International Journal of Business and Quality Research

https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJBQR
E-ISSN: 2985-9468

The impact of the determinants of Tourism Villages on the Increase of the Human Development Index (HDI) in Indonesia

Ayu Esteka Sari[1]

[1] Economic Development Study Program, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Sakti Alam Kerinci, Jambi, Indonesia

Corresponding email : ayuesteka82@gmail.com

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the influence of the determinants of tourism village development on the increase of the Human Development Index (HDI) in Indonesia. The main focus of the research is on the determinants of tourist villages. The method used includes quantitative data analysis from various tourism villages in Indonesia to understand the relationship between the development of tourism villages and the improvement of HDI. The results of the study show that well-managed tourist villages can contribute significantly to the increase of HDI. Tourism villages have a significant effect on the Human Development Index (HDI) at the district level in Indonesia. The results of the study were obtained tourism villages have a positive effect on the Human Development Index (HDI) at the district level in Indonesia with a constant value of 4.202. Results of P>|t| 0.000 with a t calculation of 6.57.

Keywords: Tourism, Tourism Villages, Human Development Index (HDI), Rural Tourism.

INTRODUCTION

The tourism sector has a variety of impacts, not only having an impact on the economic sector but also having an impact on the environmental and socio-cultural dimensions (Navickas et al., 2021; Andrade and Franco, 2018). Tourism contributes to the environment such as the conservation and protection of natural tourism areas, even the characteristics and activities of tourism also affect the environmental sustainability of an area (Latip et al., 2020). Tourism can substantially support environmental conservation, the protection and sustainable use of natural attractions, and participate in the restoration of

Copyright to the author of some rights reserved This work is licensed under aCreative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

International Journal of Business and Quality Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJBQR
E-ISSN: 2985-9468

biodiversity of natural resources to keep the interest in natural tourism alive and lead to the development of wildlife parks and national parks (Kavan and Anděrová, 2020).

The next impact of tourism on the environment is: environmental revitalization, contributing to environmental heritage and awareness, and maintaining natural protected areas. Tourism affects the socio-culture of the surrounding community (Lundberg, 2017). Therefore, the socio-cultural effects of tourism can be attributed to the quality of life, values and norms embraced (Rafi and Herdiansyah, 2020).

Furthermore, tourism has an impact on improving the quality of life and maintaining the quality of culture (Vázquez et al., 2019). The next impact of tourism on socio-culture is to maintain the cultural heritage of the previous generation in every tourism activity, which is inherited from the previous generation so that this heritage capital becomes a reflection of the community and part of the culture (Gozgor et al., 2022). Sanagustin et al., (2018) added about the impact of tourism on social and culture, namely: restoration and revitalization of local culture, increasing the sense of identity of the local community, increasing cooperation activities, helping to identify and introduce places to the outside world, and providing intercultural exchanges between local people.

Rural areas that have tourism potential, need to be managed and developed in an integrated and sustainable tourism development. Rural tourism is a new driving force for the development of a sustainable tourism industry (He et al., 2021). Rural tourism with rural life is aimed at enjoying the beauty of rural areas, such as agro-tourism, natural rural environments, and culture owned by rural communities (Saaidin and Ahmad 2021). In addition, rural tourism is usually based on nature, wildlife, and habitation, as well as resources from tourism that originate from and are sourced from nature (Yachin and Ioannides 2020). Štastná et al.(2020) stated that rural tourism is located in rural areas, functionally with rural activities, on a small scale by carrying out traditional and diverse activities. The development of rural tourism is intended to develop natural, social, and cultural potential that can contribute economically to the local community (Oka et al., 2021).

Rural areas have a unique opportunity to attract tourists by building relationships between rural areas and their culture, history, ethnicity, and geography. However, the importance of rural tourism for rural development is not only measured in terms of money but also by the creation of new jobs that increase productivity for the economy. However, rural tourism also has some negative effects such as the seasonal nature or character of rural tourism (Leonandri and Rosmadi, 2018). Skills possessed by local rural communities to develop limited tourist villages (Wijaya, 2021).

The development of rural tourism has an impact on driving national tourism (Yudhoyono et al., 2021). Although the potential of rural tourism has a great impact on the

Copyright to the author of some rights reserved This work is licensed under aCreative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

International Journal of Business and Quality Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJBQR
E-ISSN: 2985-9468

Gross Domestic Product of the tourism sector, the government finds that there are several problems, such as the issuance of Regional Regulations related to rural tourism. The government's policy in the development of rural tourism is to establish tourist villages. The requirement for the formation of a tourist village is a Decree from the Regent or Mayor with a decision that officially determines the existence of the tourist village. The tourism village consists of stages, namely a start-up tourism village, then rises to the level of a developing tourism village, after being able to reach the level of an advanced tourism village, and finally at the level of an independent tourism village.

The determining factor of the development of tourist villages is observed through the potential and uniqueness of tourist villages in empirical studies so that the potential of villages in the tourism sector will be seen which will encourage the development of tourist villages. Furthermore, the opinion of several researchers who recommend that the tourism sector, especially in rural tourism, has an impact on the economy (Budiyah, 2020; Sandiasa, 2019; Sulastri, 2020). The research conducted discusses only the contribution of the tourism sector to community welfare at the village community level as well as the impact of tourism villages on income growth and economic improvement from local communities. Meanwhile, this study discusses the impact of tourism villages on the economy in Indonesia, such as the impact of tourism villages on Indonesia's Human Development Index (HDI). Therefore, later the results of the implementation of the determinant factors of village tourism potential on the development of tourism villages in Indonesia and its contribution to the Indonesian economy will be obtained.

For this reason, the focus of this research is the analysis of rural tourism development of tourist villages in Indonesia. So the analysis of the problems in this study is: How do the determinants of tourism villages affect Indonesia's Human Development Index (HDI)?

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

The Role of Tourism in the Economy

Ivanov and Webster (2013) stated that the broad impact of tourism globally is to have an economic impact, social impact, and cultural and environmental impact on tourist destinations. Tourism is related to the provider of services or products in tourist activities and activities carried out such as the availability of hotels, restaurants, and entertainment services these activities will boost the economy of the tourist destination area (Pratama and Rosyidie, 2013). Not only related to the impact of the regional economy, Theobald (2005) stated that tourism plays a role in the global economy, international exports in creating flows from the entry of foreign currency in the economy to the destination country, thus which can

Copyright to the author of some rights reserved This work is licensed under aCreative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

International Journal of Business and Quality Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJBQR
E-ISSN: 2985-9468

contribute directly from the trade balance. Such as exports, income streams that create businesses, increased income, job creation, and government revenue.

At the same time, the implementation of the impact of the tourism economy, especially on small, micro, and medium enterprises with an increase in productivity and tourism as a driver of the economy on a small scale (Gavurova et al., 2021). Vanhove (2005) Presenting the main aspects of the impact of tourism on the economy: Generating revenue, Creating jobs, Generating taxes, Affecting the balance of payments, Improving the regional economic structure, and Encouraging growth in tourism entrepreneurship activities.

The development of the national economic sector is driven by the tourism sector Ramos (2008), Such as the increase in urbanization, the expansion of the tourism industry such as transportation, accommodation, and lodging, increasing demand for agricultural products, the market expansion of local goods, increasing foreign exchange (foreign exchange) in supporting state revenues and expanding new jobs related to the tourism sector such as the creation of jobs in hotels or lodgings, especially in tourist destinations, travel businesses tourism, tourism activity management office.

Tribe (2011) stated that the impact of tourism on the economy can be seen from increasing income and expanding the availability of jobs, as well as the implementation of its activities, tourism activities are seen from two perspectives, namely from the demand side and the supply side where from the two sides tourism economic activities are interrelated with each other.

The Human Development Index (HDI) measures people's quality of life based on three main dimensions: health (longevity and healthy living), education (knowledge), and economy (decent standard of living). Tourism can have a positive impact on HDI in an area (Rosnidah, Setiawan, and Siddiq 2015). Tourism contributes positively to the Human Development Index (HDI) by improving economic welfare, education, and public health. This sector creates jobs, increases income, and encourages the development of infrastructure such as roads, hospitals, and schools (Jędruch, Furmankiewicz, and Kaczmarek 2020). In addition, the increasing demand for skilled labor in the tourism industry encourages people to obtain better education and training. Thus, access to health and education services has improved, which contributes to improving the quality of life of people in tourist areas.

METHODOLOGY

Types and Data Sources

The type of data used in this study is secondary data. To test the influence of variables of the tourism supply components available in tourist villages. Data related to tourism was collected from Village Potential data (Podes in 2018) in each village in Indonesia. To find out

Copyright to the author of some rights reserved This work is licensed under aCreative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

International Journal of Business and Quality Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJBQR
E-ISSN: 2985-9468

the components that affect tourism in tourist villages in Indonesia, raw data from the tabulation results of the village potential survey for the 2018 period were used. Data was obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Indonesia. Data from the 2018 Village Potential (Podes) is used to obtain data from the availability of determinants of tourism village development from the perspective of tourism supply. The podes data provides data on the existence, availability, and development of the potential owned by each of the smallest government administrative areas at the village level, which is related to the potential of rural tourism owned by the existence of a tourist village.

Data Collection Techniques

At this stage of research, the data collection technique is a documentation technique. The documentation technique using data collected from BPS Indonesia documents is in the form of data on variables of village potential related to tourism. Data in the form of potential village data (Podes) in 2018.

Population and Sample

Population is the entire group whose information meets the criteria in the research, population is described as a group of individuals, people, institutions, objects, and others that have similar characteristics that are used for the benefit of a researcher (Banerjee and Chaudhury, 2010). Secondary data in this study is all the lowest government administrative areas according to the government classification recorded by data collection from village potential in 2018 as many as 1,734 tourist villages spread across all provinces in Indonesia at the district level as many as 308 districts.

The sample in this study is districts that have tourist villages in Indonesia. Based on data that has been collected from village data throughout Indonesia which totals 83,931 villages spread across 34 provinces, Village Potential data (PODES) there are as many as 1,734 tourist villages from 962 sub-districts that are proxied into the district level so that data is obtained for 308 districts. So the sample in this study is as many as 308 districts.

Data Analysis

1. Endogenous Variable

Endogenous variables are variables that are influenced or caused by the existence of independent variables (Ibrahim and Alturfi, 2022). In this study, there are endogenous variables, namely, variables from the Human Development Index (HDI) and tourism village variables (Z). The endogenous variables in this study consist of:

1) Human Development Index (HDI)

Copyright to the author of some rights reserved This work is licensed under aCreative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

International Journal of Business and Quality Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJBQR
E-ISSN: 2985-9468

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a measurement of the comparison of life expectancy, education, and living standards at the district level.

2) Tourism village

In this study, the aspect of the ratio of tourism villages at the district level in Indonesia in 2018. The ratio of tourist villages is a comparison between the number of tourist villages in one district and the number of villages in that district.

2. Exogenous variables

Exogenous variables are variables that affect or are the cause of changes and the emergence of endogenous variables, both positively and negatively (Ibrahim and Alturfi, 2022). In this study, there are twelve exogenous variables, namely: marine tourism (WB), river tourism (WS), lake tourism (WD), irrigation tourism (WI), Base Transceiver Station (BTS), road availability (Jl), food and drink availability (KMM), lodging availability (KP), travel agent availability (KTA), cultural heritage sites (SCB), marriage local wisdom (KLP) and tourism activity programs (PKW).

3. Analisis Two Stage Least Squares (2SLS)

The method used is the analysis of Two Stage Least Squares (2SLS). The Two Stage Least Squares (2SLS) method is a method used in estimating models in simultaneous equations because the Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) method cannot be used due to the interdependence between variables. The basic understanding in the Two Stage Least Squares (2SLS) Method is to use endogenous variables that are stochastic replaced by linear combinations with predetermined variables (non-stochastic) in the use of the model. The use of this combination as a variable can be explained by the substitution of the original variable (Soemartini 2016).

The analysis of Two Stage Least Squares (2SLS) is used to test the impact of tourist villages on the Indonesian economy. The ratio of tourist villages is used for the calculation in the analysis of Two Stage Least Squares (2SLS), where the ratio of tourist villages is influenced by the factors of the tourism supply component consisting of 12 variables that determine the development of tourist villages, then the equation model to be used is obtained as follows:

$$HDI = DW (\beta 1WB + \beta 2WS + \beta 3WD + \beta 4WI + \beta 5BTS + \beta 6JL + \beta 7KMM + \beta 8KP + \beta 9KTA + \beta 10SCB + \beta 11KLP + \beta 12PKW + lnPop + lnBP) + \varepsilon$$

Copyright to the author of some rights reserved This work is licensed under aCreative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

International Journal of Business and Quality Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJBQR
E-ISSN: 2985-9468

RESEARCH AND RESULTS

The Impact of Tourism Villages on Human Development Index (HDI)

The development of a village has tourism potential through its landscape, customs, culture, and uniqueness of the village itself. This will make one of them will improve the welfare of the surrounding community in the economic field. The main positive economic impact of the development and development of tourist villages is that it will certainly provide new jobs in the village. Before there was tourism development in the village, the villagers only relied on the results of livestock, agriculture, and plantations. However, along with the development of village potential in the tourism sector, which leads to the formation of tourism villages, it will be able to absorb labor in the tourism sector.

Activities from rural tourism have a potential impact and effect. There are three advantages obtained from the development of tourism in rural areas. First, making a significant contribution to regional income and of course to the local community. Second, the development of tourism in rural areas can reduce the number of unemployed due to the absorption of labor. Third, the emergence of entrepreneurial businesses and activities engaged in the tourism sector, which have a direct or indirect impact. Fourth, the impact of rural tourism can enlarge and provide added value to the economy of a region (Nurhajati, 2018). Results of linear regression of the impact of tourism villages on the Human Development Index (HDI):

Table 1. Impact of Tourism Villages on the Human Development Index (HDI)

hdi_ln	Coef.	St.Err.	t-value	p-value	[95% Conf	Interval]	Sig
Dw	.807	.123	6.57	0	.565	1.049	***
Constant	4.202	.007	584.76	0	4.188	4.216	***

Mean dependent var	4.238	SD dependent var	0.079
R-squared	.	Number of obs	308
F-test	43.173	Prob > F	0.000

*** p<.01, ** p<.05, * p<.1

Based on the results of the regression analysis in Table 1, it can be seen that tourism villages have a positive effect on the Human Development Index (HDI) at the district level in Indonesia with a constant value of 4.202. Results of P>|t| 0.000 with a t calculation of 6.57

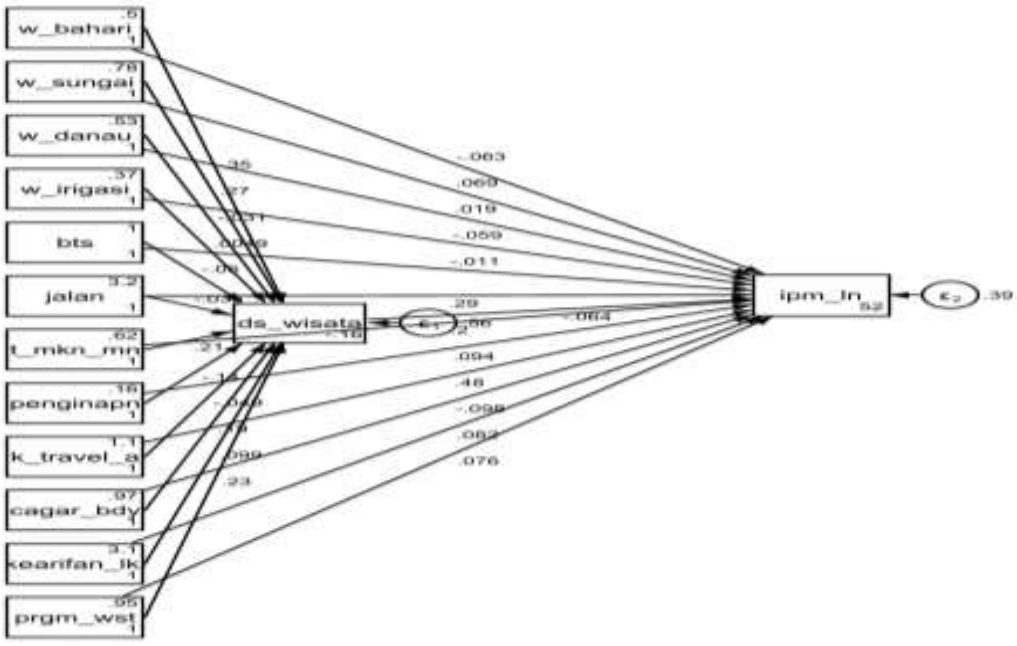
Copyright to the author of some rights reserved This work is licensed under aCreative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

International Journal of Business and Quality Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJBQR
E-ISSN: 2985-9468

indicate that tourism villages have a significant effect on the Human Development Index (HDI) at the district level in Indonesia.

Analysis of the Variable Path of Tourism Village Development to the Human Development Index (HDI)

The determinants of the development of tourist villages consist of 12 variables: marine tourism, river tourism, lake tourism, irrigation tourism, Base Transceiver Station, road availability, food and drink availability, lodging availability, travel agent availability, cultural heritage sites, local wisdom of marriage, and tourism activity programs. Figure 66 is a path analysis of 12 exogenous variables against 2 endogenous variables (tourism villages and Human Development Index).



Picture 1. Analysis of the Path of Tourism Village Development Variables on HDI

From Figure 1, it can be seen that the direct influence of the determinants of tourism village development consists of 12 variables, namely: marine tourism, river tourism, lake tourism, irrigation tourism, Base Transceiver Station, road availability, food and beverage availability, lodging availability, travel agent availability, cultural heritage sites, local wisdom of marriage and tourism activity programs on the Human Development Index (HDI). Not only looking at the direct influence but also seeing the mediation effect of the endogenous variables of tourist villages. The analysis of the total influence shows the mediation effect of the tourism village that occurs between the exogenous latent variable

Copyright to the author of some rights reserved This work is licensed under aCreative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

International Journal of Business and Quality Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJBQR
E-ISSN: 2985-9468

and the endogenous latent variable. Path analysis also serves to determine whether tourism villages can increase or decrease the direct influence on the total influence.

Table 2. Analysis of the Path of Influence of the Total Human Development Index

Path	Direct Effect		Indirect Effect		Total Effect	
	Coefficients	p-value	Coefficients	p-value	Coefficients	p-value
DW to IPM	0.256096	***			-0.09036	0.178
WB to IPM	0.462617	***	-0.02314	0.192	-0.08893	0.128
WS to IPM	-0.09269	0.493	-0.0418	0.193	0.126357	0.248
WD to IPM	0.038397	0.922	0.008375	0.541	0.089178	0.576
WI to IPM	-0.00333	0.387	-0.00347	0.922	-0.64877	0.16**
BTS to IPM	-0.00858	0.479	0.000301	0.467	-0.00055	0.903
JL to IPM	0.000505	0.003**	0.000776	0.531	0.096251	***
KMM to IPM	-0.00176	0.043**	-0.0000456	0.219	0.000645	0.001**
KP to IPM	-0.01371	0.502	0.000159	0.262	0.001873	0.068
KTA to IPM	0.113986	0.002**	0.001239	0.548	0.192317	***
SCB to IPM	0.023092	0.034**	-0.0103	0.216	-0.09131	0.035**
KLP to IPM	0.177941	***	-0.00209	0.255	0.024628	0.055*
PKW to IPM	0.256096	***	-0.01608	0.204	0.067165	0.225

**** p<.01, ** p<.05, * p<.1*

The component of the tourism village tourism offer on natural resources and environment consisting of three variables was obtained one variable that affected the Human Development Index. From Table 24, it was obtained that lake tourism had a significant effect on the Human Development Index at p-values 0.000, thus the influence of river tourism on the Human Development Index had a significant effect on p-values < 0.01. Meanwhile, river tourism did not have a significant effect on the Human Development Index at p-values of 0.493, and lake tourism did not have a significant effect on the Human Development Index at p-values of 0.922.

The component of tourism village tourism offerings in the built environment consisting of three variables was obtained only one variable that affected the Human Development Index. It was found that the availability of roads had a significant effect on the Regional Original Revenue in the tourism sector at a p-value of 0.003, thus the effect of road availability on the Human Development Index had a significant effect on the p-values < 0.05. Meanwhile, irrigation tourism did not have a significant effect on the Human Development

Copyright to the author of some rights reserved This work is licensed under aCreative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

International Journal of Business and Quality Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJBQR
E-ISSN: 2985-9468

Index at p-values 0.387 and Base Transceiver Station did not have a significant effect on the Human Development Index at p-values of 0.479.

The components of the tourism village tourism offer in the operating sectors consisting of three variables were obtained only two variables that affected the Human Development Index. It was found that the availability of food and drink had a significant effect on the Human Development Index at p-values of 0.043, thus the effect of the availability of food and drink on the Human Development Index had a significant effect on the p-values < 0.05. The availability of travel agents has a significant effect on the Human Development Index at p-values of 0.002, thus the influence of the availability of travel agents on the Human Development Index has a significant effect on the p-values < 0.05. Meanwhile, the availability of lodging did not have a significant effect on the Human Development Index at p-values of 0.502.

The components of tourism village tourism offerings on hospitality and cultural resources (spirit of hospitality and cultural resources) consisting of three variables were obtained that affected the Human Development Index. It was found that cultural heritage sites had a significant effect on the Human Development Index at p-values 0.033, thus the influence of cultural heritage sites on the Human Development Index had a significant effect on p-values < 0.05. It was found that the local wisdom of marriage had a significant effect on the Human Development Index at p-values 0.000, thus the influence of cultural heritage sites on the Human Development Index had a significant effect on p-values < 0.01. It was found that tourism programs and activities had a significant effect on the Human Development Index at p-values 0.000, thus the influence of tourism programs and activities on the Human Development Index had a significant effect on the p-values < 0.01.

In Table 2, it is found that there are five variables that determine the development of tourist villages, making the formation of tourist villages strengthen the influence of exogenous variables on the Human Development Index (HDI). So it can be concluded from these five variables that tourism villages can be mediators. Table 24 shows the results that the influence of lake tourism, the availability of Base Transceiver Stations, the availability of roads, the availability of lodging, and the availability of travel agents on the Human Development Index (HDI) with a total influence greater than the direct influence, meaning that tourism villages strengthen the influence of these five variables on the Human Development Index (HDI).

DISCUSSION

The results of the study show that tourism villages have a significant effect on the Human Development Index (HDI). This proves that tourism villages have an impact on

Copyright to the author of some rights reserved This work is licensed under aCreative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

International Journal of Business and Quality Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJBQR
E-ISSN: 2985-9468

increasing the Human Development Index (HDI). The Human Development Index (HDI) is a measurement used for the quality of human development from a region or region. The Human Development Index (HDI) is used as a measure of the effectiveness of policies from the economy on the quality of human life and welfare. The Human Development Index (HDI) is included in one of the indicators of community welfare (Miftakhurrohman and Prakoso 2020). The findings of this study are supported by the findings of research conducted by Natalia 2018) by discussing the influence of the tourism sector on the welfare of the community, where the tourism sector used is the number of tourists, the number of lodgings/hotels, the number of restaurants/restaurants, the number of tourism agent bureaus and MSMEs and HDI are the independent variables used. It was found that the increase in the number of lodgings/hotels, the increase in the number of restaurants and the increase in the number of travel tourism agents positively and significantly affected the Human Development Index (HDI). Meanwhile, the research conducted by Natalia (2018) by analyzing the influence of the tourism sector on the Human Development Index (HDI), positive and significant results were obtained.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The conclusion of this study shows that the development of tourism villages plays an important role in increasing the Human Development Index (HDI). Factors such as lake tourism, the availability of Base Transceiver Stations, the availability of roads, the availability of lodging, and the availability of travel agents on the Human Development Index (HDI) are the determinants of the success of tourism village development. The influence of tourism villages on the Human Development Index (HDI) shows that the development of tourism villages can contribute positively to improving the quality of life of the community. Tourism villages encourage local economic growth through job creation, increased income, and the development of better infrastructure, such as education and health services. In addition, community involvement in the management of tourism villages also improves skills and social empowerment, which contributes directly to the improvement of Human Development Index (HDI).

The implications of research on the impact of tourism villages on the Human Development Index (HDI) emphasize the importance of sustainable planning and management in the development of tourism villages. The government and stakeholders must ensure that the economic, social, and environmental benefits of tourist villages can be felt equally by the entire community, not just certain groups. This can be done through policies that encourage the active involvement of local communities, the empowerment of

Copyright to the author of some rights reserved This work is licensed under aCreative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

small and medium enterprises, and the capacity building of human resources through education and training related to tourism.

In addition, this research also implies the need for a balance between economic growth and the preservation of the environment and local culture. Uncontrolled development of tourist villages can lead to the exploitation of natural resources, unwanted social changes, and increased economic inequality. Therefore, a sustainability-based and inclusive approach must be a priority in tourism village development policies so that the impact on HDI is truly positive and long-term.

REFERENCES

Andrade, María, and Iria Franco. 2018. "Theoretical and Methodological Model for the Study of Social Perception of the Impact of Industrial Tourism on Local Development." Social Sciences 7(11). doi: 10.3390/socsci7110217.

Banerjee, Amitav, and Suprakash Chaudhury. 2010. "Statistics without Tears: Populations and Samples." Industrial Psychiatry Journal 19(1):60. doi: 10.4103/0972-6748.77642.

Budiyah, Feriani. 2020. "Implikasi Pengembangan Desa Wisata Terhadap Peningkatan Ekonomi Masyarakat Lokal Studi Kasus Di Desa Ketenger." Jurnal Ekonomi, Bisnis, Dan Akuntansi 22(2):182–90. doi: 10.32424/jeba.v22i2.1594.

Gavurova, Beata, Jaroslav Belas, Katarina Valaskova, Martin Rigelsky, and Viera Ivankova. 2021. "Relations between Infrastructure Innovations and Tourism Spending in Developed Countries: A Macroeconomic Perspective." Technological and Economic Development of Economy 27(5):1072–94. doi: 10.3846/tede.2021.15361.

Gozgor, Giray, Marco Chi Keung Lau, Yan Zeng, Cheng Yan, and Zhibin Lin. 2022. "The Impact of Geopolitical Risks on Tourism Supply in Developing Economies: The Moderating Role of Social Globalization." Journal of Travel Research 61(4):872–86. doi: 10.1177/00472875211004760.

He, Yugang, Xiaodan Gao, Renhong Wu, Yinhui Wang, and Baek Ryul Choi. 2021. "How Does Sustainable Rural Tourism Cause Rural Community Development?" Sustainability (Switzerland) 13(24). doi: 10.3390/su132413516.

Ibrahim, Mohammad, and Ahmed Alturfi. 2022. "Impact of Exogenous and Endogenous Variables in Time Series Analysis, Exchange Rate in Turkey as Case Study." International Journal of Statistics and Applied Mathematics 7(5):10–14. doi: 10.22271/maths.2022.v7.i5a.874.

Ivanov, Stanislav, and Craig Webster. 2013. "Tourism's Impact on Growth: The Role of Globalisation." Annals of Tourism Research 41:231–36. doi:

Copyright to the author of some rights reserved This work is licensed under aCreative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

10.1016/j.annals.2012.12.008.

Jędruch, Michalina, Marek Furmankiewicz, and Iwona Kaczmarek. 2020. "Spatial Analysis of Asymmetry in the Development of Tourism Infrastructure in the Borderlands: The Case of the Bystrzyckie and Orlickie Mountains." ISPRS International Journal of Geo-Information 9(8). doi: 10.3390/ijgi9080470.

Kavan, Jan, and Veronika Anděrová. 2020. "Impacts of Increased Tourism on Polar Environment-Case Studies from Svalbard and Iceland." Czech Polar Reports 10(1):59–68. doi: 10.5817/CPR2020-1-6.

Latip, Normah Abdul, Mastura Jaafar, Azizan Marzuki, Kamand Mohammadzadeh Roufechaei, Mohd Umzarulazijo Umar, and Rehmat Karim. 2020. "The Impact Of Tourism Activities On The Environment Of Mount Kinabalu, Unesco World Heritage Site." Journal of the Malaysian Institute of Planners 18(4):399–413.

Leonandri, Dino, and Maskarto Lucky Nara Rosmadi. 2018. "The Role of Tourism Village to Increase Local Community Income." Budapest International Research and Critics Institute (BIRCI-Journal) : Humanities and Social Sciences 1(4):188–93. doi: 10.33258/birci.v1i4.113.

Lundberg, Erik. 2017. "The Importance of Tourism Impacts for Different Local Resident Groups: A Case Study of a Swedish Seaside Destination." Journal of Destination Marketing and Management 6(1):46–55. doi: 10.1016/j.jdmm.2016.02.002.

Miftakhurrohman, Prakoso, Jalu Aji. 2020. "Kesejahteraan Masyarakat Di Eks Karisidenan." Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Asahan 89–101.

Natalia, Merrie Cristie. 2018. "Pengaruh Sektor Pariwisata Terhadap Kesejahteraan Masyarakat Di Malang Raya." Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa FEB (6):2.

Navickas, Valentinas, Ieva Petroke, Vaida Baciuliene, and Tetiana Vasylieva. 2021. "The Impact of the Sharing Economy as an Ecosystem on the Tourism Sector." Journal of Tourism and Services 12(22):66–88. doi: 10.29036/jots.v12i22.241.

Nurhajati, Nunun. 2018. "Dampak Pengembangan Desa Wisata Terhadap Peningkatan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat (Studi Di Desa Mulyosari Kecamatan Pagerwojo Kabupaten Tulungagung)." Jurnal Publiciana 11(1):1–13.

Oka, I. Made Darma, Ni Gst Nym Suci Murni, and I. Putu Sudhyana Mecha. 2021. "The Community-Based Tourism at the Tourist Village in the Local People's Perspective." Geojournal of Tourism and Geosites 38(4):977–96. doi: 10.30892/gtg.38401-735.

Pratama, Roy Anggriawan, and Arief Rosyidie. 2013. "Social Impacts of Tourism Industry Caused By Agricultural Land Use Change in Tourism Infrastructure Development in Ubud Region , Gianyar Regency , Province of Bali ,." ASEAN Journal on Hospitality and Tourism 15:36–47.

Copyright to the author of some rights reserved This work is licensed under aCreative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

Rafi, Fakhri, and Herdis Herdiansyah. 2020. "The Impact of Koja Cliff Development on Social-Cultural and Economic: Case of Community-Based Tourism, Banten, Indonesia." Geojournal of Tourism and Geosites 28(1):164–74. doi: 10.30892/gtg.28113-460.

RAMOS, ALEJANDRO D. 2008. TOURISM DEVELOPMENT: ECONOMICS, MANAGEMENT AND STRATEGY. edited by P. S. JIMÉNEZ. New York: Nova Science Publishers, Inc.

Rosnidah, Ida, Adi Setiawan, and Dedi Muhammad Siddiq. 2015. "Improving Purchasing Power through Farming-Based Tourist Village in Indonesia." International Journal of Applied Business and Economic Research 13(4):1575–83.

Saaidin, Munira Binti, and Amri Bin Ahmad. 2021. "An Assessment of Cultural and Heritage Tourism Products in Kampung Hujong Permatang and Kampung Permatang in Kuala Selangor." International Journal of Early Childhood Special Education 13(1):163–71. doi: 10.9756/INT-JECSE/V13I1.211019.

Sanagustin-Fons, Victoria, Teresa Lafita-Cortés, and José A. Moseñe. 2018. "Social Perception of Rural Tourism Impact: A Case Study." Sustainability (Switzerland) 10(2):1–25. doi: 10.3390/su10020339.

Sandiasa, Gede. 2019. "Dampak Dalam Pengembangan Desa Wisata (Studi Di Desa Wisata Wanagiri Dan Sambangan Sukasada Buleleng)." Locus Ilmiah FISIP V 11(2):1–17.

Soemartini. 2016. "Penerapan Metode Two Stage Least Squares Pada Model Persamaan Simultan Dalam Memprediksi PDRB Dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi." Seminar Nasional Pendidikan Matematika 1–8.

Štastná, Milada, Antonín Vaishar, Kateřina Ryglová, Ida Rašovská, and Silvie Zámečník. 2020. "Cultural Tourism as a Possible Driver of Rural Development in Czechia. Wine Tourism in Moravia as a Case Study." European Countryside 12(3):292–311. doi: 10.2478/euco-2020-0017.

Sulastri, Susi. 2020. "Pengaruh Pendapatan Sektor Pariwisata Terhadap Kesejahteraan Masyarakat Dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Lampung Timur." Fidusia : Jurnal Keuangan Dan Perbankan 2(2):13–27. doi: 10.24127/jf.v2i2.451.

Theobald, William. 2005. Global Tourism. Third Edit. Elsevier.

Tribe, John. 2011. The Economics of Recreation Leisure and Tourism. Fourth. Oxford: Elsevier.

Vanhove, Norbert. 2005. The Economics of Tourism Destinations. Oxford: Elsevier.

Vázquez, María Elena Sánchez, Carlos J. Rodríguez, and Camacho María Ángeles Revilla. 2019. "Relevance of Social, Economic, and Environmental Impacts on Residents' Satisfaction with the Public Administration of Tourism." Sustainability (Switzerland) 11(22). doi: 10.3390/su11226380.

Wijaya, I. Kadek Merta. 2021. "Local and Sustainable Potential Approaches in the Design of

Copyright to the author of some rights reserved This work is licensed under aCreative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

a Master Plan Architecture: Case Study of Paksebali Tourism Village Development, Indonesia." Geojournal of Tourism and Geosites 36(2):571–79. doi: 10.30892/GTG.362SPL03-685.

Yachin, Jonathan Moshe, and Dimitri Ioannides. 2020. "'Making Do' in Rural Tourism: The Resourcing Behaviour of Tourism Micro-Firms." Journal of Sustainable Tourism 28(7):1003–21. doi: 10.1080/09669582.2020.1715993.

Yudhoyono, Edhie Baskoro, Hermanto Siregar, Noer Azam Achsani, and Tony Irawan. 2021. "The Impact of Tourism on the Economy and Community Welfare in Labuan Bajo Area, Indonesia." International Journal of Sustainable Development and Planning 16(2):385–93. doi: 10.18280/IJSDP.160219.

Copyright to the author of some rights reserved This work is licensed under aCreative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.