The Effect of Tourism Rearrangement and Local Traveled Perception Toward Society Economy
(Case Study: Tugu Merpati Tourist Attraction "Muaro Lasak")

Harmelia [1], Devi Edriani[2]

[1]Universitas Putra Indonesia "YPTK", Padang and Indonesia, ✉harmelialia@yahoo.co.id
[2]Universitas Putra Indonesia "YPTK", Padang and Indonesia, ✉edriani_devi@yahoo.com

Abstract

Each region has a potential to be developed as an effort to increase the economy and development growth in each region, so that the area can develop independently through its autonomous rights. One of the sectors that can function as a driver of the regional economy is the tourism sector. Padang city government is currently being loyal to develop this sector, because this sector can serve as the main driver (prime mover) in growth is done in anarea. The Purpose of the research is to to know the effect of tourism rearrangement and local traveled perception toward society economy. This study is done at Tugu Merpati Tourist Attraction "Muaro Lasak" in Padang city. The samples in this study amounted to 750. They are the visitors and the traders who are selling aroundthe Tugu Merpati Tourist Attraction "Muaro Lasak" in Padang city. Data collection methods are used structured interview and observation. This study uses a simple linear regression analysis. The results showed $Y = 28.822+.435X_1+.157X_2$. Through the calculation results are processed using SPSS obtained F value and t test and the result showed that the rearrangement, Local traveled perception have significance effecttoward society economy around the tourism attraction.

Keywords: tourism rearrangement, local traveled perception, society economy

Introduction

The local government is given the authority to determine the direction of economy development of each case is contained in Law No. 32 of 2004 aboutregional otonomy. The law stated that: The Local government is the government administrator. Local government and DPRD (Regional People's Representative Assembly) according to the principle of autonomy and co-administration with the principle of broadest autonomy in the system and principles of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in the Indonesian Constitutionin 1945.Tourism is a sector with the potential to be developed and play a role in driving economy growth and public welfire. Tourism can have a positive impact the socioeconomy conditions of society as contribute to foreign exchange earnings, employment creation, expanding business opportunities in the formal and informal sector, increased revenues of central and local government through various taxes and levies, increased public revenues, and equitable development. According to research conducted by(Maulana & Aprianto, 2018), Some regions may utilize tourism as one important aspect of the community's economy. At present, natural and cultural tourism is the object that is the main attraction for tourists. Tourism appeal should be maintained in order to strengthen the economy sustainability of the community in the area of tourism.

Padang is the capital city of West Sumatra province, that it's development and economy being the center of other areas in West Sumatra. Determining the direction of development of Padang can be seen from the efforts of local governments to explore and develop the potential possessed as a source of economy activity. Development of the tourism sector in the city of Padang was still not optimally managed by the municipality, it is evident the low contribution of tourism sector to locally generated revenued (PAD) in Padang, whereas Padang has a strategic position in the development of regional tourism. In the geographical location of the, so that Padang has abundant water resources, fertile soil, and natural resources that can be used as a tourist

attraction. Besides, the Padang city is also rich in culture and customs that can be an attraction for local tourists and tourists who come from outside the Padang city to come visiting.

Based on data obtained from the Department of Tourism and Culture obtained the information that there are still many places that can be used as a tourist attraction, but not optimally managed by both government and private sector. Based on the data from the tourism sector, the Padang City Government claims that local revenue from the tourism sector in this year was increasing about 29% following the improvement of a number of attractions by the local government.It is because of the effect of the local community which is still not open to the presence of outsiders or still closed. Of course the stretcher will be impact to less optimal development of the tourism sector in Padang city and the low contribution of locally generated revenued (PAD) from the tourism sector.

According to the constitution of number 10 in 2009 on tourism mentioned that Tourism is a wide range of tourist activities and supported a variety of facilities and services provided by communities, businesses, governments, and local governments, while according to Kotler (in Herlina, 2011 the tourism sector is one of the priority development of the existence of which is expected to provide a positive effect for other activities. The construction should be developed as an alternative to foreign exchange earnings, expand employment opportunities, and introduce the culture .Oneof the efforts that the tourism sector can be a primary sector and a booster of its development is to do a restructuring of the tourism spot, and put through infrastructure development, public facilities improvement,i multiply and develop natural potentials which have not been touched. One of tourist destinations in Padang city is its beach with icon"Tugu Perdamaian Merpati" in Muaro Lasak.

Tourism rearrangement is one strategy in order to encourage visitors to do traveling to that place . This strategy makes a lot of visitors who traveled so this will also affect the economy for the people who derive their economy to this attractions. This can be done by selling snacks, selling souvenirs, or other things. Based research that has conducted by Padang city tourism agency, there are some tourism weaknesses in Padang, among others: a) Not optimal facilities and infrastructure provided in the attraction, b) Obstacles to access public transport and private vehicles to reach attractions location. c) Quality of service is not optimal for the visitor attraction, d) Information about attractions in Padang yet fully can easily be obtained from a variety of sources

In addition to making changes and renovation toward tourism object, governments also need to change society's views and local traveledperceptions or traveled area. Padang city has a very attractive natural potential and the many attractions that can be enjoyed by the tourists, but the perception of people who deem that local or regional traveled is less attractive compared with travel in the playing area in an enclosed space, and traveled outside the region. And with Attraction menggunjungi area is not only able to recognize the potential of the area but also help the economy population around the attraction. Changing public perception for local traveled certainly not an easy thing to do especially with the competition in the private sector that offers the rides and travel more attractive and keep abreast of the times create interest for local traveled to be down. But it needs to be a reason for fixing attractions make it more attractive and their educational element to visitors.

This research was conducted to determine the correlation between the tourism rearrangement and local traveled perception toward society economy. The results of this research provide advantages for some parties especially Padang city government in order to make policies related to improving the economy by considering environmental preservation.

Methods

Population and Sample of the Research

According to Arikunto (2010), population is the entire subject of research that has certain characteristics, clear, and complete. The population in this study are the visitors and traders were enjoying the holiday or

traveled with family, friends, or relatives. The object of this populasi restricted around the attraction TuguMerpati in Muaro Lasak.

The samples are partly or representative of the population studied. The sampling technique used in this study is a random sampling, the random sampling, and provides the opportunity for each element or selected members of the population being sampled. Thus obtained sample was 750 people.

Instrumentation

The instrument used in this study was a questionnaire. This study used types of scale Likert which scale that has a point, to have the same interval. So the scale of measurements carried out named scale interval. Questionnaire used in this study is closed answer, where the answer to the question has been provided and respondents just choose one of the alternative answers strongly agree (SS), agree (S), Neutral (N), disagree (TS), and very disagree (STS).

Data Processing Techniques

Descriptive analysis

This analysis is intended to describe the characteristics of each study variable. The results of data processing in the descriptive analysis later described the purpose of using the proportion of respondents to the study variables.

Analysis prerequisite

Normality test

This test is performed using non-parametric statistical method using kalmogorov-Smirnov guidelines for decision-making as follows:

1. If sig or probability $< \alpha = 0,05$ of the distribution means that the data are not normally distributed.
2. If sig or probability $\geq \alpha = 0,05$ of the distribution means that the data are normally distributed.

Test Multikolinearity

These analyzes were performed using SPSS, used to know whether the regression model found a correlation between the independent variables, if there is a correlation, there is a problem that must be addressed Multikolinearity (Hussein, 2009). If VIF value <5, then there are no Multicollinearity, if VIF value > 5, then the variables has multicollinearity with other independent variables.

Test Heterodasitas

This test is used to see where the residual verians not equal to one other observation. Test heterodasitas used scatterplot graph, a data item contains heterokedatitas if the data is illustrated in a graph form of a point - the point spread and does not form a specific pattern is clear. It can be concluded that the data does not occur heterokedatitas problem.

Hypothesis Testing

T-Test

Testing individually, which saw the individual effect of variable X to variable Y. The data processing for the t test using SPSS version 16.0. Provisionsused is if t ≥ t table then the hypothesis is accepted and if t <t table then the hypothesis rejected. The confidence level (α) of this hypothesis is 95% or (α) = 0, 05. The research hypothesis was there is a significant effect between tourism rearrangementand local traveledperception toward society economy.

F - Test

This test was conducted to see the effect of jointly between the variable X to variable Y. The data processing for the F-test using SPSS version 16.0.Conditions used are: Hypotheses were tested using the F test ,it uses the provision that if F <F table then the hypothesis is rejected together, because the independent variable does not affect the dependent variable. If F count ≥ F table then the hypothesis is accepted means that there are significant jointly between the independent variables on the dependent variable. The confidence level (α) for testing this hypothesis is 95% or (α) = 0, 05.

Test The coefficient of determination (R2)

      The coefficient determination test aims to see how the proportion of variations of thesame variable affects the independen tand dependent variable. According Sarwono (2005: 72) coefficient of determinationis used to quantify the role oreffect of variable X tovariable Y.Data processing for test The coefficient of determination (R2) withusing SPSS version 16.0.

Results and Discussion

Descriptive Analysis

    Here is described a variable rearrangement of the tourism sector, the local traveled perception and society economy using a questionnaire given to 750 respondents. Questionnaires have been collected subsequently processed and tabulated to know the level of achievement of the respondents (TCR). Overall, almost every indicator has TCR criteria Pretty Good and Good. It gives the sense that respondents gave a positive response toeard tourism rearrangement on society economy. As for the TCR are not good indicators there is only one that is "their expansion around tourist attractions", for this item has a TCR of 64,61%. it means that the respondent has a response that there is no expansion of tourism land and there is no rearrangement of the expansion of tourism land.

    Meanwhile, in the local traveled perception, almost every indicator has good and good enough TCR value, while for the society economy there is only one item that has a low TCR of "increasing sales turnover of merchants". For this item has a TCR of 64.29% means that respondents have a negative response to this item. Where the turnover of merchant's sales will not grow in it because of the large number of trader who sells the kind that is almost the same in the vicinity and along Muaro Lasak, so it will not add to the turnover of the merchant's sales if it has been done rearrangement and local traveled perception toward society economy in Muaro Lasak.

Prerequisites Analysis

Normality test

    To determine whether the data were normally distributed or not, then the variables normality test is done by used the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, the results can be seen in the table below:

Table 1. the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Rearrangements Tourism	Local Traveled Perception	Society Economy
N		750	750	750
normal Parameters[a]	79.0933	61.9787	49.2307	49.9179
	10.24881	7.57901	5.99945	7.21293
Most Extreme Differences	.043	.060	.062	.063
	.036	.032	.043	.063
	-.043	-.060	-.062	-.057
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		1.180	1.650	1.692
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.124	.090	.070

Source : Data Processing, 2019

If the sig or probability value $\geq \alpha = 0.05$, the data distribution is normally distributed.

Table 2. Multicollinearity Test

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coeficients		collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	28.822	2.050		
	Rearrangements Tourism	.435	.021	.916	1.092
	Local Traveled Perception	.157	.028	.916	1.092

a. Dependent Variable: society economy

Source : Data Processing, 2019

This analysis is used to know whether the regression model was found a correlation between the independent variables. If there is a correlation among them, automatically, there is a multicollinearity problem that should be overcome.

Table 3. T Test

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	28.822	2.050		14.057	.000
	Rearrangement Tourism	.435	.021	.230	6.421	.000
	Local Traveled Perception	.157	.028	.199	5.532	.000

Source : Data Processing, 2019

Hypothesis testing intended to prove whether the research hypothesis is accepted or rejected. 1) The first hypothesis, The first hypothesis in this study is a significant effect between the tourism rearrangement toward society economy with sig 0.00. 2) The second hypothesis, The second hypothesis in this study is a significant effect between the local traveled perceptiontoward society economy with sig 0.00. 3) The third hypothesis, The third hypothesis in this study is a significant effect of the tourism rearrangement and local traveled perception toward society economy with sig 0.00.

Simultaneous influence test is used to determine whether the independent variables jointly influence the dependent variable. This test can be seen in the following table:

Table 4. Anova

ANOVA[b]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	3210.642	2	1605.321	50.495	.000[a]
	Residual	23748.452	747	31.792		
	Total	26959.095	749			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Local Traveled Perception, Rearrangements Tourism

b. Dependent Variable: Society Economy

Source : Data Processing, 2019

Research result discussion is carried out based on the results of descriptive analysis and inductive analysis the multiple linear regression analysis, which has been described in terms of a description of the study

variables and analysis of the results of research on the effect of variables tourism rearrangement (X1), local traveled perception (X2), the society economy (Y). Then the results can be interpreted as follows:

The Effect of Tourism Rearrangement Toward Society Economy in Muaro Lasak

The results showed that there is significant effect between the variables tourism rearrangement toward society economy. From the data processed indicates that the tourism rearrangement a relationship to the society economy.Calculation results were processed using SPSS obtained value T test with significance level of 0.00 < 0.05. It means that the hypothesis H_0 is rejected and H_a accepted. Thus, tourism rearrangement has a influence towardsociety economy.

Based on the test results were done using SPSS magnitude of the effect on the tourism rearrangement variables (X1) is approximately 0.435 or 43.5% means that tourism rearrangement affecting societu economy of just 43.5%. Thus, there are other factors affecting the society economy Attraction around Padang, for tourism rearrangement affecting only 43.5% , which means that this sector is a sector which provides a major effect for the society economy of people living around the attraction "Muaro Lasak", with increasing the number of visitors who will also impact the income of a society who sells around tourism.

This research results are deal with the research was conducted by which in his research examines the effect of the Nganggeran Tourism Village Development toward society Economy. The result showed that Tourism Village Development has a very positive impact toward society economy. It increase revenues occur in various areas of people's livelihood, such as; merchants, workers travel services and so on.

The Effect of Local Traveled Perception Toward Society Economy in Muaro Lasak

Based on the test results was done using SPSS then the magnitude of effect for local traveled perception variables (X2) is approximately 0.157, or 15.7% means that the local traveled perception effectsociety economy only by 15.7%. It means that the higher interest tourism to do the traveling will have a positive impact on the society economy of the local people. This is in line with research conducted by(Ismawati, 2017) in a study entitled Development Strategy for Tourism Park Harau Valley West Sumatra Based Local Wisdom, which states that the Park Valley Harau already set into Regional Tourism Development which has the effect that local governments are more committed in the construction and tourism development, which aims to increase societyeconomy welfare of the community at the same time around.

The Effect of Tourism rearrangementand Local Traveled Perception Toward Society Economy in Muaro Lasak

The results showed that there are significant effect of Tourism rearrangementand local Traveled perception toward society Economy in "Muaro Lasak" Padang. It can be seen from the data processing has been done where N F test processing results obtained F count equal to 50.495 with a significance value of 0.000. This shows that the Tourism rearrangementand local Traveled perception toward society Economy in "Muaro Lasak" Padang proved to have effect on the amount of income received by the communities living close to attractions "Muaro Lasak"Padang. Tourism rearrangementand local Traveled perception is a matter that needs to be considered by all parties, both government and those who live in tourist sites.

This is in line with research conducted by (Irhamna, 2017) in his research entittle the effect of Tourism Development toward society Economy around Attractions in Dieng Wonosobo, which states that an increase in revenue of 15.5% after the holding of tourism development in that area, meaning that with the tourism development will add to revenue businesses around tourist attraction.

Conclusions

Based on the analysis and discussion above it can be concluded as follows: 1) There is a significant effect between tourism rearrangement (X_1) toward society economy (Y) on Muaro Lasak, in Padang. 2) There is a significant effect between local traveled perception (X_2) toward society economy (Y) on Muaro Lasak, in

Padang. 3) There is a significant effect between tourism rearrangement (X_1) and local traveled perception (X_2) toward society economy (Y) on Muaro Lasak, in Padang.

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