EFFECT OF TOURISM ON ECONOMIC GROWTH IN MAMUJU DISTRICT IN REGIONAL AUTONOMY

[1]Muh.FitrahHardiansyah, [2]Dr. H. Cepi Pahlevi, [3]Dr.RabinahYunus

Abstract:

Mamuju As the Capital Region of West Sulawesi Province, in this case, is a district that is developing temporarily from all sides of the economy, where one of them is in the field of tourism, which until now still has no effect on the economy, so that in the context of the implementation of Regional Autonomy the mamuju district has the opportunity to be able to explore the potential that can contribute to economic growth, especially in the field of tourism so that this journal discusses where the INFLUENCE OF TOURISM ON ECONOMIC GROWTH IN THE REGIONAL AUTONOMY ERA IN MAMUJU REGENCY in connection with that in this study aims to determine whether or not there is an influence on the relationship between the ECONOMIC GROWTH the rate of economic growth and tourism income in the Mamuju Regency. So this study uses a quantitative analysis method with a focus on testing hypotheses using SPSS 2.0 software.

Keywords: economy, ECONOMIC GROWTH, Regional Autonomy

I. Introduction

With regard to current world developments, where there is a lot of data that shows that tourism activity is increasing from year to year, in fact it is almost a destination for countries in the world today which is one of the most important industries in several countries, including one of them Indonesia. Indonesia is a country that is rich in tourism, so the tourism industry is developing rapidly in Indonesia.

Tourism in Indonesia has now become one of the increasingly popular tourist destinations not only among local tourists, but the beauty of Indonesia's tourism has become a public conversation in various countries in the world, it is all because Indonesia is a country that has a lot of natural resources that attracts the attention of the entire world, thus under the influence of changing opinions in Indonesia. But in fact until now that must be addressed by the government underneath, almost all regions are constrained by economic growth factors or it can still be said that areas with high levels of community poverty are influenced by the education of the people who still cannot think ahead to know the potentials in areas that can generate new jobs to change the economy such

[1] *Regional planning and development departemen, graduated school, Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Indonesia*
[2] *Regional planning and development departemen, graduated school, Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Indonesia*
[3] *Regional planning and development departemen, graduated school, Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Indonesia*

as tourism, the problem is most often found, especially in rural areas. So the tourism sector is one that can help overcome these problems.

Tourism is an important part in which to be able to increase regional income (PAD), apart from that Broadly speaking where tourism can provide a good change to the current economic growth that can be collected through tax revenues and new employment opportunities for the community [1]. So that almost all regions in Indonesia have started to move in the field of tourism, for example Mamuju district where there is a lot of tourism potential that has been developed starting from natural tourism, cultural tourism and artificial tourism which is still under the attention of the government. Especially in the current era of Regional Autonomy is very good influence to the district government of Mamuju, this is because where Mamuju Regency was the capital of the province of West Sulawesi which was part of the southern Sulawesi province before the formation of the New Autonomous Region (DOB) became the West Sulawesi Province in October 5, 2004. So that with the current regional autonomy it is a challenge for the Government of the Mamuju Regency to be able to conclude and consider the challenges that will be caused, and can express some problems and strategies in the future[2].

In the framework of implementation in order to be able to achieve a good economy, especially in the field of tourism, it must start from planning up to the destination. Various internal and external factors can be considered. provide support in implementation. These factors make it possible to exploit comparative advantage in Mamuju district [3]. So that it can attract the attention of local and foreign tourists and provide changes to economic growth in the district of Mamuju in terms of tourism. So that it can be concluded that the main objective of this research is to find out whether or not there is an influence on the relationship between the level of economic growth and tourism income in the district of Mamuju. As stated in the Mamuju Regency Regulation No. 9 of 2016 concerning the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) for the 2016-2021 Mamuju Regency it is explained that, one of the goals and objectives of the Mamuju Regency mission is to make the Mamuju Regency a tourism and cultural development area.

Mamuju Regency, where the Regional Original Revenue (PAD) produced by the Mamuju Regency Culture and Tourism Office from the tourism sector is still not optimal. The tourism sector is only able to contribute around 50% of the planned target. With the magnitude of Regional Original Revenue (PAD) Mamuju regency covers the amount of hotel accommodation in mamuju regency in 2016 amounted to 18 hotels and in 2017 as many as 19 hotels in Mamuju regency, and from restaurants (restaurants) as many as 221 in 2016 experienced addition of 232 in 2017. The number of foreign tourists / domestic and domestic tourists according to the Central Statistics Agency in 2016 was 24,314 while in 2017 it was 16,400[4]. Mamuju Regency has several tourist areas as follows:

Table 2

Mamuju district tourist destination

NO	NATURAL TOURISM	CULTURE TOUR	ARTIFICIAL TOURISM
1	PulauKarampuang	RumahAdatMamuju	Anjungan Pantai Manakarra
2	PermandianSo'do	Museum KabupatenMamuju	AnjoroPitu
3	Bone Tangnga		Gentungan

4	Air TerjunTamasapi		
5	Pantai Mangrove Bebanga		
6	Air TerjunBotteng		
7	Goa Saletto		
8	Pantai PasirPutihNgalo		
9	Pantai Lombang-lombang		
10	Air PanasPassiangan		

Data Source: Mamuju Regency Central Statistics Agency [4][5]

Although various contributions of tourism to the economy have been realized for a long time, so far research on the influence of tourism on economic growth has not received a sizeable portion, making it difficult to determine the direction between the two variables. Based on these facts, this study will try to further explore the direction of the relationship or influence of tourism on economic growth in Mamuju district.

## II.   Theory Basis

2.1 Theories of economic growth

In order to create success in an area where one indicator that must be considered is to look at the condition of the rate of economic growth[6].It is assumed in economic growth as an increase in the production of goods and services that are managed directly by the community, so that in seeing the success of economic growth in the field of tourism there are many sectors that must be considered to be used as a driver of economic growth in tourism such as:.

1.   Capital accumulation, which includes all forms of investment in the form of physical as well as human resources

2.   Population growth, which in the following years provided an increase in the workforce

3.   Technological advances

2.2 Definition of Tourism

Tourism is a trip that is done with the aim of enjoying and spending time to provide comfort to himself with the achievement of wanting to know or explore new knowledge[6]. So that tourism is in direct contact with the four tourism development efforts which include economic, social, cultural, and environmental. Viewed from the economic side, tourism grows through several main elements that influence each other in one element of the system, viz : 1) request or need; 2) offer or discovery of travel needs; 3) markets and institutions which facilitate one another; 4) actors or executors who move to direct the three previous elements[7]. which is explained in the following image [6]

Figure 1 tourism system
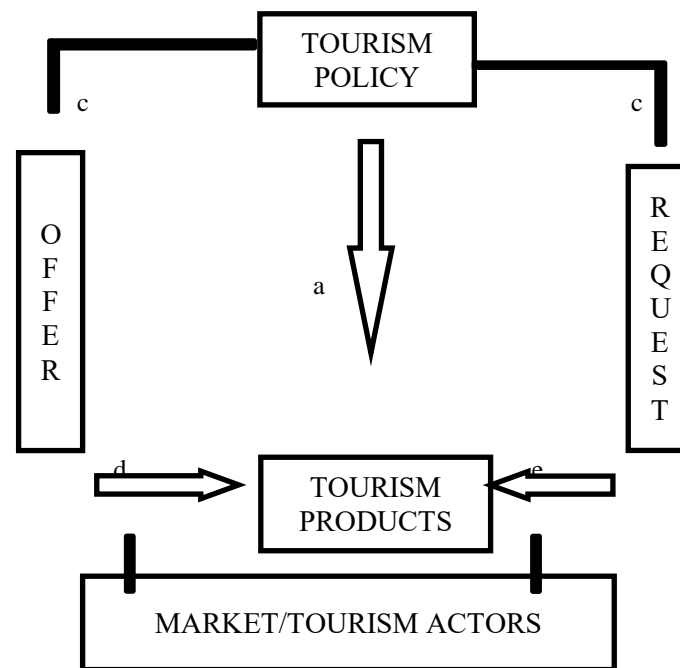
Source: Dynamics & Weber (2006) [6]

Remarks: a) encourage; b) controlling; c) influence

 d) developing &marketing; e) buy.

2.3 Positive impacts of tourism

The impact of tourism is measured in two stages, the first being direct and indirect impacts on the economy. The direct impact can be measured through the level of tourism foreign exchange spending and its impact on employment, while the indirect impact can be seen through the effect on regional income (economic growth). [8,9]

2.4 Negative impact

By looking at the positive impacts of tourism, we can see that there are negative implications, that is, where the community feels strongly, namely the limitations for the local community that arise, this is due to the inclusive service to tourists. In the tourism industry, where everything must be fulfilled, all expenses are defined according to the size of international tourists and provide fewer opportunities for local people to benefit from tourism. [9]

2.5 Relationship between tourism and economic growth

by looking at a variety of literature, which is put forward by its subordinates to find out the relationship of tourism can be confirmed through two approaches namely: first, by looking at increasing people's income, increasing foreign exchange earnings, increasing employment opportunities and government income[9]. Second, where seen from the role of tourism's contribution to PDRB and employment absorption [9]. The hypothesis of this research is formulated as follows: "The tourism sector in terms of hotel accommodation

variables, the number of foreign and domestic tourists and length of stay make a positive contribution to PDRB in Mamuju district" This analysis model is formulated in the figure as follows:

Figure 2 Analysis Model [6][9]
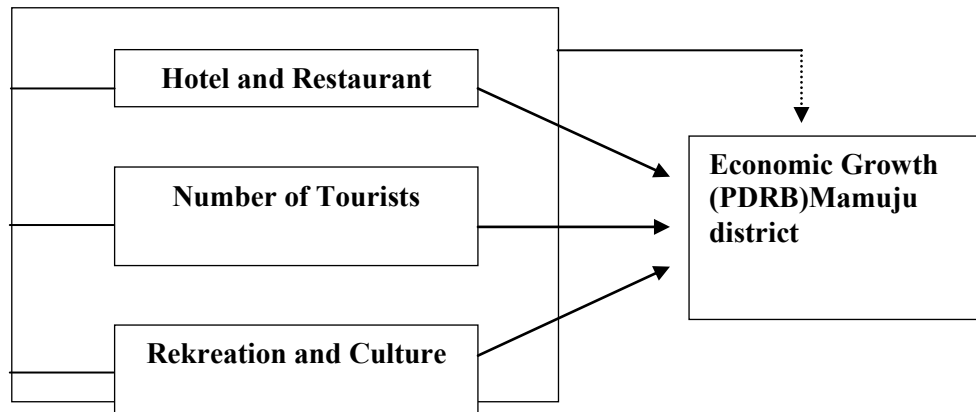
III.   Methods

In this research which tries to explore the results of questions from the research objectives raised in the background above so that it can provide answers that will later be useful to be used as references in the implementation of future development, where this research uses quantitative analysis methods with emphasis on testing hypotheses using SPSS 2.0 software, so we get the parameters and the effect of changes in a variable against other variables and then will get a conclusion. This approach tries to measure a concept (variable), so that it is easier to understand statistically. So that it can be grouped in the form of data as follows:

Table 3

Economic Growth (PDRB) of Mamuju Regency, Hotels and Restaurants, Number of Tourists, Recreation and Culture in the last 10 years

NO	Year	Economic Growth (PDRB)	Hotel and Restaurant	Number of Tourists	Rekreation and Culture
1	2010	4.164,40	79,79	19.196	0,69
2	2011	4.942,42	80,22	21.616	1,22
3	2012	5.607,58	85,25	20.500	2,96
4	2013	5.790,25	87.35	17.100	5,16
5	2014	6.012,40	106,32	25.144	7,39
6	2015	6.469,55	111,32	21,982	4,02
7	2016	6.974,89	116,68	24,314	5,14
8	2017	7.490,09	123,34	16,400	4,04
9	2018	7.955,74	129,86	15,100	6,23

10	2019	8.671,77	133,25	13,100	5,29

The variables used in this study are divided into two variables, the dependent variable and the independent variable which is stated as follows:

1. Dependent variable (y), namely Economic Growth (PDRB) of the Mamuju Regency tourism sector

2. Independent or independent variable (X), which is the tourism sector consisting of three variables, namely hotels and restaurants (X1), number of domestic and domestic tourists (X2) and recreation and culture (X3)

In this study, data collection is done by collecting and documenting data in the form of annual reports both published and not publicized in various related agencies such as the Culture and Tourism department of Mamuju Regency. In this study using multiple linear regression analysis techniques using the ordinary least squares method or Ordinary Least Square (OLS). In the OLS method there is only one related variable, whereas for the number of free variables can be more than one, but if there are only one independent variable, it is called simple linear regression. In this study using a regression model consisting of more than one independent variable, as for the form of multiple regression can be written as follows:

TABLE II. COEFFICIENTS

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	1846.932	1.330.789		1.388	.215
Hotel and Restaurant	53.234	9.719	.7196	5.477	.002
Number of Tourists	-71.282	37.911	-.204	-1.880	.109
Rekreation and culture	80.577	88.103	.122	.915	.396

From the calculation results obtained by the regression equation as follows:

$$Y = 1846.932 + 53.234^* X_1 + -71.282.X_2 + 80.577. X_3$$

Note: * = indicates that the probability is significant for the variable.

IV. Conclusion

In the regression equation above the independent variable of the tourism sector (X) has a statistically significant effect on economic growth is the hotel and restaurant variables (X1), the number of tourists (X2), and recreation and culture (X3) interpretations of the results of the above equation are, variables hotels and restaurants (X1) have a positive and significant effect on economic growth (PDRB) this is due to the t-statistic of 5,477 with a probability of 0.002 then this variable has a significant effect on economic growth (PDRB). Whereas the variable Tourist Visits (X2) and transportation, communication, recreation and culture (X3) did not show an influence on economic growth (PDRB) where, Tourist Visits (X2) t-statistics of -1.880 with a

probability of .109 which where, X2 = 109> 0.05 or counted -1.880 <2.447 as well as the recreational and cultural variables (X3) t-statistic of .915 with a probability of .396 where X3 = 0.396> 0.05 or counted 0, 915 <2.447 so it was concluded subordinate X1 has an influence on economic growth (PDRB) while (X2), and (X3) has no effect on economic growth (PDRB).

then in a journal based on the results of an analysis of the influence of hotels and restaurants, tourists, and recreation and culture, hotels and restaurants in Mamuju district have an influence on economic growth in Mamuju district, in this regard the Mamuju district government must hereby be able to take steps on this problem so can achieve Mamuju district development in terms of tourism can be a pillar of economic growth Mamuju district. So in this case the Mamuju regency government can pay attention back to the sectors that are driving tourism to be better in the future so that it can attract foreign and domestic tourist visits to be able to improve the economy of Mamuju district better in the future.

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