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The Effect of Tourism Sector Income on Economic Growth in Bulukumba Regency

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the effect of tourism sector income on economic growth in the Bulukumba Regency. The data used are secondary data obtained from the Bulukumba Regency Tourism Office and the Bulukumba Regency Central Statistics Agency. The data analysis method used is simple regression analysis. The data in this study were analyzed through several stages of testing such as regression test, coefficient of determination test, and partial test. The results showed that based on hypothesis testing, the tourism sector income variable had a significant influence on economic growth.



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1 Introduction

Economic growth is a long-term problem of a country's economy towards a better condition during a specific period. It can also be associated as a state of increasing production capacity or the economy, which manifests as a state of increasing production capacity of an economy displayed in the form of an increase in national income. Their economic growth is an indication of the success of economic development. In macro analysis, the economic growth achieved by one country is measured by the real national income earned by one country. In a country, development aims to improve people's welfare. The role of the government as a development mobilizer is very strategic in supporting the improvement of people's interests and the country's economic growth. Economic growth is an indicator to see the results of development that has been carried out and is also helpful for determining the direction of action in the future. Positive economic growth indicates an increase in the economy (Ma'ruf et al., 2008; Jonnadi, 2012).

With the issuance of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning the development of Regional Autonomy outside of the central government to provincial and district/city governments and Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning the balance of central and regional finance, they were causing the allocation of tasks of authority and responsibility for environmental management which has been concentrated in the central government to local governments, where the role of community involvement will be increasingly dominant and able to provide a significant enough opportunity for regions to become more prevalent and offer great options for areas to manage their natural resources to maximize and be able to give results. Optimal. One of the efforts to increase regional economic growth is to optimize the potential in terms of tourism. (Kadir et al. 2012; Displays, 2015).

The existence of tourism development in a country will encourage and accelerate economic growth. This is because tourism activities will create demand both in terms of consumption and investment, which in turn

will lead to the production of goods and services. During the tour, tourists will go shopping to directly create a demand (tourism final order) for the market for goods and services. Furthermore, final tourist demand indirectly causes demand for goods and raw materials (investment desired demand) to produce to meet tourist demand for these goods and services. To meet the needs of tourists, investment in transportation and communications, hotels and other accommodations, handicraft industry and consumer product industry, service industry, restaurants/restaurants, and others are required (Spillane, 1994; Simanjuntak, 2017)

According to Yakup (2019, The tourism sector is one of the strategic factors that needs to be maximized to be utilized in terms of tourism as part of national development and aims to expand business opportunities and open up employment opportunities. In line with the stages of national development. The implementation of national tourism development is carried out as a whole. Growth in the field of tourism has the ultimate goal of increasing people's income, which can improve the welfare of the community.

In line with efforts to improve the regional economy, the Bulukumba Regency government is required to have the ability to be able to develop the economic potential of the region more effectively and efficiently. One of the economic potentials of the Bulukumba Regency is in terms of the tourism sector. It is hoped that the Bulukumba Regency government can develop and utilize the potential of this tourism sector because the existence of the tourism sector will be able to create the economy of the Bulukumba Regency. The tourism sector is one sector that has a contribution to employment absorption. This happens because of the demand for tourists who come; thus, the arrival of tourism to an area will provide opportunities for the community to open businesses so that these opportunities will provide opportunities for local people to work so that people will earn income from work (Projo, 1976; Apriansyah, 2018)

In Indonesia, the development of the tourism sector continues to be carried out by utilizing existing tourism resources to be used as a reliable source of economic activity. The rapid development of tourism components that play a role in building various tourism activities can encourage national economic growth. Several members of the tourism economy that affect national income include domestic tourist spending, foreign tourist spending, investment from the government or the private sector in the tourism sector, tourism promotion spending, and tourism business spending (Hermawan, 2012). Bulukumba Regency also has some quite exciting potential and is well known both domestically and abroad. Therefore, Bulukumba Regency has considerable potential and opportunities for development in terms of the tourism sector. According to Spillane (1987), the role of tourism in developing the country basically has three cores, namely the economic aspect (sources of foreign exchange and taxes), the social aspect (job creation), and the cultural aspect (introducing our culture to foreign tourists). . With that, it can be interpreted that Bulukumba Regency is very potential in developing the tourism sector because of the potential that the Regency has. Susyanti, 2014; Rahmi, 2016).

The potential for developing the tourism sector in Bulukumba Regency has many prospects, which of course can make a significant contribution to economic growth in the region with various tourism objects, including craft tourism, marine tourism, historical tourism/historic sites, traditional tourism, water tourism, nature tourism, and tourism. Agrotourism includes the making of conventional Pinisi boats, the manufacture of typical Kajang and Bira Weaving Sarongs, Tanjung Bira White Sand Beach, Sulawesi Zero Point Cape, Bara Beach, Parang Luhu Beach, Samboang Beach, Apparalang Cliff Beach, Casino Beach, Mandala Ria Beach, Marumasa, Kambing Island, Liukang Loe Island, Pua' Jango Peak, Hila-hila Natural Well Bath, Limbua Natural Bath, Pasta Cave, Passohara Cave, Kahayya Mountains, Gamacayya Waterfall & Bravo 45, Tomb of Dato Ri Tiro, Rubber Plantation, Forest Bampang Mangroves and the Ammatoa Kajang Indigenous Area (Yuendini, 2019; Octastefani, 2015)

Based on the number of tourist attractions that can be visited in South Sulawesi, especially in Bulukumba Regency, both from foreign tourists and domestic tourists so that a country and region, especially South Sulawesi specifically in Bulukumba Regency, can bring in and bring in foreign exchange from tourism and has a somewhat important role in the structure of national foreign exchange earnings, especially when compared to foreign exchange originating from the export of goods and foreign exchange, it is this which can support per capita income and the economic growth of South Sulawesi (Arif, 2019; Anwar, 2011).

2 Research Method

This research took place at the Bulukumba Regency Tourism Office on Jalan Lanto Dg. Pasewang No. 31. Caile, and the Central Bureau of Statistics of Bulukumba Regency on Jalan Jenderal A. Yani, No. 18, Caile, Ujung Bulu Subdistrict. This research is a quantitative type of research with a linear regression analysis method. The population in this study is the entire income of the tourism sector from year to year from the beginning to the present. The data collection method is intended as a way to obtain data in research that contains and is related to the problems to be studied in this study. The first method of data collection is as follows: Document Study Is a method of collecting data by collecting materials in the form of books, documents, or even other literature related to the object of interest. The second data collection method, namely interview, is a method of collecting data by asking questions directly to research subjects to obtain information related to the research object. The types and sources of data used in this study are as follows: Based on how to bring it, this type of data is secondary data, namely data from the Tourism Sector Budget Realization Report of Bulukumba Regency, which was obtained from the relevant agency, namely the Bulukumba Regency Tourism Office and the results of library studies from the Central Statistics Agency. (BPS) Bulukumba Regency. Based on time, this research data is time-series data. The time-series data used are annual time series data from 2014 to 2018. Based on the nature, the data used is quantitative data because the data is obtained in the form of numbers. The data analysis method used in this study is a simple linear regression analysis based on a functional or causal relationship with one independent variable and one dependent variable. This study uses simple linear analysis with the help of software Spss version 21. The stages of testing in this study are simple linear regression analysis, testing the coefficient of determination R², and testing the hypothesis. The next test is the partial t-test and simultaneous f-test.

3 Result and Discussion

Result

Tourism Sector (X)

The tourism sector is one sector that can contribute to the economy in Bulukumba Regency because it can absorb labor. This happens because of the demand for hotels/guesthouses, restaurants and transportation support services for tourists who come. With the arrival of local tourists and foreign tourists to the Bulukumba Regency, it can open up great opportunities for the community to become entrepreneurs or managers of hotels, restaurants, transportation services, and tourism object management, thus providing opportunities for local residents to work, and earn income. The growth of the tourism sector has an essential role in increasing GRDP. Its contribution is relatively stable from year to year.

Table 1. Tourism Sector Revenue 2014 - 2018 (in billions of rupiah)

No.	Year	Tourism Sector Income
1.	2014	3.657,60
2.	2015	4.567,60
3.	2016	7.252,20
4.	2017	13.653,32
5.	2018	13.653,32
Total		42.784,04
Average		8.556,88

By looking at the income of the tourism sector from the table above, it can be seen that every year it has increased quite well. The average income of the tourism sector in 2014-2018 was 8,556.88, and revenues in 2017 and 2018 experienced the same payment of 13,653.32, while the lowest value in 2014 was 3,657.60. The higher the value of income from the tourism sector, the better the GRDP will be. Economic growth describes an increase in the standard of living measured by actual output per person. One way to see the economy's progress is to look at the value of the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP). GRDP is the net value of final goods and services produced by various economic activities in an area in a period (Hadi Sasana 2006). GRDP

can describe the ability of an area to manage its natural resources. Therefore, the amount of GRDP generated by each region is very dependent on the potential of the production factors in each region.

Table 2. Economic Growth in 2014 – 2018 (in billions of rupiah)

No.	Year	PDRB Constant Price
1.	2014	6.413,69
2.	2015	6.773,59
3.	2016	7.234,36
4.	2017	7.730,91
5.	2018	8.120,98
Total		36.273,53
Average		7.254,706

By looking at the level of GRDP from the table above, it can be seen that the GRDP has increased every year. The average GRDP in 2014-2018 was 7,254.706, and the highest value of GRDP was in 2018 of 8,120.980 while the lowest value in 2014 was 6,413.69, the higher the income from the tourism sector, the better the GRDP.

Simple Regression Analysis

In this study, there are two research variables, where the income of the tourism sector as an independent variable and economic growth seen by GRDP Bulukumba based on constant prices as the dependent variable. To test whether there is an effect of each independent variable on the dependent, a regression model is tested with the help of the SPSS 21 statistical computer program

Table 3. Simply Regression Analysis

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	13,298	,280		47,571	,000
	Income	,158	,018	,982	8,955	,003

a. Dependent Variable: Growth

Based on the data in table 3, it can be explained that (X) tourism sector income has a significant effect on (Y) economic growth so that the regression model is obtained as follows:

$$Y = 13.298 + 0.158X$$

The constant of 13.298 indicates that when the tourism sector income variable is at If the position is constant or does not change, then the regional economic growth of Bulukumba Regency can be said to be good with a figure 13,298. When the income of the tourism sector increases by 1%, the regional economic growth of the Bulukumba Regency will also increase with an increase of 0.158. The coefficient of determination is a value that describes how much the ability of the independent variable to explain the dependent variable. Knowing the value of the coefficient of determination can explain the goodness of the regression model in predicting the dependent variable. The higher the coefficient of judgment, the better the ability of the independent variable to explain the behavior of the dependent variable. The following are the results of the calculation of the coefficient of determination:

Table 4. Coefficient of Determinasi

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,982 ^a	,964	,952	,02154

a. Predictors: (Constant), income

From the results of computerized data processing using the SPSS version 21 program in table 4, the coefficient of determination (R^2) = 0.964 or 96.4%. This shows that 96.4% of economic growth can be explained by the tourism sector income variable, while the rest ($100\% - 96.4\% = 3.6\%$) is explained or influenced by other factors not examined or outside the model. The t-test is known as the partial test, which tests how the influence of each independent variable individually on the dependent variable. This test can be

done by comparing the t count with the t table or by looking at the significance column in each t count.

Table 5. Partial t Test

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	13,298	,280		47,571	,000
	Income	,158	,018	,982	8,955	,003

a. Dependent Variable: Growth

Based on the statistical test in table 5, the value of t count > t table ($8.955 > 2.776$) with a significant level of 0.003 because it is smaller than 0.05 ($0.003 < 0.05$), then H_a is accepted, and H_0 is rejected. This means that partially the tourism sector income variable (X) has a positive and significant effect on economic growth (Y). This simultaneous test was conducted to test the independent variables' impact on the dependent variable.

Table 6. Simultaneous f test

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	,037	1	,037	80,191	,003 ^b
	Residual	,001	3	,000		
	Total	,039	4			

a. Dependent Variable: growth

b. Predictors: (Constant), income

s

Based on statistical testing on 6, obtained f arithmetic > f table ($80.191 > 10.13$) with a significant level of 0.003 because it is smaller than 0.05 ($0.003 < 0.05$), then H_a is accepted and H_0 is rejected. This means that simultaneously or jointly, the tourism sector income variable (X) has an effect. The results of testing the hypothesis obtained that the value of the real level (0.05) > Significance (0.003) then H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, meaning that there is a significant influence between the tourism sector on economic growth. Bappenas defines the tourism sector as a condition in which an increase in the income of a region can support regional or state economic growth in the service sector or services. When the tourism sector increases, the absorption rate of labor also increases where the workforce earns income. The per capita income of the people of a region increases, which causes economic growth or GRDP of certain regions to expand. In this study, a positive relationship was obtained in the relationship between tourism sector income and economic development, namely:

$$Y = 13.298 + 0.158X$$

The value of $b = 0.158$ indicates that each tourism sector's income has increased by 1%, then economic growth has changed in the form of an increase of 0.158. to economic growth (Y).

Discussion

The Effect of Tourism Sector Income on Economic Growth

The tourism sector income variable in this study is positive and significant, according to the results of the analysis of the tourism sector's income coefficient value of 0.003 and has a significant effect. This is because the government can create high economic growth and can create an equal distribution of income per capita. The relationship between the tourism sector and economic growth is the basis for the dependence of some tourist-based economies on the impact of tourism for their economic development e.g. tourism provides a lot of jobs for local residents starting businesses that cater to tourists, leads to the generation of tourist income and expenditure and fiscal policy, helps in infrastructure development. One of the benefits of tourism and economic development is that tourist areas are passionate about providing jobs for the residents of the area. This research

is in line with the PAD explanation, which states that, in fact, local revenue is a regional financial policy directed at increasing regional income as the primary source of regional income that regions can use in carrying out government and regional development according to their needs to minimize dependence on obtaining funds from top-level government (subsidies). High economic growth can be enjoyed by the community if the level of per capita income is also evenly distributed, and per capita income is evenly distributed if the entry of tourism sectors can absorb labor.

This research is in line with the study conducted by Nirwandar (2011). The results show that the tourism sector is growing rapidly from year to year; this is indicated by an increase in foreign and local tourist arrivals visiting South Sulawesi and the tourism sector's contribution to regional income. (GDP) Developments in this sector also impact imports of capital goods to produce goods and services, which in turn stimulate economic growth. This research is also in line with the study conducted by Ni Luh Sili Antari (2008), from the results of his research, it is stated that it is evident that the number of visits by domestic tourists plays a role in the revenue of the Gianyar Regency. As with Bira beach tourism, the retribution from tourism plays an active role in growing the local revenue of the Bulukumba Regency. In addition, this research is not in line with the study conducted by Fayissa (2004), using a variety of country samples (panel data) showing the results that tourism contributed negatively to growth with the case of India in the period 1985–1998, indicating that the tourism sector less influence on growth or have a negative impact (Rahma, 2020).

4 Conclusions

Based on the results of the research and discussion presented in the previous chapter, conclusions can be drawn regarding the influence of tourism sector income on economic growth in Bulukumba Regency; namely: In this study, there are two variables, namely the independent variable and the dependent variable where the independent variable is tourism sector income as X while the dependent variable is economic growth as Y. Tourism sector income as the independent variable shows a positive and significant value, which means that there is an influence between tourism sector income on economic growth in Bulukumba Regency. The income earned each year has increased significantly, causing an increase in economic growth in Bulukumba Regency. Thus, the results of this study are expected to be useful in formulating policies and strategies that are more effective and efficient to stimulate an increase in tourism sector income for economic growth.

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