

THE IMPACT OF SUSTAINABLE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT ON THE FULFILLMENT OF DHARURIYYAT NEEDS THROUGH INCOME AS AN INTERVENING VARIABLE IN PULAU MERAH, BANYUWANGI

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Abstract

This study aims to examine the impact of sustainable tourism development on the fulfillment of *dharuriyyat* (essential) needs in Pulau Merah, Banyuwangi, by considering income as an intervening variable. The research is motivated by the increasing importance of tourism as a driver of regional economic growth, with the potential to elevate community welfare when implemented sustainably. Sustainable tourism is not only expected to support environmental and cultural preservation but also improve the economic conditions of local communities through enhanced income generation. Employing a quantitative explanatory research approach, data were collected through structured questionnaires from 130 respondents, comprising tourism actors and local residents. Path analysis was conducted using SPSS to assess direct and indirect effects among variables. The findings reveal that sustainable tourism development significantly and positively influences both income and the fulfillment of *dharuriyyat* needs. Additionally, income is found to have a strong effect on the fulfillment of these essential needs. However, income does not function as a mediating variable in the relationship between sustainable tourism development and *dharuriyyat* fulfillment. These results suggest that while sustainable tourism can directly enhance community welfare, the role of income as an intermediary is limited. The study underscores the importance of inclusive tourism development strategies, active community participation, and alignment with the *maqashid al-shariah* framework to ensure equitable benefits and sustainable welfare for local populations. Policy implications include the need for capacity-building programs, eco-friendly tourism incentives, and integrated planning that balances economic growth with the protection of social and environmental values.

Keyword: sustainable tourism, *dharuriyyat* needs, income, community welfare, *maqashid al-shariah*

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia, as the world's largest archipelagic nation, is endowed with abundant natural resources, diverse customs, languages, and intellectual development. This wealth of natural and cultural diversity presents a tremendous potential for tourism attractions that can draw both domestic and international visitors. Consequently, it is the responsibility of the government to develop and manage tourism destinations. Tourism development is an integral part of sustainable national development and must therefore be integrated comprehensively with other development sectors. Effectively managed tourism can stimulate regional economic growth, generate

employment opportunities, improve living standards, and encourage the expansion of other sectors.

Tourism development has become a key component of global economic growth, especially as a driver of sustainable economies. In Indonesia, tourism potentials are dispersed across various regions, ranging from mountains, beaches, lakes, waterfalls, to man-made attractions. These varied tourism offerings hold their own unique charm and play a pivotal role in attracting both domestic and foreign tourists. The concept of tourism development continues to evolve dynamically, influenced by global issues such as sustainability and economic challenges, which in turn shape the approaches adopted by developed countries. Previously product-oriented mass tourism development has gradually shifted toward a sustainability-centered paradigm.

In response, the World Tourism Organization (WTO) has called upon its member countries to implement sustainable tourism development. Notable concepts such as Community-Based Tourism (CBT) and ecotourism have been introduced to enhance sustainability efforts and are being promoted globally. Recognizing the critical role of tourism, the United Nations, through the WTO and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), declared 2002 as the International Year of Ecotourism.

Tourism is increasingly being recognized as a strategic sector for economic enhancement in both developed and developing countries, including Indonesia. Often referred to as "The Emerald of the Equator" and "The Land of a Thousand Islands," Indonesia possesses a vast array of tourism assets rooted in its cultural and natural wealth, which serve as unique selling points to the global market. According to the WTO, the tourism sector globally provides approximately 230 million jobs and contributes hundreds of billions of US dollars to national economies. This underlines tourism's significant contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and its relevance to national development.

The government plays a vital role in protecting travelers while enhancing their tourism experiences. This, in turn, can significantly increase the attractiveness of destinations and contribute to local economic development. Tourism is a rapidly growing industry capable of generating employment, raising incomes, improving living standards, and stimulating other economic sectors. In Indonesia, tourism reflects cultural uniqueness, encompassing local arts, customs, livelihoods, and everyday life. As such, tourism plays an essential role in shaping the socio-economic fabric of surrounding communities. The growth of tourism also encourages the emergence of supporting industries such as handicrafts, accommodation (hotels and villas), restaurants, tour guides, recreational services, and transportation.

The development of tourism necessitates specific readiness, including physical and mental preparedness, effective promotion, attractive activities, community

involvement, and quality infrastructure and services to ensure smooth and satisfying experiences for tourists. Sustainable tourism is an essential concept due to its emphasis on minimizing the negative impacts of tourism activities on the economy, society, and environment, both now and in the future. Sustainable tourism practices not only address the needs of travelers but also cater to host communities, local businesses, and the natural environment. It is expected to uphold environmental concerns, empower local communities, promote indigenous cultures, and foster local economic development.

According to the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) data in 2023, Indonesia ranked seventh among Southeast Asian countries most visited by international tourists. The tourism sector remains one of the highest contributors to Indonesia's foreign exchange earnings. Data from the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy indicates a US\$1.7 billion increase in tourism revenue in 2023 compared to the previous year. This surge in revenue was largely driven by the return of international tourists following the easing of the COVID-19 pandemic, which had previously crippled various sectors, including tourism, with significant economic consequences for both the government and society.

The principles of sustainable tourism must underpin tourism destination development. Once a destination exceeds its physical carrying capacity, it may cause adverse socio-cultural and environmental impacts. Law No. 26 of 2007 on Spatial Planning aims to foster a comprehensive spatial development pattern within a dynamic environmental context, which is particularly urgent in urban areas where development challenges are readily observable.

Tourism itself is defined in Chapter 1, Article 1 of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 10 of 2009 as a travel activity undertaken by individuals or groups to visit specific destinations for leisure, self-development, or to observe the characteristics of tourist attractions within a short period. All activities supported by various facilities and services provided by stakeholders fall under this definition.

In Islam, travel and tourism are regarded as necessary and beneficial for Muslims to reflect and gain wisdom. This is supported by the Qur'anic verse in Surah Al-Mulk, verse 15:

“It is He who made the earth manageable for you—so traverse through its paths and eat of His provision—and to Him is the resurrection.”

This verse emphasizes the divine encouragement for humans to travel the earth and derive spiritual and practical lessons from their journeys.

Within the context of sustainable tourism, complex challenges arise across multiple dimensions. Achieving balance between social equity, economic sustainability, and environmental protection is a critical concern. One fundamental question is how to develop tourism that stimulates economic growth while upholding social justice and addressing long-term environmental needs. Additionally, there is

often a disconnect between Muslim tourists' expectations and the actual services provided. Sustainable tourism is sometimes reduced to mere marketing strategies emphasizing halal food and prayer facilities, neglecting deeper aspects such as cultural and religious education and environmental awareness.

One focal point of sustainable tourism is fulfilling the *dharuriyyat* (basic needs) of local communities. These fundamental needs include the protection of religion, life, intellect, progeny, property, and the environment, which align with the higher objectives (*maqasid*) of Islamic law. This framework ensures that tourism development extends beyond economic gain to uphold these essential objectives.

Basic needs such as food, clothing, shelter, healthcare, and education are key indicators of community welfare. In this study, income is considered an intervening variable, as tourism-generated income can play a crucial role in fulfilling these needs. However, a critical question remains: Is this income distributed equitably among the community, or is it concentrated in the hands of a few? A deeper understanding of income distribution mechanisms is necessary to assess whether tourism development in Pulau Merah (Red Island) genuinely supports community welfare or exacerbates social and economic inequality.

Income, defined as financial flows such as dividends, wages, and profits earned over a specific period, is a crucial resource for financing individual, household, and organizational needs. Higher income levels positively influence a country's economic development and an individual's social status—especially in materialistic and traditional societies that associate social status with wealth.

In the tourism sector, income plays a pivotal role in meeting basic community needs and supporting regional economic growth. It contributes not only to local government revenue (PAD) but also to job creation, investment increases, and infrastructure development. Sources of tourism-related income include hotel taxes, restaurant taxes, tourism site retributions, and tourist expenditures. Each tourist visit generates significant revenue for local governments through taxes and retributions, which can then be allocated to infrastructure and social development programs.

Local community income can serve as an intervening variable connecting sustainable tourism development with the fulfillment of *dharuriyyat* needs (basic human necessities). Thus, an increase in income can help meet the local community's needs. Income (revenue) refers to earnings obtained from the production and sale of goods or services over a certain period. It encompasses all receipts from the sale of goods and services generated by a business unit before deducting costs and expenses.

A study analyzing the impact of sustainable tourism development on fulfilling the basic needs of the community through income as an intervening variable is highly relevant in the context of Pulau Merah. The results of this research are expected to provide more comprehensive policy recommendations for managing sustainable

tourism, not only from an environmental perspective but also from social and economic viewpoints.

One industry capable of driving economic growth, creating employment opportunities, improving living standards, and enhancing productivity in other sectors is the tourism sector. Tourism is considered a highly complex industry intertwined with related industries such as handicrafts, snacks, and souvenirs. Tourism is a promising sector that can significantly contribute to national economic growth both directly and indirectly by fostering sustainable economic development. Therefore, tourism can become a key driver of the economy as well as a strategic asset for a region. Moreover, it can sustain the economy of a country and its regions, including Banyuwangi Regency. Countries that avoid economic crises have significant potential by maximizing efforts to attract tourists and visitors from various nations for leisure and business purposes.

Pulau Merah Beach is one of the flagship tourist destinations in Banyuwangi Regency, East Java. Banyuwangi is the largest regency in East Java Province and also the largest on Java Island, with a territorial area reaching 5,782.50 km²— even larger than Bali Island, which covers only 5,636.66 km². Bali is known as a province that heavily relies on tourism as one of its priority programs. Tourism development in this region has brought positive impacts such as increased local community income and a rise in tourist visits. However, the current phenomenon shows a gap between the present condition and the ideal state of sustainable tourism development. The main issue lies in how tourism development can fulfill the basic *dharuriyyat* needs (human basic needs) through more stable and sustainable income.

The Banyuwangi Regency government recognizes the importance of tourism development as a means to achieve economic independence, as reflected in its program for economic self-reliance through tourism. In addition to its diverse attractions, Banyuwangi continues to develop its potential, including supporting tourist destinations such as Pulau Merah Beach, which offers various tourism attractions ranging from beaches and the sea with its enchanting charm, beautiful hills, to a variety of tourism activities that visitors can enjoy. Since Pulau Merah Beach is located along the southern coast, its sand is white and appealing, adding to the attraction for tourists to continue visiting. Although Banyuwangi boasts many beach attractions, each has its unique charm—for example, Blimbingsari Beach with its black sand due to its location near the Bali Strait on the eastern coast of Java, which remains captivating with community-based tourism management that consistently attracts visitors and contributes to Banyuwangi's tourist arrival numbers.

Since Banyuwangi was promoted as a nature-based tourism city, its natural tourism potential including beaches and islands has become widely known. Notable examples include Teluk Hijau (Green Bay) Beach, Plengkung or G-Land Beach, Tabuhan Island, and many others. Pulau Merah Beach now holds a special place in the hearts of

beach, sea, and sunset lovers with its unique characteristics, distinct from other beaches and islands in Banyuwangi. An important historical fact is that Pulau Merah Beach was formerly known as Wringin Pitu Beach but was renamed Pulau Merah Beach in line with tourism development efforts. By the end of 2012, Pulau Merah was introduced internationally through the “Banyuwangi Tour De Ijen” cycling race and hosted the “Banyuwangi International Surf Competition” in 2013, attended by participants from 15 countries.

Sustainable tourism development in Pulau Merah, Banyuwangi, is an effort to improve the welfare of the local community. Sustainable tourism emphasizes environmental, social, and economic aspects in its development. The development of Pulau Merah has created numerous business opportunities for the surrounding community, especially since the introduction of Pulau Merah through the International Surfing Competition. This tourist site attracts many travelers wishing to enjoy its beauty. This is supported by the number of visitors to Pulau Merah from 2019 to 2023, averaging 188,608 visitors as shown in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1 Number of Visitors to Pulau Merah Tourist Destination 2019–2023

No	Year	Number of Visitors
1	2019	250,205
2	2020	140,359
3	2021	87,889
4	2022	92,917
5	2023	371,668
6	2024	397,685
	Average	223,454

Source: Processed data from PT. Perhutani Alam Wisata Riosis (PT Palawi), 2023.

Table 1.1 illustrates that tourist visits to Pulau Merah in Banyuwangi decreased between 2019 and 2021 due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Nevertheless, Pulau Merah remained the top destination among dozens of tourist sites in Banyuwangi Regency.

Observations indicate that sustainable tourism development in Pulau Merah has had a significant positive impact on the local economy. The increase in tourists has stimulated the growth of local businesses such as homestays, restaurants, and handicrafts. The local community has become actively involved in various economic activities related to tourism, which in turn has increased their income. However, observations also reveal challenges faced in sustainable tourism development. Despite increased income from tourism, there is an economic benefit disparity among community members. Not all individuals or groups equally experience the positive impacts of tourism sector growth. This highlights the need for more inclusive strategies to involve all layers of society in tourism-based economic development. Furthermore, observations emphasize the importance of education and community

awareness regarding sustainability. Educated communities who understand the importance of preserving the environment and local culture are more likely to support sustainable tourism development efforts. Therefore, training and environmental awareness programs need to be intensified to ensure communities can contribute positively to tourism development.

Tourist visits to Pulau Merah have increased significantly in recent years, particularly after the implementation of sustainable tourism development policies by the local government. A key factor behind this increase is the successful implementation of sustainable tourism development policies integrating environmental, social, and economic aspects. Prior to these policies, Pulau Merah was already known as a tourist destination offering natural beauty, especially its beaches famed for surfing waves. However, with rising tourist numbers, challenges related to environmental preservation and the local community's welfare sustainability emerged. In response, the Banyuwangi government adopted strategic measures by implementing sustainable tourism policies aimed at preserving the environment while enhancing economic and social benefits for the local community.

Moreover, efforts to involve the local community in tourism-related economic activities, such as developing homestays, local culinary businesses, and handicrafts, have successfully improved local welfare. This aligns with the objectives of sustainable tourism policies, where tourism not only drives economic growth but also supports the fulfillment of local community basic needs (*dharuriyyat*) through increased income.

Considering that tourism is a vital sector in promoting and developing sustainable economic growth in Banyuwangi, the region's tourism potentials continue to be polished, encompassing natural, cultural, and man-made attractions. Banyuwangi's popularity has grown globally alongside rapid tourism development. Carrying the branding "Majestic Banyuwangi," tourism growth in Banyuwangi has accelerated, allowing it to surpass and rival other tourist destinations in Indonesia. This is largely due to Banyuwangi's abundant natural resources, which serve as key attractions. As a result of tourism development, the surrounding environment of destinations experiences impacts from various tourism activities. The ideal condition expected from tourism is that tourism receives positive support and that the environment benefits positively from tourism activities.

Many studies emphasize that tourism growth can enhance the income of local communities in various ways, including the creation of new jobs, increased sales of local goods, and higher revenues from tourism services. It is further asserted that increased income enables communities to better meet their basic needs. However, this mechanism is often not thoroughly examined in previous research. To explain how sustainable tourism growth can impact the fulfillment of *dharuriyyat* (essential) needs in this context, it is important to employ an intervening variable, where community

income acts as a mediator linking the two variables. The logic is that sustainable tourism growth leads to an increase in community income rather than directly fulfilling *dharuriyyat* needs. This income increase subsequently enables communities to meet their basic needs.

Some researchers may consider using moderating variables such as education level or access to infrastructure to investigate whether these variables influence the strength of the relationship between sustainable tourism development and the fulfillment of *dharuriyyat* needs. Moderating variables explain only when or for whom the relationship is stronger or weaker but do not clarify why the relationship occurs. For example, a higher education level may enable communities to better leverage economic opportunities from tourism itself, thereby improving their ability to meet basic needs.

Therefore, this study focuses on income as an intervening variable because it provides a more comprehensive explanation of the mechanism through which sustainable tourism development can contribute to the fulfillment of *dharuriyyat* needs. By examining the mediating role of income, this study aims to provide empirical evidence on how sustainable tourism can serve as an effective tool for enhancing the welfare of local communities. This aligns with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which emphasize the importance of tourism in poverty alleviation and improving community quality of life.

Most previous studies focused on the economic impact of tourism without considering sustainability aspects and the fulfillment of communities' basic needs. This study fills that gap by emphasizing the importance of sustainable tourism as a driver for meeting *dharuriyyat* needs. Most research on sustainable tourism does not utilize income as an intervening variable. This study contributes by analyzing how income generated from sustainable tourism can serve as a link between tourism development and the fulfillment of local communities' basic needs. The research focuses on Pulau Merah, Banyuwangi, which is often overlooked in tourism studies. Many prior studies have predominantly focused on well-known tourist destinations in Indonesia; thus, this study provides a new perspective on tourism development in lesser-known areas.

By employing an intervening variable, this research offers a different methodological approach. It enables researchers to understand the more complex relationships between tourism development and socioeconomic impacts. This study also highlights the importance of community involvement in tourism development. Many previous studies did not consider how community participation can influence the success of sustainable tourism development. There is a knowledge gap regarding how sustainable tourism can fulfill the *dharuriyyat* needs of local communities, especially within an Islamic context. This research seeks to address this question by linking the theory of *dharuriyyat* needs with tourism practices.

It is on this background that the research title, “The Impact of Sustainable Tourism Development on the Fulfillment of *Dharuriyyat* Needs Through Income as an Intervening Variable in Pulau Merah, Banyuwangi,” is initiated.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study employs a quantitative research approach, which systematically and objectively utilizes numerical data to analyze and predict population conditions or future trends. The quantitative method enables statistical generalization of findings and is well-suited for hypothesis testing regarding cause-and-effect relationships. Specifically, this research is classified as explanatory research, aimed at explaining the relationships between independent, intervening, and dependent variables by testing hypotheses. The population consists of individuals directly affected by tourism development in Pulau Merah, Banyuwangi, particularly those experiencing changes in income and fulfillment of basic needs (*dharuriyyat*). A sample of 130 respondents was selected using purposive sampling, targeting tourism actors, local communities, and stakeholders. Data collection was conducted through structured questionnaires employing a Likert scale to measure attitudes and perceptions related to sustainable tourism development and its impacts. Data validity was assessed using Cronbach’s alpha, while data analysis incorporated descriptive statistics, inferential tests (including t-tests), and path analysis via SPSS software to evaluate direct and indirect causal relationships among variables. The study’s rigorous methodological framework ensures reliable and interpretable findings regarding the influence of sustainable tourism on income and the fulfillment of essential needs in the study area.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Findings

Validity Test

Table 4.2

Validity Test Results for Sustainable Tourism Development (X)

No	observed r	Table r	Significancy	Remark
1	0.714	0.1438	0,00 < 0,05	Valid
2	0.765	0.1438	0,00 < 0,05	Valid
3	0.765	0.1438	0,00 < 0,05	Valid
4	0.544	0.1438	0,00 < 0,05	Valid
5	0.765	0.1438	0,00 < 0,05	Valid
6	0.371	0.1438	0,00 < 0,05	Valid
7	0.714	0.1438	0,00 < 0,05	Valid
8	0.694	0.1438	0,00 < 0,05	Valid
9	0.694	0.1438	0,00 < 0,05	Valid

10	0.500	0.1438	0,00 < 0,05	Valid
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Source: Processed Data, 2025

The results in Table 4.2 indicate that the variable of sustainable tourism development across each of the ten questionnaire statements has a calculated r-value greater than 0.1438, with a significance value of $0.00 < 0.05$. These findings allow the conclusion that every questionnaire item related to the sustainable tourism development variable is valid and appropriate to be used as a research instrument..

Table 4.3
Validity Test Results for Fulfillment of Dharuriyyat Needs (Y)

No	observed r	Table r	Significancy	Remark
1	0.700	0.1438	0,00 < 0,05	Valid
2	0.849	0.1438	0,00 < 0,05	Valid
3	0.818	0.1438	0,00 < 0,05	Valid
4	0.700	0.1438	0,00 < 0,05	Valid
5	0.693	0.1438	0,00 < 0,05	Valid
6	0.818	0.1438	0,00 < 0,05	Valid
7	0.586	0.1438	0,00 < 0,05	Valid
8	0.719	0.1438	0,00 < 0,05	Valid
9	0.494	0.1438	0,00 < 0,05	Valid
10	0.783	0.1438	0,00 < 0,05	Valid
11	0.785	0.1438	0,00 < 0,05	Valid
12	0.751	0.1438	0,00 < 0,05	Valid
13	0.758	0.1438	0,00 < 0,05	Valid
14	0.767	0.1438	0,00 < 0,05	Valid
15	0.783	0.1438	0,00 < 0,05	Valid

Source: Processed Data, 2025

The results in Table 4.3 demonstrate that the variable of fulfillment of dharuriyyat needs for each of the fifteen questionnaire statements has a calculated r-value exceeding 0.1438 with a significance level of $0.00 < 0.05$. Consequently, it can be concluded that each questionnaire item related to the fulfillment of dharuriyyat needs variable is valid and suitable for use as a research instrument.

Table 4.4
Validity Test Results for Income (Z)

No	observed r	Table r	Significancy	Remark
1	0.550	0.1438	0,00 < 0,05	Valid
2	0.645	0.1438	0,00 < 0,05	Valid
3	0.851	0.1438	0,00 < 0,05	Valid

4	0.751	0.1438	0,00 < 0,05	Valid
5	0.851	0.1438	0,00 < 0,05	Valid

Source: Processed Data, 2025

The results in Table 4.4 indicate that the income variable across the five questionnaire statements has a calculated r-value greater than 0.1438, with significance values of $0.00 < 0.05$. Therefore, it can be concluded that each questionnaire item associated with the income variable is valid and reliable to be used as a research instrument.

Reliability Test

Tabel 4.5
Uji Reliabilitas

Variables	Cronbach's Alpha	N Of Items	Cronbach's Alpha	Remark
X	0.847	10	> 0,6	Reliable
Y	0.936	15	> 0,6	Reliable
Z	0.779	5	> 0,6	Reliable

Source: Processed Data, 2025

The results in Table 4.5 confirm that Cronbach's Alpha values exceed 0.60 for variables X, Y, and Z. This indicates that all variables are considered reliable and thus suitable to be employed as research instruments.

Descriptive Statistic

Table 4.6
Descriptive Statistics of Respondents' Answers for Variable X Based on the Likert Scale

Statement Item	Frequency					Minimum	Maximum	Mean	N
	STS	TS	RR	S	SS				
X.1	-	-	-	48	82	4	5	4.63	130
X.2	-	-	4	92	34	3	5	4.23	130
X.3	-	-	4	91	33	3	5	4.23	130
X.4	-	-	-	47	83	4	5	4.56	130
X.5	-	-	5	92	33	3	5	4.23	130
X.6	-	-	5	65	60	3	5	4.40	130
X.7	-	-	-	50	80	4	5	4.63	130
X.8	-	-	8	50	62	3	5	4.48	130
X.9	-	-	4	69	57	3	5	4.48	130
X.10	-	-	-	52	78	4	5	4.52	130

Source: Processed Data, 2025

Table 4.6 presents the descriptive statistics of respondents' answers for variable X on the Likert scale as follows: For variable X.1, 48 respondents answered "Agree," 82 answered "Strongly Agree," with a minimum score of 4 and maximum score of 5, and a mean score of 4.63 from a total of 130 respondents. For variable X.2, 4 respondents answered "Neutral," 92 "Agree," and 34 "Strongly Agree," with a minimum score of 3 and a maximum of 5, and a mean score of 4.23 from 130 respondents. Variable X.3 shows 4 "Neutral," 91 "Agree," and 33 "Strongly Agree," with scores ranging from 3 to 5 and a mean of 4.23 (N=130). Variable X.4 has 47 "Agree" and 83 "Strongly Agree," minimum 4, maximum 5, mean 4.56 (N=130). Variable X.5 includes 5 "Neutral," 92 "Agree," and 33 "Strongly Agree," with scores between 3 and 5, mean 4.23 (N=130). Variable X.6 shows 5 "Neutral," 65 "Agree," and 60 "Strongly Agree," minimum 3, maximum 5, mean 4.40 (N=130). Variable X.7 reports 50 "Agree" and 80 "Strongly Agree," minimum 4, maximum 5, mean 4.63 (N=130). Variable X.8 has 8 "Neutral," 50 "Agree," and 62 "Strongly Agree," minimum 3, maximum 5, mean 4.48 (N=130). Variable X.9 includes 4 "Neutral," 69 "Agree," and 57 "Strongly Agree," with scores between 3 and 5, mean 4.48 (N=130). Variable X.10 shows 52 "Agree" and 78 "Strongly Agree," minimum 4, maximum 5, mean 4.52 (N=130).

Table 4.7
Descriptive Statistics of Respondents' Answers for Variable Y Based on the Likert Scale

Statement Item	Frekuensi					Minimum	Maximum	Mean	N
	STS	TR	RR	S	SS				
Y.1	-	-	-	68	62	4	5	4.64	130
Y.2	-	-	13	64	53	3	5	4.33	130
Y.3	-	-	-	76	54	4	5	4.43	130
Y.4	-	-	-	49	81	4	5	4.64	130
Y.5	-	-	-	80	50	4	5	4.42	130
Y.6	-	-	-	77	53	4	5	4.43	130
Y.7	-	-	9	49	72	3	5	4.53	130
Y.8	-	-	-	64	66	4	5	4.52	130
Y.9	-	-	3	68	59	3	5	4.47	130
Y.10	-	-	-	62	68	4	5	4.56	130
Y.11	-	-	-	53	77	4	5	4.66	130
Y.12	-	-	-	36	94	4	5	4.62	130
Y.13	-	-	-	53	77	4	5	4.70	130

Y.14	-	-	-	51	79	4	5	4.59	130
Y.15	-	-	-	60	70	4	5	4.56	130

Sumber: Data diolah 2025

Source: Processed Data, 2025

Table 4.7 details the descriptive statistics of respondents' answers for variable Y on the Likert scale as follows: Variable Y.1 has 68 "Agree," 62 "Strongly Agree," minimum score 4, maximum 5, mean 4.64 (N=130). Variable Y.2 includes 13 "Neutral," 64 "Agree," and 53 "Strongly Agree," scores ranging from 3 to 5, mean 4.33 (N=130). Variable Y.3 shows 76 "Agree," 54 "Strongly Agree," min 4, max 5, mean 4.43 (N=130). Variable Y.4 records 49 "Agree," 81 "Strongly Agree," min 4, max 5, mean 4.64 (N=130). Variable Y.5 includes 80 "Agree," 50 "Strongly Agree," min 4, max 5, mean 4.42 (N=130). Variable Y.6 shows 77 "Agree," 53 "Strongly Agree," min 4, max 5, mean 4.43 (N=130). Variable Y.7 records 7 "Neutral," 49 "Agree," and 72 "Strongly Agree," min 3, max 5, mean 4.53 (N=130). Variable Y.8 has 64 "Agree," 66 "Strongly Agree," min 4, max 5, mean 4.52 (N=130). Variable Y.9 contains 3 "Neutral," 68 "Agree," and 59 "Strongly Agree," min 4, max 5, mean 4.47 (N=130). Variable Y.10 shows 62 "Agree," 68 "Strongly Agree," min 4, max 5, mean 4.56 (N=130). Variable Y.11 includes 53 "Agree," 77 "Strongly Agree," min 4, max 5, mean 4.66 (N=130). Variable Y.12 has 36 "Agree," 94 "Strongly Agree," min 4, max 5, mean 4.62 (N=130). Variable Y.13 shows 53 "Agree," 77 "Strongly Agree," min 4, max 5, mean 4.70 (N=130). Variable Y.14 reports 51 "Agree," 79 "Strongly Agree," min 4, max 5, mean 4.59 (N=130). Variable Y.15 has 60 "Agree," 70 "Strongly Agree," min 4, max 5, mean 4.56 (N=130).

Table 4.8

Descriptive Statistics of Respondents' Answers for Variable Z Based on the Likert Scale

Statement Item	Frequency					Minimum	Maximum	Mean	N
	STS	TS	RR	S	SS				
Z.1	-	-	65	65	-	3	4	3.54	130
Z.2	-	-	60	59	11	3	5	3.54	130
Z.3	-	-	22	97	13	3	5	3.94	130
Z.4	-	-	29	80	21	3	5	3.95	130
Z.5	-	-	22	96	14	3	5	3.94	130

Source: Processed Data, 2025

Table 4.8 presents the descriptive statistics of respondents' answers for variable Z on the Likert scale: Variable Z.1 shows 65 respondents answered "Neutral" and 65 "Agree," with a minimum score of 3, maximum of 4, and a mean of 3.54 from 130 respondents. Variable Z.2 has 60 "Neutral," 59 "Agree," and 11 "Strongly Agree,"

minimum 3, maximum 5, mean 3.54 (N=130). Variable Z.3 records 22 "Neutral," 97 "Agree," and 13 "Strongly Agree," min 3, max 5, mean 3.94 (N=130). Variable Z.4 includes 29 "Neutral," 80 "Agree," and 21 "Strongly Agree," min 3, max 5, mean 3.95 (N=130). Variable Z.5 shows 22 "Neutral," 96 "Agree," and 14 "Strongly Agree," min 3, max 5, mean 3.94 (N=130).

Hypothetical Test

The purpose of hypothesis testing is a procedure conducted to decide whether a hypothesis is accepted or rejected based on population parameters.

Hypothesis 1

Ha.1: Sustainable tourism development (X) has a significant positive effect on income (Z).

Ho.1: Sustainable tourism development (X) has an insignificant effect on income (Z)..

Hipotesis 1

Table 4.17
Hypothesis Testing Ha.1

Independent Variable	Intervening Variable	Standardized Coefficient	t-value	R ²	P-Value / Sig	Description
Sustainable Tourism Development	Income	0.263	2.343	0.741	0.021	Significant

Source: Processed Data, 2025

Table 4.17 shows that the standardized coefficient value is 0.263 with a significance value of $0.021 \leq 0.05$, therefore Ho is rejected. Additionally, the t-value of $2.343 \geq 1.656$ supports the conclusion that Hypothesis Ha.1 is accepted. In other words, there is a significant effect of sustainable tourism development on income.

Hypothesis 2

Ha.2: Sustainable tourism development (X) has a significant effect on the fulfillment of Dharuriyyat needs (Y).

Ho.2: Sustainable tourism development (X) has no significant effect on the fulfillment of Dharuriyyat needs (Y).

Table 4.18
Hypothesis Testing Ha.2

Independent Variable	Dependent Variable	Standardized Coefficient	t-value	R ²	P-Value / Sig	Description
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Sustainable Tourism Development	Fulfillment of Dharuriyyat Needs	0.226	2.380	0.502	0.019	Significant
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Source: Processed Data, 2025

The results show a standardized coefficient of 0.226 with a significance value of 0.019 \leq 0.05, thus H_0 is rejected. The t-value of 2.380 \geq 1.656 further confirms that Hypothesis Ha.2 is accepted, indicating a significant effect of sustainable tourism development on the fulfillment of Dharuriyyat needs.

Hypothesis 3

Ha.3: The fulfillment of Dharuriyyat needs (Y) has a significant effect on income (Z).

Ho.3: The fulfillment of Dharuriyyat needs (Y) has no significant effect on income (Z).

Table 4.19
Hypothesis Testing Ha.3

Dependent Variable	Intervening Variable	Standardized Coefficient	t-value	R ²	P-Value / Sig	Description
Fulfillment of Dharuriyyat Needs	Income	0.393	3.973	0.502	0.000	Significant

Source: Processed Data, 2025

The calculation results show a standardized coefficient of 0.393 with a significance value of 0.000 \leq 0.05, so H_0 is rejected. The t-value of 3.973 \geq 1.656 leads to the conclusion that Hypothesis Ha.3 is accepted, meaning there is a significant effect of fulfilling Dharuriyyat needs on income.

Hypothesis 4

Ha: Income is able to mediate the effect of sustainable tourism development on the fulfillment of Dharuriyyat needs.

Ho: Income is not able to mediate the effect of sustainable tourism development on the fulfillment of Dharuriyyat needs.

The fourth hypothesis can be determined from the results of the direct and indirect influence pathway analysis, which indicate that income does not mediate the partial effect of sustainable tourism development on the fulfillment of Dharuriyyat needs.

Discussion

The Influence of Sustainable Tourism Development (X) on Income (Z)

After conducting data testing and analysis, the first hypothesis indicates that sustainable tourism development (X) has a significant positive effect on income (Z) in Pulau Merah, Banyuwangi. This is evidenced by the path analysis results showing a standardized coefficient (beta) of 0.263, which is positive with a percentage effect of 26.3%, and a significance value (Sig.) of $0.021 < 0.05$. Therefore, the first hypothesis stating that sustainable tourism development significantly influences income is accepted. This means that the indicators of sustainable tourism development partially exert a significant effect on income. These findings align with previous research suggesting that tourism practices that balance environmental, social, and economic aspects tend to generate more stable and sustainable economic impacts.

Sustainable tourism development refers to tourism that fully considers the economic, social, and future environmental impacts in meeting the needs of visitors, the tourism industry, the environment, and local communities. This concept emphasizes that tourism activities should fulfill present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. This study is supported by Jemi Pabisangan Tahirs Zerah, who explained that sustainable tourism economics have a positive and significant influence on welfare. In contrast, research by Gracella Rosnah Hutagalung noted that income has a positive but small effect on consumption.

In conclusion, this study finds that sustainable tourism development has a significant positive impact on income through economic, socio-cultural, and environmental indicators proven to increase community income both directly (through tourism businesses) and indirectly (via multiplier effects). However, success depends on active community participation, responsible resource management, and inclusive policies to minimize risks of inequality and environmental degradation. The most influential factors are tourist expenditure and job creation, supported by community involvement and effective government policies. These factors are interrelated and collectively determine the extent of the positive impact of sustainable tourism development on income.

The Influence of Sustainable Tourism Development (X) on the Fulfillment of Dharuriyyat Needs (Y)

Following data testing and analysis for the second hypothesis, the findings reveal that sustainable tourism development positively and significantly affects the fulfillment of dharuriyyat needs in Pulau Merah, Banyuwangi. This is confirmed by the path analysis showing a standardized coefficient (beta) of 0.226 with a 22.6% effect and a significance value (Sig.) of $0.019 < 0.05$. Hence, the second hypothesis that sustainable tourism development influences the fulfillment of dharuriyyat needs is accepted, indicating that the indicators of sustainable tourism development partially have a significant positive effect on fulfilling dharuriyyat needs.

Sustainable tourism development significantly influences the fulfillment of dharuriyyat needs by increasing income, reducing poverty, improving infrastructure, and empowering communities socially and culturally without harming the environment. The primary goal of sustainable tourism is to reduce the negative impacts of tourism on society and the environment while enhancing economic and social benefits sustainably for present and future generations. This study is supported by Mela Anggraini, who noted that fulfilling basic needs and increasing community income significantly impact welfare. Thus, both prior research and this study focus on improving community welfare through an economic approach. Research by Siti Fatimatul Khasanah found that local economic development based on tourism in Pulau Merah can fulfill aspects of maqashid syariah. This study also found that community participation in resource management and tourism development positively impacts the surrounding community's economic welfare.

In summary, this study concludes that sustainable tourism development significantly and positively affects the fulfillment of dharuriyyat needs with an effect size of 22%. This indicates that sustainable tourism is an important but not the sole determinant of fulfilling the community's dharuriyyat needs in Pulau Merah, Banyuwangi. These findings correspond with the maqashid al-shariah concept, which emphasizes maintaining and improving community quality of life, including the fulfillment of basic needs.

The Influence of Income (Z) on the Fulfillment of Dharuriyyat Needs (Y)

After testing and analyzing the data for the fifth hypothesis, the findings show that income positively and significantly affects the fulfillment of dharuriyyat needs in Pulau Merah, Banyuwangi. This is indicated by path analysis results with a standardized coefficient (beta) of 0.393, a 39.3% effect, and a significance value of $0.000 < 0.05$. Therefore, the third hypothesis stating that income significantly influences the fulfillment of dharuriyyat needs is accepted, meaning that income indicators partially exert a significant effect on the fulfillment of dharuriyyat needs.

In the Indonesian dictionary, income is defined as the result of work (effort or otherwise). In management terminology, income refers to money received by individuals, companies, or organizations in the form of wages, salaries, rents, interest, commissions, fees, and profits. In this study, income acts as an intervening variable between sustainable tourism development and the fulfillment of the community's dharuriyyat needs in Pulau Merah, Banyuwangi. Statistical testing confirms that income significantly influences and serves as a critical pathway in channeling economic benefits from the tourism sector. Income growth through tourism not only enhances community welfare but also supports the achievement of sustainable development goals and maqashid syariah objectives in Pulau Merah, Banyuwangi.

In conclusion, income has a significant positive influence on fulfilling dharuriyyat needs. Income is influenced by several factors, including government policies supporting sustainable tourism development, such as regulations, promotions, and incentives for tourism entrepreneurs; active community participation in tourism management creating new jobs and encouraging equitable economic benefits distribution; adequate infrastructure supporting tourist activities and destination accessibility; environmental and cultural preservation maintaining destination appeal and tourism sustainability; and collaboration among government, private sectors, and local communities in developing innovative and eco-friendly tourism products. Research shows that income is the main factor affecting the fulfillment of dharuriyyat needs, although its effectiveness is also influenced by other factors such as financial management, debt burdens, and household socioeconomic conditions. These findings align fundamentally with classical economic theory, which states that increased individual or household income directly enhances purchasing power, facilitating access to goods and services necessary for meeting basic needs.

The Influence of Sustainable Tourism Development (X) on the Fulfillment of Dharuriyyat Needs (Y) Through Income (Z)

Following testing and data analysis for the fourth hypothesis, the findings reveal that income does not mediate the partial influence of sustainable tourism development on the fulfillment of dharuriyyat needs in Pulau Merah, Banyuwangi. This was determined through direct and indirect effect path calculations, where the direct effect (DE) was greater than the indirect effect (IE) via income: $DE > IE = 0.22 > 0.10$ (10%). Thus, it can be concluded that income does not serve as a mediating variable. In other words, sustainable tourism development increases community income, which is then used to fulfill their basic needs. This result emphasizes the important role of income as a mediator between sustainable tourism development and the fulfillment of dharuriyyat needs.

One factor influencing income from sustainable tourism development is the number of tourists visiting the destination. The more tourists visit, the greater their expenditures in various sectors such as accommodation, food, transportation, and other tourism services, which directly increase the income of local communities and the region.

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that sustainable tourism development significantly and positively impacts both community income and the fulfillment of *dharuriyyat* needs in Pulau Merah, Banyuwangi. The findings demonstrate that tourism practices emphasizing environmental preservation, socio-cultural respect, and economic inclusivity can directly enhance income and support the basic needs of local

communities. Although income significantly influences the fulfillment of *dharuriyyat* needs and acts as an essential economic pathway, it does not mediate the relationship between sustainable tourism development and the fulfillment of basic needs. The study underscores the importance of responsible tourism management, community engagement, and government support in ensuring that tourism leads to equitable and sustainable welfare improvements, in alignment with both sustainable development goals and the principles of *maqashid al-shariah*.

Based on these findings, it is recommended that policymakers, tourism stakeholders, and local governments in Pulau Merah strengthen collaborative efforts to optimize the benefits of sustainable tourism. Strategies should focus on enhancing infrastructure, offering training and empowerment programs for local communities, and providing financial incentives to support eco-friendly tourism enterprises. In addition, efforts should be made to integrate the principles of *maqashid al-shariah* into tourism development planning, ensuring that economic growth leads to improved quality of life and the fulfillment of essential needs. Lastly, continuous monitoring and inclusive policy formulation are vital to minimize inequality and ensure long-term benefits for current and future generations.

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