

# Analysis of Economic Growth in the Regional Area of Halal Beaches of Kura-Kura in East Lombok District

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## Abstract

The purpose of this study is to determine the Analysis of Economic Growth in the Regional Tourism Area Halal Beach Turtles in East Lombok regency. The method used in this research is descriptive research using Qualitative approach. How to take informants in this study using Purposive Sampling. The results were processed using hierarchical process analytical techniques (AHP) with relevant government informants and community (stakeholders). Based on the results of research that in 2013 the number of tourists visiting tourist attractions in District Jerowaru East Lombok has decreased as many as 11,256 people or with a growth rate of -8.42 per cent earlier in 2012 as many as 12.292 people or with growth rates amounted to 138.72 percent. Furthermore, the magnitude of GRDP per capita in Jerowaru Sub-district, East Lombok Regency for the last ten years continued to decline. Based on interviews with several stakeholders priority policy is considered in decision making in connection with the economic growth of turtle beach tourism area in East Lombok. Three alternative policy priorities are: (1) Building a Formal Institution related to Halal tourism area, (2) Involving people in tourism sector, (3) Inviting people to create local wisdom.

**Keywords:** Growth, Economy, Beach Turtles

## Preliminary

Tourism today is very crowded talked about because by developing the tourism sector then the influence on other sectors is very large, therefore the demand for tourism is increasing along with the level of human needs are increasing from year to year. Halal tourism is part of the tourism industry intended for Muslim travelers. Tourist service in halal tourism refers to Islamic rules. A tour is a place used for tourism activities. Tourist attractions can be natural attractions and buildings. Natural attractions can be beaches, mountains, and others, while tourist attractions can be in the form of historical relics, museums, etc. Menurut Ade Ela Pratiwi (2016: 345) states that tourism is a sector that plays an important role in the development the nation's economy in the world. Tourism is a travel activity or part of which is done voluntarily and is temporary to enjoy the object and the tourist attraction (Law no.9 yr 1990 article 1).

The definition of tourism contains elements of travel activities, conducted voluntarily, are temporary and travel entirely and partly aimed at the object and tourist attraction on the basis that the 'tour' is a travel activity or part of the activity are voluntary and temporary to enjoy tourism objects and attractions (UU no.9 yr 1980 article 1). According to Mathiesen and wall (1982) that tours are traveling from and to other destinations outside his residence, tourism or recreation is often done for fun or leisure.

By making the district of East Lombok as one of the tourist areas pending pemasilankan pemda increased. With the tourist area, not only the local government revenue which increases but the income of the local community also increases. A person's position in the society will always vary. Sometimes a person will occupy a higher position and the other occupy a low position. Economic growth is defined as an increase in GDP (Gross Domestic Product) regardless of whether the increase is greater or less than the population growth and regardless of whether there is a change in its economic structure (according to Efrida Ningsi et al in Suryana, 2005). This striking difference will lead to stratification in society.

In Kabupaten Lombok Timur, formal education institutions in secondary education can be seen from the number of schools available. The number of junior secondary schools is 412 schools, consisting of the number of schools available. The number of SMA is as low as 237 which consists of SAN 23 units (22%), SMK 57 (24%) and Aliyah 127 (54%). In the year 2014 in the district of East Lombok there are 170 pondokpesantren with the number of students as much as 65,824 anak and 3,471 students (BPS Lombok Timur, 2014). Our beloved region of East Lombok, in the field of education is a little choked up, a lot of problems faced by the government of Lombok East in the field of education, such as in Kabupaten Lombok Timur the drop out rate (DO) in elementary education level (SD-MI and SLTP-MTs), in 2002/2003 reached 5.1% from 204,783 students or 10,239 people. Of these, female students are the most dominant group (Depdikbud Lombok Timur, 2004). It is unfortunate that many children drop out due to the lack of cost and the stigma of bad society about education in 2004. Now the East Lombok Regency Government has really done well to develop proven education in 2012 many schools of Primary Schools / Primary Schools in East Lombok 903 schools, junior high schools / 343 schools, SMA / MA 179 schools. This proves the seriousness of the government of East Lombok Regency to develop a better education, let alone supported by the central government program that is compulsory nine years

of learning. It is expected that the future of education in East Lombok will continue to increase, since the achievements of East Lombok students are very proud even to the national in sports, science Olympiad, research, and Regional Library of East Lombok Regency become the first winner of national public library in 2013.

In the field of population, the level of poverty in East Lombok experienced a significant decline from 2005 reached 295,381 people and fell in 2012 which reached 224,692 inhabitants. Labor Force Participation Rate in 2012 reached 60.56% with economic growth rate of 5.40%. This proves our beloved region of East Lombok regency continues to develop with the percentage of poverty which only reaches 20% although this figure is quite high compared to the city of Mataram which reached 11.87%. Although there are still many problems in the field of population experienced East Lombok districts such as high population density, infrastructure issues such as roads, and less attention to the government of remote communities.

The economy of East Lombok Regency experienced a 6.12% change in 1995, 8.17% in 1996 and 5.52% in 1997 in line with the economic crisis in 1998. East Lombok economic growth tumbled to minus (-2.81%) and within two years it began to appear. The livelihoods of the people of Lombok Timur are still dominated by the agricultural sector. In the future, an increase in population density will be followed by a shift in livelihoods the population from the agricultural sector to the industrial sector. The population density of East Lombok has increased from 370.92 inhabitants / Km<sup>2</sup> (1995) and 598.16 persons / Km<sup>2</sup> (2000).

According to Mulyanto Sumardi and Hans Dieter Evers (2001: 21) the state of the economy is a rational position and set a person in a certain position in society, economic needs in question is an effort made by humans or individuals or groups in order to meet the needs of life will clothing, food and boards (Jein Feybe Talundu 2015: 5) the positioning is accompanied by a set of rights and duties to be played by the status bearer. According to him also there are characteristics of the state of Economics are:

- a. More educated
- b. Has a social status characterized by the level of life, health, prestige, work, and the introduction of self to the environment
- c. Have a higher upward mobility rate
- d. Has a large field
- e. More oriented to the commercial economy of products
- f. Having a more credit-related attitude; and
- g. Jobs are more specific.

Village economic aspects and employment opportunities are closely related to the welfare issues of village communities. The adequacy of food and economic necessities for new communities is affordable if household income is sufficient to cover household needs and the development of its businesses (Mubyanto: 2001). Education is the most important and fundamental in an effort to increase the knowledge of the population, because in the present development it is necessary the participation of the educated and skilled population in order to participate fully in development. Education is an effort to promote the mind, mind, and body of man in order to demonstrate the perfection of life, the life of livelihood that is in harmony with nature and society and can achieve salvation and happiness to the highest. Hulya Dagdeviren (2015: 144) argues that through education for individuals coming from poor communities a new opportunity to find a new field gives a higher result. In Big Indonesian Dictionary stated that education is a process of changing the attitude and behavior of a person or group of people in an effort to mature man through the efforts of teaching and training, the process of how to educate. Meanwhile, according to Ihsan (2003: 12) is, "In a simple sense and general meaning of education as a human effort to cultivate and develop the potential of both physical and spiritual carriage in accordance with the values that exist in society and culture".

Education is very important in promoting national development, because in the national development it takes quality human beings in all respects. From this it can be seen how important the education, but not all humans can be educated. This is because one of the causes is the economy. Against Kadir et al (2012: 4) The existing trend, the higher the level of education a person, the more responsive the person to the changes. The economically disadvantaged society is difficult to get education. Moreover, the level of higher education, because to achieve this level of education required a lot of cost. So from the above explanation the author wanted to know the level of community education in the Village Turtle beach area, District Jerowaru, East Lombok regency.

School education is necessary to achieve quality resources. In the development that leads to the era of industrialization, it is necessary to develop a model (system) of human resource development in order to improve the quality and their ability to be able to enter the field of workers in accordance with the needs of development, so it needs to set the quality of work skills at the level of position or production (Tirtarahardja, 2000: 173). These efforts can be implemented through various efforts, among others, by formal education or training. Implementation of basic education Nine years is one way or effort made by the government to meet the demands of the world of work. The requirements of the world of work demanded by the world of work is increasing so that the base of nine years of basic education is certainly better.

The high average level of community education is very important for the nation's readiness to face global challenges in the future (Tirtarahardja, 2000: 256). High education is not easy to get for children, especially in rural areas, many factors that cause it, among others, comes from parents. Zamroni (2000: 48) explains that the parents factor in the success of learning his son is very dominant. Many researchers both from within and from abroad find that conclusion. Parental factors can be categorized into two variables, structural variables and process variables. The categorized structural variables include the background of economic status, education, employment, and income of parents. While the process variable is the behavior of parents in giving attention and assistance to their children in learning.

Based on the opinion of these experts, education is very important, given the level of education a person can affect a person's work. Level of education in the Village Turtle beach area, Kecamatan Jerowaru, East Lombok regency is still relatively low, this is due to low economic conditions, so many people who do not continue school even not go to school at all. If someone has a low level of education it will affect the economic growth of a society. With the low educational conditions will be a lot of unemployment in the community.

Lombok becomes the first and only area in Indonesia that has a Regional Regulation (Perda) on halal tourism. This is formulated by the Parliament of NTB to strengthen branding of halal tourism that is now attached to the province tersebut. Untuk authors interested in conducting research on "Analysis of Economic Growth in the Regional Tourism Area Halal Beach Turtles In East Lombok"

### **Methodology**

The type of this research is descriptive research by using Qualitative approach, where the results of this study are described clearly and in detail that gives a comprehensive description of Economic Growth Analysis in Halal Coastal Tourism Area Turtle Beach in East Lombok regency. The data used there are two namely secondary data and primary data which then in the analysis using evaluation study analysis. Secondary data is needed in this research that is data related to Economic Growth Analysis In Halal Coastal Tourism Area Turtle Beach in East Lombok regency.

In this study also in need of primary data. The techniques used in primary data collection are interview and observation techniques. This technique is expected to get accurate information in the Economic Growth Analysis in the Tourism Area of Halal Beach Turtle in East Lombok regency.

How to take informants in this research using Purposive Sampling. purposive sampling means the technique of intentional sampel. That is, the researchers determine their own samples taken not randomly, but determined by the researchers themselves. As for the informants in this study is the community around East Lombok Regency, which represents as informants.

### **Results and Discussion**

Beach Turtle is a beach that has not been widely known by the community, so not yet touched by human hands, therefore this place is still very natural and beautiful. Pantai Kura-Kura is located in Jerowaru district of East Lombok regency. Manurut Helln and Soemanto (2017: 35) stated that the development of Objects and Attraction (ODTW), which is the main driver of the tourism sector, requires the cooperation of all stakeholders consisting of the community and government, direct cooperation from businesses and from private parties. In accordance with its duties and authorities, the government is the facilitator who has its role and function in making and determining all policies related to the development of Object and Attraction Attractions. According to Dedy Prasetya Maha Rani (2014: 414) In the development of tourism is not only the government who do themselves but other parties also contribute in the development of companion infrastructure, this is to increase revenue from the economic sector. Turtle Beach has views of small hills and wide meadows on the beach side. The uniqueness of this beach is to have a small island about 50 meters from the shore of a certain angle the island will look like a giant tortoise. A unique sight that you will not find anywhere else. The beach has fine white sand and sand like pepper grains. On the beach Turtle in the middle of the beach there is a rock wall that divides this beach into two, namely the left and right. The left side of the beach has a shallower sea making it suitable for swimming. The section to the right of the waves is larger so it is suitable for surfing and fishing activities.

Based on the research results obtained data on the economic growth of the community, can be seen from the results of interviews with informants. As is typical of rural communities residing in turtle beach areas, the main source of economic needs is in the agricultural sector. Based on information obtained from local village communities, in terms of farmland ownership, the community in the village Turtle beach area on average has only limited land. The average community does not have its own agricultural land, generally low economic growth.

At present, tourism is progressing very progressively. Some of the factors driving this development are first, the development of information technology and telecommunication that allows other people from different parts of the world to get information quickly and precisely. Second, the development and advancement of transfortasi technology that makes it easy for residents to travel in a short time. Third, the growth of the bebbas market

makes it easy for unlimited market expansion.

Then the fourth, a revolution in processing technology that makes working time shorter. Fifth, the liberalization of the tourism industry. Sixth, technological advancement of liberalization of intellect. And the seventh, a political openness that makes it easier for people to travel and come to a country without fear because of the political climate that greatly affects tourist visits (Parikesit, 1997).

Currently almost every country is competing to build its tourism sector and attract the tourist market in the world as much as possible to contribute foreign exchange for the country. The number of tourist object visits in East Lombok regency most of the domestic tourists. While the number of foreign tourists visiting is relatively small compared to the number of foreign tourists visiting West Lombok and Central Lombok. The number of tourist visits District Jerowaru East Lombok regency the number of each year is not stable. By 2015, the number of tourists visiting Jerowaru District of East Lombok is 5,970 people, consisting of 1,560 foreign tourists and 4,410 domestic tourists. Seangkan in 2016 experienced a decrease in the number of tourists as many as 4,455 people. Here are the number of tourists visiting in District Jerowaru East Lombok Regency when viewed as a whole.

Table 1.1  
 Number of Visiting Visits to District Jerowaru East Lombok Year 2012-2016

No	Year	Number of Tourists	Growth (%)
1	2012	12.292	138,72
2	2013	11.256	-8,42
3	2014	11.323	0,59
4	2015	17.024	50,34
5	2016	17.600	3,38

Source: (BPS) East Lombok in Kec figures. Jerowaru

Judging from table 1.1 there is data from the last five years. The number of tourist visits has changed fluctuations. From the above data the number of domestic tourist visits is more dominant compared with foreign tourists. Can be seen in 2013 the number of tourists visiting tourist attractions in District Jerowaru East Lombok has decreased as many as 11,256 people or with a growth rate of -8.42 percent in the previous year as many as 12.292 people or with a growth rate of 138 , 72 percent. This junga is influenced by the tourism object that is growing will affect the number of tourists visiting the District Jerowaru East Lombok regency. The increasing number of tourist visits is influenced by the number of tourism objects that will grow the influence of increasing the original income of the tourism sector. Thus still very necessary promotion of tourist destinations in District Jerowaru East Lombok district from local government, especially turtle beach. And conditions and infrastructure that must continue to be considered to complement the facilities available so that visitors can travel safely and comfortably. Revenue per capita is one important indicator to know the economic condition in a region within a certain period, which is indicated by the Gross Domestic Regional income (GRDP) either on the basis of current prices or on the basis of constant prices. The success of a regional economic development can be measured by several indicators that are commonly used as a measuring tool. The indicator

commonly used is the usual gross regional domestic product (GDP) which is used to guide economic performance in general as a measure of the progress of a region. Other indicators are growth rates, per capita income and shifts or changes in economic structure (according to Mohammad Krishna Sanjaya in Sjafrizal, 2008). GRDP is defined as the amount of added value generated by all businesses within a region or is the sum of the value of final goods and services produced by all economic units in a region. GDP per capita is one measure of the level of welfare of the community in an area.

Table 1.2  
 PDRB Perkapita in East Lombok Regency  
 Year 2012-2016

No	Year	Income Per Capita	Growth (%)
1	2012	623.473	10,45
2	2013	422.215	8,74
3	2014	378.108	6,54
4	2015	427.854	8,17
5	2016	346.328	7,21

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) District Jerowaru

GRDP is defined as the amount of added value generated by all business units within a region or is the total value of the final goods or services performed by all economic units in a region of GRDP per capita is one measure of the level of welfare of the community in a region. The per capita income of a community can be measured by the size of the GRDP per capita of a region. Based on Table 1.2, it can be seen that the magnitude of GRDP per capita in Jerowaru Sub-district, East Lombok Regency for the last ten years has decreased steadily.

It illustrates that the people of Kabupaten Lombok Timur each year experience a decline in the number of GDP per capita which means the people of East Lombok have a trend of life and leisure time, and income (income) is relatively large. Artinnya minimum life needs they have been met. Yet it is still below the standards of deficiency. According to Anna Yulianita (2009: 3) In creating this increased economic growth, the role of the government is enormous in contributing with a policy to allocate government spending by prioritizing superior sectors For the cost of daily living in the Village Turtle beach area is high for the region rural. Because the road in the Village Turtle beach area is still a rocky road only part of it that has been in hotmik, so that the transportation facilities is difficult, access to enter the village Turtle beach area become obstructed. The harvest in the rice field is unreliable because the rice fields belong to no irrigation. So it is clear that the community in the turtle coast Village Village is low, the opinion is reinforced by respondents Turtle beach area of Iswadi Bapak said that citizens are more happy if their children work to help their parents in the fields or help other work rather than go to school. So no wonder in the Village Beach area turtles of children who are still school age, they are not in school but work to help fulfill the life of his family. As is the case with rural areas, turtle beach communities mostly work in the agricultural sector, so that the pattern of life of the peasant community is more colorful of village life. Social stratification as it exists in agrarian societies in general. His findings are that the majority of poor Indonesians are in rural areas. According to Firdausia and Khourul in Athur Dunham (2017: 108) states that social welfare is defined as an organized activity with the aim of improving social welfare through the provision of assistance to people to meet needs in areas such as family, social adjustment, leisure time, living standards and social relationships. Apparently, the Village The beach area of the tortoise is also included in it. This can be observed from the number of poor families receiving IDT (impression of underdeveloped villages), BLT (direct cash assistance), application of JPS program for poor families. This village is among the most accepting of aid compared to other villages within its Kecamatan. The type of work they are mostly farmers. According to Warman (2012: 18) Natural resources are very important and valuable for the population is the land, because most residents depend on land, namely as agricultural land, such as fields of plantation fields and rice fields. Some of the others are trading, farm laborers, carpentry, as well as some housekeeping jobs. Artistic work also exists, namely crafting keychains, but this type of work is unreliable, because this type of work is seasonal.

In the morning at approximately 5:00 hours many people meet to go to the fields or fields. They carry hoes, pikes, and baskets. Lunch, extra food, and drinks are always in the basket. At noon starting at 13:00 has seen many people both men and women come down from the fields or fields with various crops. Fathers with clothes off, sweat dripping, carrying a load on his shoulders. The crops are chili, firewood, and various green foliage for vegetables. In the day or day of the week is not uncommon to find children go to the fields or fields. Some of them help parents look for firewood, others look for grass for cows or goats. Most of the farmers only have fields, even some of them are just plucking other people's land or ride. The most suitable plants in this area are mangrove, chilli and rice.

Halal coastal tourist areas of turtles are less noticed by the local government. So the researchers offer five alternatives to increase the economic growth of turtle beaches. alternative policies are compiled into policy priorities based on the highest scores. Three policy priorities were obtained: (1) Establishment of Formal Institutions related to halal tourism areas with scores (0.304), (2) Involving people in the tourism sector with scores (0.274), (3) Inviting the community to create local wisdom with scores (0.195 ).

Based on the results of research shows that the higher level of education achieved by the community, the higher the growth of the economy, and the lower the level of community education, the lower the growth of the economy. Economic growth factor is very big influence on the success of children in education. One factor that comes from society is socioeconomic status. Good or bad learning outcomes and the high or low level of education achieved by children closely related to the economic growth of a society. Economic growth includes jobs, education and people's income. The high level of parent education, the size of income and so on, all that affect the achievement of children's learning (Zitha Mokomane 2015: 59).

Village Economic Growth The turtle beach area is still relatively low, it can be seen from the livelihood and the level of education achieved by the community. The majority of the people are livelihoods as farmers and the average community can only continue their education at secondary level. Economic growth greatly affects the level of education achieved by children. Pidarta (2000: 24) states that the economic function in education is to support the education process. Besides influenced by income, other factors affecting economic growth are consumption and expenditure, ie income, household composition and environmental demands (Francesco Burchi 2006: 195). The composition of the household in question is the large number of family members who cause the fulfillment of the greater needs, including the fulfillment of children's education. Such a thing will cause the fulfillment of the needs less than the maximum. If the number of small dependents then the fulfillment of the needs will be maximal, so that the child's education will be guaranteed continuity. Economic growth is crucial to what level of education the community achieves. With the growth of a higher Economy society will be easier to give the opportunity for his child to go to school as high as desired with good support.

Family factors are the main factors that determine the level of community education, but social environmental factors can not be underestimated. This is explained by Abdulsyani (2007: 58) who said that family education is not solely dependent on the family itself, because a particular family coexist with other families. The influence of other families should not be ruled out, nor are the other elements in society that are commonly called social environments.

Thus, parents as natural educators for their children should be able to sort out and choose a good social environment for the continuity of their children's education, so that parents can be better at social environments that do not support the achievement of better education for their children. Therefore, the social environment is very closely related to the process and educational outcomes. The social environment either directly or indirectly influences the way individuals think. Often the influence is not realized by the individual, as well as people who are less aware of the influence of the environment on how to think and behave to children in everyday life is no exception in terms of education. The environmental situation affects the process and educational outcomes (Ihsan, 2003: 10). If the environmental situation is a good environment and will support the achievement of a better education then a good influence will be obtained by the child, but in the case where this negatively affect the education, the environment is a limitation of education. (Ihsan, 2003: 10). Economic Growth in the Village Turtle coastal areas greatly affect the level of education achieved by the community. The higher the level of education the higher the economic growth. In the Village Coastal area of turtle growth The economy of a society is characterized by the type of house they occupy, ie permanent, semipermanent, and nonpermanent. And also there is a tendency that the economic growth of informants is very influential to the level of community education. When viewed from the level of informant education, the higher the economic growth the higher the level of education it achieves. So in this case the economic growth factor is very influential on the level of community education in the turtle beach area. In the community have not realized the true importance of education for their children. Economic Growth of a society is very influential on the survival and education level of the community in the village.

### **Conclusion**

Based on the results of the discussion of data can be concluded the growth of Village Economics Turtle beach area is still relatively low, this can be seen from the house occupied by the community that is permanent, semipermanen, and nonpermanent, and can be seen from the type of work owned by the village community Turtle beach area the majority of peasants. Although they are in the tourist area but not involved in the tourism sector.

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