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DETERMINANTS OF TOURISM VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT ON COMMUNITY WELFARE IN TABANAN DISTRICT

ABSTRACT

The tourism is one of the sources of foreign exchange income for a country. One of the provinces in Indonesia that has the largest tourism-leading sector is Bali Province. Through the development of tourism villages and community-based tourism, it is expected to improve the community welfare. This Study aimed to analyze the effect of community participation, government role, and community empowerment on tourism village development and community welfare in Tabanan Regency. The population of this study is the community involved in tourism village development in Tabanan Regency, namely Pinge Tourism Village and Jatiluwih Tourism Village. The sampling technique used was non-probability sampling with a purposive sampling technique, and we obtained a sample of 138 observational samples. Data analysis techniques were used in the study using a structural equation model (SEM) with partial least squares (PLS) software. The analysis results show that community participation, government role, and community empowerment positively and significantly affect community welfare through tourism village development in Tabanan Regency. The community and government can maintain tourism village development to improve the welfare of rural communities and the facilities needed to meet the needs of tourist villages.

Keywords: Tourism Village, Welfare, Community Based Tourism
Clasification JEL: L83, H75, Z32

INTRODUCTION

The tourism sector is one of the sources of regional income and foreign exchange for a country. Based on the exposure of the Badan Pusat Statistik 2024, economic growth in 2024 is quite helped by the tourism sector. The other services sector grew the highest to 11.36 percent in the fourth quarter of 2024 and tourism sector grew 9.8 percent throughout 2024. In Indonesia, the tourism sector contributes to the economy through regional income, foreign exchange earnings, regional development, investment, and labor absorption, resulting in business development spread in various parts of the country (Sowwam et all, 2018). The influence of the tourism sector on the economy in Indonesia can be seen from its contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2021, which is 4.3 percent, so the tourism sector is considered very important in improving the economy in Indonesia (Doddy, 2021). One of the provinces in Indonesia that has a leading tourism sector and has become one of the largest foreign

exchange contributors is Bali Province (Avichena, Mahadewi, & Murdana, 2021).

From the data on the contribution of each sector to the GRDP of Bali Province, the value of income from the tourism sector with a percentage of 30.4 percent in the second quarter of 2012 followed by the agricultural sector at 17.3 percent (Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Bali, 2012).

In Table 1.1, it can be seen the annual GDP of Bali Province at current prices by business field (percent) in 2020–2022, the level of contribution of GDP of Bali Province at current prices by business field in 2022, The highest value is in the food and beverage accommodation sector of 17.93 percent in 2022, which is the entire part of the tourism sector in the form of hotels, restaurants, and other food and beverage services. This shows that the tourism sector has the highest contribution to the GDRP of Bali Province.

Table 1.1 Percentage Distribution of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of Bali Province at Current Prices by Business Field, 2020-2022 (Percent)

No	Business Field	Years		
		2020	2021	2022
1	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	15.09	15.77	14.68
2	Mining and Quarrying	0.95	0.97	0.94
3	Processing Industry	6.44	6.68	6.59
4	Electricity and Gas Procurement	0.22	0.21	0.23
5	Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	0.19	0.19	0.17
6	Construction	10.52	10.97	10.66
7	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Cars and Motorcycles	9.04	9.22	9.20
8	Transportation and Warehousing	6.95	5.64	7.70
9	Provision of Accommodation and Drinking Meals	18.33	16.60	17.93
10	Information and Communication	6.36	6.73	6.13
11	Financial and Insurance Services	4.25	4.39	4.68
12	Real Estate	4.43	4.58	4.36
13	Company Services	1.15	1.15	1.17
14	Government Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security	5.89	6.21	5.58
15	Education Services	5.88	6.11	5.55
16	Health and Social Services	2.58	2.83	2.64
17	Other services	1.74	1.76	1.80
Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP)		**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Source : Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Bali 2023

The second largest sector after the accommodation and eating and drinking sector is the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector, with a value of 14.68 percent. But over time, tourism development has only focused on a few areas, so that the distribution of community welfare is uneven (Yudhiantari, 2002). Uneven tourism development in Bali Province is feared to cause poverty in some areas that receive less attention in tourism development. This is supported by Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Bali 2023 the highest number of hotels is located in Badung Regency at 413, Denpasar City at 48, Gianyar Regency at 35, while Tabanan Regency is only have 4. from the number of hotels we can conclude that tourists visit more often to areas where there is tourist development with complete facilities. This shows that there is a lack of equitable distribution of tourism in Bali Province.

The problem of poverty is one that has existed for a long time. The problem of poverty exists in every country in the world, even in developed countries. Poverty is closely related to welfare; a poor population indicates that the population of the area or region is not prosperous. Welfare is reflected in the fulfillment of basic needs and increased purchasing power (Habibullah, 2020).

One of the regencies in Bali Province with a leading agricultural sector, Tabanan Regency (Badan Pusat Statistik Kabupaten Tabanan 2023) with rate of 22,45 percent of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector in 2023, second largest sector after the accommodation and eating and drinking with rate of 18,56 percent in 2023, Tabanan Regency has a high average poverty rate of 5.18 percent, which is higher than the average poverty rate in Bali Province with rate of 4.57 percent (Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Bali 2023). When viewed in Table 1.2 Percentage of Poor People in Bali Province by Regency/City based on the Sarbagita region, Tabanan Regency has the highest poverty rate. This explains that the level of community welfare in Tabanan Regency still needs to be improved. The high poverty rate in Tabanan Regency indicates the welfare

of the community. Poverty is closely related to welfare; a poor population means that it is not prosperous. Welfare is reflected in the fulfillment of basic needs (Yacoub & Mutiaradina, 2020).

The concept and level of welfare can be measured through: (1) income. Income is defined as income received because of activity, effort, and work. (2) Health. According to Law No. 36 of 2009, the definition of health is a state of well-being of body, soul, and society that enables everyone to live a socially and economically productive life, and (3) education. Etymologically, education is the process of developing inner abilities and individual strengths (Sudremi, 2007: 133).

Table 1.2 Percentage of Poor People in Bali Province by Regency/City

Regency/City	Percentage of Poor People in Bali Province by Regency/City				
	2018	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
Jembrana	5.20	4.88	4.51	5.06	5.30
Tabanan	4.46	4.21	4.27	5.12	5.18
Badung	1.98	1.78	2.02	2.62	2.53
Gianyar	4.19	3.88	4.08	4.85	4.70
Klungkung	5.86	5.40	4.87	5.64	6.07
Bangli	4.89	4.44	4.19	5.09	5.28
Karangasem	6.28	6.25	5.91	6.78	6.98
Buleleng	5.36	5.19	5.32	6.12	6.21
Denpasar City	2.24	2.10	2.14	2.96	2.97
Provinsi Bali	**4.01**	**3.79**	**3.78**	**4.53**	**4.57**

Source : Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Bali 2023

Apart from the various contributions made by the tourism sector, it is undeniable that there are also many negative impacts arising from the tourism industry. The negative impacts are in the form of various pollution in the form of water, air, sound, and waste. The tourism industry will cause damage to archaeological and historical sites and land use issues (Tri Yuniningsih, 2017).

Another negative impact that is caused and feared is the conversion of land functions due to tourism, especially the conversion of land functions from agriculture to tourism accommodation businesses is a problem that must get attention (Dipayana & Sunarta, 2018). Reflecting on this, there needs to be more attention and sustainable tourism development based on environmental preservation, customs and culture through tourism villages.

The development of rural tourism (village tourism) as a tourism asset is an alternative that is considered very strategic to answer a number of problems in sustainable tourism development (Timothy, 2005). Rural development encourages various efforts to preserve and empower the potential for uniqueness, in the form of local culture and local wisdom values of the community that tend to experience the threat of extinction due to the flow of globalization entering rural areas (Wijayanti, 2017).

Based on the Decree of the Tabanan Regent, there are 28 Tourism Villages in Tabanan Regency as of 2023. Among them, there are 12 Tourism Villages in the Pioneer category, 14 Tourism Villages in the Developing category and 2 Tourism Villages in the Advanced category, but in Tabanan Regency there are no Tourism Villages in the Independent category Dinas Pariwisata Kabupaten Tabanan 2023. The two Tourism Villages in Tabanan Regency that are already developed are Pinge Tourism Village and Jatiluwih Tourism Village. In Pinge Tourism Village and Jatiluwih Tourism Village. Pinge Tourism Village and Jatiluwih Tourism Village have their own uniqueness that becomes a tourist attraction for tourists presented in Table 1.3

Table 1.3 Condition Data of Pinge Tourist Village and Jatiluwih Tourist Village

No	Tourist Village Condition	Pinge Village Tourism	Jatiluwih Village Tourism

1	Determination Decision	Regent Decree No. 337 Year 2004 June 18, 2004	Tabanan Regent Decree No. 180/337/ Hk & Ham/2016 dated October 31, 2016
2	Attractiveness	Cultural Heritage Leko Art Daily Life	Terraced rice fields Waterfall Subak system
3	Available Facilities	Tourist Lodge Trekking trails Local guide Culinary	Tourist Lodge Culinary Trekking trails Local guide Ticket counter Souvenir shop
4	Facilities that are not yet available	Manager Management Ticket counter Souvenir shop Local guide	Public Parking

Source: Dinas Pariwisata Kabupaten Tabanan 2023

Pinge tourism village and Jatiluwih tourism village are advanced tourism village, with that status are those tourism village can help improve the community welfare? Tourist Villages in Tabanan Regency, namely Pinge Tourist Village and Jatiluwih Tourist Village, have each tourist attraction and the uniqueness of its own culture and customs which are the advantages of tourism. In Pinge Tourism Village there are tourist attractions recorded according to the Dinas Pariwisata Kabupaten Tabanan 2023 in the form of cultural heritage, leko art, daily life. The focus in the development of a tourist village in Pinge Village is Pinge Village itself, where Pinge Tourism Village with culture, customs, traditions and unique village arrangement becomes a tourist attraction for tourists. However, there are still facilities that need to be developed in an effort to support tourism such as management, ticket counters, souvenir shops and local guides.

While in Jatiluwih Tourism Village there are several natural tourist destinations that become tourist attractions such as Subak Terraces (Rice Terrace), Yeh Ho Waterfall and Taksu Agung Temple. In contrast to Pinge Tourism Village which

makes the village as a tourist attraction, Jatiluwih Tourism Village makes natural tourist destinations an attraction and uniqueness in the tourism village. The designation of one of the subak attractions in the tourist village as a world cultural heritage by UNESCO in 2012 is considered strategic, especially as an effort to encourage local community participation in resource conservation based on the strength of existing cultural values, encourage regional development, and improve the welfare of local communities (Amaral, Sapanca, & Ariati, 2019). However, public parking facilities are not yet available in Jatiluwih tourist village, so tourists tend to park on the side of the road or several restaurants in the tourist village area. The development of a tourist village makes the surrounding community an active subject, meaning that the surrounding environment and the social life of the people in the village are used as tourist destinations (Subadra, 2012).

The community also acts as an agent of tourism promotion and innovator in providing ideas for tourism village development (Rahayu, Dewi, & Fitriana, 2016). The model of tourism development based on local communities and environmentally sound is known as Community Based Tourism (CBT) or can be called Community Based Tourism involving local communities (Amerta, 2017). CBT provides great possibilities for creating jobs, and generating entrepreneurial opportunities for local people from various backgrounds, skills, and experiences (Anuar & Sood, 2017). Reflecting on this, the development of tourism villages is closely related to community empowerment and the implementation of CBT in realizing quality tourism villages that benefit the welfare of the community by paying attention to community empowerment. Community participation in regional tourism development shows community control in the planning, implementation and evaluation of tourism development programs (Azni & Alfitri, 2020). Thus it can be proven that the community-based tourism approach has been successfully implemented (Singgalen, Sasongko, & Wiloso, 2019).

The implementation of community empowerment still has several crusial problems such as tourism training to the lack of community skills training activities, hence the need for government intervention (Agustina, 2019). The government is able to carry out all government functions in tourism development in coordination, planning, regulation and legislation, entrepreneurship, stimulus and promotion, social tourism roles and interest protection roles (Firdaus, Hardjosoekarto, & Lawang, 2021).

Tabanan Regency is one of the regions that has an agricultur al sector which is the leading sector. However, the welfare in Tabanan Regency still needs to be improved, by utilizing nature-based tourism or in the form of rural tourism with the concept of tourism villages will be able to improve the welfare of rural communities. Previous research by (Dewi, Fandeli, & Baiquni, 2013) entitled The Development Of A Local Community Participation-Based Wests Village In Jatiluwih Tourism Village, Tabanan, Bali, focused on the role of the private sector in the development of tourist villages and paid attention to the impact on the private sector and the community, the scope of this research only focused on 1 village with recommendations for Jatiluwih village only. while research conducted by researchers covers the focus on the welfare of rural communities with the role of the community as a whole, government and community empowerment with locations in Tabanan district for recommendations not only for Pinge and Jatiluwih tourist villages, but for tourist villages that are still in the pilot and developing categories in order to improve the quality of tourist villages and help improve community welfare. This study has research objectives 1) To analyze the influence of community participation, government role, and community empowerment on tourism village development in Tabanan Regency. 2) To analyze the effect of community participation, government role community empowerment and tourism village development on community welfare in Tabanan Regency. 3) To analyze the influence of community

participation, government role, and community empowerment on community welfare in Tabanan Regency.

RESEARCH METHODS

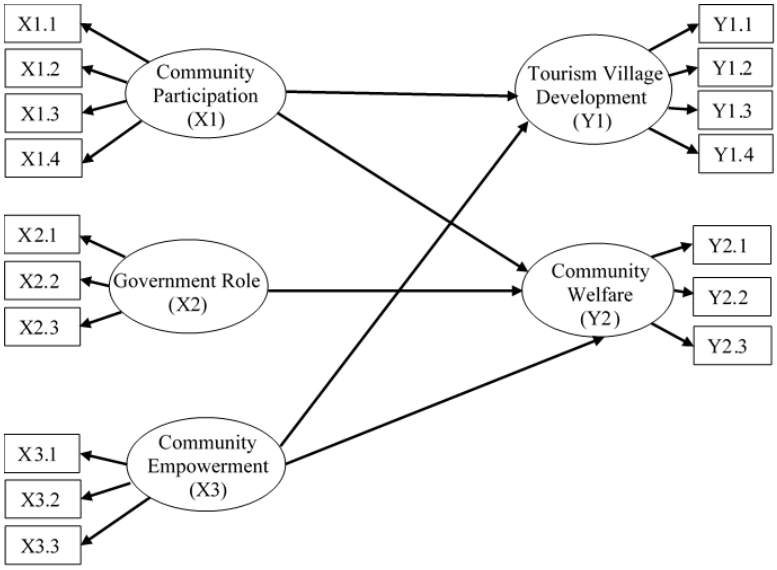
This research is quantitative and associative in nature. This research was conducted in Pinge Tourism Village and Jatiluwih Tourism Village, because those are advanced tourism village, the researcher want to research improve the community welfare thourgh advanced tourism village development. The management of Pinge Tourism Village focuses on the management of Pinge Village itself as a tourist attraction because it is unique in the similarity of the layout of residents' houses and there is management of accommodation, while the management of Jatiluwih Tourism Village manages natural destinations, namely Rice Terrace, Yeh Ho Waterfall and Taksu Agung Temple as well as management of restaurants and inns in tourist villages. The research was conducted in 2023. The scope of this research is the community in Pinge Tourism Village in Marga Subdistrict and Jatiluwih Tourism Village in Penebel Subdistrict, Tabanan Regency with the variables of community participation (X1), government role (X2), and community empowerment (X3) on community welfare (Y2) in Tabanan Regency, as well as tourist village development variables (Y1) as intervening variables.

The population used in the Tourism Village of Tabanan Regency in this study is Pinge Tourism Village as many as 165 Family Heads and Jatiluwih Tourism Village as many as 1,009 Family Heads. So that the total population is 1,174 families. So the researcher used Slovin formula as follows and get 138 samples Family Heads from 1,174 Population (Sevilla, et all, 2007).

The method used uses a non-probability sampling, namely purposive sampling. Purposive sampling technique is a method establish certain criteria that must be met by the samples contained in the research (Wahyu, et all, 2020). Respondents are parties who know the condition of tourist villages and people who work in the tourism sector, own land and businesses in tourist villages,

people who participate in maintaining the condition of tourist villages (Octaviolita, 2014). The types of data used are primary and secondary with primary and secondary data sources. The data collection method used was non-participant observation with structured interviews and in-depth interviews. The research instrument used was a questionnaire with a Likert scale questionnaire (Hair & Alamer, 2022).

The results of the validity test that have been carried out on all research variables show that the Pearson Correlation value is greater than 0.30 with a significance of less than 0.5 so that all indicators have met the validity requirements. Meanwhile, the results of the reliability test show that each Cronbach alpha value on each research variable is greater than 0.6 so that all variables are suitable for use as research instruments. The structural equation model can be made more complete, as presented in Figure 1.



Source: Research on Village Tourism Tabanan Regency

Figure 1 Full Model of Determinants of Tourism Village Development on Community Welfare in Tabanan Regency

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Validity test is a test carried out on statement items, where a questionnaire is said to be valid if the questions on the

questionnaire reveal the variables that will be measured by the questionnaire

(Ghozali, 2008). The correlation value between the score of each item on the total item score is greater than Pearson (0.3), so the research instrument is declared valid. The test results are presented in Table 3.1

Table 3.1 Recapitulation of Research Instrument Validity Test Results

Variables	Indicator	*Pearson Correlation*	*Sig. (2-tailed)*	Description
Community Participation (X1)	X1.1	0.908	0,000	Valid
	X1.2	0.908	0,000	Valid
	X1.3	0.918	0,000	Valid
	X1.4	0.935	0,000	Valid
Government Role (X2)	X2.1	0.877	0,000	Valid
	X2.2	0.927	0,000	Valid
	X2.3	0.939	0,000	Valid
Community Empowerment (X3)	X3.1	0.911	0,000	Valid
	X3.2	0.926	0,000	Valid
	X3.3	0.928	0,000	Valid
Tourism Village Development (Y1)	Y1.1	0.930	0,000	Valid
	Y1.2	0.886	0,000	Valid
	Y1.3	0.899	0,000	Valid
	Y1.4	0.923	0,000	Valid
Community Welfare (Y2)	Y2.1	0.944	0,000	Valid
	Y2.2	0.947	0,000	Valid
	Y2.3	0.963	0,000	Valid

Source: Survey on Village Tourism Tabanan Regency

The results of the Validity Test of the research instrument, presented in Table 3.1, show that all indicators of statements in the variables of community participation, government role, community empowerment, tourism village development and community welfare have a Pearson Correlation greater than 0.30 with a significance of less than 0.5 so that all indicators have met the data validity requirements and are suitable for use as research instruments.

Reliability comes from the word reliability. The definition of reliability is measurement (Walizer, et all 1987). Sugiharto and Situnjak (2006) states that reliability refers to an understanding that the instrument used in research to obtain

information that used can be trusted as a data collection tool and data collection tool and is able to reveal the actually in the field

Reliability is a tool to show the extent to which the measurement is reliable and trusted. Data research will use Cronbach alpha if the Cronbach alpha coefficient from the test results is greater than 0.60, it can be said that the variable value is reliable (Ghozali, 2008).

Table 3.2 Recapitulation of Research Instrument Reability Test Results

No	Variables	Cronbach Alpha Value	Description
1	Community Participation (X1)	0.937	Reliabel
2	Government Role (X2)	0.902	Reliabel
3	Community Empowerment (X3)	0.912	Reliabel
4	Tourism Village Development (Y1)	0.930	Reliabel
5	Community Welfare (Y2)	0.947	Reliabel

Source: Survey on Village Tourism Tabanan Regency

Table 3.2 shows that each Cronbach alpha value in each instrument is greater than 0.6 so that all variables are suitable for use as measuring instruments for the questionnaire instrument in this study.

According to Ghozali (2008), the R-Square value is smaller than 0.19 (weak); values between 0.19 and 0.67 (moderate) and more than 0.67 (strong). The R-Square coefficient analysis is shown in Table 3.3 below.

Table 3.3 Test Value R-Square (R^2)

Variables	R-Square	R-Square Adjusted	Description
Tourism Village Development (Y1)	0,833	0,829	Strong
Community Wellfare (Y2)	0,792	0,786	Strong

Source: Survey on Village Tourism Tabanan Regency

Table 3.3 shows the direction of the endogenous latent construct arrow on tourism village development (Y1) is classified as "strong" with an R-Square value of 0.833. The tourist village development variable (Y1) has an R-

Square of 0.833 so that it can be interpreted that community participation (X1), the role of government (X2), and community empowerment (X3) are able to influence the tourist village development variable (Y2) by 83.3 percent.

The community welfare variable (Y2) is classified as "strong" with an R-Square value of 0.792. Community welfare variable (Y2) has an R-Square of 0.792 so that it can be interpreted that community participation (X1), government role (X2), community empowerment (X3) and tourism village development (Y1) is able to influence the variable (Y2) by 79.2 percent.

The step of testing the direct effect of research is known through the value show by each significant and insignificant latent construct relationship path.

The significant level of probability is seen from the p-values which are below 0.005 or $p < 0.005$. The p-values that are less than 0.05 indicate that the latent construct is significant both in terms of direct influence and indirect influence. If the p-values are more than 0.05, it indicates that the latent construct is not significant. Table 3.4 below shows the test of the direct effect of latent variables.

Table 3.4 Test of Direct Influence of Latent Variables

Relationship Variables	Original Sample (O)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	T statistics (|O/STDEV|)	P Values	Description
X1 -> Y1.	0,258	0.097	3.840	0.000	Significant
X2 -> Y1.	0,226	0.090	3.604	0.000	Significant
X3 -> Y1.	0,180	0.087	2.977	0.003	Significant
X1 -> Y2	0,137	0.093	2.121	0.034	Significant
X2 -> Y2.	0,149	0.095	2.249	0.025	Significant
X3 -> Y2.	0,146	0.087	2.408	0.016	Significant
Y1 -> Y2.	0,219	0.085	3.732	0.000	Significant

Source: Survey on Village Tourism Tabanan Regency

Table 3.4 obtained p-values and t-statistics for each variable are explained as follows:

1) Beta value of 0.372 and t-statistic value of 3.840 > 1.96 with p-values of 0.000 < 0.05, it is concluded that community

participation (X1) has a positive and significant effect on the development of tourist villages (Y1). That is, the higher the community participation, the more developed the tourist village. This is supported by Research conducted by Timothy, 2005 that community participation in tourism consists of two perspectives tourism consists of two perspectives, namely in local participation in the decision-making process and local participation related to the benefits of tourism, decision-making process and local participation related to the benefits received by the community from tourism development.

2) Beta value of 0.197 and t-statistic value of 2.121 > 1.96 with p-values of 0.034 < 0.05, it is concluded that community participation (X1) has a positive and significant effect on community welfare (Y2). This means that the higher community participation, the more community welfare increases. This is supported by research conducted by conducted by (Agustina, Budhi, Utama, & Yasa, 2019) concluded that the role of government and community participation has a significant effect on destination quality and community participation have a significant effect on destination quality and community welfare. Community participation in the implementation stage implementation stage is carried out by getting involved in supporting tourism activities such as opening a restaurant business, as a tour guide and even participating in promoting tourist attractions to tourists, promoting tourism objects to tourists.

3) Beta value of 0.325 and t-statistic value of 3.604 > 1.96 with p-values of 0.000 < 0.05, it can be concluded that the role of government (X2) has a positive and significant effect on the development of tourist villages (Y1). This means that the higher the role of the government, the more developed the tourist village. This is in accordance with the results of research conducted by (Liu, Dou, Li, & Cai, 2020), The government plays a role in guiding rural tourism in the desired direction, playing a serving role by directly managing tourism practices and coordinating with businesses and residents.

4) Beta value of 0.214 and t-statistic value of 2.249 > 1.96 with p-values of 0.025 < 0.05, it can be concluded that the role of government (X2) has a positive and significant effect on community welfare (Y2). This means that the higher the role of government, the more community welfare increases. This is in accordance with research conducted by conducted by Marlina, 2017 on the development strategy of Kandri Tourism Village towards community welfare. Kandri towards the welfare of the community, the construction of Kandri village into a tourist village has brought changes in the socio-economic life of the community, village brings changes in the socio-economic life of the community.

5) Beta value of 0.259 and t-statistic value of 2.977 > 1.96 with p-values of 0.003 < 0.05, it is concluded that community empowerment (X3) has a positive and significant effect on the development of tourist villages (Y1). That is, the higher the community empowerment, the more developed the tourist village. This is in accordance with research conducted by Wahyuni, 2018 on community empowerment strategies in the development of Nglanggeran tourism village, community empowerment strategy in the development of Nglanggeran tourist village. Gunung Kidul Regency in community empowerment towards development of tourist villages, Community empowerment in Nglanggeran Tourism Village Nglanggeran is carried out through three strategies, namely awareness, capacity building, and empowerment.

6) The beta value is 0.210 and the t-statistic value is 2.408 > 1.96 with p-values of 0.000 < 0.05, it is concluded that community empowerment (X3) has a positive and significant effect on community welfare (Y2). This means that the higher the community empowerment, the more community welfare increases. This is in accordance with research conducted by Parida & Setiamandani, 2019 showed that there was a large influence significantly from community empowerment strategies with improving quality of village community welfare in Mojorejo Village,

Junrejo District, Batu City. This means that the more and more empowerment strategy programs are held in Mojorejo Village, the empowerment strategy programs in Mojorejo Village, the welfare of the people in Mojorejo Village will be higher, which focuses on tourism. Village will be higher which focuses on tourism.

7) The beta value is 0.316 and the t-statistic value is 3.732> 1.96 with p-values of 0.000 < 0.05, it can be concluded that the development of tourist villages (Y1) has a positive and significant effect on community welfare (Y2). This means that the higher the development of tourist villages, the more community welfare increases. This is in accordance with research conducted by Bagiana & Yasa, 2017 the development of tourism villages has a positive and significant effect on the welfare of the community, development has a positive and significant effect on the welfare of the Penglipuran Village, Bangli District, Bangli Regency. Positive and significant relationship significant relationship between the tourist village development variable and the welfare of the people of Penglipuran Village, Bangli District, Bangli Regency. This means that the development of tourist villages can improve the welfare of the community. Penglipuran Village by opening up opportunities for employment that will increase the income of the community.

Table 3.5 Test of Indirect Influence of Latent Variables

Relationship Variables	Variable Mediation	Original Sample (O)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	T statistics (|O/STDEV|)	P Values	Description
X1 -> Y2	Y1	0.118	0.042	2.788	0.005	Significant
X2 -> Y2	Y1	0.103	0.042	2.435	0.015	Significant
X3 -> Y2	Y1	0.082	0.035	2.321	0.020	Significant

Source: Survey on Village Tourism Tabanan Regency

The coefficient of each variable is obtained below the p-values of 0.005 with a t-statistic above the critical value of 1.96. It can be stated that the development of tourist villages fully mediates the influence of all variables of community participation, the role of government and community

empowerment on community welfare in Tabanan Regency positively and significantly.

The implication of this research is that community participation in community welfare through the development of tourist villages has been well implemented by the community. The role of the community directly in involvement, ownership of businesses and land, as well as taking part in maintaining and caring for the conditions of tourist villages, has a positive impact on improving the development of tourist villages and providing benefits in increasing community welfare. The results of the analysis are supported by research conducted by Syarifah & Rochani, 2021, research on Literature Study: Tourism Village Development Through Community Based The impact of the application of CBT in each tourist village is the most pronounced and most influential, namely the impact on the economy, where the impact of CBT is the most influential. and the most influential is the impact in the economic field, where the economy of the surrounding community is getting better and better, standard of living and the quality of life of the community for the better.

The role of the government has been quite good in the development of tourist villages in providing facilities in the form of village arrangements, road access, construction of center points, and other facilities, as well as the implementation of policies in developing tourist villages. The role of the government is good enough in maintaining regulations to prevent land conversion that will be used for other needs and continuing to provide papahan assistance, freeing compulsory ceremonial money, and providing free fertilizer subsidies to the community in tourist villages. All facilities are good enough, but some need to be improved, such as the entrance and exit roads in Pinge Tourism Village and public parking lots for tourists in Jatiluwih Tourism Village. The results of Fahira, Umar, & Habibi, 2022 in his research on stating that the role of the Purworejo Village government in the development of natural tourism Sumber

Complang Kandat Kediri District, Purworejo village government cooperates with the Office of Industry and Trade related to MSME training aimed at the local community, and the role of the Purworejo Village government in the development of natural tourism Sumber Complang Kediri District.

In the development of tourist villages, community empowerment is needed to improve the quality of tourist villages. Community empowerment carried out by the government and the management of tourist villages have been implemented well so that the community has been able to maintain and manage tourist villages. Socialization is still being carried out to maintain public awareness of the existence of tourist villages, and training in the field of tourism needed to improve the skills and creativity of the community can involve third parties and be implemented optimally. research conducted by Arma Rindi, 2019 on Community Development Through The Development Of A Tourist Village (Case Study of Wonokarto Village, Kec. Sekampung Kab. East Lampung), the results showed that community empowerment experienced significant progress in the field of tourism. The existence of a tourist village results in the welfare of the community by fulfilling their needs and making the tourist village one of the entertainment for Wonokarto village.

CONCLUSION

From the results of the research it can be concluded that community participation, the role of government and community empowerment have a positive and significant effect on community welfare through the development of tourist villages. The development of tourist villages can help the economy of the community in developed tourist villages, namely Pinge and Jatiluwih. Based on the above conclusions and the results of data testing supported by the conditions found in Pinge Tourism Village and Jatiluwih Tourism Village and the results of interviews, there are several suggestions that can be given from this research, namely:

There are still some facilities that need to be to be improved in the Tourism Village in Tabanan Regency, especially at the point of accessibility or access to the location of the tourist village. In Pinge Tourism Village the need to widen the entrance and exit to the Pinge Tourism Village to facilitate access to the location of Pinge Tourism Village. To facilitate road access to make it easier to get to the location of Pinge Tourism Village. While in Jatiluwih Tourism Village, it is necessary to create a special public parking facility for tourists, in order to reduce the use of parking on the side of the road which will cause congestion. The government also needs to monitor and maintain agricultural land so that there is no diversion of land functions. As well as maintaining the assistance provided to the community in order to help prosper the community's economy.

In the management of other tourist villages in Tabanan Regency with the category of pioneering and developing tourist villages, they can first raise awareness to the community to increase awareness of tourist villages and the benefits that can be obtained by the existence of tourist villages, as well as conduct training in the skills needed to improve the development of tourist villages. Skills needed to improve the development of tourist villages. Because there are still many tourist villages with a pilot status of 12 and developing as many as 14 that still need to be improved in order to help the community's economy.

For people who have homestays, restaurants, villas and other businesses, can help promote tourist villages to attract tourist visits through the promotion of each business owned by the community, as well as indirectly help promote tourist villages through websites, social media or travel agents.

The research conducted by researchers did not escape the shortcomings and recommendations given hopefully can provide benefits for both the community, government and managers of tourist villages in Tabanan district. for other researchers can develop the author's research by adding the role of the private sector, conducting research on the

location of pioneering and developing tourist villages in Tabanan district or conducting research in tourist village locations other than in Tabanan district.

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