

An Analysis of the Impact of the Development of the Sungai Biru Tourism Village on Community Income and Well-being from an Islamic Economics Perspective

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ABSTRACT

Sungai Biru Tourism Village in Pali Regency is one of the emerging tourist destinations that provides economic opportunities for the local community. The development of this tourism area has encouraged the growth of various business activities that contribute to improving community welfare. From the perspective of Islamic economics, welfare is not solely measured by increased income but also by the realization of public benefit, justice, and sustainability in economic activities. This study aims to examine the effect of the development of Sungai Biru Tourism Village on community economic welfare from an Islamic economic perspective. This study employed a quantitative approach. Data were collected through questionnaires, interviews, and documentation. The respondents consisted of tourism managers, local business owners, and visitors involved in tourism activities. The collected data were analyzed using statistical methods to determine the relationship between tourism village development and community economic welfare. The results indicate that the development of Sungai Biru Tourism Village has a positive and significant effect on community economic welfare. Tourism activities have created new business opportunities, expanded employment opportunities, and increased community income. Furthermore, community participation in tourism management reflects the implementation of Islamic economic values that emphasize justice, public benefit, and equitable distribution of economic gains. Therefore, the development of Sungai Biru Tourism Village can serve as an alternative strategy for sustainable community economic empowerment.

Keywords: Tourism Village, Economic Welfare, Islamic Economics.

ABSTRAK

Desa Wisata Sungai Biru di Kabupaten Pali merupakan salah satu destinasi wisata yang berkembang dan memberikan peluang ekonomi bagi masyarakat setempat. Kehadiran kawasan wisata ini mendorong munculnya berbagai aktivitas usaha yang berpotensi meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat. Dalam kajian ekonomi syariah, peningkatan kesejahteraan tidak hanya diukur dari bertambahnya pendapatan, tetapi juga dari terciptanya kemaslahatan, keadilan, dan keberlanjutan dalam kegiatan ekonomi. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui pengaruh pengembangan Desa Wisata Sungai Biru terhadap kesejahteraan ekonomi masyarakat berdasarkan perspektif ekonomi syariah. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan pengumpulan data melalui kuesioner, wawancara, dan dokumentasi. Responden penelitian terdiri atas masyarakat yang terlibat dalam aktivitas wisata, baik sebagai pengelola, pelaku usaha, maupun pengunjung. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis menggunakan berbagai pengujian statistik untuk melihat hubungan antara pengembangan desa wisata dan kesejahteraan ekonomi masyarakat. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pengembangan Desa Wisata Sungai Biru memberikan dampak positif terhadap kesejahteraan ekonomi masyarakat. Keberadaan wisata mampu membuka peluang usaha, memperluas kesempatan kerja, serta meningkatkan pendapatan masyarakat. Selain itu, keterlibatan masyarakat dalam pengelolaan wisata mencerminkan penerapan nilai-nilai ekonomi syariah yang menekankan pemerataan manfaat, keadilan, dan kemaslahatan bersama. Oleh karena itu, pengembangan Desa Wisata Sungai Biru dapat menjadi salah satu alternatif pemberdayaan ekonomi masyarakat yang berkelanjutan.

Kata Kunci: Desa Wisata, Kesejahteraan Ekonomi, Ekonomi Syariah.

1. Introduction

Tourism is one of the strategic sectors that makes a significant contribution to Indonesia's economic growth. In recent years, tourism development has not only been concentrated in major cities but has also begun to expand into rural areas through the concept of 'tourism villages'. Tourist villages harness the natural, cultural and social

potential of local communities as tourist attractions, whilst also serving as a means of economic empowerment for local communities. This model is in line with the concepts of sustainable development and community-based tourism.

The Sungai Biru Tourism Village in Pali Regency is a prime example of a village that has successfully attracted tourists through its natural beauty and the clarity

of its river. The growth of tourism in this area has spurred the emergence of various community-run businesses, such as food stalls, rubber ring hire, car parking services and the sale of tourist essentials. Based on initial observations, the income of some community members has increased from around Rp1,000,000 to Rp2,000,000 per month following the growth of tourism.

From the perspective of Islamic economics, well-being is measured not only by an increase in income, but also by the creation of justice, public interest and sustainability. Therefore, the development of a tourist village needs to be assessed not only from a conventional economic perspective, but also based on the principles of Islamic economics and the *maqashid al-sharia*.

Though there have been numerous studies examining the impact of tourism villages on community welfare, research analysing this impact from an Islamic economics perspective remains relatively limited. Therefore, this study is important in order to provide an overview of the contribution of tourism village development to community welfare based on the principles of Islamic economics.

The development of tourism villages is a concrete example of community-based tourism. A tourist village is a development model that utilises natural resources, arts and culture, cuisine, handicrafts and local traditions to provide visitors with an authentic tourist experience. Tourist villages are not merely tourist destinations; they also help communities develop productive enterprises and enhance their economic capacity. Consequently, tourist villages play a vital role in reducing the development gap between rural and urban areas and promoting more equitable economic growth. (Handayani, 2024)

According to research (Nababan, 2023), the development of tourist villages has a positive and significant impact on the local economy. To boost economic activity amongst the village community, tourism infrastructure, community participation and the potential of natural resources are key components. Tourist villages can sustainably increase community income and create new business opportunities. The findings of this study support the idea that developing the Sungai Biru Tourist Village can improve the community's well-being.

Research (Saharuna, 2024) shows that one of the Indonesian government's efforts to boost the nation's economy is to promote the development of tourist villages through various policies and programmes. Concrete forms of government support include programmes such as the Indonesian Tourist Village Awards (ADWI), mentoring for tourist villages, the development of village-owned enterprises (BUMDes), and capacity-building for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs). It is hoped that the development of tourism villages will boost the rural economy, increase economic diversification, and reduce unemployment rates. Tourism villages also have the potential to boost the local economy and increase the use of local products. Furthermore, they have the potential to create a multiplier effect on other sectors such as trade, agriculture, and transport. Villages can become more self-reliant and sustainable through a healthy local economy.

The development of community-based tourist villages can boost income, protect the environment and preserve local culture. A tourist village is successful if the community is involved in managing the destination. Furthermore, this model generates more equitable economic benefits for the local community. Sungai Biru Tourist Village employs a management approach that directly involves the community, which supports the research findings. (Hanafi, 2024)

According to various studies, the development of tourism villages has a significant impact on improving the well-being of local communities. According to (Wibowo, 2024) tourism villages have the potential to boost community income through businesses such as food and other arts. Tourism villages also help to enhance the community's social capital by encouraging cooperation, active participation and mutual assistance. Other studies indicate that tourism villages can boost community creativity, reduce unemployment rates, and strengthen social ties that have weakened due to modernisation and social change. Tourism villages play a vital role in fostering a shared commitment to improving well-being and developing the village's potential independently.

Rana, (2023) explained that the development of a tourist village has an impact not only on the economy but also on social and cultural change. Increased tourism activity can improve the community's well-being by creating more business opportunities and boosting economic interaction. Even as social change takes place, the community can preserve its local cultural values. The findings show that Sungai Biru Tourist Village experienced an increase in community economic activity after becoming a tourist destination.

Previous studies have largely examined the impact of tourism villages on increasing community income from a conventional economic perspective. However, research that integrates indicators of community welfare with the principles of Islamic economics, particularly in the Sungai Biru Tourism Village in Pali Regency, remains very limited. Therefore, this study aims to address this gap by analysing the impact of tourism village development on community welfare from the perspective of Islamic economics.

2. Literature Review

The Concept of a Tourism Village

A tourism village is a rural area that has been developed into a tourist destination by utilising local potential—such as the natural environment, culture, customs and the social life of the community—as its main attractions. The development of tourism villages aims to improve the community's welfare, preserve local culture, protect the environment and foster economic self-reliance based on the village's potential.

The key components of a tourist village include tourist attractions, accessibility, amenities, as well as institutional frameworks and community participation. Effective development of tourist villages can increase community income, open up new business opportunities, and strengthen local cultural identity.

Sustainable tourism refers to tourism development that simultaneously considers economic viability, environmental conservation, and socio-cultural sustainability. According to the World Tourism Organization, sustainable tourism aims to optimize economic benefits while preserving environmental resources and respecting the socio-cultural authenticity of host communities.

Empirical studies indicate that tourism villages applying sustainable tourism principles are more likely to achieve long-term economic growth because natural attractions remain preserved, tourist satisfaction increases, and local communities continue receiving economic benefits over time. Consequently, sustainability becomes an essential element in evaluating tourism village development

Development Objectives

The development of tourist villages aims to improve the welfare of the community by creating new business opportunities and jobs. Furthermore, the development of tourist villages is also geared towards preserving local culture, protecting the natural environment, and promoting sustainable village development. Through this development, it is hoped that the community will be able to make the most of the village's potential, thereby achieving economic self-reliance based on local resources. (Bangsawan, 2021)

Components of a Tourism Village

Tourism villages have several key components that underpin their successful development, namely attractions, accessibility, amenities and institutional frameworks. Tourist attractions encompass everything that draws visitors, such as natural beauty, cultural traditions and local specialties. Accessibility relates to the ease with which tourists can reach tourist locations via transport and the condition of road infrastructure. Amenities include supporting facilities such as places to eat, accommodation, sanitation, and other public facilities that provide comfort for visitors. Meanwhile, institutional framework relates to tourism management involving the community, tourism awareness groups, and village institutions that support the sustainability of tourism development. (Wijayanti, 2022)

Impact of development

Tourism villages have both positive and negative impacts on the community. The positive impacts experienced by the community include increased income, the creation of new business opportunities, the growth of local MSMEs, and greater community participation in economic activities. Furthermore, tourism development can also strengthen local cultural identity and raise community awareness of environmental conservation. However, if not managed properly, the development of tourist villages can also lead to negative impacts such as environmental damage, increased waste, and economic inequality amongst communities. Therefore, sustainable

management based on community participation is required. (Gusti Ayu, 2024)

Development Model

The development of tourism villages can be achieved through several models, such as community-based tourism, development through Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes), or collaboration between the government, the community and the private sector. The community-based development model places the community at the centre of tourism management, ensuring that the economic benefits are shared equitably. Furthermore, the use of digital technology in tourism promotion is also a key strategy in supporting the development of tourism villages in the modern era. (Ririn, 2025)

The Economic Well-being of the Community

The economic well-being of a community is defined as the fulfilment of both material and non-material needs. Indicators of well-being include income levels, employment opportunities, ownership of productive assets, and household economic stability. In the context of a tourist village, well-being is also reflected in the increase in community economic activity linked to the tourism sector.

Definition of Well-Being

The economic well-being of a community refers to the fulfilment of its members' needs, both material and non-material. Well-being is not measured solely by the level of income earned, but is also assessed by the community's ability to meet basic needs, secure decent employment, and create better and more stable living conditions. Thus, economic well-being reflects the overall quality of life of the community. (Lubis, 2025) From the above description, it can be understood that the development of tourism villages is a process of harnessing local potential through the sustainable management of tourist destinations, which is capable of boosting economic activity within the community.

Indicators of Economic Well-being

Indicators of a community's economic well-being can be observed through several aspects, such as income levels, employment opportunities, ownership of productive assets, and the economic stability of households. Furthermore, access to education and healthcare, as well as the community's ability to develop businesses, are also key factors in measuring levels of well-being. In the context of a tourist village, economic well-being can also be assessed by the increase in community business activities related to the tourism sector. (Marissa, 2024)

Principles of Islamic Economics (*'adl, maslahah, tauhid, istidamah*)

Islamic economics is an economic system based on Islamic values, with the aim of creating justice, balance and the welfare of society. In practice, Islamic economics

emphasises the principles of justice (*al-'adl*), public interest (*maslahah*), balance (*tawazun*) and sustainability (*istidamah*). Every economic activity is not solely profit-oriented, but must also take into account moral values, ethics and social responsibility in order to bring benefits to the whole of society. (Darma, 2023)

Maqashid al-Shari'ah

Within Islamic economics, welfare extends beyond material prosperity to include spiritual well-being, justice, and social responsibility. Welfare is closely associated with the concept of *maslahah*, which refers to the realization of public benefit while preventing harm.

Maqashid al-Shari'ah are the primary objectives of Islamic law, aimed at safeguarding and protecting human life. The concept of *maqashid al-Shari'ah* encompasses the protection of religion (*hifz al-din*), life (*hifz al-nafs*), reason (*hifz al-'aql*), lineage (*hifz al-nasl*), and property (*hifz al-mal*). In the context of developing tourist villages, *Maqashid Syariah* serves as a framework for assessing whether tourism activities can provide economic and social benefits without conflicting with Islamic values. (Ayu, 2024)

In the context of Sungai Biru Tourism Village, the increasing participation of local communities in tourism-related businesses indicates that tourism development contributes not only to income generation but also to realizing the objectives of Islamic economics through equitable benefit distribution and sustainable economic empowerment.

Economic Justice

Islamic economics emphasises the importance of a fair distribution of profits and the avoidance of economic practices that harm society, such as usury, fraud and exploitation. In the development of tourism villages, the principle of justice is reflected through community involvement in tourism management, the equitable distribution of economic benefits, and equal opportunities for the community to engage in productive enterprises. Thus, the resulting economic activity can foster shared prosperity without causing social inequality. (Azizah, 2024)

Halal Tourism

Halal tourism is a concept in the tourism industry that provides services and facilities in accordance with the principles of Islamic Sharia. This concept encompasses the provision of halal food and drink, facilities for worship, a clean environment, and tourist activities that do not conflict with Islamic values. Halal tourism aims to provide Muslim travellers with a sense of safety and comfort whilst on holiday. (Salman, 2022)

Sharia Principles in the Management of Tourism Villages

The application of Sharia principles in the management of tourism villages is achieved through fair, transparent business practices that are free from activities contrary to Islamic law. Furthermore, tourism

development must also take into account environmental conservation, community empowerment and the equitable distribution of economic benefits amongst the local community. It is hoped that Sharia-based management of tourism villages will strike a balance between economic gains, social values and environmental sustainability. (Ririn, 2025)

Although numerous studies have examined the relationship between tourism village development and community welfare, most previous studies primarily focus on conventional economic indicators such as income growth, employment generation, and local business development. Limited research has incorporated Islamic economic principles—including *maqashid al-shariah*, *maslahah*, justice (*al-'adl*), and sustainability (*istidamah*)—into the evaluation of tourism village development. Furthermore, empirical evidence concerning the implementation of Islamic economic values in emerging tourism villages, particularly Sungai Biru Tourism Village in PALI Regency, remains scarce. Therefore, this study addresses this gap by integrating sustainable tourism development with Islamic economic principles to evaluate community welfare more comprehensively. According to Putra (2025), the community and the government can support the development of tourism villages to improve the welfare of rural communities and provide the facilities needed to meet the requirements of these tourism villages. Therefore, to ensure the sustainability of the tourist village, cooperation is required from all parties—including the management, the local community and the local government—so that the community's income can increase year on year.

Framework

The effective development of a tourism village can boost the community's economic activity through job creation, increased income and the growth of community-based businesses. From an Islamic economics perspective, improved welfare is measured not only in material terms, but also by the creation of public interest, justice and the equitable distribution of benefits amongst the community. Therefore, the development of the Sungai Biru Tourism Village is expected to have an impact on the community's economic welfare. An increase in tourist visits will expand business opportunities for the community, boost income, create new jobs, and ultimately improve the community's welfare. From an Islamic economics perspective, this improvement in welfare must also fulfil the principles of justice, public interest, and sustainability so that the economic benefits can be felt equally by the community.

Research Hypotheses

Based on the theoretical framework outlined above, the hypotheses of this study are as follows:

H₀: The development of the Sungai Biru Tourism Village has had no impact on the economic well-being of the community from an Islamic economics perspective.

H₁: The development of the Sungai Biru Tourism Village has an impact on the economic well-being of the community from an Islamic economics perspective.

3. Methodology

This study employs a quantitative method with a descriptive and verifiable approach. The research was conducted in Sungai Biru Tourism Village, Pali Regency, between February and June 2026. Primary data was obtained by distributing questionnaires to respondents involved in the activities of Sungai Biru Tourism Village. Secondary data, meanwhile, was obtained from tourism management documents, the Central Statistics Agency, academic articles, books, and various references relevant to the study.

3.1 Data

Population and Sample

The study population consists of people involved in tourism activities. The sampling technique employed was purposive sampling, with a sample size of 30 respondents, comprising 6 tourism managers, 14 MSME operators and 10 visitors. The sample size was determined using purposive sampling, taking into account the respondents' involvement in tourism activities.

Data Collection Methods

1. A questionnaire using a 1–5 Likert scale.
2. Interviews to obtain in-depth information.
3. Documentation in the form of village profiles and other supporting data.

3.2 Methods of Analysis

The data were analysed using IBM SPSS Statistics 25, following these steps:

1. Validity test
2. Reliability test
3. Normality test
4. Descriptive analysis
5. Simple linear regression
6. Coefficient of determination (R^2)
7. Hypothesis testing (t-test)

4. Results And Discussion

The Sungai Biru was originally a small river running through a rubber plantation in Betung Selatan Village, Pali District. Its popularity grew after a video showing the river's crystal-clear waters went viral on social media, attracting many tourists from various regions. Tourism management is carried out independently by the landowners and the local community.

The vision for this tourism development is to establish the Blue River as a premier nature tourism destination based on community empowerment and environmental sustainability.

Characteristics of Respondents

In terms of gender, the respondents were predominantly women, whilst the remainder were men. Nevertheless, the participation of female respondents

continued to provide a diverse range of perspectives during the assessment process.

Tabel 1. Gender

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Men	14	46,7	46,7	
	Women	16	53,3	53,3	100,0
	Total	30	100,0	100,0	

Source: SPSS-processed data (2026)

Of the 30 respondents, 53.3 per cent were women and 46.7 per cent were men. This indicates that women play a fairly dominant role in tourism-related economic activities, such as the food and drink sector and small-scale trade.

Prior to data analysis, a validity test was conducted on all items in the research instrument.

Results of the Validity Test for the Development of Tourism Villages (X)

The purpose of the validity test was to determine the extent to which each indicator was able to measure the construct under investigation. An item was deemed valid if its calculated r-value was greater than the table r-value and had a significance level of less than 0.05. The results of the validity test for the research instrument are presented in Table 2 :

Table 2: Validity Test for Community Economic Well-being (Y)

Variable	Question	r- calc	r-table	sig	description
(X)	P1	0,561	0,361	0,000	Valid
	P2	0,681	0,361	0,000	Valid
	P3	0,814	0,361	0,000	Valid
	P4	0,806	0,361	0,000	Valid
	P5	0,795	0,361	0,000	Valid
	P6	0,700	0,361	0,000	Valid
	P7	0,667	0,361	0,000	Valid
	P8	0,742	0,361	0,000	Valid

Source: SPSS-processed data (2026)

The validity test results show that all items within variable X meet the validity criteria. This is demonstrated by the fact that the calculated r-value for each item is greater than the table r-value of 0.361. The calculated r-values range from 0.561 to 0.814, meaning that all items are deemed to have an adequate level of correlation with the total score for the variable.

Furthermore, all items had a significance value (Sig. = 0.000) below the significance level of 0.05, indicating that the correlation between each item and the total score of the variable is statistically significant. Consequently, all indicators within variable X (P1–P8) are deemed valid and suitable for use as data collection instruments in this study.

In detail, the highest validity value was found in indicator P3 with a calculated r-value of 0.814, followed by P4 (0.806) and P5 (0.795). Meanwhile, the lowest validity value was found in indicator P1 with a value of 0.561; however, this was still above the table r-value and therefore met the validity criteria. These findings indicate that all indicators are able to represent the construct of

variable X well and can be used in the subsequent analysis stage.

Results of the Validity Test for Community Economic Well-being (Y).

Prior to data analysis, the research instrument for the Community Economic Well-being variable (Y) was first subjected to a validity test to ensure that each item was capable of accurately measuring the construct under investigation. The validity test was carried out by comparing the calculated r-value with the table r-value of 0.361 at a 5 per cent significance level. Furthermore, an item was deemed valid if it had a significance value (Sig.) of less than 0.05. The results of the validity test for the Community Economic Well-being (Y) variable are presented in Table 3.

Table 3: Validity Test for Community Economic Well-being (Y)

Variable	Question	r- calc	r-table	sig	description
(Y)	P1	0,825	0,361	0,000	Valid
	P2	0,736	0,361	0,000	Valid
	P3	0,836	0,361	0,000	Valid
	P4	0,851	0,361	0,000	Valid
	P5	0,775	0,361	0,000	Valid
	P6	0,800	0,361	0,000	Valid
	P7	0,800	0,361	0,000	Valid

Source: SPSS-processed data (2026)

Based on Table 3, all items under the Community Economic Well-being variable (Y) were found to be valid. This is indicated by calculated r-values ranging from 0.736 to 0.851, all of which are greater than the critical r-value of 0.361. Furthermore, all items have a significance value of 0.000, which is smaller than the significance level of 0.05; therefore, all indicators meet the validity criteria.

In detail, the indicator with the highest level of validity is P4 with a calculated r-value of 0.851, followed by P3 (0.836) and P1 (0.825). Meanwhile, the lowest calculated r-value was found for indicator P2 at 0.736; however, this is still above the table r-value and is therefore deemed valid. Consequently, all indicators for the 'Community Economic Well-being' (Y) variable are suitable for use as research instruments and may proceed to the reliability testing stage and subsequent data analysis.

Reliability test results

Before the research instrument was used in further analysis, a reliability test was conducted to determine the level of internal consistency of each research variable. The reliability test was carried out using Cronbach's Alpha. An instrument is considered reliable if it has a Cronbach's Alpha value greater than 0.60. The results of the reliability test for each research variable are presented in Table 4.

Table 4: Reliability Test

Variable	Number of Statements	Cronbach's Alpha	requirements	Description
X	8	0,858	0,6	Reliabel
Y	7	0,907	0,6	Reliabel

Source: SPSS-processed data (2026)

Based on Table 4, the reliability test results show that all research variables have a Cronbach's Alpha value greater than the required minimum threshold of 0.60. Variable X, comprising 8 items, obtained a Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.858, whilst the variable 'Community Economic Well-being' (Y), comprising 7 items, obtained a Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.907.

These values indicate that both variables possess a very high level of reliability, as all Cronbach's Alpha values are above 0.80, signifying a high level of internal consistency within the instrument. Consequently, all items within variables X and Y are deemed reliable, meaning the research instrument is suitable for data collection and analysis in subsequent stages.

Normality test results

Before conducting the regression analysis, a normality test was carried out to determine whether the research data or residuals were normally distributed. In this study, the normality test was performed using the one-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov (K-S) test on the residual values. The data are considered to be normally distributed if the Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) value is greater than the significance level of 0.05. The results of the normality test are presented in Table 5.

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		30
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	,0000000
	Std. Deviation	1,97982056
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,113
	Positive	,094
	Negative	-,113
Test Statistic		,113
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,200 ^{c,d}

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

Based on Table 5, the results of the One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test show that the sample size (N) is 30. The test statistic is 0.113, whilst the asymptotic significance (two-tailed) is 0.200. As the significance value of 0.200 is greater than 0.05, the study's residuals are deemed to be normally distributed.

These results indicate that the data satisfy the assumption of normality; consequently, the regression model used in this study fulfils one of the classical assumptions. Thus, parametric statistical analysis—

specifically linear regression analysis—may proceed, as the data do not deviate from a normal distribution.

Results of the normality test based on the histogram

In addition to using the one-sample Kolmogorov–Smirnov statistical test, the normality of the data can also be assessed visually using a residual histogram. The histogram in Figure 1 shows that the distribution of the standardised regression residuals forms a pattern resembling a bell-shaped curve, and that the data are relatively symmetrically distributed around the mean. This indicates that the residuals in this study tend to follow a normal distribution.

Based on this histogram, the majority of the residuals are concentrated around zero, with the frequency decreasing on both sides of the curve. Furthermore, the mean residual is close to zero (5.55E-16) and the standard deviation is 0.983, indicating that the spread of the residuals is within reasonable limits. With a sample size of 30 respondents, the histogram pattern supports the results of the Kolmogorov–Smirnov test, which yielded an Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) value of 0.200 (> 0.05).

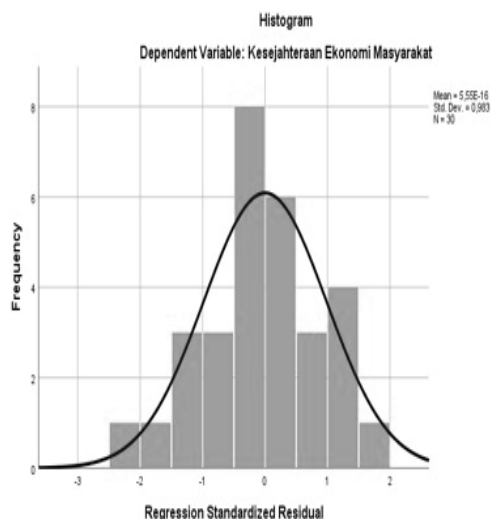


Figure 1. Histogram of the Normality Test for Residuals

Thus, based on both statistical testing and visual inspection via the histogram, it can be concluded that the residuals in the regression model are normally distributed. Consequently, the assumption of normality has been met, and the linear regression analysis can proceed.

Results of the Normality Test Using a Normal P–P Plot

In addition to using the one-sample Kolmogorov–Smirnov test, a visual assessment of normality was also carried out using the Normal Probability Plot (Normal P–P Plot) of the standardised regression residuals. The purpose of this test is to determine whether the study's residuals follow a normal distribution. The data are considered to be normally distributed if the points on the graph are scattered around the diagonal line and follow the direction of that line.

Based on Figure 2 (Normal P–P Plot), it can be seen that the residual points are scattered around the diagonal

line and, for the most part, follow the direction of the diagonal line without any significant deviation. Although there are a few points that deviate slightly from the diagonal line, their dispersion remains within acceptable limits and therefore does not indicate a violation of the normality assumption.

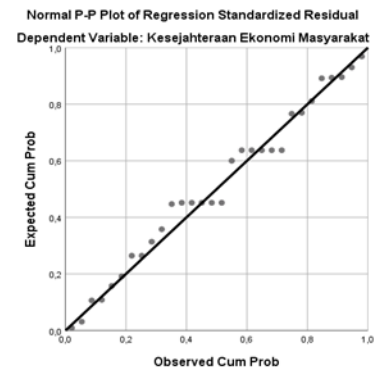


Figure 2. Normal P–P Plot of Regression Standardised Residuals

The findings from the analysis of the Normal P–P Plot are also supported by the results of the One-Sample Kolmogorov–Smirnov test, which showed an Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) value of 0.200, which is greater than the significance level of 0.05. It can therefore be concluded that the residuals in the regression model are normally distributed; consequently, the assumption of normality has been met and the regression model is suitable for further analysis.

Results of the Simple Linear Regression Analysis

Simple linear regression analysis was used to determine the extent of the influence of Tourism Village Development (X) on the economic well-being of the community in terms of economic principles (Y). The results of the simple linear regression analysis are presented in Table 6 :

Table 6: Simple Linear Regression Analysis

Model	Coefficients ^a				
	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	4,056	3,412		1,189	,245
Development of Tourism Villages	,756	,099	,822	7,628	,000

a. Dependent Variable: The Economic Well-being of Society in Economic Principles

Source: SPSS-processed data (2026)

Based on Table 8, the value of the constant (a) is 4.056, whilst the regression coefficient (b) for the 'Tourism Village Development' variable is 0.756. Consequently, the resulting simple linear regression equation is as follows:

$$Y = 4,056 + 0,756X$$

This equation indicates that a constant value of 4.056 implies that if the 'Tourism Village Development' variable does not increase or is assumed to be zero, then the value of 'Community Economic Well-being' in the Economic Principle is estimated to be 4.056. This value represents the baseline level of community well-being prior to being influenced by the tourism village development variable.

The regression coefficient of 0.756 indicates a positive relationship between Tourism Village Development and Community Economic Well-being. This means that every 1-unit increase in Tourism Village Development will increase Community Economic Well-being by 0.756 units, assuming all other factors remain constant (*ceteris paribus*). A positive coefficient indicates that the more optimal the development of tourism villages, the higher the level of the community's economic well-being.

Furthermore, based on the results of the regression test, a Standardised Coefficient (Beta) value of 0.822 was obtained. This value indicates that the development of tourism villages has a very strong and positive relationship with the community's economic well-being. According to the guidelines for interpreting beta coefficients, a value of 0.822 indicates that changes in the 'Tourism Village Development' variable make a significant contribution to changes in the community's level of economic well-being.

Furthermore, the results of the partial test (t-test) show that the calculated t-value is 7.628 with a significance level of 0.000. As the significance level of 0.000 is less than 0.05, it can be concluded that the variable 'Tourism Village Development' has a positive and significant effect on the community's economic well-being in terms of economic principles. Consequently, the research hypothesis stating that Tourism Village Development has a positive effect on the Community's Economic Well-being is accepted, whilst the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected.

Results of the Coefficient of Determination (R^2) Test

The coefficient of determination (R^2) test aims to determine the extent to which the independent variable—namely, Tourism Village Development (X)—can explain the variation in the dependent variable—namely, Community Economic Well-being in Economic Principles (Y). The higher the value of the coefficient of determination, the greater the ability of the regression model to explain the dependent variable. The results of the coefficient of determination test are presented in Table 7.

Based on Table 7, the value of R (correlation coefficient) is 0.822. This value indicates that the relationship between Tourism Village Development and Community Economic Well-being in Economic Principles is very strong and has a positive direction. Consequently, an increase in tourism village development tends to be followed by an increase in community economic well-being.

Table 7: Test of the Coefficient of Determination R^2

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.822 ^a	.675	.663	2,015
a. Predictors: (Constant), Development of Tourism Villages				

Source: SPSS-processed data (2026)

The R-squared (R^2) value of 0.675 indicates that 67.5 per cent of the variation in changes to the community's economic well-being, as measured by the economic principle, can be explained by the 'Tourism Village Development' variable. Meanwhile, the remaining 32.5% is influenced by other factors outside the research model that were not examined, such as the quality of human resources, infrastructure support, government policy, access to capital, the community's level of education, tourism promotion, and social and cultural factors.

Furthermore, the Adjusted R-squared value of 0.663 indicates that, after adjusting for the sample size and the number of variables in the model, the ability of the 'Village Tourism Development' variable to explain the variation in Community Economic Well-being is 66.3 per cent. The relatively small difference between the R-squared value (0.675) and the adjusted R-squared value (0.663) indicates that the regression model used is sufficiently stable and has good predictive power.

Furthermore, the Standard Error of the Estimate of 2.015 indicates the magnitude of the error in predicting the dependent variable. This value is relatively small, suggesting that the regression model's predictions are reasonably good and have an adequate level of accuracy.

Overall, the results of the coefficient of determination test show that the development of tourist villages makes a significant contribution to improving the economic welfare of the community in economic terms, amounting to 67.5 per cent. This indicates that the development of tourist villages is one of the key factors playing a role in improving the economic welfare of the community. However, 32.5 per cent of the variation in the community's economic well-being is still influenced by other factors outside the scope of this study; therefore, it is recommended that future research include additional variables to ensure the resulting model is more comprehensive and has greater explanatory power.

Results of the Partial Test (t-test)

A partial test (t-test) was conducted to determine whether the independent variable, namely Tourism Village Development (X), individually has a significant effect on the dependent variable, namely Community Economic Well-being (Y). The test was carried out at a significance level (α) of 5 per cent (0.05). The basis for decision-making is as follows:

1. If the Sig. value is < 0.05 , then H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted, meaning that the independent variable has a significant effect on the dependent variable.

2. If the Sig. value is > 0.05 , then H_0 is accepted and H_1 is rejected, meaning that the independent variable does not have a significant effect on the dependent variable.

The results of the partial tests are presented in Table 8:

Table 8. Partial Test (t-test)

Coefficients ^a		Unstandardized Coefficients	Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
Model		B	Std. Error	Beta	
1	(Constant)	4,056	3,412		1,189 ,245
	Pengembangan Desa	,756	,099	,822	7,628 ,000

Based on Table 8, the calculated F-value was 64.711 with a significance level (Sig.) of 0.000. As the significance level of 0.000 is less than 0.05, the regression model is deemed significant. Furthermore, with a sample size of 30 respondents, one independent variable, and a significance level of 5 per cent, the table F-value was found to be 4.20. Consequently, as the calculated F-value (64.711) is greater than the table F-value (4.20), it can be concluded that the regression model used in this study is valid and capable of explaining the relationship between the variable 'Tourism Village Development' and 'Community Economic Well-being'.

Based on the Sum of Squares values, it is found that the Regression Sum of Squares is 183.082, whilst the Residual Sum of Squares is 79.218. This indicates that the majority of the variation in Community Economic Well-being can be explained by the Tourism Village Development variable, whilst the remainder is influenced by other factors not included in the research model.

Table 8. Simultaneous test (F- test)

ANOVA ^a					
Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	183,082	1	183,082	64,711	,000 ^b
Residual	79,218	28	2,829		
Total	262,300	29			

a. Dependent Variable: Economic Well-being of the Community

b. Predictors: (Constant), Development of Tourism Villages

Source: SPSS-processed data (2026)

A Mean Square Regression value of 183.082 and a Mean Square Residual value of 2.829 result in a calculated F-value of 64.711, which shows that the variation explained by the model is far greater than the error variation. This suggests that the regression model is effective in explaining the relationship between the independent and dependent variables.

Discussion

The findings of this study indicate that the development of tourism villages not only plays a role in increasing the number of tourist visits, but also has a tangible impact on improving the economic well-being of the community. The development of tourism villages is capable of creating new business opportunities, expanding employment opportunities, increasing community income through the tourism, trade and

creative economy sectors, and encouraging the sustainable utilisation of local potential. From an economic perspective, this improvement in well-being is reflected in the more efficient utilisation of resources, increased community productivity, and the creation of economic added value that can be enjoyed more equitably by the community. Therefore, the development of tourism villages can be regarded as an effective local economic development strategy for sustainably improving community well-being.

The findings of this study also show that the development of tourism villages can have a tangible impact on improving community welfare. The development of tourism villages encourages the creation of new jobs and increases community income through micro-enterprises, trade, services, homestays, culinary offerings, handicrafts and various other economic activities. Furthermore, effective management of tourism potential can also boost local economic productivity, expand business opportunities, and strengthen the community's economy in a sustainable manner. Consequently, the development of tourism villages is an effective strategy for improving the economic well-being of the community through the optimisation of local potential and community empowerment.

Overall, the results of the simultaneous tests indicate that the development of tourism villages has a significant effect on the economic well-being of the community; consequently, the regression model used meets the criteria for suitability in hypothesis testing. These findings reinforce the results of the partial tests (t-tests) and the coefficient of determination (R^2) tests, which indicate that the development of tourism villages is a key factor in improving the economic well-being of the community. Consequently, the research hypothesis stating that the development of tourism villages has a positive and significant effect on the economic well-being of the community can be accepted.

The development of the Sungai Biru Tourism Village has had a tangible impact on increasing local residents' incomes. The presence of tourists has spurred the growth of various community-run businesses, such as food stalls, rubber ring hire, car parking services, the sale of food and drink, and various other small businesses. These economic activities have created new employment opportunities for the local community, thereby increasing household incomes.

The findings of Ming Xi's 2024 study indicate that rural tourism has a positive impact on gross income and poverty alleviation in rural areas. However, these findings do not provide significant evidence regarding the transformation of the rural industrial structure. Based on these findings, policies to promote rural tourism should also be implemented in other regions of China, and additional policies need to be considered to encourage industrial structural transformation. This also serves as a reference for this study, urging the government to play an active role in providing support for the development of 'blue river' tourism.

The findings of this study are consistent with the research by Handayani et al. (2024), which states that the development of tourist villages can improve community welfare through the empowerment of the local economy. Furthermore, the research by Aminuddin et al. (2022) also shows that the existence of tourist villages has a positive impact on increasing community economic activity and creating employment opportunities.

5. Conclusion and Suggestions

Conclusion

Based on the research findings, it can be concluded that the development of tourism villages has a positive and significant impact on the economic well-being of the community. The better the development of tourism villages, the greater the improvement in the community's economic well-being. This indicates that the development of tourism villages is an effective strategy for driving economic growth at the local level.

The development of tourism villages has a positive impact on increasing the community's economic activity through the creation of business opportunities, an increase in employment opportunities, a rise in community income, and the growth of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs). Furthermore, the optimal management of tourism potential can also enhance the productive utilisation of local resources, thereby providing sustainable economic benefits for the community.

The findings of this study also indicate that the development of tourism villages plays a significant role in explaining changes in the economic well-being of communities. Nevertheless, community well-being is influenced not only by the development of tourism villages but also by various other factors, such as the quality of human resources, infrastructure support, access to capital, government policies, and community participation in the management of tourist destinations.

Consequently, the development of tourism villages must continue to be supported through collaboration between the government, the community, business operators and other stakeholders. It is hoped that such synergy will enhance the competitiveness of tourist destinations, strengthen the local economy and achieve sustainable economic well-being for the community, in line with the principles of inclusive development and community empowerment.

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