

The Influence of The Role of The Government and Community Participation on The Development of The Tourism Industry and Community Welfare in Central Lombok District

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1
**The Influence of The Role of The Government and Community Participation
on The Development of The Tourism Industry and Community Welfare
in Central Lombok District**

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1
ABSTRACT

The development of the tourism industry is a form of concern for the role of the government and community participation in improving community welfare. The existence of the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (KEK) in Central Lombok Regency, the influence of the role of the government is expected to play a big role in the welfare of the community through the management of the tourism industry. The purpose of this research is to find: (1) The influence of the government's role on community participation in the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (KEK) in Central Lombok Regency, (2) The influence of the role of government and community participation on the development of the tourism industry in the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (KEK) in Central Lombok Regency, (3)) The influence of the role of the government, community participation, and the development of the tourism industry on the welfare of the community in the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (KEK) in Central Lombok Regency, (4) Community participation in mediating the influence of the role of the government on the development of the tourism industry in the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (KEK) in Central Lombok Regency, and (5) The development of the tourism industry in mediating the influence of the role of the government and community participation on the welfare of the community in the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (KEK) in Central Lombok Regency.

Data collection techniques are carried out by observation, interviews, and in-depth interviews. The data were collected using a Likert scale, then analyzed using SEM-PLS. This research is a descriptive study using primary and secondary data. This study used a sample of 300 respondents. The results of the research and data analysis show that: (1) The role of government (X1) has a positive and significant effect on community participation (X2), (2) The role of government (X1) and community participation (X2) has a positive and significant effect on the development of the tourism industry (Z1), (3) The role of government (X1), community participation (X2) and the development of the tourism industry (Z1) have a positive and significant effect on people's welfare (Z1), (4) Community participation (X2) mediates the influence of the role of government (X1)

development of the tourism industry (Z1) in the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (KEK) in Central Lombok Regency, and (5) The development of the tourism industry (Z1) mediates the influence of the role of government (X1) and community participation (X2) on community welfare (Y1) in Mandalika Special Economic Zone (SEZ) in Central Lombok Regency.

Keywords: The Role of Government, Community Participation, Development of the Tourism Industry and Community Welfare.

Introduction

The government has prepared a way to reduce poverty and unemployment despite the Covid-19 outbreak this year. The method prepared is by budgeting the cost of National Economic Recovery (PEN) from two sides, namely the demand side and the supply side. The demand side is needed so that people's purchasing power is maintained which ultimately reduces the poverty rate, while the supply side is to reduce the unemployment rate (Ministry of Finance, 2020). The Central Lombok Regency Government continues to make various efforts to alleviate poverty. However, the reduction in the poverty rate from year to year is still minimal, because the synchronization program of the district government, provincial government and the central government has not been fully realized so far. The local government has tried their best and has become a material for future government evaluations (Central Lombok BPS, 2017). Norzita (2014) shows that the context of poverty is explained through a financial or income perspective. In this case, the unemployment rate in Central Lombok Regency (Loteng) is still quite high. The total population of Kabupaten Loteng is 898,855 thousand people, about 5 (five) percent of whom are open unemployed or have no job at all. Meanwhile, almost half of the remaining people already have a job, but with a low income level (Dinas Tenaga Kerja Kabupaten Lombok Tengah, 2017).

The Mandalika Special Economic Zone (KEK) was built in 2016 since it was inaugurated by the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Ir. Joko Widodo, shows that in the last 4 (four) years from 2016-2020 the number of poor people is still in the same position as in 2018, namely 145,300 people. In general, there are some very basic problems that cause the poor in Central Lombok Regency, namely the limited employment opportunities and the lack of special attention from the government in empowering the community in development. Therefore, local governments must continue to strive to reduce unemployment and reduce poverty by encouraging the improvement of the quality of existing human resources (HR). The goal is to absorb jobs or be able to create their own jobs. Especially with the start of the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (KEK) development activities, so it is hoped that it will open up wider opportunities and employment opportunities for

the Central Lombok Regency area (Head of Central Lombok Regency Disnakertrans, 2017).

The existence of tourism development in the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (KEK) is one of the strategies in reducing the open unemployment rate and reducing the poverty rate in the Attic Regency in particular and the NTB Province in general. Therefore, one of the concerns of the government at this time is how the local community can maximize the existence of the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (KEK) as a vehicle for improving the welfare of the local community. The Mandalika Special Economic Zone (KEK) is expected to be able to manage tourism potential and bring great economic opportunities for people in Central Lombok Regency. The Central Lombok Regency Government can build international competitiveness, take proactive, innovative and constructive steps. Of course, by prioritizing the spirit and synergy of cooperation between local governments, the business world and the community, so that together we can build sustainable competitiveness (LSM Loteng, 2018).

The purpose of this research is to find; (1) The influence of the role of the government on community participation in the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (KEK) in Central Lombok Regency, (2) The influence of the role of government and community participation on the development of the tourism industry in the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (KEK) in Central Lombok Regency, (3) The influence of the role of the government, community participation and the development of the tourism industry on the welfare of the community in the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (KEK) in Central Lombok Regency, (4) The indirect effect of community participation in mediating the role of the government on the development of the tourism industry in the Special Economic Zone (KEK) Mandalika in Central Lombok Regency, and (5) Indirect influence of the development of the tourism industry in mediating the role of government and community participation in the welfare of the community in the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (KEK) in Central Lombok Regency.

Conceptual and Hypothesis Model

Bojanic and Lo (2016) on "A Comparison of The Moderating Effect of Tourism Reliance on The Economic Development for Islands and Other Countries", show that tourism is very influential on economic development in most countries, especially countries consisting of islands Archipelagic countries have more tourism objects so that the income from taxes and levies obtained through these tourism objects is able to boost the welfare of a country.

To ascertain how the influence between variables is needed an approach that is able to explain this effect with the SEM approach. Specifically, the influence between variables can be constructed with a design as shown in Figure 1.

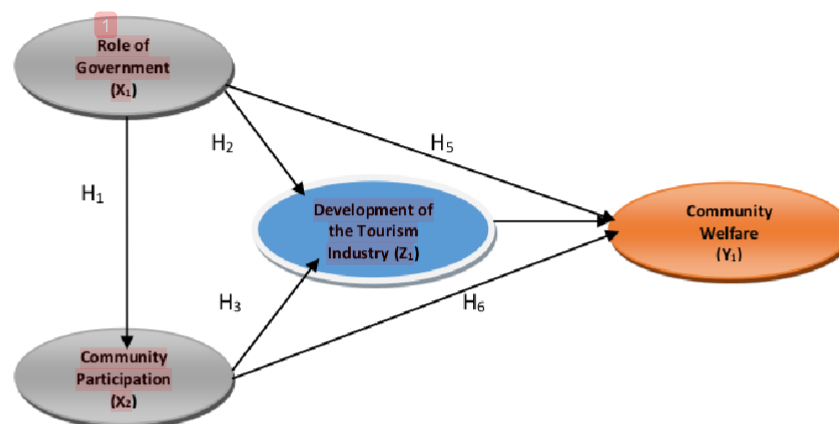


Figure 1.
Research Concept Framework on the Role of Government and Community Participation in the Development of the Tourism Industry and Community Welfare in Central Lombok Regency

Based on the conceptual framework, the following research hypothesis is formulated:

1. The role of the government has a positive effect on community participation in the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (KEK) in Central Lombok Regency.
2. The role of government and community participation has a positive effect on the development of the tourism industry in the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (KEK) in Central Lombok Regency.
3. The role of the government, community participation, and the development of the tourism industry have a positive effect on the welfare of the community in the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (KEK) in Central Lombok Regency.
4. Community participation mediates the influence of the role of government on the development of the tourism industry in the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (KEK) in Central Lombok Regency.
5. The development of the tourism industry mediates the influence of the role of government and community participation on the welfare of the community in the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (KEK) in Central Lombok Regency.

Methodology

1 The research design on the influence of the role of government and community participation on the development of the tourism industry and the welfare of the people in Central Lombok Regency is directed at solving the main problems, objectives and proposed hypotheses. This research design uses quantitative research that describes in detail the research location, identification of research variables, operational definitions of research variables, types and sources of data, population, samples, and sampling techniques, data collection methods, research instrument testing, and data analysis methods. The quantitative method in this study aims to determine the correlation and causality between the variables in the model, and to determine the significance of the research hypothesis.

Data analysis techniques used descriptive statistical approaches and inferential statistics (inductive). Descriptive approach is used to find a description of the description of all research variables. Meanwhile, the statistical inferencing (inductive) approach is used to analyze the influence between variables of the influence of government roles and community participation on the development of the tourism industry and community welfare in Central Lombok Regency using covariance-based SEM (Structural Equation Modeling) analysis using PLS (Partial Least Squares) as covariance-based SEM alternative.

The results of the analysis are interpreted and discussed to then make conclusions as research findings and become the latest information and recommendations to stakeholders, especially policy makers at the level of the Central Lombok Regency government and the West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) provincial government.

Based on the research concept in Figure 1 above, the data analysis used in this study is quantitative analysis. Quantitative analysis is used to answer the first, second and third problems, using Partial Least Square (PLS) analysis. PLS as an alternative to Structural Equation Modeling with a weak theoretical basis, can be used as theory confirmation (Wold, 1966). PLS is a method that uses the SEM (Structural Equation Modeling) model which is used to solve the problem of relationships between complex variables but the data sample size is small (30-100), the SEM method has a minimum data sample size of 100 (Hair et al. 2010).

The regression analysis method was deemed unable to answer the research problems raised by the researchers, so the SEM method was used. Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) is a method currently used to cover the weaknesses of the regression method. The research method, classifies SEM into two approaches. The first approach is called Covariance Based SEM (CBSEM) and another approach is Variance Based SEM or better known as PLS or Partial Least Squares (Hussein, 2015: 1). The PLS analysis steps are as follows: (1) Designing the structural model (inner model), (2) Designing the measurement model (outer model), (3) Constructing a path diagram, (4) Converting the path diagram to a system of equations, (5) Estimation of path coefficients, Loading and Weight, (6) Evaluation of Goodness of Fit, and (7) Hypothesis testing (Resampling Bootstrapping).

The method in this research uses the PLS analysis tool with a path delineation of the variables studied, as shown in Figure 2 below:

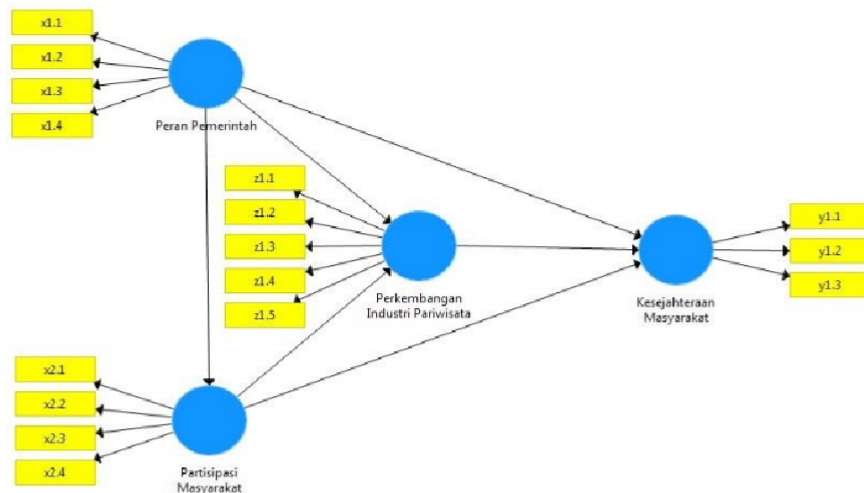


Figure 2.
Research Objects Based on Variables and Indicators

Result and Discussion

The data analysis used in this research is quantitative analysis. Quantitative analysis is used to answer the first, second and third problems, using Partial Least Square (PLS) analysis. PLS as an alternative to Structural Equation Modeling with a weak theoretical basis, can be used as theory confirmation (Wold, 1966). PLS is a method that uses the SEM (Structural Equation Modeling) model which is used to solve the problem of relationships between complex variables but the data sample size is small (30-100), the SEM method has a minimum data sample size of 100 (Hair et al. 2010).

The tourism industry research analysis unit in the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (KEK) which is the research population is community leaders, industry players, involved local governments and academics totaling 1,196 people in Central Lombok Regency, (ITDC, 2019). Sampling was done using a stratified random sampling technique based on the number of community leaders, industry players, local government involved and academics. The number of research samples above are 300 respondents who live in the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (KEK) of Central Lombok Regency with a tolerance of 5 percent error. Considering the time limitation of the study and the number above the minimum sample size (100) of SEM analysis, this number is considered sufficient for research.

This study uses structural equation modeling to test the proposed hypothesis using the SmartPLS version 3.0 software which produces a Structural Equation Modeling. A detailed explanation of the analysis results of the structural equation model is presented in Figure 3 below.

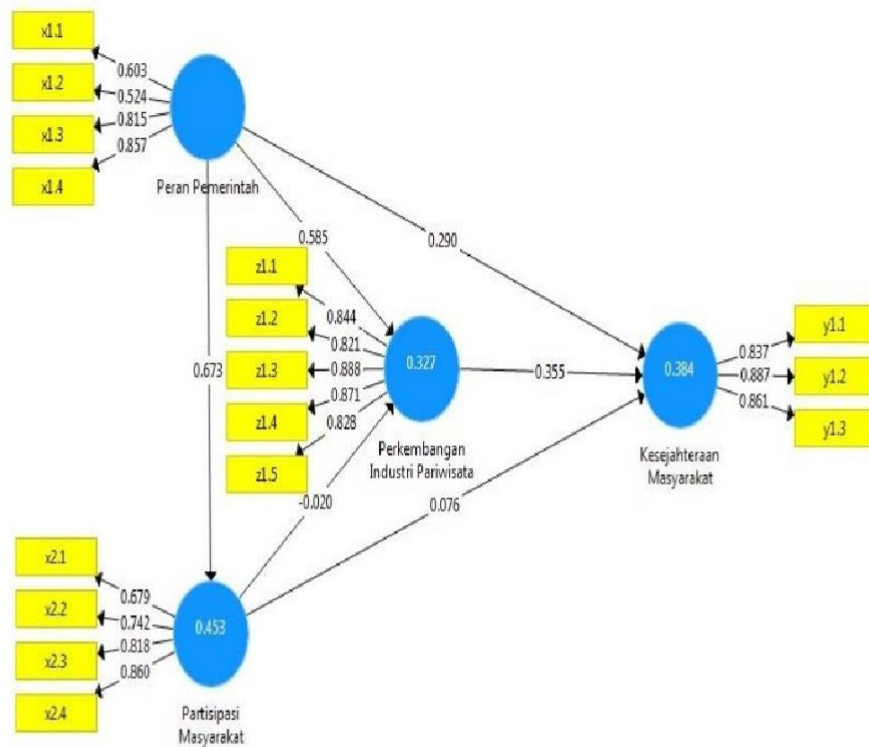


Figure 3.
Structural Equation Model of Government Roles and Community Participation in the Development of the Tourism Industry and Community Welfare in Central Lombok Regency

Figure 3 shows that the variable of influence on the role of government (X1) has a low relationship with the variable of social welfare (Y1) with a correlation coefficient of 0.290. The community participation variable (X2) has a very low relationship with community welfare (Y1) with a correlation coefficient of 0.076. The tourism industry development variable (Z1) has a low relationship with community welfare (Y1) with a correlation coefficient of 0.355. The influence of the role of government (X1) and community participation (X2) has a strong relationship with a correlation coefficient of 0.673. The influence of the role of government (X1) has the strongest relationship with the X1.4 indicator with a correlation coefficient of 0.857. Community participation (X2) has the strongest relationship with the X2.4 indicator with a correlation coefficient of 0.860. The development of the tourism industry (Z1) has the strongest relationship with indicators Z1.3 and Z1.4 with correlation coefficients of 0.888 and 0.871. Community welfare (Y1) has the strongest relationship with the Y1.2 indicator with a correlation coefficient of 0.887.

Outer Model

Evaluation of the measurement model (Outer Model) is carried out to ensure that the measurements taken are valid and reliable (Hussein, 2015). Convergent Validity shows that all indicators have outer loading that is significant or significantly different. This confirms, as with the validity of each indicator, that the measurement model for this latent variable is very good. Each variable has a relationship with each indicator (latent variable) with a p-value less than or less than 0.05. The construct correlation in this model is declared valid because the loading value is > 0.70 . Likewise, the discriminant validity shows the value of the cross loading test of the latent variable in the development of the tourism industry (Z1) and the welfare of the community (Y1) on average, the cross loading test value of the indicator is lower than the effect of the indicator on other latent variables. Thus, it can be concluded that the average indicator is valid. The results of the composite reliability analysis are presented in Table 1 below.

Table 1.
Composite Reliability, Average Variance Extracted (AVE) and Alpha Cronbach Indicators of the Influence of Government Roles, Community Participation, Development of the Tourism Industry and Community Welfare

Variabel	Cronbach's Alpha	rho_A	Composite Reliability	AVE
The Influence of the Role of Government	0,728	0,780	0,876	0,549
Society participation	0,811	0,823	0,827	0,639
Development of the Tourism Industry	0,909	0,914	0,932	0,733
Public welfare	0,840	0,840	0,903	0,757

Source: Data processed, 2020

In Table 1, it shows that the results of composite reliability have an influence value of the role of government of $0.876 > 0.70$, community participation of $0.827 > 0.70$, the development of the tourism industry of $0.932 > 0.70$, and community welfare of $0.903 > 0.70$, which this means that all variables in the model are reliable. Based on the results of the AVE test, all variables in the model are said to be valid. In order from the influence of the role of government (X1), community participation (X2), the development of the tourism industry (Z1), and community welfare (Y1), it has an AVE value of 0.549; 0.639; 0.757; and 0.733 on average is greater than 0.50. The Cronbachs alpha value explains the consistency of statements in the instrument. All variables are declared reliable in this model, which has a loading value > 0.7 .

Inner Model

The influence of the role of government (X1) with the indicator X1.4 has the greatest regression coefficient with a value of 40,936. Public participation (X2)

with indicator X2.4 has the greatest coefficient with a value of 38.088. The development of the tourism industry (Z1) with the Z1.3 indicator has the greatest coefficient with a value of 56,869. Community welfare (Y1) with indicator Y1.2 has the greatest coefficient with a value of 60,478.

Inner model evaluation can be seen from several indicators which include the R-Square index (R2), Predictive Relevance (Q2) and Goodness of Fit Index (GOF). The model suitability test is evaluated by looking at the percentage of variance which can be explained by looking at the R-Square index (R2) for endogenous latent constructs. How good is the observation value generated by the model and the ability to estimate its parameters are measured by Predictive Relevance or Q-Square for endogenous constructs. If the Q-Square value is greater than zero, this means that the structural model has a Predictive Relevance level. Furthermore, the Q-Square value that is smaller than zero means that the model has a low Predictive Relevance. The R-Square coefficient analysis is shown in Table 2 below.

Table 2.
Coefficient Determination (R2)

	<i>R Square</i>	Information
Community Participation (X2)	0.491	Moderate
Development of the Tourism Industry (Z1)	0.260	Weak
Community Welfare (Y1)	0.404	Moderate

Source: Data processed, 2020

Table 2 shows the arrow direction of the endogenous latent construct on community participation (X2) is classified as "moderate" with an R-Square value of 0.491 above the value of 0.33, the development of the tourism industry (Z1) is classified as "weak" with an R-Square value of 0.260 below the value of 0,33 and community welfare (Y1) is classified as "moderate" with an R-Square value of 0.404 above the value of 0.33. Based on the R-Square value shown in Table 5.14, the Q2 value can be calculated using the following formula:

$$Q^2 = 1 - \{(1-R_1^2) (1-R_2^2) (1-R_3^2)\}$$

$$Q^2 = 1 - ((1-0,491) (1-0,404) (1-0,260))$$

$$Q^2 = 1 - (0,509)(0,596)(0,740)$$

$$Q^2 = 1 - 0,226$$

$$Q^2 = 0,774$$

The resulting Q-Square value of 0.774 means that the research model is able to explain the dependent variable and the structural equation model by 77.4 percent and the remaining 22.6 percent is explained by other factors outside the model.

Direct Effect Testing

The test step for the direct effect of the research is known through the value shown by each path of the significant and insignificant relationship between latent constructs. The significance level of the probability is seen from the p-values below 0.005 or $p < 0.005$. A p value of less than 0.05 indicates that the latent construct is significant in terms of both direct and indirect effects. Likewise, if the p-value is more than 0.05 it indicates that the latent construct is not significant. The following

Table 3 with an explanation shows the test for the direct effect of the latent variables.

Table 3.
Latent Variable Direct Effect Test

Latent Variable Causal Relationships	Original Sample	Sample Mean	Standard Deviation	T Statistics	P Values
X ₁ → X ₂	0.673	0.703	0.032	19.308	0.000
X ₁ → Z ₁	0.585	0.513	0.051	7.003	0.000
X ₂ → Z ₁	0.020	0.004	0.088	0.027	0.964
X ₁ → Y ₁	0.290	0.538	0.038	3.365	0.000
X ₂ → Y ₁	0.076	0.118	0.071	1.064	0.049
Z ₁ → Y ₁	0.355	0.389	0.050	6.071	0.000

Source: Data processed, 2020

Hypothesis 1: The influence of the government role on community participation in the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (KEK) in Central Lombok Regency

The results of the analysis of the influence of the government's role on community participation in the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (SEZ) show that the regression coefficient value is 0.673, has a t-statistic value of 19.308 and a p-value of 0.000. On the basis of the use of the level of significance (level of significance) $\alpha = 5$ percent, it is known that t-statistics is greater than the critical t-table of 1.96. It can be assumed that the influence of the role of government has a significant effect on community participation. Public participation can be increasingly influential if it is supported by a good and quality government role.

Hypothesis 2: The influence of the role of the government and community participation on the development of the tourism industry in the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (KEK) in Central Lombok Regency

The results of the analysis of the influence of the government's role on the development of the tourism industry in the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (SEZ) show that the regression coefficient value is 0.585, has a t-statistic value of 7.003 and a p-value of 0.000. On the basis of the use of the level of significance (level of significance) $\alpha = 5$ percent, it is known that t-statistics is greater than the critical t-table of 1.96. It can be assumed that the influence of the role of government has a significant effect on the development of the tourism industry. The development of the tourism industry has a good effect if it is supported by a good role of government as well.

In contrast to the results of the analysis of community participation on the development of the tourism industry in the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (SEZ), it shows that the regression coefficient value is 0.020, has a t-statistic value of 0.027 and a p-value of 0.964. On the basis of the use of the level of significance (level of significance) $\alpha = 5$ percent, it is known that the t-statistics is smaller than the critical t-table of 1.96. This means that community participation has no

1 significant effect on the development of the tourism industry. This means that local community participation does not run optimally. It can be concluded that the tourism industry in the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (KEK) cannot run by itself if the government does not involve the community in tourism development..

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Hypothesis 3: The influence of the role of government, community participation, and the development of the tourism industry on the welfare of the community in the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (KEK) in Central Lombok Regency

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The results of the analysis of the influence of the government's role on the welfare of the people in the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (KEK) in Central Lombok Regency show that the regression coefficient value is 0.290, has a t-statistic value of 3.65 and a p-value of 0.000. On the basis of the use of the level of significance (level of significance) $\alpha = 5$ percent, it is known that t-statistics is greater than the critical t-table of 1.96. It can be assumed that the influence of the role of government has a significant effect on people's welfare. Community welfare can have an effect both in terms of income, education and good health quality, if it is supported by a good role of government as well.

Likewise, the results of the analysis of community participation on community welfare show that the regression coefficient value is 0.076, has a t-statistic value of 1.064 and a p-value of 0.049. On the basis of the use of the level of significance (level of significance) $\alpha = 5$ percent, it is known that the t-statistics is smaller than the critical t-table of 1.96. This means that community participation has a significant effect on community welfare. This means that local community participation has not been optimal in the tourism industry. If the higher the community participation in the development of the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (KEK), the community welfare will be more optimal.

The results of the same analysis, namely the development of the tourism industry on people's welfare, show that the regression coefficient is 0.355, has a t-statistic value of 6.071 and a p-value of 0.000. On the basis of the use of the level of significance (level of significance) $\alpha = 5$ percent, it is known that t-statistics is greater than the critical t-table of 1.96. It can be assumed that the development of the tourism industry has a significant effect on people's welfare. If the quality and performance of the tourism industry's development gets better, it can improve the welfare of the community.

Indirect Effect Testing

This study also describes the hypothesis about the indirect effect of the construct of the influence of the role of government and community participation on the development of the tourism industry and community welfare in the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (KEK) in Central Lombok Regency. The community participation construct mediates the influence of the role of government on the development of the tourism industry. Furthermore, the construct of the tourism industry development mediates the influence of the role of government and community participation on community welfare.

The mediation between these variables shows an indirect effect between the variables and the latent constructs. The following is an explanation and the results of the indirect effect test between latent constructs shown in Table 4.

Table 4.
Latent Variable Indirect Effect Test

Causal Relationships	Original Sample	Sample Mean	Standard Deviation	T Statistics	P Values
X ₁ → Y ₁ melalui X ₂	0.003	0.003	0.062	0.045	0.964
X ₁ dan X ₂ → Z ₁ melalui Y ₁	0.002	0.002	0.035	0.045	0.964

Source: Data processed, 2020

Hypothesis 4: Community participation mediates the influence of the role of the government on the development of the tourism industry in the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (KEK) in Central Lombok Regency.

The obtained coefficient of 0.003 with a t-statistic of 0.045 and p-value of 0.0964. On the basis of the use of the level of significance (level of significant) $\alpha = 5$ percent, it is known that the t-statistic is smaller than the critical t-table of 1.96. It can be stated that the influence of the government's role is not significant and has not fully been able to mediate community participation in the development of the tourism industry in the Kuhu Economic Zone (KEK) Mandalika in Central Lombok Regency. Indeed, with the support of the government, tourism in the KEK Mandalika is believed to continue because the community can be helped in terms of income and become more aware of the responsibility to protect the environment and the community to preserve its culture and develop tourism potential in the region as a selling point.

Hypothesis 5: The development of the tourism industry mediates the influence of the role of government and community participation on community welfare in the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (KEK) in Central Lombok Regency

The obtained coefficient of 0.002 with a t-statistic of 0.045 and p-value of 0.964. On the basis of the use of the level of significance (level of significant) $\alpha = 5$ percent, it is known that the t-statistic is smaller than the critical t-table of 1.96. It can be stated that the influence of the role of the government and community participation is not significant and has not been able to fully mediate the development of the tourism industry on the welfare of the people in the Kuhu Economic Zone (KEK) Mandalika in Central Lombok Regency. The development of the tourism industry can be supported by the role of the government and community participation, it will have a good effect on the welfare of the people in Central Lombok Regency.

Discussion

Based on the results of data analysis and discussion in this study, it can be concluded as follows:

1) The role of government (X1) has a positive and significant effect on community participation (X2). This research provides support for the direction of the formation and strengthening of the tourism industry development (Z1) in the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (KEK), so that according to community perceptions recorded through interview techniques, empirical evidence is obtained that government policy can determine togetherness, enthusiasm, mutual cooperation, and people's daily behavior in the development process. The prediction of community participation (X2) shows a positive direction of development, namely that an increase in Central Lombok Regency government policies has an impact on community welfare (Y1).

2) The role of government (X1) and community participation (X2) have a positive and significant effect on the development of the tourism industry (Z1). This study supports the statement that the Central Lombok Regency government policies have implemented policies in order to realize the direction of formation and strengthening in the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (KEK). Based on the perception study through the use of questionnaire records to selected respondents, predictions are still lower than the sample average. This indicates that the potential for the development of the tourism industry (Z1) is still greater than the expectation to involve local community participation (X2). This seems logical, because community participation (X2) has never been socialized.

3) The role of government (X1), community participation (X2) and the development of the tourism industry (Z1) have a positive and significant effect on people's welfare (Y1). This study uses respondents' perceptions to analyze possible opportunities for the existence of the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (KEK) to sustainably impact the welfare of the community (Y1). The statement in the questionnaire whose answers are obtained from respondents there is a chance that community ownership-based tourist destinations in the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (KEK) can be developed together. According to the results of the respondents' input, it can be said that it is very feasible to develop the tourism industry (Z1) to be built with strength and continuous togetherness between the government, the community and the private sector.

4) Community participation (X2) in mediating the influence of the role of the government (X1) on the sustainable development of the tourism industry (Z1) in the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (KEK) in Central Lombok Regency. Intermediation of community participation (X2) interacts indirectly to influence the role of government (X1) through the development of the tourism industry (Z1) does not meet the significance requirements for a high level of confidence. Thus, the role of government policy (X1) can still be proven to have an impact on people's welfare (Y1). That the opportunity to build a community-based tourism sector (X2) in Central Lombok Regency is supported by the development of the tourism industry (Z1) which is strong in realizing community welfare (Y1).

5) The development of the tourism industry (Z1) in mediating the influence of the role of government (X1) and community participation (X2) on the welfare of the community (Y1) in the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (KEK) in Central Lombok Regency. The distribution of the sample mean value is very close to the predicted value, so that it can be stated, at least according to respondents'

perceptions, the influence of the role of government (X1) and community participation (X2) has reached its ideal point in encouraging added value of people's welfare (Y1) through development tourism industry (Z1).

Conclusion

Based on the conclusion of the research results, it is suggested to the government that the existence of the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (KEK) which is based on community participation is a solution for the development of the tourism area in Central Lombok Regency in improving the welfare of the community. Community participation is the basis for developing tourist destinations. The participation of local communities in tourism development must be further enhanced by strengthening organizations in the tourism sector, such as forming culinary groups and souvenirs or souvenirs which are part of the main source of livelihood for the people of Central Lombok Regency. Art galleries must also be developed by the government, so that people maintain their culture and customs in tourism development. The role of the private sector must be further enhanced, reinforced by regional regulations, which regulate the role of the private sector in tourism development in Central Lombok Regency. In this case, the role of the private sector, namely the Indonesia Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC), must be more optimal in promoting tourism in the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (KEK) through printed or electronic media and holding tourism events continuously. The private sector must also partner and synergize with the government and related stakeholders as well as the community in building the accessibility of the tourism industry in the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (KEK) in Central Lombok Regency.

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