

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion in this research, it can be concluded that :

The tourism sector in West Sumatra consists of 19 districts and is measured by the number of domestic tourists does not have significant effect on the poverty level of a region. Although domestic tourism is often viewed as a potential source for improving local economies and reducing poverty levels, the results of our analysis show that its impact on poverty appears to be limited. Although increasing the number of tourists can increase tourism sector revenues, especially in the accommodation and services sectors, the impact may not be significant enough to significantly reduce overall poverty levels. Likewise, the findings show that the amount of accommodation also does not have significant effect on poverty levels. Although adequate accommodation facilities can increase the attractiveness of tourism destinations and increase tourist visits, especially in areas that have the potential to become popular tourist destinations, their impact on poverty may not be immediate or may be concentrated in certain sectors of the population. However, an interesting result from this research is the significant negative effect of the number of restaurants on poverty levels. Analysis shows that adding restaurants could create new jobs and increase incomes for local residents, which could directly help reduce poverty levels. Restaurants are not only places to eat for tourists, but also create job opportunities in the food and beverage industry that may be more evenly distributed among various levels of society.

5.2 Implications of Research Results

Based on the results of this research, domestic tourist visits and the number of accommodations does not have a significant effect on reducing the number of poor people, while the number of restaurants has a significant negative effect on the number of poor people. The development of tourism in West Sumatra can open up opportunities for employment and increase income seen from the rapid development of tourism. To achieve maximum tourism benefits, assistance from the government is needed to evenly distribute tourism potential throughout all districts/cities in West Sumatra. However, the development of tourism in West Sumatra can have negative impacts. According to Urbanus and Febianti (2017), in their research, the more tourism develops, the more opportunities there are for investment from investors with large capital, knowledge and technology, which can shift the participation of local communities in taking advantage of existing tourism opportunities. Local communities with minimal mastery of science, technology and low capital will be eliminated without government intervention and assistance for local communities. The influx of investment can also reduce land in West Sumatra. Therefore, the government also needs to pay attention to the needs of local communities to be able to participate, survive and compete with foreign communities who are building their businesses in West Sumatra.

The high income resulting from tourism causes GDP to increase. Apart from focusing on increasing GRDP, the government is expected to pay attention to the conditions of local communities so that tourism in West Sumatra continues to pay attention to the community. There needs to be intervention from the government, and all levels of society to work together to create tourism potential so that it has a maximum role in their respective regions, such as carrying out promotions, building adequate infrastructure, adequate accommodation facilities, and developing tourist attractions to make them more attractive. The development of tourism in the area is a result of tourist visits, and contributes to the development of restaurants and restaurants, as well as hotels. This is what will later become PAD income.

In order to be able to compete in the future, accommodation and restaurants need to pay attention and improve their quality and service. Innovations that can attract

visitors are also needed. To be able to survive in the tourism sector which is full of competition between actors. So that way opportunities for people in West Sumatra are always open and can continue to develop.

5.3 Recommendation

Based on the conclusions that have been described, the following suggestions can be made.

To the Government:

1. High tourism potential in West Sumatra, so that it provides benefits To local communities, to eradicate poverty, it is necessary to collect data on poor people and the problems they experience so that the programs implemented can have a significant and equitable impact.
2. The increasing number of tourist visits will be able to have an impact on reducing poverty if more attention is paid to the development of tourism areas, such as areas where poverty is still high, such as in the Mentawai Island. It requires providing capital, special training to start, survive, compete and be able to develop a business so that it produces products that are in demand by tourists.
3. Seeing that the total number of restaurants has a significant effect on reducing the poor population, it is necessary to provide incentives to invest in West Sumatra, with an increase in the total number of restaurants it will be possible to reduce the poor population.

To Local Communities:

1. The huge tourism potential in West Sumatra needs to be utilized wisely good for getting the maximum profit. The community needs to actively participate in managing the potential they have, and play an active role in conveying their desired needs so that they can immediately receive assistance from the government.