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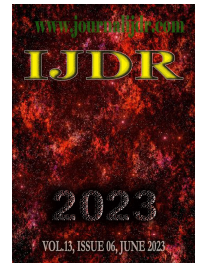
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RESEARCH ARTICLE

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THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOURISM SECTOR AND ITS IMPACT

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ABSTRACT

Study of the tourism industry on the island of Sumatra, which is one of the islands with the most tourist destinations. The relationship between the growth of the tourism industry sector with per capita income and unemployment has been analyzed by researchers. This study was carried out using panel regression, where time series data (2009-2020) and cross-section data (5 provinces). A series of tests were performed before the regression equation was analyzed. The series of tests carried out are the best model selection test (through the Chow test, Hausman test, and Lagrange Multiplier Test) and the Classical Assumption Test (through normality, heteroscedasticity, and autocorrelation tests). Based on the results of applying the panel regression model, the first model: Fixed Effects Model was selected, and the second model: General Effects Model. The two selected models explain that the tourism sector has a positive and significant effect on per capita income and a negative and significant effect on the unemployment rate. The results of the study, that the tourism sector is an important factor in increasing per capita income and reducing unemployment rates. At the same time, it is known that the tourism sector has a significant share in contributing to the Gross Domestic Product. For this reason, it is necessary to stimulate the government to increase the contribution of the tourism sector through improving the quality of human resources in the tourism sector, infrastructure, and adding new destinations.

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INTRODUCTION

The tourism sector can become a sector that has a central role in realizing the welfare and prosperity of the Indonesian people if it is carried out comprehensively and integrally. Tourism is a non-oil and gas industry that is used as a mainstay sector in generating foreign exchange in several countries, so (Soedarso & Nurif, 2014) stated that the tourism sector is a mainstay of foreign exchange earners in various countries. Meanwhile, the tourism sector is also one of the strategic sectors in driving the economy. The ongoing 3T revolution (transport, telecommunications, tourism) shows that the tourism sector is one of the forces capable of accelerating world unification in economic integration and movement of people across regions and even across countries. This can be seen from the tourism sector being able to increase economic growth, provide employment, reduce unemployment rates, and increase income and standard of living. In addition, the UNWTO states that progress in tourism can overcome poverty. Referring to "the Government Regulation No.50 of 2011 concerning the National Tourism Development Master Plan for 2010-2025", the vision of national tourism development is the realization of Indonesia as a world-class tourism destination country, competitive, sustainable, able to encourage regional development, and people's welfare.

Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy in 2013 stated that the solution to improving the welfare of rural communities is to develop a rural tourism sector based on the utilization of local potential, both natural potential and cultural diversity. According to UNWTO in 2016 tourism has become the leading economic sector, accounting for 10% of global GDP and 6% of total world exports, and one in eleven jobs worldwide. Meanwhile in Indonesia in 2009, tourism ranked third in terms of foreign exchange earnings after oil and gas and palm oil commodities and in 2015, the Government of Indonesia provided additional visa-free access to citizens from 45 countries (Presidential Regulation No.69/2015 concerning Visit Visa Free) to boost the tourism industry. And other efforts through the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy, promoting Indonesia as a tourist destination for foreign tourists with the "Wonderful Indonesia" campaign. All the efforts made by the Government; the tourism industry contributes to the Gross Domestic Product for the 2016-2019 period of 11-15 percent. To see the development of the Tourism Sector in the 5 Provinces of Southern Sumatra can be seen in the following table. Table 1 below shows Bengkulu Province as the province with the smallest tourism sector GRDP compared to other provinces in southern Sumatra, with the smallest tourism sector GRDP in 2016-2020 ranging from 627.01-813.11 billion rupiahs. Meanwhile, the province with the largest tourism sector GRDP is South Sumatra

province (3331.9-4702.7 billion rupiah), wherein the 2016-2020 period, the tourism sector's GRDP in southern Sumatra tends to increase. Besides that, the tourism sector is expected to reduce the number of unemployed in Indonesia, especially in southern Sumatra. Unemployment rates in recent years in Indonesia and Southern Sumatra are as follows:

Table 1. GRDP ADHK Tourism Sector in Southern Sumatra Province 2016-2020

| Province | Grdp Adhk Tourism Sector (billion Rp) | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 |
| Bengkulu | 804,65 | 813,11 | 738,54 | 683,98 | 627,01 |
| South Sumatera | 4363,55 | 4702,7 | 4077,2 | 3603,38 | 3331,9 |
| Lampung | 3479,63 | 3663,14 | 3357,79 | 3038,88 | 2813,11 |
| Jambi | 1584,31 | 1700,44 | 1610,01 | 1517,93 | 1406,11 |
| Bangka Belitung | 1279,78 | 1318,71 | 1207,03 | 1136,53 | 1086,47 |
| Sumatera | 3118,02 | 3568,10 | 3291,72 | 3005,98 | 2812,54 |
| Indonesia | 8797,72 | 9803,08 | 9266,72 | 8768,52 | 8318,34 |

Source: Central Agency on Statistics, 2022

Table 2. Unemployment Rate in Indonesia and Southern Sumatra

| PROVINCE | Unemployment Rate (%) | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 |
| Jambi | 5.13 | 4.06 | 3.73 | 3.87 | 3.99 |
| South Sumatera | 5.51 | 4.53 | 4.23 | 4.39 | 4.31 |
| Bengkulu | 4.07 | 3.26 | 3.35 | 3.74 | 3.3 |
| Lampung | 4.67 | 4.03 | 4.04 | 4.33 | 4.62 |
| Bangka Belitung | 5.25 | 3.62 | 3.65 | 3.78 | 2.60 |
| Indonesia | 7,07 | 5,23 | 5,30 | 5,50 | 5,61 |

Source: Central Agency on Statistics, 2022

Table 3. GRDP per Capita in the Southern Sumatra Province 2016-2020

| PROVINCE | GRDP Per Capita (thousand Rp) | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 |
| Bengkulu | 23105,92 | 23504,53 | 22494,84 | 21751,64 | 21039,84 |
| South Sumatra | 37323,24 | 37125,75 | 35659,82 | 34059,71 | 32699,5 |
| Lampung | 26743,75 | 28894,5 | 27736,26 | 26614,88 | 25568,57 |
| Jambi | 41952,77 | 41812,35 | 40025,52 | 38833,87 | 37728,8 |
| Bangka Belitung | 36302,97 | 37173,14 | 35762,04 | 34933,52 | 34132,87 |
| Sumatera | 41921,2 | 41528,11 | 40367,65 | 39353,64 | 38591,99 |
| Indonesia | 39778,89 | 41021,61 | 39340,56 | 37851,37 | 36468,62 |

Source: Central Agency on Statistics, 2022

Table 2 explains that the highest open unemployment rate in 2020 is in the province of South Sumatera and the lowest is in the province of Bengkulu. Seeing the picture from the table above unemployment is still a major problem in Indonesia, this is due to the unemployment rate that occurs being above 3 percent, while the normal unemployment rate is 2-3 percent. The increasing number of unemployed requires efforts to find the root of the problem and stimulus to reduce the unemployment rate. The development of the tourism sector also has an impact on per capita income. The development of per capita income from 5 out of 10 provinces on the island of Sumatra is as follows. Table 3 shows the per capita GRDP of the southern Sumatra province in 2016-2020. Bengkulu Province has the smallest GRDP per capita and Jambi province is the province with the largest GRDP per capita. The average per capita income of the island of Sumatra for 2016-2020 is above Indonesia, but this does not reflect that the provinces in Sumatra, especially the provinces in southern Sumatra, are higher than the Indonesian average. This can be seen from the table above, only Jambi is above the Indonesian average and the other four provinces are below Indonesia. This condition reflects that the provinces in southern Sumatra are still lagging other provinces in Sumatra and Indonesia as a whole. Many countries in the world make the tourism sector an engine of economic growth and an instrument for overcoming problems faced, especially in terms of poverty, unemployment, opening new fields of activity, and boosting the economy. Many researchers have discussed this, including (Anandasayanan, Balagobei, & Amaresh, 2020) in Sri Lanka explaining that the tourism industry can accelerate economic growth and reduce poverty by providing direct and indirect employment opportunities to residents. (Scarlett, 2021) regarding the

economic impact of tourism on economic growth and macroeconomic variables from 46 countries. (Puah, Jong, Ayob, & Ismail, 2018) regarding the growth of the tourism industry affecting economic growth in Malaysia. (Filipiak, Dylewski, & Kalinowski, 2020) regarding the development of digitalization (e-commerce) with the development of the tourism industry and the development of the

tourism industry with factors of sustainability and economic growth. (Su et al., 2021) in China regarding the influence of the tourism industry on economic growth. The phenomenon of the growth of the tourism sector and its impact on the unemployment rate and per capita income makes the authors interested in seeing it in the southern Sumatra province as outlined in the problem formulation as follows:

1. How Does the Tourism Sector Affect the Unemployment Rate in Southern Sumatra?
2. How Does the Tourism Sector Affect the Unemployment Rate in Southern Sumatra?

LITERATURE REVIEW

Tourism (UNWTO, 2007) is a social, economic, and cultural phenomenon that causes a person/group to make a temporary move to a country or region outside their home environment for less than 12 months. UNWTO is a UN agency that has the authority to promote responsible, sustainable, and universally accessible tourism. In Indonesian tourism, the government has issued Law Number 10 of 2009. The law states that the implementation of tourism is based on benefits, balance, independence, participation, continuity, and continuity (article 2) and the objectives of tourism are: increasing economic growth, increasing the welfare of the people, eliminating poverty, overcoming unemployment, preserving the natural resource environment, and advancing culture (article 4). This can be seen from research (Riyanto, Massie, Hartono, & Revindo, 2020) which states that tourism can alleviate poverty in Indonesia, (Songling, Ishtiaq, & Thanh, 2019) states that there is a causal relationship between

tourism and economic growth in Beijing China, (Rasethuntsa, 2022) research findings reveal that tourism activities have a positive impact on the economy of Lesotho, and (Anandasayanan et al, 2020) there is a strong relationship between the tourism industry and economic growth. Unemployment is the amount of demand and supply of labor that is imbalanced due to the small demand compared to supply. Meanwhile (Sumarsono, 2009) states that unemployment occurs because of an imbalance between demand and supply in the labor market. According to (Yasnida et al, 2023), unemployment can reduce a country's productivity and economic growth. Several studies on unemployment and the factors that influence it include (Godara&Fetrat, 2022), there is a relationship between the tourism industry and unemployment in China. (Nicolaidis, 2020) discusses the rural tourism sector, where the unemployment rate continues to increase in South Africa (Yi et al, 2020) which states that increasing tourist arrivals can reduce the unemployment rate in Malaysia. (Godara & Fetrat, 2022) there is a relationship between the tourism industry and the unemployment rate in India. (Mohammad NayefAlsarayreh, 2017), states that there is a significant and negative relationship between tourism education and the unemployment rate in Jordan, (Zhumakunova, 2018) states that the tourism sector in Kyrgyzstan has a large influence on the economy and can reduce unemployment problems. (Ulusoy & Inancli, 2011) examines the benefits of the tourism industry for the economy, the current account deficit, and unemployment in Turkey. (Laksono Edhi Lukito et al, 2022) states that there is a relationship between industrial growth and the unemployment rate in Indonesia. Income per capita is often used as a measure to see the level of welfare or standard of living of a country from year to year. The calculation of per capita income is the national income in a certain year divided by the total population of a country in a certain year. Thus, income per capita can use the following formula:

$$IncomeperCapita_n = \frac{GrossNationalProduct_n}{Population_n}$$

Based on the formula above, GNP and Population are the main variables determining income per capita. Products in the form of goods and services produced can influence income per capita, and this opinion is supported by (Haolai, 2022) in the Northeast and (Noor et al, 2019) in Malaysia. The problem of tourism industry relations can affect per capita income, among others, carried out by (Mutis, 2011) in East Nusa Tenggara, Ferawaty Husain, et al (2022) in Gorontalo province.

METODOLOGI

This study uses cross-sectional data, namely provinces located in the south of the island of Sumatra, namely the provinces of South Sumatra, Jambi, Lampung, Bengkulu, and the Bangka Belitung Islands and over a period of 12 years (2009-2020). The analysis technique used to answer the problems that occur between the tourism sector and unemployment and per capita income through several stages including:

1. Descriptive statistics are carried out by collecting, processing, presenting and analyzing data so that a clear picture of the data used is obtained
2. Estimating the Panel Data Model can use more data because it combines time-series data and cross-section data so as to produce a greater degree of freedom. Besides that, panel data estimation can overcome problems that arise when there is a problem of omitted variables that should be included in the model. Three-panel data estimation models are: (1) Fixed Coefficient between Time and Individual (Common Effect/Ordinary Least Square), (2) Fixed Effect Model, (3) Random Effect Model
3. Selection of the best model in estimating panel data regression using: Chow test is used to determine the Common Effects Model or Fixed Effects Model to be the best model, the Hausman Test to determine the most appropriate Fixed Effects

model or Random Effects model and the Lagrange Multiplier Test is used to test the best significance between common effects or random effects.

4. The calcic assumption test is carried out to determine the feasibility of using a panel data linear regression model with Ordinary Least Square (OLS) so that the independent variables are not biased. The classic assumption test consists of a normality test, testmulticollinearity, autocorrelation test, and heteroscedasticity test.
5. Testing the hypothesis, namely, the F-Statistical Test shows whether all the independent variables in the model simultaneously affect the dependent variable (Ghozali, 2013). The F-statistic test can be seen from the probability value of the F-statistic. Meanwhile, the t-test determines how far the independent variable influences the dependent variable partially by assuming the other independent variables are constanta.
6. Panel Regression Analysis

The framework of this research is:

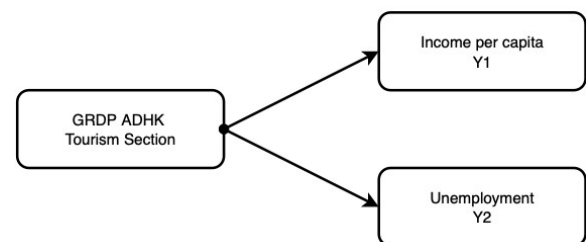


Figure 1. Research Framework

Based on the research framework above, the panel regression equation model is obtained as follows:

Model 1st:

$$Y_{1it} = \alpha_1 + \beta X_{it} + e_{it}$$

Model 2nd:

$$Y_{2it} = \alpha_2 + \alpha X_{it} + e_{it}$$

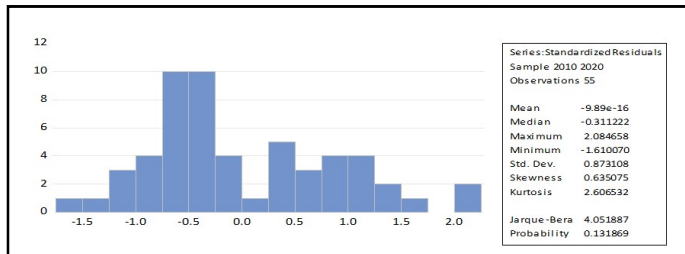
| | | |
|-------------|---|--------------------------|
| \dot{Y}_1 | = | Income per capita |
| \dot{Y}_2 | = | Unemployment |
| X | = | GRDP ADHK Tourism Sector |
| β | = | Regression Coefficient |
| α | = | Constanta |
| i | = | Cross Section Data |
| t | = | Time Series Data |
| e | = | Standard Error |

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Sumatra is the sixth largest island in the world which is located in the Indonesian Archipelago, with an area of 443,065.8 km² and a population of around 58.56 million (2020 census). Astronomically the island of Sumatra is located at 95° East Longitude (BT) - 105° West Longitude and 6° North Latitude - 6° South Latitude and is crossed by the 0° line or known as the equator, has a tropical climate. Administratively, the island of Sumatra has 10 provinces including Nanggroe Aceh, North Sumatra, West Sumatra, Bengkulu, Riau, Riau Islands, Jambi, Lampung, and Bangka Belitung. Sumatra Island is known for its culture, diverse natural resources, many historical heritages, and attractive geographical conditions. This makes the business sector in the tourism industry develop and can be expected to be the driving force of the economy and become a factor that can reduce unemployment and increase the per capita income of a country/region.

The province of the southern part of Sumatra consists of Bengkulu, Lampung, Palembang (South Sumatra), Jambi, and Bangka Belitung. Tourism destinations from this area consist of 22 destinations in Bengkulu, 30 destinations in Jambi, 25 destinations in Lampung, 349 destinations in South Sumatra and 25 destinations in Bangka Belitung. These destinations become the driving force of the tourism industry and at the same time the economy. The classical assumption test was carried out to determine if the regression equation used met the BLUE (Best Linear Unbiased Estimate) requirements. The classical assumption test is carried out for the two models:

Model 1stNormality Test:

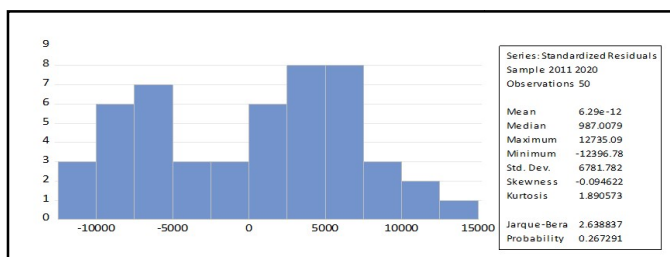


Source: eviews processed data.

Figure 2. Normality Test of the Jarque-Bera Histogram Model 1st.

The results of the J-B test in model 1st can be explained that the unemployment rate Y1 and the tourism sector X have a probability value of 0.131869 greater than 0.05, so it can be stated that data X and Y1 are normally distributed.

Model 2ndNormality Test:



Source: eviews processed data.

Figure 2 Normality Test of the Jarque-Bera Histogram Model 2nd.

The results of the J-B test on model 2nd where per capita income Y₂ and the tourism sector X have a probability value of 0.267291 greater than 0.05, then Y₂ and X can be declared to be normally distributed.

Model 1stHeteroscedasticity Test:

Table 4. Model 1stHeteroscedasticity Test

| Heteroskedasticity Test: Breusch-Pagan-Godfrey | | | |
|--|----------|----------------------|--------|
| F-statistic | 0.421781 | Prob. F (1,53) | 0.5189 |
| Obs*R-squared | 0.434241 | Prob. Chi-Square (1) | 0.5099 |
| Scaled explained SS | 0.194422 | Prob. Chi-Square (1) | 0.6593 |

Source: eviews processed data.

Table 4. above, it can be seen that the value of pro. The chi-square of 0.6593 is greater than 0.05. This shows that the regression does not contain heteroscedasticity problems.

Model 2ndHeteroscedasticity Test:

Table 5. Model 2ndHeteroscedasticity Test

| Heteroskedasticity Test: Breusch-Pagan-Godfrey | | | |
|--|----------|----------------------|--------|
| F-statistic | 0.485866 | Prob. F (1,53) | 0.4888 |
| Obs*R-squared | 0.499620 | Prob. Chi-Square (1) | 0.4797 |
| Scaled explained SS | 0.370812 | Prob. Chi-Square (1) | 0.5426 |

Table 5 above, describes the pro value. The chi-square of 0.5426 is greater than 0.05. So it can be concluded that the regression does not contain heteroscedasticity problems.

Model 1stAutocorrelation Test:

Table 6. Model 1stAutocorrelation Test

| Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test: | | | |
|---|----------|----------------------|--------|
| F-statistic | 150.3693 | Prob. F (2,51) | 0.6309 |
| Obs*R-squared | 47.02533 | Prob. Chi-Square (2) | 0.9264 |

Source: eviews processed data.

Autocorrelation test using the Breush Godfrey Serial Correlation LM test method obtained a prob. The chi-square value of 0.9264. In conclusion, there is no autocorrelation problem because the Prob. The chi-square is greater than 0.05 (0.9264 > 0.05).

Model 2ndAutocorrelation Test:

Table 7. Model 2ndAutocorrelation Test

| Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test: | | | |
|---|----------|----------------------|--------|
| F-statistic | 4.454218 | Prob. F (2,51) | 0.5165 |
| Obs*R-squared | 8.178547 | Prob. Chi-Square (2) | 0.5168 |

Source: eviews processed data.

Based on Table 4.15 above, the autocorrelation test using the Breush Godfrey Serial Correlation LM test method obtained a prob. The chi-square value of 0.5168. Thus, it can be concluded that there is no autocorrelation problem because the prob. The chi-square is greater than 0.05 (0.5168 > 0.05). The panel data estimation technique in this study is the Common Effect, Fixed Effect, or Random Effect Model. The model can be seen in the following table:

Model 1st:

Table 8. CEM, FEM, REM Model 1 Test Results

| Common Effect Model (CEM) | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|----------|
| Variable | Coefficient | Std. Error | t-Statistic | Prob. |
| C | 209.6056 | 115.1445 | 1.820371 | 0.0049 |
| Y | 100.7078 | 13.80841 | 7.293221 | 0.0179 |
| F-statistic | 53.19108 | R-squared | | 0.825650 |
| Prob(F-statistic) | 0.000287 | Adjusted R-squared | | 0.815768 |
| Durbin-Watson stat | 1.889148 | S.E. of regression | | 456.6372 |
| Fixed Effect Model (FEM) | | | | |
| C | 196.1207 | 98.88333 | 1.983355 | 0.0036 |
| Y | 102.6610 | 11.90529 | 8.623142 | 0.0357 |
| F-statistic | 19.12473 | R-squared | | 0.784867 |
| Prob(F-statistic) | 0.000000 | Adjusted R-squared | | 0.749057 |
| Durbin-Watson stat | 1.891798 | S.E. of regression | | 388.7433 |
| Random Effect Model (REM) | | | | |
| C | 198.0750 | 167.4643 | 1.182789 | 0.0427 |
| Y | 102.3780 | 11.88368 | 8.615006 | 0.0367 |
| F-statistic | 75.54695 | R-squared | | 0.811484 |
| Prob(F-statistic) | 0.000000 | Adjusted R-squared | | 0.803390 |
| Durbin-Watson stat | 1.901454 | S.E. of regression | | 385.3098 |

Source: eviews processed data.

The model above cannot be explained because it must be done first by selecting the best model from the tourism sector on per capita income using the Chow test, Hausman test, and LM test. Test results obtained the best model is the Fixed Effect Model.

Model 2nd:

Of the three models above, it is necessary to first select the best model for the relationship between the tourism sector and the unemployment rate using the Chow test, Hausman test, and LM test. Test results obtained the best model is the Common Effect Model.

Table 9. CEM, FEM, REM Model 2nd Test Results

| Common Effect Model (CEM) | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|----------|
| Variable | Coefficient | Std. Error | t-Statistic | Prob. |
| C | 0.239081 | 0.247993 | 0.964063 | 0.0398 |
| Y | -0.046798 | 0.029740 | -1.573560 | 0.0122 |
| F-statistic | 2.476091 | R-squared | | 0.849055 |
| Prob(F-statistic) | 0.002158 | Adjusted R-squared | | 0.829243 |
| Durbin-Watson stat | 1.960768 | S.E. of regression | | 0.983485 |
| Fixed Effect Model (FEM) | | | | |
| C | 0.244524 | 0.261071 | 0.936621 | 0.0341 |
| Y | -0.047586 | 0.031432 | -1.513924 | 0.0132 |
| F-statistic | 0.469481 | R-squared | | 0.850648 |
| Prob(F-statistic) | 0.000889 | Adjusted R-squared | | 0.857233 |
| Durbin-Watson stat | 1.865147 | S.E. of regression | | 1.026355 |
| Random Effect Model (REM) | | | | |
| C | 0.239081 | 0.258803 | 0.923795 | 0.0362 |
| Y | -0.046798 | 0.031036 | -1.507833 | 0.0132 |
| F-statistic | 2.476091 | R-squared | | 0.849055 |
| Prob(F-statistic) | 0.122158 | Adjusted R-squared | | 0.729243 |
| Durbin-Watson stat | 1.760768 | S.E. of regression | | 0.983485 |

Source: eviews processed data.

The regression equation of the two models above is as follows:

Model 1st: Fixed Effects Model

$$Y_1 = 196,1207 + 102,66X$$

Based on the linear regression equation and Table 8 above, it can be explained that the relationship between the tourism sector and per capita income is (1) a constant value of 196.1207 means that if the tourism sector does not change or is constant then per capita income is 196.1207 and this constant value is significant and positive. (2) the regression coefficient of the tourism sector is 102.6610 which means that if the tourism sector increases by one unit, the per capita income is 102.6610. This explains that the increase in per capita income is relatively large compared to the increase/change in the tourism sector, and the relationship that occurs is elastic. (3) while the magnitude of the variation in the influence of the tourism sector on per capita income is 0.784867 or 78.49 percent and the rest is influenced by variables not examined in this study, namely 21.51 percent.

Model 2nd: Common Effect Model

$$Y_2 = 0,2391 - 0,0468X$$

The linear regression equation and Table 9 above can be explained that the relationship between the tourism sector and unemployment is (1) a constant value of 0.2391 means that if the tourism sector does not change or is constant then the unemployment rate is 0.2391 and this constant value is significant and positive. (2) the regression coefficient for the tourism sector is -0.0468 which means that if the tourism sector increases by one unit, the unemployment rate will decrease by 0.0468. This explains that the decline in the unemployment rate is relatively small compared to the increase/change in the tourism sector. (3) while the variation in the influence of the tourism sector on the unemployment rate is 0.8491 or 84.91 percent and the rest is influenced by variables not examined in this study, namely 15.09 percent.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The tourism industry in Indonesia has grown rapidly in the last 30 years, the government is trying to support and promote the sector vigorously including the southern island of Sumatra. In this study, the tourism sector has a positive and significant impact on the per capita income of the local community, and also the growth of the tourism industry has a negative and significant impact on the unemployment rate. In connection with the increase in people's per capita income due to the large tourism sector, in this case, to increase the contribution of the tourism sector to an even greater extent it is necessary: (1)

supported by various parties (government, private, community) who work hand in hand in the development of the tourism sector, (2) regulations-regulations issued by the central government and local governments regarding tourism do not conflict with each other, (3) improve the quality of human resources in the field of tourism, and (4) increase the quality of infrastructure that supports the development of the tourism sector.

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