

THE ROLE OF INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN THE MANAGEMENT OF CULINARY TOURISM TOWARDS COMMUNITY WELFARE IN KEDONGANAN VILLAGE, KUTA DISTRICT

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Abstrak: This study uses a quantitative method with an associative approach. Using the Slovin formula, 92 respondents were selected using the proportional simple random sampling technique. Questionnaire with a five degree Likert scale. The data analysis technique used SEM-PLS 3.0, used to analyze quantitative data, while qualitative data were analyzed descriptively. The results showed that social capital, the role of traditional villages, and the role of the government had a positive and significant effect on community participation, social capital, the role of traditional villages, the role of government and community participation have a positive and significant impact on the performance of the tourism business, social capital, the role of traditional villages, community participation and tourism business performance have a positive and significant effect on the welfare of the government's role and have no significant effect on the welfare of the community, social capital, the role of traditional villages, and the role of the government indirectly significantly influence the performance of tourism businesses through community participation, community participation indirectly has a significant effect on community welfare through tourism business performance, social capital, the role of traditional villages, and the role of the government indirectly significantly influence the welfare of the community through the performance of tourism businesses in the management of culinary tourism in Kedonganan Village. It is hoped that with the existence of culinary tourism by all Kedonganan Village residents, specific offers tricks will be carried out so that consumer loyalty can be maintained and maintained.

Keywords: Social Capital, Role of Traditional Villages, Role of Government, Community Participation, Performance of Tourism Business, Community Welfare

INTRODUCTION

Tourism has the potential to be the main driver of the economy and become a global industry. Tourism has an important role in economic development in various countries. Tourism can be a potential development tool, generating economic growth, diversifying the economy, reducing poverty and creating reciprocal links with other production and service-providing sectors. Untoro (2016) states that tourism's contribution to GDP is more than double that of automotive, 40 percent greater than the global chemical industry, tourist travel services are worth three-quarters of the education sector, banking sector, mining sector and communication services sector.

The development of tourism in an area will bring many benefits to the community, both economically, socially and culturally. However, if the development or management is not prepared and managed properly, it will cause various problems that can be difficult or even detrimental to the community. Tourism can develop well and sustainably and bring benefits to

the community. To minimize the negative impacts that may arise, tourism development needs to be preceded by an in-depth study of tourism supporting resources. The resources in question consist of natural resources, cultural resources and human resources, namely community participation. Management of tourism objects by involving the active role of the community is to place the community as the main actor through community empowerment in various tourism activities, so that the maximum benefit of tourism is intended for the community. Tourism management is the result of community self-help, the community can manage tourist villages according to the wishes of the community. The main target of developing and managing tourism objects is to improve the welfare of the local community.

This culture is rooted in and based on various traditional institutions in Bali, such as subak, residents, coercion, traditional village with banjar, and so on. In accordance with Regional Regulation Number 3 of 1991 concerning Cultural Tourism, tourism development is expected to be in line with the development of Balinese culture in an interactive-mutualistic relationship. In order for this concept to work, the traditional village as a supporter of Balinese culture must receive serious attention. Therefore, it is necessary to make efforts to provide opportunities for the existence of traditional villages to be stronger, by providing opportunities to participate in tourism development. The tourism business should be able to provide direct benefits to traditional villages.

Tosun and Timothy (2003) conclude that community participation can be a decisive force in building together and preserving local culture. This aspect of cultural product modification becomes a threat that can eliminate or weaken local culture by cultural influences brought by foreign tourists. Income distribution is a strategic matter that needs to be elaborated seriously to increase community participation in preserving local culture. As previously stated, nature and culture are the main attractions of Bali tourism.

The rate of foreign tourist arrivals (tourists) to Bali during 2019 rose by 3.37 percent. The number of foreign tourists who came directly to Bali during 2019 was recorded at 6,275,210 people, while in 2018 it reached 6,070,473 people (BPS Province of Bali, 2020). With the rapid development of the number of tourist visits to Bali, it is only natural that the government should promote tourism development programs in various regions. This is to support accommodation facilities and infrastructure in tourist destinations. The government is also expected to place the tourism development program as an alternative development approach program that has the aim of increasing economic growth, improving people's welfare and as a solution in reducing unemployment.

Badung Regency is one of the regencies in Bali Province with the largest Regional Original Income (PAD), where the main source of PAD comes from hotel and restaurant taxes (PHR). The development of tourism in Badung Regency continues to grow so rapidly that it becomes the main tourist attraction in Bali Province. The number of foreign tourists visiting Bali through Ngurah Rai airport in Badung Regency continues to increase every year as presented in Table 1.2.

Table 1
Data on Arrivals of International Tourists to Badung Regency through I Gusti Ngurah Rai
International Airport from 2015-2019

No	Month	Arrival of foreign tourists (people)				
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	January	621,251	737,880	835,091	765,452	843,407
2	February	622,836	713,314	712,846	849,592	809,783
3	March	620,855	754,614	779,552	917,714	834,315
4	April	667,011	767,543	874,959	961,461	910,126
5	May	728,605	856,916	870,081	933,204	811,045
6	June	735,245	800,962	889,021	1,030,333	1,012,625
7	July	788,235	982,346	1,058,310	1,144,333	1,049,243
8	August	784,670	897,902	1,018,153	1,038,906	1,080,997
9	September	738,869	852,559	937,819	1,036,048	992,674
10	October	782,229	842,387	821,065	1,018,790	992,939
11	November	595,100	783,866	698,623	895,656	919,832
12	December	823,967	916,291	750,280	1,051,650	1,055,203
	Total	8,508,873	9,906,580	10,245,800	11,643,139	11,312,189

Source: Bali Provincial Tourism Office Survey Results, 2020

Based on the data in Table 1, it can be seen that the number of foreign tourist visits to Badung Regency increases every year. This is what makes the Badung Regency Government develop various tourist destinations scattered throughout the Badung Regency area. Tourist destinations in Badung Regency continue to grow so that up to now 3 (three) regional regulations have been issued which stipulate 39 tourist destinations. Most of the tourist destinations in Badung Regency that have been determined through local regulations are located in the South Badung area. This causes the growth of the tourist accommodation industry even with an international level and with a modern feel to grow rapidly in the South Badung area.

The number of tourist visits certainly results in more and more needs that must be available, a small example is food. Culinary tourism is a travel activity in which some of these activities are carried out voluntarily and temporarily to enjoy special food or drinks from a destination area. This can also be interpreted as human activities that travel to the destination of a place to obtain or enjoy special food or drinks that can only be found in the intended area (Harsana, 2008). A visit to a place that is the first producer or second producer of a food ingredient, food festivals, restaurants, and special locations to try the taste of the food and or also to gain experience gained from the typical food of a region which is the main motivation for a person to travel (Hall and Mitchel, 2003).

One of the culinary tourism locations that is developing in the South Badung area is in Kedonganan Village, where the management of culinary tourism is carried out by the local community and by all members of the indigenous community. Kedonganan village has very good potential, namely the potential for ecotourism on the coast, there is a hygienic fish market which is also the largest fish market in Bali, and culinary tourism that has been well organized. This is what makes culinary tourism in Kedonganan Village the only culinary tour with a typical menu of processed seafood (seafood) and is famous in foreign countries. There are 24 cafes (seafood restaurants) along Kedonganan Beach, whose management permit was granted by the Badung Regent in the form of a Letter of Recommendation. Another thing that makes culinary tourism in Kedonganan very different from other villages, is that the culinary tourism objects in Kedonganan Village are entirely owned by the people of Kedonganan Village.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a quantitative approach (positivism) in an effort to determine the level of associative variables with one another as well as to test the hypotheses that have been compiled. In this quantitative research, the research process uses a lot of numbers starting from the collection, interpretation and presentation of results (Arikunto, 2006). Moving on from the problems and objectives, this research was designed using a theoretical and empirical study approach in depth about the relationship between variables in the research conceptual model.

The research instrument is a measuring instrument in research, which is a tool used to measure the observed natural and social phenomena. Specifically, all of these phenomena are called research variables (Sugiyono, 2010). This research instrument is composed of indicators that are considered to represent the existence of research variables. These indicators are the elaboration of the research variables and then poured into statement/question items.

The data collected from interviews, questionnaires and observations will be analyzed by descriptive analysis which aims to describe the problems being analyzed, so that it can easily be understood about the characteristics of the data. Meanwhile, for hypothesis testing, inferential analysis is used using Structural Equation Model (SEM) which is a multivariate technique that combines aspects of multiple regression (testing dependency relationships) and factor analysis (describes concepts that cannot be measured by factors with multiple variables) to estimate simultaneous interdependence (Hair et al., 2010).

According to Fornel and Bookstein (1982), SEM has 2 (two) types, namely Covariance-Based Structural Equation Modeling (CB-SEM) and Partial Least Square Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM). CB-SEM aims to explain the covariance of all construct indicators, while PLS-SEM aims to predict. Meanwhile, Ghozali (2014) explains that PLS-SEM was first developed by Word to estimate part models using latent variables with multiple indicators, besides that it is said that PLS-SEM is an analytical tool for data with all measurement scales and small sample sizes. Analysis using PLS-SEM has 2 (two) parts, namely the measurement model or the outer model and the structural model or the inner model (Ghozali and Latan, 2014).

Evaluation of the goodness of fit structural model (inner model) can be done through evaluating the value of the endogenous latent variable, the value of Q-square (), and the value for effect size. 0.33 is categorized as moderate, 0.19 is categorized as weak, and (4) values > 0.7 are categorized as strong. value > 0 indicates that the observed values have been reconstructed properly so that the model has predictive relevance, while a value < 0 , indicates that the model does not have predictive relevance (Sarwono and Narimawati, 2015) The value has a range of $0 < < 1$. If the value is increasing closer to 1, the better the model (Solimun, 2015). For a value of 0.02, it is interpreted that the latent variable predictor has a weak influence at the structural level. If the value is 0.15, it is interpreted that the latent variable has a medium effect on the structural level and if the value is 0.35, it is interpreted that the latent variable has a large influence on the structural level (Ghozali, 2014).

Estimation on SEM-PLS is done by means of literacy which includes 3 (three) things, namely the weight estimate used to calculate the latent variable score; (b) path estimate that connects the latent variable and the estimated loading between the latent variable and the indicator; means and regression constants for indicators and latent variables. Testing of the suitability of the model is carried out through the goodness of fit criteria. The measurement model with reflective indicators is evaluated through testing the convergent validity and discriminant validity of the indicators and composite reliability for all indicators. The measurement model with formative indicators is evaluated based on its substantive content. The

structural model is evaluated by looking at the percentage of variance described, namely by looking at the value for the endogenous latent variable. In addition, the predictive relevance of the structural model can be evaluated by using the Stone-Geisser q square test and looking at the magnitude of the structural path coefficients between variables.

Hypothesis testing, both direct and indirect effects, uses the bootstrap resampling method using the t statistical test. If the value of t -statistics (t count) t -table then the hypothesis is accepted, and vice versa. In addition, comparisons can be made between the p -value and the alpha value. If the p -value 0.05 (alpha 5 percent) is obtained, it is concluded that it is significant, and vice versa.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Kedonganan Village is a coastal village located in the Kuta District, Badung Regency, with the west and east sides being the sea. This causes most of the population initially engaged in the fisheries and marine sector, namely as fishermen, traders and laborers. Fisheries and marine affairs have become icons of Kedonganan Village and are well known to remote areas, which until now in Kedonganan Village has a TPI (Fish Auction Place) which shows that Kedonganan does play a very important role in the fisheries sector in Bali. As in most coastal areas, the quality of human resources is still lagging behind. The number of undergraduates or graduates of high school and junior high school at that time was still low. This is what causes the business climate to achieve community welfare often fails.

Kedonganan began to experience development, namely in 1995, with the establishment of a grilled fish stall that provides special food/special menu of seafood dishes with all its variations. The grilled fish stall was set up individually as an initiative because they saw a grilled fish stall in Jimbaran. However, these stalls are not managed properly, seem shabby, do not pay attention to the environment and often go out of business. Thus, in 2007, Kedonganan Village with the support of the Badung Regency government, began to organize the Kedonganan Beach area as a village weakness. The existence of a grilled fish stall (hereinafter referred to as a café) is arranged in order to maximize the potential of the residents/village manners by involving academic parties, namely STP Nusa Dua and STP Bandung, where a study of the environment is carried out so as not to cause problems in the future.

The Badung Regency Government supports the arrangement of Kedonganan Beach by issuing a Decree of the Badung Regent Number 1238/01/HK/2010 concerning Approval for the Implementation of the Arrangement and Management of the Kedonganan Beach Area of Badung Regency by Kedonganan Village. With this decree, Kedonganan Village made arrangements on Kedonganan Beach so that 24 cafes were established whose management and ownership were handed over to six traditional banjars in Kedonganan Village. This is a strategy from village officials to improve the welfare of the people of Kedonganan Village through a joint effort by utilizing the village's palemahan, namely Kedonganan Beach on the west coast of the village.

The effect of one variable on other variables through one or several mediating variables can be explained by analyzing the indirect effect. According to the explanation of Hair et al. (2014) that knowing the regression coefficient or the level of influence of the relationship between variables means that the theoretical statements described will be more measurable and comparable. More thorough testing of the theory put forward and communication and discussion of theory development can be further improved. The direct effect is indicated by the coefficients of all arrows in one direction, as in testing the previous hypotheses. While the indirect effect is the result of the influence through mediation by several exogenous and endogenous variables.

The direct influence value (loading factor) is standardized from the variables it passes through (Sholihin et al., 2013).

To analyze the direct effect of a construct on other constructs in accordance with the research hypothesis, it can be seen by evaluating the Path Coefficients accompanied by T-Statistics and p-Value which can be presented in table 2.

Table 2

Coefficient Value of Direct Influence of Research Variables Role of Indigenous Peoples Participation in Culinary Tourism Management on Community Welfare in Kedonganan Village, Kuta District

No	Variable Relationship	Original Sample	Standard Devisiasi	T Statistics	P Values	Information
1.	X ₁ □ Y ₁	0,357	0,096	3,729	0,000	Signifikan
2.	X ₂ □ Y ₁	0,301	0,090	3,359	0,001	Signifikan
3.	X ₃ □ Y ₁	0,222	0,084	2,639	0,009	Signifikan
4.	X ₁ □ Y ₂	0,331	0,101	3,285	0,001	Signifikan
5.	X ₂ □ Y ₂	0,151	0,077	1,953	0,051	Signifikan
6.	X ₃ □ Y ₂	0,186	0,077	2,407	0,016	Signifikan
7.	Y ₁ □ Y ₂	0,274	0,098	2,802	0,005	Signifikan
8.	X ₁ □ Y ₃	0,345	0,084	4,121	0,000	Signifikan
9.	X ₂ □ Y ₃	0,157	0,063	2,491	0,013	Signifikan
10.	X ₃ □ Y ₃	0,077	0,054	1,443	0,150	No Signifikan
11.	Y ₁ □ Y ₃	0,215	0,077	2,789	0,005	Signifikan
12.	Y ₂ □ Y ₃	0,335	0,101	3,335	0,001	Signifikan

Source: Primary Data Processed 2021

Based on Table 2, it can be seen that all exogenous variables or constructs have a direct effect on endogenous variables with a P Value of less than 0.05 or with a t-count greater than ± 1.96, and with a positive relationship or sign. Thus, statistically the research hypothesis has been proven, as follows.

Social capital has a positive and significant effect on community participation in Kedonganan Village. That is, the better social capital causes community participation to also increase. The role of the traditional village has a positive and significant effect on community participation. That is, the better the role of the traditional village in Kedonganan Village, the more community participation will increase. The role of the government has a positive and significant effect on community participation in Kedonganan Village. This means that the better the government is in carrying out its role in Kedonganan Village, it will lead to a significant increase in community participation. Social capital has a positive and significant effect on the performance of the tourism business in Kedonganan Village. That is, the higher the social capital in Kedonganan Village, the performance of the tourism business will also increase.

The role of the Traditional Village has a positive and significant impact on the performance of the tourism business in Kedonganan Village. That is, the better the role of the traditional village in Kedonganan Village causes the performance of the tourism business to also increase. The role of the Government has a positive and significant impact on the performance of the tourism business in Kedonganan Village. That is, the higher the role of the government in Kedonganan Village causes the performance of the tourism business to also increase. Community participation has a positive and significant impact on the performance of the tourism business in Kedonganan Village. This means that the higher community participation in Kedonganan Village causes the performance of the tourism business to also increase. Social capital has a positive and significant effect on the welfare of the community in Kedonganan

Village. That is, the better social capital causes the welfare of the community to also increase. The role of the traditional village has a positive and significant impact on the welfare of the community. That is, the better the role of traditional villages in Kedonganan Village, the welfare of the community will increase. The role of the government has no significant effect on the welfare of the people in Kedonganan Village. This means that the better the government in carrying out its role in Kedonganan Village has not been able to cause a significant increase in community welfare. Community participation has a positive and significant impact on the welfare of the community in Kedonganan Village. That is, the higher community participation in Kedonganan Village will lead to a significant increase in community welfare. The performance of the tourism business has a positive and significant impact on the welfare of the community in Kedonganan Village. That is, the better the performance of the tourism business in Kedonganan Village will lead to a significant increase in community welfare.

Based on the results of data analysis with the Smart PLS application, the indirect effect of a variable or research construct is presented in Table 3.

Table 3

Coefficient Value of Indirect Effect of Variable Role of Indigenous Community Participation in Culinary Tourism Management on Community Welfare in Kedonganan Village, Kuta District

No	Variable Relationship	Original Sample	Standard Deviasi	T Statistics	P Values	Information
1.	X ₁ □ Y ₂	0,098	0,048	2,049	0,041	Signifikan
2.	X ₂ □ Y ₂	0,082	0,039	2,088	0,037	Signifikan
3.	X ₃ □ Y ₂	0,036	0,034	1,783	0,075	Signifikan
4.	X ₁ □ Y ₃	0,220	0,052	4,213	0,000	Signifikan
5.	X ₂ □ Y ₃	0,143	0,046	3,083	0,002	Signifikan
6.	X ₃ □ Y ₃	0,130	0,041	3,170	0,002	Signifikan
7.	Y ₁ □ Y ₃	0,092	0,040	2,314	0,021	Signifikan

Source: Premir Data Processed 2021

Based on Table 3, which contains the coefficient of indirect effect, which can be divided into three parts, the influence of an indirect relationship through the mediating variable of community participation and four parts of an indirect relationship through the variable of tourism business performance. The indirect influence relationships are as follows (1) The indirect effect of social capital on tourism business performance through community participation; (2) Indirect influence of the role of traditional villages on tourism business performance through community participation; (3) Indirect influence of the government's role on tourism business performance through community participation; (4) The indirect effect of social capital on community welfare through tourism business performance; (5) Indirect influence of the role of traditional villages on community welfare through tourism business performance; (6) The indirect effect of the role of the traditional village on the welfare of the community through the performance of the tourism business; and (7) the indirect effect of community participation on community welfare through tourism business performance

Based on Table 2, it can be seen that the indirect effect of an exogenous variable on endogenous variables is through the mediating variable. Based on these statistical results, the seventh to tenth hypothesis regarding the indirect effect is proven as follows. Social capital indirectly has a significant effect on the performance of tourism businesses through community participation in Kedonganan Village, which can be seen from the P-Value of 0.041. The role of community participation as a mediating variable for the effect of social capital on tourism business performance is called “partial mediation”, because social capital has a significant direct

and indirect effect on tourism business performance. This means that with higher social capital, community participation also increases, furthermore with optimal community participation, tourism business performance also increases.

The role of traditional villages indirectly significantly influences the performance of tourism businesses through community participation in Kedonganan Village, which can be seen from the P-Value of 0.037. Community participation as a variable mediating the influence of the role of the traditional village on the performance of the tourism industry is called "partial mediation", because the role of the traditional village has a significant direct and indirect effect on the performance of the tourism business. This means that the higher the role of the traditional village, the community's participation will also increase, then with optimal community participation, the performance of the tourism business will also increase.

The role of the government indirectly has a significant effect on the performance of the tourism business through community participation in Kedonganan Village, which can be seen from the P-Value of 0.075. Community participation as a mediating variable of the influence of the government's role on tourism business performance is called "partial mediation", because the government's role has a significant direct and indirect effect on tourism business performance. This means that the better the government's role, the community's participation will also increase, then with optimal community participation, the performance of the tourism business will also increase.

Social capital indirectly has a significant effect on the welfare of the community through the performance of the tourism business in Kedonganan Village, which can be seen from the P-Value of 0.000. Community participation as a mediating variable of the influence of the government's role on tourism business performance is called "partial mediation", because the government's role has a significant direct and indirect effect on tourism business performance. This means that the better the government's role, the community's participation will also increase, then with optimal community participation, the performance of the tourism business will also increase.

Social capital indirectly has a significant effect on the welfare of the community through the performance of the tourism business in Kedonganan Village, which can be seen from the P-Value of 0.000. Tourism business performance as a mediating variable of the influence of social capital on people's welfare is called "full mediation", because social capital directly does not have a significant effect on community welfare, but indirectly through tourism business performance has a significant effect. This means that with the higher social capital, the performance of the tourism business also increases, furthermore with the optimal performance of the tourism business, the welfare of the community also increases.

The role of the traditional village indirectly has a significant effect on the welfare of the community through the performance of the tourism business in Kedonganan Village, which can be seen from the P-Value of 0.002. Tourism business performance as a mediating variable of the influence of the role of the traditional village on the welfare of the community is called "partial mediation", because the role of the traditional village directly and indirectly has a significant effect on the welfare of the community. This means that the higher the role of the traditional village, the performance of the tourism business will also increase, furthermore with the optimal performance of the tourism business, the welfare of the community will also increase.

The role of the government indirectly has a significant effect on the welfare of the community through the performance of the tourism business in Kedonganan Village, which can be seen from the P-Value of 0.002. Tourism business performance as a mediating variable of the

influence of the government's role on the welfare of the community is called "partial mediation", because the government's role directly and indirectly has a significant effect on people's welfare. This means that the higher the role of the government, the performance of the tourism business will also increase, furthermore with the optimal performance of the tourism business, the welfare of the community will also increase.

Community participation indirectly has a significant effect on the welfare of the community through the performance of the tourism business in Kedonganan Village, which can be seen from the P-Value of 0.021. Tourism business performance as a variable mediating the influence of community participation on community welfare is called "partial mediation", because community participation directly and indirectly has a significant effect on community welfare. This means that increasing community participation causes optimal tourism business performance, then with optimal tourism business performance, the welfare of the community in Kedonganan Village also increases.

Based on the results of the study, several findings or novelties in this study can be formulated, namely as follows. The Traditional Village together with the Kedonganan sub-district government and the Kedonganan Community Empowerment Institute have a significant role in the welfare of the community in Kedonganan Village in the management of culinary tourism. This shows that the Kedonganan Traditional Village is in synergy with the Kedonganan Village (Desa Dinas) to realize the welfare of the community.

The results of data analysis show that in the role of traditional villages, indicators of the economic role are very dominant. This shows that the role of the traditional village in Kedonganan is greater in the economic role, where in general the role of the traditional village is more focused on the traditional and socio-cultural role.

In their daily life, the people in Kedonganan Village include local wisdom, namely a "ngjur" culture which is a culture or sharing principle that most coastal areas have. but what is different is that in Kedonganan Village, the culture of "ngjur" or the principle of sharing developed during the COVID-19 pandemic by giving 2 kg of fish per day to people who came to Kedonganan Beach. This is certainly very beneficial for the community and plays a role in the economic resilience of the Kedonganan Village community.

The high level of community participation, especially in the management of culinary tourism, is able to encourage the economic role of traditional villages, public trust regarding social capital and the role of government dynamics in improving the welfare of the people in Kedonganan Village. Community participation and tourism business performance in Kedonganan Village dominate the achievement of community welfare compared to the role of the government.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion in this study, there are several conclusions, namely as follows.

Social capital, the role of traditional villages, and the role of the government have a positive and significant impact on community participation in Kedonganan Village. This means that the better social capital, the role of traditional villages and the role of the government in the management of culinary tourism in Kedonganan Village, the community participation will also increase.

Social capital, the role of traditional villages, the role of government and community participation have a positive and significant impact on the performance of the tourism business in

Kedonganan Village. This means that the higher social capital, the role of traditional villages, the role of government and community participation in the management of culinary tourism in Kedonganan Village, the performance of the tourism business will also increase.

Social capital, the role of traditional villages, community participation and tourism business performance have a positive and significant impact on the welfare of the people in Kedonganan Village. Meanwhile, the government's role has no significant effect on people's welfare. That is, the better social capital, the role of traditional villages, community participation and the performance of tourism businesses in the management of culinary tourism in Kedonganan Village, the welfare of the community also increases. Meanwhile, if the government's role is getting better, it will not necessarily be able to improve the welfare of the people in Kedonganan Village.

Social capital, the role of traditional villages, and the role of government mediated by community participation have a significant effect on the performance of tourism businesses in the management of culinary tourism in Kedonganan Village. This means that with the higher social capital, the role of traditional villages, and the role of the government, the participation of the community also increases, furthermore with optimal community participation, the performance of the tourism business also increases.

Community participation mediated by tourism business performance has a significant effect on community welfare in the management of culinary tourism in Kedonganan Village. This means that increasing community participation in the management of culinary tourism in Kedonganan Village causes optimal tourism business performance, then with optimal tourism business performance, the welfare of the people in Kedonganan Village also increases.

Social capital, the role of traditional villages, and the role of government mediated by the performance of the tourism business have a significant effect on the welfare of the community in managing culinary tourism in Kedonganan Village. This means that with the higher social capital, the role of traditional villages, and the role of the government, the performance of the tourism business in the management of culinary tourism also increases, furthermore with the optimal performance of the tourism business, the welfare of the people in Kedonganan Village also increases.

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