

Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi: Media Pengembangan Ilmu dan Praktek Administrasi

- ISSN: 1829-8974 (print)
- ISSN: 2614-2597 (online)
- Accreditation Number: 85/M/KPT/2020

JURNAL ILMU ADMINISTRASI

Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi (JIA) Media pengembangan praktek dan Ilmu Administrasi is a scientific journal in administration field which publish papers based on research result, analysis, and critical assessment of administration issues. With ISSN 1829-8974 (print) and e-ISSN: 2614-2597 (online), the journal is managed by Polytechnic of STIA LAN Bandung and has affiliation with Indonesian Association For Public Administration (IAPA) by agreement at number: 208/STIA.2.1.1/KLS.01 and 010/KA-IAPA/II/2020. This synergy is implemented by some editors come from this organization.

Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi (JIA) is a scientific journal particularly , in which the first publication is in 2004 and is focused on the main problems in the development of the sciences of public administration and business administration areas The scope of this journal is, specifically at Development Administration, Economic Development, Public Policy, Development Planning, Public Sector Finance, Service Management, Public Organization, Human Resource Development, Decentralization and Regional Autonomy, Leadership, Public Sector Innovation, E-Government, Management and Business Policy, E-Commerce, Marketing Management, Budget Management, State Company Management.

Authors who want to submit their manuscript to the editorial office of JIA should obey the writing guidelines. If the manuscript submitted is not appropriate with the guidelines or written in a different format, it will be rejected by the editors before further reviewed.

Since 2017, JIA has been using Open Journal System requiring all writers to register in advance before they are allowed to upload the manuscript they write online. Afterwards, the editors, peer reviewers, and writers can monitor the manuscript processing. JIA is published twice a year in June and December



In Collaboration with



EDITORIAL TEAM

Editor In Chief

1. Nefi Aris Ambar Asmara, STIA-Lembaga Administrasi Negara Bandung, Indonesia

Managing Editor

1. Yukiko Irelli Putri, STIA-Lembaga Administrasi Negara Bandung, Indonesia
2. Deni Fauzi Ramdani, STIA-Lembaga Administrasi Negara Bandung, Indonesia, Indonesia

IT Support

1. Fikri Aditya Tri Andikaputra, STIA-Lembaga Administrasi Negara Bandung, Indonesia

Editorial Board

1. LaOde Machdani Afala, (SCOPUS ID = 57217289116), Universitas Brawijaya, Indonesia
2. Dante Darmawangsa, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia
3. Endah Tri Anomsari, STIA-Lembaga Administrasi Negara Bandung, Indonesia
4. Neneng Susanti, (SCOPUS ID = 57200207450), Universitas Widyatama, Indonesia
5. Dadi Ahmadi, Universitas Islam Bandung, Indonesia
6. Ayuning Budiati, Universitas Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa, Indonesia
7. Lidia Maasir, STIA-Lembaga Administrasi Negara Bandung, Indonesia, Indonesia
8. Dinoroy Marganda Aritonang, STIA-Lemabaga Administrasi Negara Bandung, Indonesia
9. Endah Mustika Ramdani, STIA-Lembaga Administrasi Negara Bandung, Indonesia
10. Abdul Rahman, (SCOPUS ID = 57205338441),STIA-Lembaga Administrasi Negara Bandung, Indonesia
11. Ono Taryono, STIA-Lembaga Administrasi Negara Bandung, Indonesia

DAFTAR ISI

Articles

Transformasi Anggaran Dana Bantuan Daerah Bawahan / Dana Transfer (Study Kasus Provinsi Kepulauan Bangka Belitung)	PDF 143-156
 Yan Megawandi Adani doi >  10.31113/jja.v18i2.654  Abstract views: 562	
KEBIJAKAN PEMERINTAH DALAM PENGELOLAAN LIMBAH MEDIS AKIBAT COVID - 19	PDF 157-165
 Nurliza Fatimah doi >  10.31113/jja.v18i2.664  Abstract views: 840	
Tata Kelola Pengembangan Pariwisata: Sebuah Kajian Pustaka Terstruktur	PDF 166-175
 Alliya Safitri, Salahudin Salahudin, Iradhad Taqwa Sihidi doi >  10.31113/jja.v18i2.689  Abstract views: 790	
Organizational Culture and Employee Performance: Assessing the Influence on the Implementation of Public Services During The Covid 19 Pandemic	PDF 176-187
 Widyawati Widyawati, Sulmiah Sulmiah, Nurlaela Nurlaela doi >  10.31113/jja.v18i2.754  Abstract views: 759	
TOURISM POLICY: POTENTIAL INCREASE OF ORIGINAL LOCAL INCOME	PDF 188-194
 Mila Karmila, Ikeu Kania doi >  10.31113/jja.v18i2.795  Abstract views: 532	
INCREASING CUSTOMER SATISFACTION THROUGH IMPROVING SERVICE QUALITY AT THE PURWOREJO POST OFFICE 54100	PDF 195-211
 Pepi Zulvia Zulvia, Niko Dwi Haryanto doi >  10.31113/jja.v18i2.796  Abstract views: 632	
Inovasi Pelayanan Publik Berbasis Digital (E-Government) di Era Pandemi Covid-19	PDF 212-224
 Amelia Tasyah, Puji Ayu Lestari, Anada Syofira, Cintania Ade Rahmayani, Rizka Dwi Cahyani, Novita Tresiana doi >  10.31113/jja.v18i2.808  Abstract views: 4357	
TIPOLOGI PELAKSANAAN KEGIATAN SMART CITY DI MASA PANDEMI COVID-19 (KASUS : KOTA YOGYAKARTA)	PDF 225-236
 Fitri Noviyanti, Achmad Djunaedi doi >  10.31113/jja.v18i2.829  Abstract views: 568	
KOORDINASI ANTARA PEMERINTAH PUSAT DAN DAERAH DALAM UPAYA PROSES PENEGASAN BATAS ANTARA KABUPATEN MERAUKE DENGAN KABUPATEN BOVEN DIGOEL PROVINSI PAPUA	PDF 237-250
 Ana Maisyaroh Indrayanti, Amy Yayuk Sri Rahayu doi >  10.31113/jja.v18i2.836  Abstract views: 591	
PUBLIC SECTOR INNOVATION ON COVID-19 IN SOUTH SUMATRA: CALLING FOR A MORE SUSTAINABLE INNOVATION	PDF 251-263
 Sena Putra Prabujaya, Anang Dwi Santoso doi >  10.31113/jja.v18i2.837  Abstract views: 582	

THE EFFECT OF TOURISM POLICY ON INCREASING ORIGINAL LOCAL INCOME

¹Mila Karmila & ²Ikeu Kania

^{1&2} *Fisip Universitas Garut*

email: ¹milakarmila14@fisip.uniga.ac.id & ²ikeukania@fisip.uniga.ac.id

ARTICLE INFORMATION

Article history :
Submit :
12-08-2021
First Revision :
21-12-2021
Accept Submission :
26-12-2021

Keywords :
*Policy Implementation;
Tourism Policy; Local
Tourism Development*

ABSTRACT

Garut Regency called "Swiss van Java" is rich in natural resource potential, but it is not the largest contributor to the local original income. The poor implementation of tourism policy, particularly in exploring, inventorying, and developing existing tourist destinations as the main attraction to tourists is one of its causal factors. The objective of this research is to find out the effect of tourism policy implementation on local original income in the Garut Regency. The research method employed was quantitative and data collection was carried out by distributing a questionnaire to 130 respondents. The data were then analyzed using simple regression data analysis with the help of SPSS 23. The result of this research showed that the implementation of tourism policy measured using standard and target, resource, inter-organization communication, executing organization characteristic, executive's attitude, and social, economic, and political environment dimensions contributed to local original income by 38%..

A. INTRODUCTION

As one of the nation's income sources, the tourism sector is highly potential to be developed. Tourism is considered a multidimensional activity in development pertaining to social-cultural, economic, and political aspects (Spillane, 1987). As stated in Law Number 9 of 1990 about Tourism, the government contributes to tourism planning and development as legislator and regulator. In addition, the government is also responsible for deciding the destination of tour travel. Tourism itself is a trip from one place to another that is provisional in nature, conducted either individually or in a group, as an attempt of looking for balance or harmony and happiness with the living environment in social, cultural, natural, and science dimensions (Spillane, 1987). Tourism is also travelling to satisfy the passion and the curiosity on the pleasure-related interest (Masruroh & Nurhayati, 2016).

Garut Regency is a regency that is rich in tourist destinations, including natural, cultural, religious, and culinary. Therefore, the policy existing should be the reference for tourism management to run well in Garut Regency. The tourism-related policy in Garut Regency is mentioned in Garut Regency's Local Regulation of Number 2 of 2019 about Master plan of Local Tourism Development in 2019-2025 stating that the vision of Regency's local tourism development is the realization of Regency area as the natural-based superior tourist destination in West Java with cultural support that is competitive and sustainable, toward the pious, advanced, and prosperous community.

The policy implementation model formulated by (Grindle, 1980) is called *Implementation as A Political and Administrative Process*. Grindle said that two variables are affecting policy implementation: the content of the policy and the context of implementation. The content of policy consists of interests affecting, type of benefit, degree of change to be achieved, location of decision making, program implementation, and human resources. In the same vein, (Edward III, 1980) suggested that *Policy*

implementation, as we have seen, is the stage of policymaking between the establishment of a policy and the consequences of the policy for the whom it affects". While the policy implementation model formulated by (Metter, V., & Horn, 1975) is called *A Model of The Policy Implementation*; this model is used to analyze the implementation of policy. The components of the model are as follows: 1) Standard and Target of Policy, 2) Policy Resource, 3) inter-organizational communication and implementing activity, 4) characteristics of implementing agent, 5) economic, social, and political environment condition, and 6) Implementers' Attitude.

Concerning tourist destinations, many visitors coming from outside town to Garut Regency is an important factor to observe closely. In the presence of various tourist destinations, Garut Regency's local government should prepare itself for being a competitive tourist destination, one of which is through creating credible tourism products, thereby can contribute foreign exchange to national tourism and spur the local tourism business to be an important element in the attempt of improving community economy and Original Local Income (PAD). Good policy is expected to improve a substantial PAD potential in the tourism sector in Garut Regency. The government realizes that the tourism sector is not the largest contributor to local income, but potentially increases Original Income (PAD) (Yuningsih, 2005). This tourism's contribution can be indirect income or impact on non-tourism life growing due to tourism activity (Imron, 2015). Original Local Income is the source of local income made as a means of running government wheel, development, service and society, in addition, a means of improving people wellbeing (Hardianti & Hasyim, 2016).

In addition, as a tourist destination city, Garut Regency shall provide good service to tourists. Souvenir centres are required to facilitate the tourist getting souvenirs they want, and so are culinary centres. The facilities are not necessarily luxurious, but they shall be organized tidily and cleanly. With the existing potential in Garut Regency, it has been appropriate for the Local Government of Garut Regency to improve the people welfare from the tourism and trading sector, in addition to farming, plantation, and animal husbandry, and small industry existing. Those sectors will support each other and create new job opportunities for the people. To improve the people welfare and to optimize potential tourism and trade in Garut Regency, a comparative study should be conducted on those engaged directly in the problems.

Tourism sector management essentially can help Garut Regency's economy. However, based on the author's prior observation on the implementation of tourism policy in Garut Regency, the tourism policy has not been implemented comprehensively. It can be seen from Human Resource's poor understanding of tourism policy so that the preparedness of local tourist destinations has not been distributed evenly yet. In addition, the target of local tourism policy still focuses on some tourist objects only. For example, the Special Allocation Fund of IDR 5 billion was focused only on the construction of Situ Bagendit, Cangkuang, and Sayang Heulang tourist objects only, so that other tourist objects did not get construction fund allocation. Meanwhile, tourist objects managed by DISPARBUD, consisting of 5 objects, have not been developed maximally yet to be competitive at provincial and national levels. Another problem arising is related to Third Party, in which investors as the capital owners very rarely consult with BAPPEDA and BPMPT in developing tourism business, so that it is incompatible with RIPPDA and RTRW. For example, many investors have constructed tourist objects but have not reported yet to the Integrated Investment and Licensing Office, so that the construction is sometimes incompatible with RIPPDA and RTRW, thereby is considered problematic.

The less optimum economy in the tourism sector can be seen from not-too much Original Local Income (PAD) coming from the tourism sector in Garut Regency and economic development still concentrated on some tourism areas only. The income of the tourism sector managed by DISPARBUD includes inn/lodge/villa and retribution of recreation and sports centre business service. The target and the realization of Original Local Income from tourist objects managed by the Tourism and Cultural Office of Garut Regency are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1 Target and Realization of Original Local Income of Garut Regency's Tourism and Cultural Office

No	Tahun	Tempat penginapan/villa			Retribusi Jasa Usaha Tempat Rekreasi		
		Target	Realisasi	Persentase	Target	Realisasi	Persentase
1.	2014	1.692.500.000	1.481.243.000	87,52%	307.500.000	300.024.000	97,56%
2.	2015	1.910.975.000	1.393.334.000	72,91%	329.075.000	342.572.000	104,1%
3.	2016	1.637.438.940	1.570.380.000	95,90%	351.727.725	469.446.000	133,4%
4.	2017	1.549.500.000	11.258.724.000	174%	650.000.000	678.725.500	104,4%
5.	2018	1.825.624.054	727.318.000	39,83%	625.048.491	662.958.500	106%

Source: Tourism and Cultural Office of Garut Regency, 2019

From the table above, it can be seen that the target and the realization of PAD from the tourism sector managed by DISPARBUD decreased dramatically from 2017 to 2018, but it increased substantially from 2016 to 2017. Meanwhile, if the revenue coming from the tourism sector is managed well by DISPARBUD, it would contribute substantially to PAD. In addition, the tourism sector can absorb a substantial number of workers, and thereby decrease the unemployment rate in Garut Regency.

Recalling that Garut Regency has many potential tourist attractions, the management of the tourism sector is required to improve local income. It is in line with the objective of Law No. 32 of 2004 related to local autonomy, to enable the region to control and to explore financial sources easily, particularly Original Local Income (PAD), to fulfil the government for financing and development in its region.

Considering the problem phenomenon elaborated in the background section, the author is interested in conducting a study and studying more in-depth the tourism policy and the original local income as revealed in the problem phenomenon through research entitled *The Effect of Tourism Policy Implementation on Increasing Original Local Income*. The objective of the research was to find out the effect of tourism policy on the Original Local Income (PAD) of the Garut Regency.

B. METHOD

The method employed in this research was quantitative research. The measuring instrument used in data collection was a structured questionnaire. The respondents of the research consisted of 130 persons. Data collected were then analyzed using statistic descriptive method and statistic differential methods with simple regression analysis. Regression was used to predict the result of certain variables using other variables, involving two variables: the independent and dependent variables.

C. RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The research aims to find out the Tourism Policy: Potential Increase of Original Local Income. The result of data processing on Tourism Policy: Potential Increase of Original Local Income is presented as follows.

4.1. Classical Assumption Test

A simple regression test can be conducted following the classical assumption test to find out whether or not the data to be used is free of classical assumption in which data does not contain normality, autocorrelation, and heteroscedasticity. The result of data processing using SPSS 23 is presented below:

a. Normality Test

A normality test is conducted on a group of data to find out whether or not data distribution forms a normal curve. The good model has normal or close-to-normal distribution. This assumption test was conducted by seeing *normal P-P plot of regression standardized residual* through regression calculation with *Statistic Package For Social Science (SPSS) 23* program. The easiest way to see normality is to see a histogram or display of graphics indicating a certain distribution pattern. The decision making is conducted based on the following:

- a. If data is distributed around the diagonal line and following the diagonal line direction, the regression model complies with the normality assumption

- b. If data is distributed far from diagonal line or not following the line direction, regression model does not comply with normality assumption

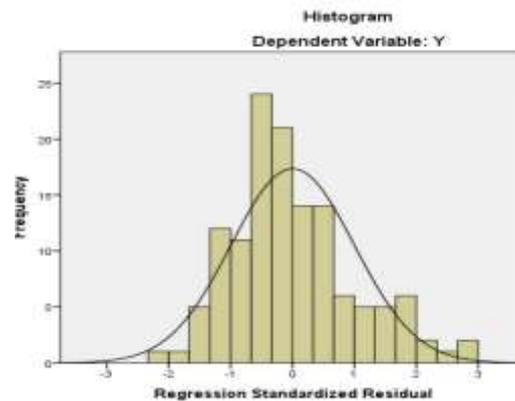


Figure 1 Histogram

From the histogram graphic in Figure 1, it can be explained that the graphic is bell-shaped; thus, it can be concluded that the regression model is distributed normally as it has met the normality assumption. Thus, an assumption that the data is distributed normally is met, and the distribution of original local income variable data (Y) has a normal value.

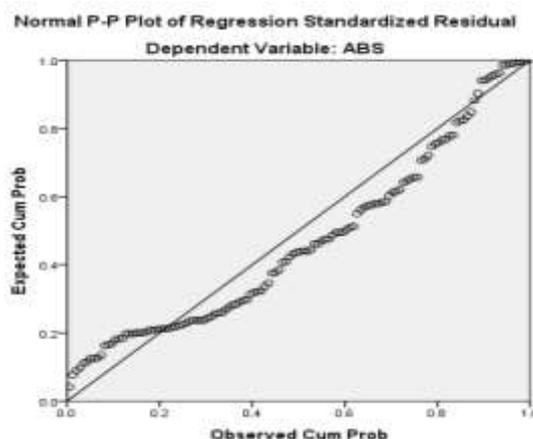


Figure 2 Graphic of Normal Probability Plot

From the graphic of the normal probability plot shown in Figure 2, it can be explained that data is distributed around the diagonal line and following the diagonal line direction. As such, it can be concluded that in this research, the regression model is distributed normally as it has met the assumption of normality.

b. Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test aims to examine whether or not there is a permanent difference of residual variances between one observation and another. The good regression model does not show heteroscedasticity occurring; the method used in this test is through analyzing the graphic of regression plot between dependent variable prediction value (ZPRED) and its residual (SRESID).

The detection of heteroscedasticity can be conducted by seeing whether or not there is a certain pattern in the scatter plot graphic between SRESID and ZPRED in which the Y-axis is the predicted one and X-axis is residual (predicted Y - actual Y) that has been studentized. The assumption of heteroscedasticity can be analyzed as follows:

- a. If there is a certain pattern, such as the existing points creating a certain regular pattern (waving, widening and then narrowing), heteroscedasticity has occurred.
- b. If there is no clear pattern, and point distributed above and below 0 (zero) number on the Y axis, no heteroscedasticity occurs.

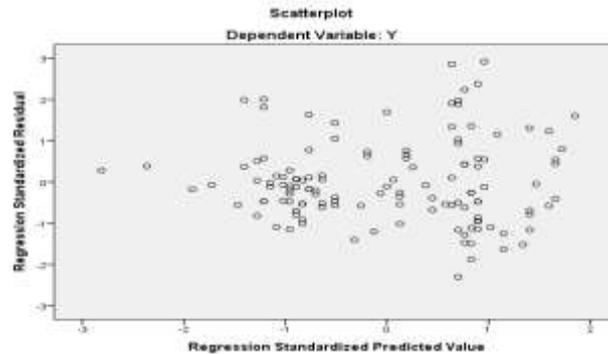


Figure 3 Scatterplot

From Figure 3 showing scatterplot, it can be seen that the plot is distributed randomly above and below zero number on *regression studentized residual* axis; therefore it can be said that no heteroscedasticity problem occurs in this model.

c. Autocorrelation Test

Table 2 Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of Estimate	Change Statistics					
					Delta R Square	F	Sig.	F	Durbin-Watson	
1	.62 ^a	.38	.110	6.26024	.117	16.982	1	128	.000	1.984

a. Predictors: (Constant), X

b. Dependent Variable: ABS

From the table (appendix), it can be seen Durbin-Watson value of 1.984. This value is compared with table value using a significance value of 5%, a sample size of 30 and 1 independent variable. Therefore, the Durbin-Watson value of 1.984 is higher than the upper margin (d_u) and lower than $4-d_u$; it can be concluded that there is no autocorrelation.

4.2. Simple regression test

Considering the result of regression analysis and using a significance level of 5%, the following equation is obtained.

$$Y = 39.516 + 0.276 \text{ PAD}$$

From the result of the regression, it can be concluded that: Regression Coefficient value of 0.276 indicates that each 1% increase in Original Local Income will increase tourism policy by 39.5%.

4.3. Coefficient of Determination Analysis

The coefficient of determination calculation is used to indicate the closeness coefficient of determination, constituting the quadrate of the correlational coefficient. The coefficient of determination is also called determinant coefficient because the variance occurring independent variable can be explained through an independent variable. The coefficient of determination can be calculated using the following formula:

$$KD = r^2 \times 100\%$$

$$KD = 0.622 \times 100\%$$

$$KD = 38.44\%$$

The result of the test shows that the coefficient of determination value is 0.38. It means that only 38% of original local income can be affected by the tourism policy variable, while the rest of 62% is affected by other independent variables.

Considering the data shown in the result of the research above, it can be concluded that tourism policy on the potential increase of original local income will yield a sufficiently significant result. The elements of tourism policy include standard and target, resource, inter-organizational communication, organizational characteristic implementer, executive attitude, and social, economic, and political environment dimensions highly affect the potential increase of original local income.

4.4. Result of Hypothesis Testing

The most important stage of statistic analysis that cannot be missed is hypothesis testing. This hypothesis testing is conducted as a statistical authentication of the presence of the positive effect of tourism income on the growth of original local income. This statistic hypothesis testing is conducted using a t-statistic test. This statistic hypothesis from the hypothesis testing in this research can be written as follows:

H0 : There is no positive effect of tourism policy on original local income.

H1 : There is no positive effect of tourism policy on original local income.

From the calculation above, it can be found the t-statistic value of 1.9788 and the t-table is 4.121. It means that $t \text{ statistic } 1.9788 < t \text{ table } 4.121$, meaning that H0 is not supported and H1 is supported; therefore, hypothesis testing indicates that there is a significant effect of tourism policy on original local income.

D. CONCLUSION

Considering the result of the description of each variable above, it can be concluded that tourism policy measured using standard and target, resource, inter-organization communication, organization characteristic implementer, executive attitude, and social, economic, and political environment dimensions affect the original local income positively and significantly. Therefore, it can be said that the original local income will increase when tourism policy can support it.

REFERENCE

- Edward III, G. C. (1980). *Implementing Public Policy*. Congressional Quarterly Press.
- Fitri, D. (2014). Pengaruh Sektor Pariwisata terhadap Pendapatan Asli Daerah di Kabupaten Pesisir Selatan. *Sekolah Tinggi Keguruan Dan Ilmu Pendidikan*, 4(2), 4-14.
- Grindle, M. S. (1980). *Politics and Policy Implementation in The Third World*. Princeton University Press.
- Hardianti, W., & Hasyim, S. Bin. (2016). Pengaruh Kualitas Pelayanan jasa Angkutan umum terhadap PAD di Sub Terminal Limbangan Kabupaten Garut. *Jurnal Pembangunan Dan Kebijakan Publik*, 7(1).
- Hardianto, W. T., Yolanda, F. A., & Adiwidjaja, I. (2020). Upaya pemerintah daerah dalam pengembangan potensi pariwisata. *Jurnal Inovasi Ilmu Sosial Dan Politik*, 2(2), 188-195.
- Hendrita, V. (2017). Kebijakan Pengembangan Pariwisata Di Kabupaten Tanah Datar. *Agrifo : Jurnal Agribisnis Universitas Malikussaleh*, 2(2), 73. <https://doi.org/10.29103/ag.v2i2.379>
- Imron, M. (2015). Meretas Jalan Meningkatkan Pendapatan Asli Daerah (PAD) Melalui Desa Wisata Panglipuran Bali. *Jurnal Bina Praja*, 07(04), 279-288. <https://doi.org/10.21787/jbp.07.2015.279-288>
- Masruroh, R., & Nurhayati, N. (2016). Strategi Pengembangan Pariwisata dalam Rangka Peningkatan Pendapatan Asli Daerah di Kabupaten Kuningan. *Prosiding Seminar Nasional IPTEK Terapan (SENIT) 2016 Pengembangan Sumber Daya Lokal Berbasis IPTEK*, 1(1), 124-133. <https://ejournal.poltektegal.ac.id/index.php/prosiding/article/view/369>
- Metter, V., & Horn, V. (1975). *The Policy Implementation Process : A Conceptual Framework*.

Departement of Political Science Ohio State University Administration and Society, 6(4).

Pradikta, A. (2013). *Strategi Pengembangan Obyek Wisata Waduk Gunungrovo Indah dalam Upaya Meningkatkan Pendapatan Asli Daerah (PAD) Kabupaten Pati* (Doctoral dissertation. Universitas Negeri Semarang.

Spillane, J. J. (1987). *Pariwisata Indonesia Sejarah, dan Prospeknya*. Kanisius.

Suardana, I. (2016). Analisis Kebijakan Pengembangan Pariwisata. *Seminar Nasional Pariwisata Berlanjutan, April*.

Sugara, D. B., & Winarso, W. (2013). Pengaruh Pendapatan Pariwisata Terhadap Pendapatan Asli Daerah Di Kabupaten Garut. *Jurnal Ekonomi*, 1(2), 1–6.
<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.31311/jeco.v1i2.127>

Wulandari, P. A. (2016). Analisis Pengaruh Kontribusi Pajak Daerah Terhadap Pendapatan Asli Daerah (PAD) Kota Banjarmasin. *Prosiding Seminar Nasional INDOCOMPAC*, 377–394.

Yuningsih, N. (2005). *Peningkatan Pendapatan Asli Daerah (PAD) Melalui Pengembangan Potensi Obyek Wisata*. Universitas Negeri Semarang.