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Analysis Of The Influence Of The Tourism Sector On Economic Growth In The Provinces Of Bali And West Nusa Tenggara

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Abstract

Economic growth is important for every country. A sign that things are improving in a region is good and increasing economic growth. An important part of any country's economy is the tourism industry. One of the main drivers of economic growth in Indonesia is the tourism industry. The tourism sector itself is the strongest and largest sector in Indonesia's economic development efforts compared to other sectors. This is because the tourism industry provides various types of services that can be offered such as the provision of hotels, restaurants, transportation, money changers, tour guides and others. The impact of tourism activities has a great influence on the community around the tourist destination area. The more tourism activities that occur in the area, the more regional income will come in. In addition, the more attractions that an area presents, the more tourists will visit the place. This study uses a quantitative method of multiple linear analysis with variables of the number of tourists, number of hotels, and number of tourist attractions in the provinces of Bali and West Nusa Tenggara in 2011-2021.

Keywords:Communication, conflict management, goal setting, clear vision.

INTRODUCTION

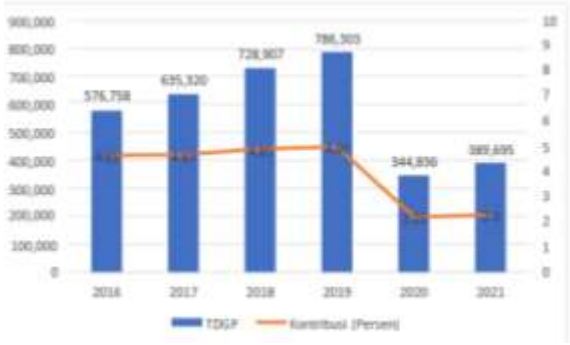
Improving Indonesia's tourism industry is one of the strategies to expand the country's economy. The expanse of Indonesia's natural beauty is truly amazing. The scattered natural beauty is a special attraction for each region that can be developed to

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encourage increased economic growth in Indonesia. Most of Indonesia's GDP comes from the tourism industry. Directly, this affects people's ability to get jobs in the tourism industry; indirectly, it boosts the economy through increased demand for services such as restaurants, hotels, currency exchange, and more. Because the tourism industry is very important to the country's economy and national security (Suprapto, 2005). The economic prosperity of a nation or region is greatly influenced by the number of businesses that serve tourists, including restaurants, travel agents, hotels, tour guides, transportation, and many more. To increase production, prosperity, and progress of a country, economic growth must be pursued over a long period of time (Todaro, 2011).

Pic 1 Role of Tourism Sector in Indonesia's GDP



Source : Central Statistics Agency Indonesia, 2023

One indicator that shows the contribution of tourism to the national economy is the value of Tourism Direct Gross Domestic Product (TDGDP). Indonesia's TDGDP in 2021 was valued at IDR 389.69 trillion. This value contributes 2.30 percent to total GDP. The tourism sector itself is the strongest and largest sector in Indonesia's economic development efforts compared to other sectors. Because not only domestic people can visit tourist attractions in Indonesia but foreigners can also enjoy tourism in Indonesia. Therefore, the income earned will be greater. In addition, we can introduce the distinctive culture of each region to be introduced to foreign tourists. Tourism can improve the economy, increase employment, and improve living standards, all of which contribute to better community welfare.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The development of a country's economy is characterized by economic growth. When a country's output of goods and services increases, the country is considered to

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be experiencing economic growth. Rostow classified the life cycle of an economy into five distinct phases: 1) traditional society, 2) preparation for takeoff, 3) takeoff itself, 4) maturation, and 5) high consumption. This expansion of a country's production of goods and services is what constitutes economic growth. To better understand economic growth, it is useful to look at quantitative indicators such as GDP or income and output per capita. At the same time, as expressed by Tambunan (2015) in (Yasin et al., 2020), better welfare and long-term economic development are prerequisites for strong and lasting economic growth.

RESEARCH METHODS

The author uses a research strategy that relies on a quantitative approach to examine the data in this study. While the analytical research method is the end result of this method. A quantitative approach is information or data that is shown in the form of numbers. The quantitative approach can also be referred to as an investigative approach, an investigative approach is taken because the research must first collect data, which later the data will be processed and produce a calculation that is general and can be accounted for. The variables of this study are the number of hotels, the number of tourists, and GRDP 2011-2021.

Place And Time Of Research

Bali and West Nusa Tenggara are the provinces where this research was conducted. Researchers used data from 2011 - 2021 for this study. The analysis stage based on this research utilizes secondary data collected from the official website of the Central Bureau of Statistics and the Tourism Office.

Types and Sources of Data

Numerical, quantifiable and measurable data were used in this study. The source states that secondary data that has been processed is used as information in this study. As for data sources, this study relies on previously published reports and other secondary sources for its data.

Methods Of Analysis Data

This study uses linear regression techniques, which can be useful for drawing findings when working with list tables in SPSS for analysis. If there is more than one independent variable (X) in a study, then multiple linear regression analysis is used which

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includes classical assumption tests, model tests, and hypothesis testing. So that the following equation can be taken:

PE = α + β1 JWB + β2 JHB + β3 JOWB + Ɛ

Where:

PE = Economic Growth

a = Constant Value

β1- β4 = Regression coefficient of independent variables JWB = Number of Bali Tourists

JHB = Number of Bali Hotels

JOWB = Number of Bali Tourism Objects

Ɛ = Standard error

PE = α + β1 JWN + β2 JHN + β3 JOWN + Ɛ

Where:

PE = Economic Growth

a = Constant Value

β1- β4 = Regression coefficient of independent variables JWN = Number of West Nusa Tenggara Tourists

JHN = Number of West Nusa Tenggara Hotels

JOWN = Number of West Nusa Tenggara Tourism Objects

This research was conducted to exarnine the problem of the Effect of Tourism on Economic Growth in West Nusa Tenggara. To find out, the author uses Multiple Linear Regression analysis which is useful as a means of finding conclusions through SPSS.

RESULTS

Geographically, the provinces of Bali and West Nusa Tenggara are both surrounded by sea and mountains and have good tourism potential. Many tourists choose these two provinces to visit.

Table 1 Normality Test Results Bali Province

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test	
	Unstandardized Residual
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	0,200

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Table 2 Normality Test Results West Nusa Tenggara Province

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test	
	Unstandardized Residual
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	0,200

The data used in the Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test table shows that Bali and West Nusa Tenggara Provinces are regularly distributed with a significance value of 0.200> 0.05.

Tabel 3 Durbin Watson Autocorrelation Test Results Bali Province

Model Summary	
Durbin-Watson	1.492

Tabel 4 Durbin Watson Autocorrelation Test Results West Nusa Tenggara Province

Model Summary	
Durbin-Watson	2.5882

DW test table shows dL = 0.5948 and dU = 1.9280. The autocorrelation test shows the DW value of Bali Province is 1.492. Based on the decision-making criteria, because 4dU < DW > 4dL (2.072 < 1.492 > 3.4052), “no definite conclusion can be drawn. Meanwhile, West Nusa Tenggara Province shows a DW value of 2.5882. Based on the decision-making criteria, because 4dU < DW > 4dL (2.072 < 2.5882 > 3.4052), “no definite conclusion can be drawn. The resulting DW value shows it is between 4dU and 4dL, indicating there is no Autocorrelation.

Tabel 5 Multiconierity Test Results Bali Province

Model	Tolerance	VIF
Jumlah Wisatawan	0,442	2,260
Jumlah Hotel	0,420	3,380
Jumlah Objek Wisata	0,673	1,487

Tabel 6 Multiconierity Test Results West Nusa Teggara Province

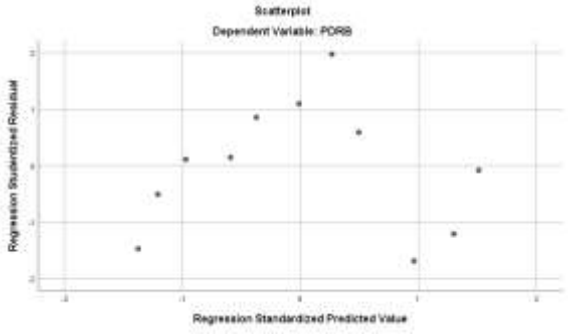
Model	Tolerance	VIF
Jumlah Wisatawan	0,372	2,690
Jumlah Hotel	0,306	3,267
Jumlah Objek Wisata	0,251	3,988

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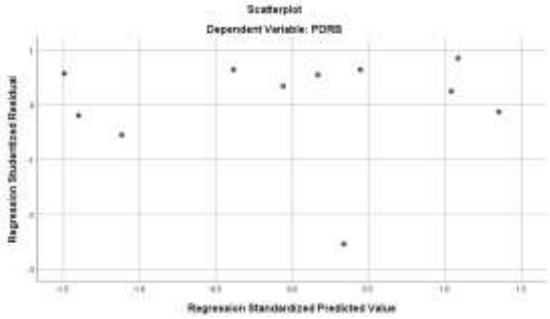
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From the results obtained after the Multicollinearity test of Bali Province with the dependent variable GRDP against the independent variables, namely the number of tourists with a tolerance value of 0.442 and VIF 2.260, the number of hotels with a tolerance value of 0.420 and VIF 3.380, and the number of tourism objects with a tolerance value of 0.673 and VIF 1.487. All variables produce a Tolerance value ≥ 0.10 and a VIF value ≤ 10, so it can be said that there are no symptoms of multicollinearity. Likewise with West Nusa Tenggara Province with the dependent variable GRDP against the independent variables, namely the number of tourists with a tolerance value of 0.372 and VIF 2.260, the number of hotels with a tolerance value of 0.306 and VIF 3.267, and the number of tourism objects with a tolerance value of 0.251 and VIF 3.988. All variables produce a Tolerance value ≥ 0.10 and a VIF value ≤ 10, so it can be said that there are no symptoms of multicollinearity.

Pic 2 Scatter Plot Chart of Bali Province



Pic 3 Scatter Plot Chart of West Nusa Tenggara Province



Based on the picture above, the Heteroscedasticity test on the Scatter Plot shows a graph that displays sporadic dots and erratic patterns. Thus, it can be said that there are no signs of heteroscedasticity in the data used.

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Table 7 F Statistical Test Results for Bali Province

ANOVA[a]			
Model		F	Sig.
1	Regression	61.219	.000[b]

It can be seen that the dependent variable, namely GRDP (Y), is simultaneously influenced by the independent variables, namely the number of tourists, the number of hotels, the number of tourist objects. Based on the hypothesis, 51.832 > 4.46 which is indicated by the calculated F value of 51.832 and the F table value of 4.46.

Table 8 F Statistical Test Results for West Nusa Tenggara Province

ANOVA[a]			
Model		F	Sig.
1	Regression	51.832	.000[b]

It can be seen that the dependent variable, narnely GRDP (Y), is sitrnultaneously influenced by the independent variables, namely the number of tourists, the number of hotels, the nurnber of tourist objects. Based on the hypothesis, 51.832> 4.46 which is indicated by the calculated F value of 51.832 and the F table value of 4.46.

Table 9 Determination Results R² Bali Province

Model Summary[b]			
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square
1	.981[a]	.963	.948

The R2 value of 0.963 indicates that the ability of the dependent variable to influence the independent variable is 96.3%, meaning that GRDP (Y) can be explained by the number of tourists (X1), the number of hotels (X2), the number of tourist objects (X3), as much as 96.3%. The remaining 3.7% is explained by other factors not included in this study.

Table 10 Determination Results R² West Nusa Tenggara Province

Model Summary[b]			
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square
1	.978[a]	.957	.938

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The R2 value of 0.957 indicates that the ability of the dependent variable to influence the independent variable is 95.7%, meaning that GRDP (Y) can be explained by the number of tourists (X1), the number of hotels (X2), the number of tourist objects (X3), as much as 95.7%. The remaining 4.3% is explained by other factors not included in this study.

Table 11 Multiple Linear Regression of Bali Province

Variabel	Beta
(Constant)	-47874.650
Jumlah Wisatawan	0.002
Jumlah Hotel	11.773
Jumlah Objek Wisata	444.380

From the table it can be seen that the constant beta is -47874.650. Each beta of the independent variables in the table is the beta of the variable number of tourists worth 0.002. Beta variable Number of Hotels worth 11.773. While the beta of the variable Number of Tourist Objects is 444,380.

Table 12 Multiple Linear Regression of West Nusa Tenggara Province

Variabel	Beta
(Constant)	1347562.584
Jumlah Wisatawan	0.356
Jumlah Hotel	4981.125
Jumlah Objek Wisata	28211.497

From the table it can be seen that the constant beta is 1347562.584. Each beta of the in dependent variables in the table is the beta of the variable number of tourists worth 0.356. Beta variable Number of Hotels worth 4981.125. While the beta of the variable Number of Tourist Objects is worth 28211.497.

Table 13 T Test Results of Bali Province

Coefficients[a]			
Model	Tabel	Thitung	Sig.
Jumlah Penduduk	2,306	3,403	0,025
PDRB	2,306	2,235	0,011
Jumlah Angkatan Kerja	2,306	4,359	0,015

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Table 14 T Test Results of West Nusa Tenggara Province

Coefficients[a]			
Model	Ttabel	Thitung	Sig.
Jumlah Penduduk	2,306	1,940	0,094
PDRB	2,306	4,550	0,03
Jumlah Angkatan Kerja	2,306	2,509	0,040

Based on the results of the hypothesis test calculations as shown in the table:

1. Number of Tourists on GRDP

The results of hypothesis testing in Bali Province show that the Thitung result for the Number of Tourists variable is 3.403 and a significance value of 0.025. Significance of 0.05 with the obtained Ttable value of 2.179 so that the value of Thitung> Ttable, namely 3.403> 2.179, which rneans that there is a significant effect between the variable number of tourists and the GRDP level of Bali Province. While in West Nusa Tenggara Province, it is known that the results of the t test of the variable number of tourists with a value of t count = 1.385 < t table 2.201 and the probability value is 0.094. It can be concluded that H0 is accepted and H1 is rejected, so that the variable number of tourists, namely the number of tourists in Central Lombok Regency, has no effect on the GRDP of West Nusa Tenggara Province.

2. Number of Hotels on GRDP

In Bali Province, the results of hypothesis testing show that the Thitung result for the GRDP variable is 2.235 and the significance value is 0.011. Significance Sebesar. 0.05 with the obtained Ttable value of 2.179 so that the value of Thitung> Ttable, namely 2.235> 2.179, which means that there is a significant influence between the variable number of hotels and GRDP of Bali Province. Likewise, in West Nusa Tenggara Province, the results of hypothesis testing show that the Thitung result for the GRDP variable is 2.235 and a significance value of 0.03. with the obtained Ttable value of 2.179 so that the value of Thitung> Ttable, namely 2.235> 2.179, which means that there is a significant influence between the variable number of hotels and GRDP of West Nusa Tenggara Province.

3. Number of Tourism Objects to GRDP

The hypothesis test results show that the Thitung result for the Total Labor Force variable is 4.359 and the significance value is 0.015. Significance of 0.05 with the obtained Ttable value of 2.179 so that the value of Thitung> Ttable, namely 4.359> 2.179, which means that there is a significant influence between the variable Number of Tourism Objects on the GRDP of Bali Province. For West Nusa Tenggara Province, the hypothesis test results show that the Thitung result for the Total Labor Force variable is 4.359 and

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the significance value is 0.040. Significance of 0.05 with the obtained Ttable value of 2.179 so that the value of Thitung> Ttable, namely 4.359> 2.179, which rneans that there is a significant influence between the variable Number of Tourism Objects on the GRDP of West Nusa Tenggara Province.

DISCUSSION

Based on research, from 2011 to 2021, the variable nurnber of tourists in Bali Province has a significant influence on the Econornic Growth variable in Bali Province, while the variable number of tourists in West Nusa Tenggara Province has no effect on Economic Growth in West Nusa Tenggara Province. This is because the number of tourists is mostly local tourists, so the attraction to shop for thern is relatively small compared to when tourists come from out of town who come to travel. in addition, there was a drastic increase in 2019 to 2020 due to the COVID-19 Pandemic. for other variables such as the number of hotels and the number of tourist attractions in each province are equally influential on economic growth in Bali and West Nusa Tenggara Provinces.

CONCLUSION

The number of tourists in Bali Province has a significant and positive effect on economic growth. This means that the increasing number of tourists can increase economic growth in Bali Province. While in West Nusa Tenggara Province, the number of tourists has no effect on economic growth in West Nusa Tenggara Province. This could be due to the number of tourists who are mostly local tourists, so the attraction to shop for them is relatively small compared to tourists from outside the region. As a result, the source of income derived frorn the sector is only dorninated by rnoney from tourist attraction entrance tickets and not frorn shopping activities.

The number of hotels affects economic growth in the provinces of Bali and West Nusa Tenggara. This is because the number of hotels in each of these provinces tends to increase every year and recorded in 2021 reaching 3846 units in Bali Province and 1343 units in West Nusa Tenggara Province, so that the increasing number of hotels has an impact on increasing local revenue (PAD) through local tax levies which in turn can increase the economic growth of Bali and West Nusa Tenggara Provinces.

The number of tourist objects affects Economic Growth in Bali and West Nusa Tenggara Provinces. This is because local governments continue to improve services and facilities in the tourism industry and open new potential tourist attractions to be developed as regional economic potential.

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