The Effect Analysis of the Role of the Tourism and Investment Sector on Job Opportunities and HDI in Non-Sarbagita Areas in Bali Province

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ABSTRACT : Community welfare is a goal that each region wants to achieve. The Human Development Index (HDI) is a variable used to determine the level of welfare. The Non-Sarbagita Area of Bali Province is an area that still has problems in the field of community welfare, so it needs more serious attention in order to improve the welfare of the people in the area. This study aims: 1) To analyze the effect of the contribution of the tourism and investment sectors on job opportunities in the Non-Sarbagita Area of Bali Province; 2) Analyzing the effect of the tourism sector, investment and employment opportunities contribution to HDI in the Non-Sarbagita Areas of Bali Province; 3) Analyzing job opportunities as a mediating variable in the influence of the contribution of the tourism and investment sectors to HDI. This research was conducted in the Non Sarbagita Area of Bali Province using secondary data. The number of observations in this study was 40 observations by combining time series data for eight years, namely 2012-2019 and cross section data of five districts / cities in Bali Province. The research method used is observation. Data analysis techniques using path analysis techniques. The results showed that 1) the contribution of the tourism sector has a positive and significant effect on employment opportunities, investment has no significant effect on employment opportunities; 2) the contribution of the tourism sector has a positive and significanteffecton HDI, investment has no significant effect on HDI; 3) Job opportunities do not have a positive effect on HDI, and do not mediate the influence of the contribution of the tourism sector and investment to HDI.

Keywords : contribution of the tourism sector, investment, job opportunities, HDI

I.   INTRODUCTION

Public welfare is a goal that every country wants to achieve, especially in Indonesia, many policies have been made by the government for economic development. According to Bassam (2013), the most important thing from welfare is income where some of the needs of the community depend on how much income they have to be able to meet their daily needs. One way to measure the success or performance of a country or region in the field of community welfare, especially in human development, is the Human Development Index (HDI). Public welfare indicators compiled by the United Nations Development Programs (UNDP) known as the Human Development Index (HDI) are a very useful tool for measuring the level of welfare between countries and between regions (Todaro, 2009: 57).

Bali Province has a level of welfare (HDI) that increases every year, but the increase tends to be low (Artana&Arka, 2015) and there are still disparities between regions, especially between Sarbagita and Non Sarbagita Areas. Development inequality will adversely affect the welfare of the people in an area (Hariwan and Swaningrum, 2015). Following is the Human Development Index in Sarbagita and Non Sarbagita Areas in Bali Province can be seen in Tables 1 and 2.

Table 1 Human Development Index (HDI) in the Sarbagita Area of Bali Province 2016-2019 (Percent)

Regency / City	Year			
	2016	2017	2018	2019
Tabanan	74.19	74.86	75.45	76.16
Badung	79.80	80.54	80.87	81.59
Gianyar	75.70	76.09	76.61	77.14

Denpasar	82.58	83.01	83.30	83.68
Sarbagita	**78.07**	**78.63**	**79.06**	**79.64**

Source: The Central Bureau of Statistics Bali Province, 2019

Table 1 shows that the development of HDI in the Sarbagita area, namely Denpasar City, Badung Regency, Gianyar Regency, and Tabanan Regency over the last four years has shown an increase in HDI achievements, where the HDI in the Sarbagita area is high with an index ranging from 70 to less than 80. If viewed by regency / city, the percentage of HDI in Denpasar and Badung is in the very high category. Furthermore, Gianyar and Tabanan Regencies are in the high category. This is because the area has better and evenly distributed facilities compared to other districts in the Non-Sarbagita Area, and has sufficient employment opportunities. In addition, because of the good government services in the education and health sectors, they are able to improve human development (Antara and Suryana, 2020). Unlike the case with HDI in the Non Sarbagita area. The HDI achievements in Non-Sarbagita Areas can be seen in Table 1.

Table 2 Human Development Index (HDI) in Non-Sarbagita Areas in Bali Province 2016-2019 (Percent)

Regency/City	Year			
	2016	2017	2018	2019
Jembrana	70.38	70.72	71.65	72.35
Klungkung	69.31	70.13	70.90	71.71
Bangli	67.03	68.24	68.96	69.35
Karangasem	65.23	65.57	66.49	67.34
Buleleng	70.65	71.11	71.70	72.30
Non Sarbagita	**68.52**	**69.15**	**69.94**	**70.61**

Source: The Central Bureau of Statistics Bali Province, 2019

Based on Table 2, it can be seen that the HDI achievements in Non-Sarbagita Areas during the last four years have increased. However, when compared, the HDI in the Non-Sarbagita Area is classified as low compared to the Sarbagita Area, with an index ranging from 60 to less than 70. However, in 2019, the HDI in Non-Sarbagita Areas has succeeded in occupying the high category with an HDI value of 70.61, although there was only an increase of 0.67 percent. The low HDI in Non-Sarbagita areas is due to the lack of access to health and education facilities, as well as the existence of different resources from the Sarbagita area. This proves that the efforts or programs carried out by the government have not achieved as expected. Thus, the under development and under development of human resources (which is reflected by the low HDI), causes low productivity (Hariwan & Swaningrum, 2015).

The tourism sector according to Al-Ababneh (2013) is the fastest growing sector in the world and plays a very important role in the economy and encourages economic growth. In this case, the opportunity to increase community income and equitable distribution and community welfare is increasingly felt. Tourism has a big role (contribution) (Narti, 2010). Tourism development has an impact on the socio-economic conditions of the community, one of which is the impact of tourism on government revenue (Cohen, 1984: 171). Tourism is one of the largest industries in the world and plays a role in the economic growth of tourist destinations (Xing and Dangerfied, 2012). Tourism that is developing in Bali is a very important sector in people's lives. The culture, customs, and religions of the Balinese people are unique and interesting to see that is different from Indonesian society in general. Recently, the tourism sector has become the largest source of income for the Province of Bali (Bendesa and Sukarsa, 2012). This shows that Indonesia is able to compete in tourism (Tajeddini et al., 2017).

The development of tourism in the Sarbagita area of Bali Province is developing well and has an impact on the socio-economic conditions of the community, one of which is the impact of tourism on income. Besides that, it has a positive impact on the development of tourism in the Non-Sarbagita Area of Bali Province, such as tourists who live in the Sarbagita area visiting tourist objects in the Non-Sarbagita Area. With these tourist visits, it will increase the needs of tourists during their tour, giving rise to consumptive symptoms for products in tourist destinations. With consumptive activities, it will increase income in the tourism sector in Non-Sarbagita Areas, which in turn will boost the ability of the tourism sector to improve the welfare of people in Non-Sarbagita Areas.

In increasing the HDI in an area, it is necessary to have the formation of capital to open new businesses and to optimize production capacity in addition to creating new jobs that can absorb a lot of labor in order to reduce unemployment (Prayuda, 2015). Investment creates higher productivity and more income for the government through taxes, increased balance of payments capabilities, job creation, modernization, and the development of related industries (Osinubi and Lloyd, 2010). Investment has a beneficial effect in terms of encouragement for technological development and higher growth (Gaikwad, 2013). Investment activities are

also one of the main factors driving the growth and development of the trade, export-import, banking, transportation and insurance sectors (Wiagustini et al., 2017).

Access to employment is a factor that greatly influences the level of HDI. Job opportunities are the number of people who have entered the working age and have entered the work force (Mantra, 2003: 120). There are several variables that affect job opportunities and HDI. These variables are the contribution of the tourism and investment sectors. The tourism sector is very interesting to research because the tourism sector is a very important sector in the life of people in Bali, in this case it contributes to increasing people's income, reducing unemployment, creating jobs, and it is also expected to improve the welfare of the community. In addition, in increasing the HDI achievement, it is necessary to have investment or capital formation to open new businesses or to optimize production capacity so as to create jobs and ultimately be able to improve the welfare of the community.

II. CONCEPTUAL MODEL AND HYPOTHESIS

The concept of this study analyzes the influence of the role of the tourism and investment sectors on job opportunities and HDI in the Non-Sarbagita Area of Bali Province. The contribution of the tourism sector and investment has an effect on increasing the HDI of a region. The contribution of the tourism and investment sectors can open and expand new job opportunities so that they can absorb labor and increase the income of the population which in turn can improve the welfare of the community as reflected in the HDI.

The large contribution of tourism can expand new job opportunities so that they can absorb labor. In Aceh Province, the tourism sector has a positive effect on job opportunities (Astina, 2013). This may imply that the number of tourism sectors or industries can increase employment opportunities in Aceh Province. The results of research by Mbaiwa (2005) show that the tourism industry (hotels, restaurants) and the number of tourists have a positive effect on employment.

The contribution of the tourism sector can increase human development achievements, which is reflected in the increase in HDI in an area. In other words, development and development in the tourism sector will increase regional income so that increasing income will have an effect on improving the quality of its human resources. Increased attention to human capital will affect HDI achievements in these areas. Thus, the contribution of the tourism sector and the Human Development Index has a positive relationship (Ismalisa & Anis, 2019).

In improving people's welfare, the formation of capital or investment is a very important factor. Research conducted by Retno (2015) shows that investment has a significant positive effect on the absorption of trained workforce. The results of this study theoretically support the Harrord-Domar theory, that the increase in the level of output and job opportunities can be done with the accumulation of capital (investment). With the opening of wide employment opportunities for the community, it can reduce the unemployment rate in the region.

Pratiwi's research (2005) in Taufik & Fitriadi (2015) shows that investment has a multiplier effect that increases welfare as measured by an increase in income. This means that if income increases, the number of goods and services that will be consumed will also increase. If the demand for goods and services increases, employment opportunities will also increase, thereby reducing the unemployment rate. Reduced labor unemployment in investment projects.

Another study by Suciati et al (2015) states that investment has a positive and significant effect on the welfare of the people in the regencies / cities of Bali Province in 2007-2012, investments made by the government have been able to increase economic activities that can absorb labor so that they can improve people's welfare. It is hoped that the creation of broad employment opportunities will be able to absorb labor, so that the working population can earn income. Income is an element found in a prosperous society which is shown through the Human Development Index (Awandari & Indrajaya, 2016).

The size of the absorption of labor affects the welfare of the community because it will be converted into the ability to buy power, the ability to finance expenses for health so as to reduce infant mortality and increase life expectancy, the ability to obtain a higher level of education. The community's capabilities will be reflected in the HDI figure. If the absorption of labor is high or the unemployment rate decreases, the HDI figure will be high (Sumanto, 2016). Fleisher et al (2009) stated that human capital is a factor that contributes to inequality in every region, so that in human development it is necessary to have the role of government in carrying out policies related to improving the quality of human development. Based on the theories and concepts that have been stated, the following hypotheses are formulated.

H₁: The contribution of the tourism sector and investment has a positive effect on job opportunities in the Non-Sarbagita Area of Bali Province.

H$_2$: The contribution of the tourism sector, investment, and job opportunities has a positive effect on HDI in the Non-Sarbagita Areas of Bali Province.

H$_3$: Job opportunities as a mediating variable in the effect of the contribution of the tourism sector and investment to HDI in the Non-Sarbagita Areas of Bali Province.
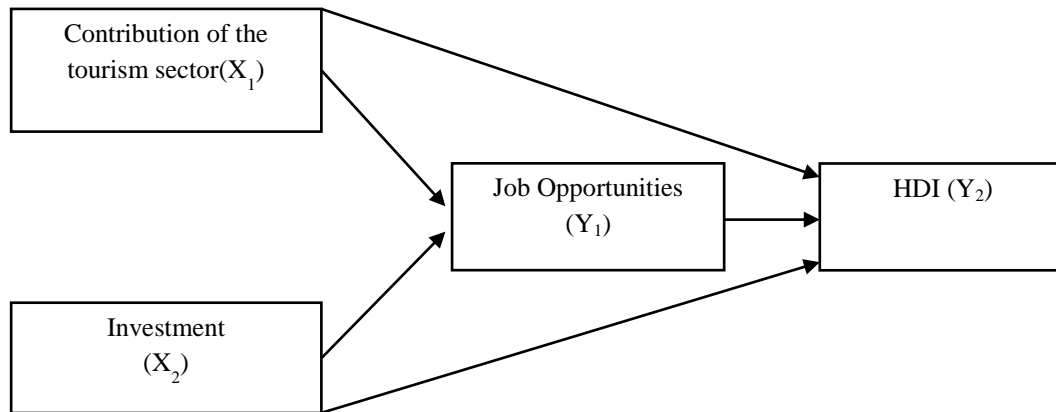

Figure 1. Conceptual Framework

III. RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses the associative paradigm (relationship) which aims to determine the relationship between two or more variables (Sugiyono, 2017: 20). The research location was conducted in the Non-Sarbagita Area of Bali Province, namely Buleleng Regency, Jembrana Regency, Klungkung Regency, Bangli Regency, and Karangasem Regency with data issued by the Central Statistics Agency related to the research object. The selection of the Non-Sarbagita Area as the location of this research is because the HDI achievement rate in the Non-Sarbagita Area is lower each year than the Sarbagita Area. The data used in this research is secondary data with panel data type. The cross-section data used were 5 districts / cities of Bali Province, while the time series data used were each year starting from 2012-2019 (8 years). Thus, the sample size is 5 x 8 = 40 observations. Data collection in this study was carried out by the observation method. The data analysis techniqueused path analysis techniques. The structural similarities of this study are as follows.

Structure I
$$Y_1 = \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + e \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots(1)$$
Structure II
$$Y_2 = \beta_3 X_1 + \beta_4 X_2 + \beta_5 Y_1 + e \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots(2)$$
Information:
Y_1 = Job Opportunities
Y_2 = HDI
X_1 = Tourism Sector
X_2 = Investment
e = Standard *Error*
$\beta_1 - \beta_5$ = The path coefficient of each variable

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The test of equation 1 is carried out to see the effect of the contribution of the tourism and investment sector to direct employment opportunities which is carried out with the Statistical Product and Service Solutions (SPSS) version 25 program, the regression test results are presented in Table 3 below.

Table 3 Regression Test Results of the Tourism Sector and Investment Contribution on Job Opportunities

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-36.076	18.214		-1.981	.055
	Tourism Sector Contribution	6.730	1.529	.592	4.402	.000
	Investment	.001	.001	.128	.948	.349

a. Dependent Variable: Job Opportunities

Source: *The results of data processing using SPSS Ver. 25.0*

Table 3 shows that the contribution of the tourism sector with the Standardized Coefficients Beta value is 0.592 with sig. 0.000 <0.05 indicates that the contribution of the tourism sector has a positive and significant effect on job opportunities, while investment with the value of Standardized Coefficients Beta is 0.128 with sig. 0.349> 0.05 indicates that investment has no significant effect on employment opportunities.

Equation 2 testing is carried out to see the effect of the direct contribution of the tourism sector, investment and employment opportunities to HDI, the regression test results are presented in Table 4 below.

Table 4 Regression Test Results of the Tourism Sector, Investment and Job Opportunities Contribution on HDI

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	58.056	1.540		37.688	.000
	Tourism Sector Contribution	.945	.152	.866	6.228	.000
	Investment	.000	.000	.163	1.433	.161
	Job Opportunities	-.029	.013	-.298	-2.167	.037

a. Dependent Variable: HDI

Source: *The results of data processing using SPSS Ver. 25.0*

Based on Table 4 shows the contribution of the tourism sector with the value of Standardized Coefficients Beta of 0.866 with sig. 0.000 <0.05 indicates that the contribution of the tourism sector has a positive and significant effect on HDI. Investment with Standardized Coefficients Beta value of 0.163 with sig. 0.161> 0.05 indicates that investment does not have a significant effect on HDI, while job opportunities with the Standardized Coefficients Beta value of -0.29 with a sig of 0.037 <0.05 indicates that job opportunities have no positive effect on HDI.

Based on Tables 3 and 4, it can be seen and summarized the path coefficient and significance of the relationship between variables as presented in Table 5 as follows.

Table 5 Summary of Path Coefficients and the Significance of the Relationship Between Variables

Regression	*Standard Coefficients Beta*	P. Value	Information
X1 → Y1	0,592	0,000	Significant
X2 → Y1	0,128	0,349	Not Significant
X1 → Y2	0,866	0,000	Significant
X2 → Y2	0,163	0,161	Not Significant
Y1 → Y2	-0,298	0,037	Significant

Source*: secondary data (processed data)*

Based on the research results, it can be seen that the relationships between variables which are the path coefficient in this study. Path coefficients can be generated in the form of a path diagram. The model can also be expressed in the following structural equation:

Structural Equations 1
$Y_1 = 0,592X_1 + 0,128 X_2 + e$
Structural Equations 2
$Y_2 = 0,866X_1 + 0,163X_2 - 0,298X_3 + e$

Calculating the value of e_1 which shows the variance of the job opportunity variable that is not explained by the contribution of the tourism and investment sector is calculated using the formula:

$Pe_1 = \sqrt{1 - R_1^2} = \sqrt{1 - 0,423} = 0,577$

Based on the calculation of the effect of error (Pe_1), the result of the effect of error (Pe_1) is 0.577.

Calculating the value of e_2 which shows the variable employment opportunities in the tourism sector which are not explained by the contribution of the tourism sector, investment and employment opportunities in the tourism sector, then it is calculated using the formula:

$Pe_2 = \sqrt{1 - R_2^2} = \sqrt{1 - 0,606} = 0,394$

Based on the calculation of the effect of the error, the result of the effect of error is 0.394.

Checking the validity of the model, there are indicators to carry out checks, namely the coefficient of determination, the total results are as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} R^2m &= 1 - (Pe_1)^2 (Pe_2)^2 \\ &= 1 - (0,577)^2 (0,394)^2 \\ &= 1 - (0,333)(0,155) \\ &= 1 - 0,052 = 0,948 \end{aligned}$$

Information:
R^2m : Total coefficient of determination
e1,e2 : Standard error value estimate

The total determination value of 0.948 means that 94.8% of the HDI variation is influenced by the contribution of the tourism sector, investment, and tourism sector employment, while the remaining 5.7% is explained by other factors not included in the model.

The first objective of this study is to analyze the influence of the tourism sector's contribution to employment opportunities. The results of the calculations in Table 5 show that the level of significance of the contribution of the tourism sector is 0.000 <0.05 with a beta coefficient of 0.592. This means that H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. This result means that the contribution of the tourism sector has a positive and significant effect on job opportunities, this means that the higher the contribution of the tourism sector to GRDP, the job opportunities will increase, because the tourism sector, especially in the Non-Sarbagita Area of Bali Province, is a potential sector to be developed so that can expand employment opportunities, increase and activate other production sectors. As a labor-intensive industry, tourism also provides various kinds of jobs, so that it can absorb more labor in order to support the success of the tourism industry itself (Kibara et al., 2012). The results of this study are in accordance with the results of research conducted by Astina (2013) which states that the contribution of the tourism sector has a significant positive effect on job opportunities. The tourism sector is a sector that absorbs people's labor needs, not only concerned with technology.

In addition, the first objective of this study is to analyze the effect of investment on employment opportunities. The results of the calculations in Table 5 show that the investment significance level is 0.349> 0.05 with a beta coefficient of 0.128. This means that H_0 is accepted and H_1 is rejected. This result means that investment does not have a significant effect on job opportunities, this means that investments in Non-Sarbagita Areas have little effect on labor absorption in Non-Sarbagita Areas. Several things that can be indicated as the cause of the weak influence of investment on job opportunities in the Non-Sarbagita Area of Bali Province, are first, investment that enters the regions tends to be more capital-intensive, so it does not have a strong impact on employment opportunities. In addition, there are indications of dependency theory, namely that incoming investment can increase income in the area but cannot be enjoyed by the majority of the population, resulting in an increase in income gap. The investment profits earned are redistributed out of Bali Province, so that the investment no longer has an optimal multiplier effect on job opportunities (Harijono and Suyana Utama, 2013).

The second objective of this study is to analyze the influence of the tourism sector's contribution to HDI. The results of the calculations in Table 5 show that the level of significance of the contribution of the tourism sector is 0.000 <0.05 with a beta coefficient of 0.866. This means that H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. This result means that the contribution of the tourism sector has a positive and significant effect on HDI, this means that if tourism facilities such as the provision of accommodation or food and drink increase, the level of

community welfare will increase. This is because more and more tourism facilities are available, the more tourists visiting tourist destinations will spend more and more money in tourist destinations, such as buying consumptive needs, namely eating and drinking as well as souvenirs in tourist destinations. The results of this study are in line with previous research by Suastika and Yasa (2017) which stated that the more tourism accommodation in tourist destinations, the more opportunities for people to improve their welfare.

In addition, the second objective of this study is to analyze the effect of investment on HDI. The results of the calculations in Table 5 show that the investment significance level is 0.161> 0.05 with a beta coefficient of 0.163. This means that H_0 is accepted and H_1 is rejected. This result means that investment does not have a significant effect on HDI in Non-Sarbagita Areas because the existing investment is uneven, where investment tends to be in tourism areas or Sarbagita areas, so that development patterns are not uniform and employment has little effect on communities in Non Sarbagita area, so that people's income decreases and the community cannot meet their daily needs so that it has an impact on community welfare. The results of this study are in line with Sumanto (2016) which states that investment has no effect on the welfare of district / city communities in East Java Province, this is because investment fields have shifted from fields that were previously labor-intensive to capital-intensive fields. Because it shifts to capital-intensive fields, the effect of labor absorption is less per capital spent. Absorption of less labor causes less affluence effect. Research by Noviansyah, Rosyadi and Yacoub (2019) shows the insignificant influence of the investment variable on HDI because the investment component is a physical investment as a whole so it is not specifically investment in the fields of human resources, education and health which are indicators in HDI.

In addition, the second objective of this study is to analyze the effect of job opportunities on HDI. The results of the calculations in Table 5 show that the significance level of job opportunities is 0.037 <0.05 with a beta coefficient of -0.298. This means that H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. This result means that job opportunities do not have a positive effect on HDI in the Non-Sarbagita Area of Bali Province because the increase in job opportunities is not followed by an increase in community welfare or vice versa. This can be caused by the high elasticity of labor demand, meaning that an increase in employment opportunities will be followed by a decrease in the wage level or vice versa. In addition, work opportunities do not affect the welfare of the community, it can be caused by work opportunities dominated by underemployed people, low productivity, unequal job opportunities in all regions or little job opportunities, so that the wages received cannot meet their needs (Antari and Marhaeni, 2020). The results of this study are in line with the results of research conducted by Sulistiawati (2012) which states that the cause of not affecting work opportunities and the welfare of the community is that the wages received by workers are lower than the needs of a decent life or the wages received by workers have not been able to improve people's welfare. Based on the description above, the third research objective was not answered in accordance with the research hypothesis. In this case, job opportunities are not a mediating variable in the influence of the contribution of the tourism and investment sectors to HDI in the Non-Sarbagita Areas of Bali Province.

V.   CONCLUSION

The contribution of the tourism sector has a positive and significant effect on job opportunities. In other words, the more tourism facilities there are, the more labor it will be. However, investment does not have a significant effect on employment opportunities because investment in the regions tends to be more capital intensive. In addition, there is an indication that the dependency theory occurs. The contribution of the tourism sector has a positive and significant effect on HDI. In other words, the more tourism facilities available, the more tourists who visit will be able to increase the income and standard of living of the community. Investment does not have a significant effect on HDI because the existing investment is unequal, and employment opportunities do not affect HDI due to the high elasticity of labor demand, dominated by underemployed people, and low productivity. Job opportunities are not a mediating variable for the contribution of the tourism and investment sectors to HDI in the Non-Sarbagita Areas of Bali Province.

Local governments in the Non-Sarbagita Area are advised to intensify the improvement of tourist accommodation facilities such as hotel accommodation, restaurants, travel agents and adequate infrastructure in order to be able to absorb more workers, especially in the tourism sector and be able to increase people's income. Local governments in Non-Sarbagita Areas are also advised to be able to improve regulations related to ease of investment, improvement of infrastructure, and convenience of services so that investment in both foreign investment and domestic investment in these areas can increase and be evenly distributed. In this case, the government should review the factors that determine investment in a region in order to be able to create appropriate policies and programs, so that investors are easy and interested in investing in areas that are more in need of investment. Apart from that, the Government must also pay more attention to policies in the investment sector so as to direct investment towards sectors that absorb more labor. Local governments in the Non-Sarbagita Area are advised to carry out strict supervision and maximize each regional tax revenue and local levies, in this case the tourism sector revenue, namely from taxes from hotels or other accommodation and

receiving fees from visitor entrance tickets. By maximizing regional revenues each year, it is hoped that local governments can allocate funds to improve the quality of human resources by conducting trainings so that later existing human resources can create new jobs. It is hoped that the creation of new employment opportunities can absorb a lot of labor and can reduce the unemployment rate in the regions so that it will be able to increase the standard of living of the community and be able to improve the welfare of the community.

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