to the Regional Spatial Planning Regulation (Perda RTRW), there are 35 tourist attractions in Tidore Islands City. Meanwhile, according to the Draft Regional Regulation on the Regional Spatial Planning (RIPPDA) of Tidore Islands City, there are 88 tourist attractions in the area. In addition to the number of tourist attractions based on these three sources, based on the primary data collected by the author, there are 12 potential tourist attractions that have not been identified in the three documents. Based on this data, it is clear that Tidore Islands City has a wide and diverse range of tourist attractions and attractions.

The sources of this wealth of tourist attractions are: first, Tidore Islands City is an archipelago. Due to its archipelago, Tidore Islands City is endowed with a rich natural resource base, including natural tourist attractions; second, Tidore Islands City's current existence is a legacy of the historical civilization of the Islamic Sultanate of the past. Thus, Tidore Islands City today has inherited various artistic and cultural traditions, and

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these traditions are still alive and maintained by the community today, enriching the historical tourism attractions of the kingdoms and the arts and culture of the community. Third, Tidore Islands City was one of the areas where colonizers arrived during the colonial era, due to its natural wealth and nutmeg and clove plantations. As a colonial area, Tidore Islands City boasts several relics from the colonial era, such as forts. These historical relics enrich the area's historical tourism attractions.

The Regional Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA) of Tidore Islands City does not yet have accurate data on tourist attractions in Tidore Islands City. This is evident in the discrepancies in data from various documents presenting data on tourism potential in Tidore Islands City. Sectoral tourism development planning falls under the authority of the Tidore Islands City Culture and Tourism Office. However, in implementing this sectoral development planning, the Culture and Tourism Office coordinates with BAPPEDA as the regional planning institution and various regional government agencies.

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