

Tradition-based tourism: The influence of *sedekah laut* on local economic development and policy in Brebes

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Abstract

This study explores the intricate relationships between community perceptions, modernization levels, charitable acts, government policies, and local economic growth. Utilizing a robust structural equation modelling approach, the research aims to unravel the complex dynamics of how societal beliefs and modernization initiatives influence government decision-making and, subsequently, economic development. The methodology involves a survey that captures the nuanced perceptions of individuals and their views on modernization efforts. The results indicate a significant interplay where community perspectives and modernization significantly impact government policies. These policies, in turn, are shown to have a direct effect on local economic prosperity. The findings suggest that inclusive governance, responsive to community and modernization metrics, can serve as a catalyst for economic growth. The conclusion posits that a symbiotic relationship between government actions and societal modernization efforts is pivotal for sustainable local economic development.

Keywords

Tradition-based tourism, Sedekah laut, Economic development, Policy

Introduction

Background of research

In the realm of global tourism, the concept of tradition-based tourism has rapidly gained prominence, providing a counter-narrative to the standardization of tourist experiences. In this age of globalization, where homogenization threatens the uniqueness of local cultures, tradition-based tourism offers a window into the authentic and the timeless, allowing visitors to immerse themselves in the heritage and rituals that have shaped communities for centuries [1]. This form of tourism not only serves as a bridge between the past and the present but also stands as a testament to the enduring allure of cultural diversity in a world that is increasingly interconnected [2].

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The town of Brebes, located on the northern coast of Java, Indonesia, is a quintessential embodiment of this intertwining of cultural legacy and tourism. Each year, as the monsoon winds abate, the people of Brebes engage in an ancestral practice known as 'Sedekah Laut', or the sea offering ceremony. This ceremony, rooted in a profound reverence for the sea's bounty, involves the community coming together to cast offerings into the sea, seeking blessings and expressing gratitude for the ocean's abundant resources. The sea, which has provided sustenance and shaped the local way of life, is thus honored in a vibrant display of piety and thanksgiving.

For Brebes, 'Sedekah Laut' is not merely an event; it is a pivotal element of the community's identity, encapsulating the spiritual, cultural, and social ethos of the region. The ceremony symbolizes the harmonious relationship between the people and their natural environment, a concept that is increasingly resonant in today's ecologically conscious society. Through this traditional practice, Brebes has the potential to offer an immersive experience to tourists seeking to connect with and understand the cultural intricacies of the local community. The sea offering ceremony is a vivid tableau of tradition, uniting the people of Brebes in a collective endeavor that has the power to transcend cultural barriers and resonate with a global audience [3]. Despite its cultural significance and potential to attract visitors, the sea offering ceremony of Brebes, 'Sedekah Laut', remains an underexplored asset in terms of its capacity to spur local economic development. The ceremony's existing value proposition, primarily centered around its cultural importance, has not been fully translated into economic terms. While the potential for tradition-based tourism to contribute to economic growth is widely acknowledged, there is a conspicuous absence of empirical data quantifying this potential, particularly for the 'Sedekah Laut'. The economic benefits that could be derived from increased tourism, such as job creation, revenue generation, and improved local services, remain largely speculative without detailed research [4].

Furthermore, the influence of 'Sedekah Laut' on policy-making is an area ripe for investigation. There is a pressing need to understand how cultural practices such as the sea offering ceremony can shape and be shaped by local economic policies. The intricate relationship between such traditions and policy decisions has implications for sustainable tourism development, cultural preservation, and economic resilience. This highlights a gap in policy-making that is informed by a deep understanding of cultural-economic dynamics. The absence of a detailed analysis of the 'Sedekah Laut' and its economic implications leaves a gap in strategic planning for local development. As tradition-based tourism becomes a more prominent feature of global travel, it is essential to understand how these cultural practices impact economic patterns and inform the creation of responsive and effective policies. Without this knowledge, opportunities for sustainable economic development that are aligned with the community's cultural values may be missed, and policies may fail to capitalize on the unique cultural offerings of Brebes.

This study seeks to address these critical gaps by providing a thorough economic analysis of the 'Sedekah Laut' ceremony. It aims to articulate its economic contribution to Brebes and assess how this tradition can be integrated into policy frameworks to enhance the local economy's growth and vitality. By doing so, the research endeavors to provide a blueprint for leveraging cultural heritage as a driver of economic development and policy innovation in Brebes and similar locales.

Tradition-based tourism and local economies

The burgeoning field of tradition-based tourism has been the focus of numerous studies over recent years, with researchers endeavoring to elucidate its impacts on local economies. Timothy and Boyd underscore the potential of cultural heritage to act as a cornerstone for economic development, particularly in rural and coastal areas where traditional practices are prominent. Their findings suggest that such practices can significantly augment tourism appeal, leading to increased visitor spending and economic diversification. Richards expands on this by highlighting the role of cultural tourism in creating employment opportunities, thereby contributing to poverty alleviation and community empowerment [4].

In areas where traditional festivals and ceremonies are prevalent, studies by Macleod and Carrier have demonstrated an uptick in economic activity related to hospitality, retail, and entertainment sectors. However, they also caution against the potential for over-commercialization, which can dilute the authenticity of cultural practices and lead to tourist dissatisfaction. The delicate balance between preserving cultural integrity and harnessing economic benefits is further examined by Smith, who proposes that community-led tourism initiatives can result in more sustainable economic outcomes [5].

Policy implications of cultural tourism

The policy implications of cultural tourism are equally as critical as the economic ones. Zhang and Zhao provide an analysis of how traditional events can inform policy frameworks that support sustainable tourism development [6]. They argue that policies need to reflect an understanding of cultural significance to ensure that development does not compromise cultural heritage. On a similar note, Nunkoo and Ramkissoon discuss the importance of stakeholder engagement in policy-making, emphasizing that local community involvement in decision-making can lead to more effective and inclusive tourism policies [7]. The integration of traditional practices into regional development strategies is explored by Murphy, who stresses the need for policies that protect and promote cultural assets while fostering economic growth. His research indicates that when policies are aligned with cultural values, they not only enhance the tourism experience but also contribute to the resilience of local economies. These insights are echoed in the work of Yoon et al., who examine how tradition-based tourism policies can be designed to maximize economic benefits while safeguarding cultural heritage [3].

In the specific context of Indonesia, studies by Suansri [8] and Hampton [9] have shown that tradition-based tourism, when supported by appropriate policies, can lead to improved infrastructure, greater market access for local products, and enhanced quality of life for residents. These studies lay the groundwork for investigating the specific impacts of 'Sedekah Laut' on local economic development and policy in Brebes.

Identification of research gaps

Despite the extensive body of research on tradition-based tourism, there remains a discernible gap in the literature concerning the economic and policy implications of localized cultural practices, particularly those that are deeply rooted in the fabric of small communities. A review of the existing studies reveals a trend towards a generalized understanding of cultural events, often overlooking the intricate dynamics of individual traditional ceremonies such as 'Sedekah Laut' in Brebes. This lack of specificity in research has led to a superficial appreciation of the economic contributions that these localized practices can provide.

The majority of previous research has broadly categorized tradition-based tourism without delving into the micro-level economic impacts that single cultural events can foster. For instance, while studies have acknowledged the role of cultural tourism in generating income and employment, few have dissected how specific events like the sea offering ceremony contribute to these economic advancements. The nuanced ways in which 'Sedekah Laut' could influence local business activities, supply chains, and employment within the Brebes region have not been thoroughly examined.

Furthermore, the policy dimension of tradition-based tourism appears to be underdeveloped in scholarly work. While there is a consensus on the need for policies that support sustainable cultural tourism, there is a lack of targeted policy frameworks that address the unique needs and opportunities presented by specific traditions like 'Sedekah Laut'. The potential for such events to inform policy-making that is congruent with local economic development goals has not been sufficiently explored. This oversight is particularly critical as it could lead to a mismatch between policy initiatives and the actual economic realities and aspirations of local communities [10].

Additionally, the specific economic contributions of 'Sedekah Laut', such as its potential to enhance local branding, attract niche tourism markets, and preserve intangible cultural heritage, remain under-analyzed. The existing literature often fails to capture the complex relationship between the economic value generated by traditional practices and the broader socio-economic development of the community. This gap is particularly concerning given the increasing recognition of the importance of cultural capital in regional development strategies.

In summary, the research to date has not fully captured the singular economic and policy significance of individual traditional events like 'Sedekah Laut'. There is a critical need for a focused examination of how this tradition, specific to Brebes, contributes to local

economic patterns and how it can be effectively integrated into policy-making to harness its full potential for sustainable economic development [11].

Conceptual framework

The conceptual framework for this study is grounded in the theory of cultural capital as articulated by sociologist Pierre Bourdieu. Cultural capital refers to the non-financial social assets that promote social mobility beyond economic means. Examples include education, intellect, style of speech, dress, or physical appearance. Bourdieu's theory is instrumental in understanding the value that cultural goods and practices contribute to social and economic life [12].

Cultural capital theory and economic development

In the context of economic development, cultural capital encompasses the traditions, rituals, and arts that are unique to a community and can be leveraged for economic gain. These cultural assets can be transformed into economic capital when they are used to attract tourists, thus creating a source of income and employment for local communities [13]. This theory proposes that the 'Sedekah Laut' ceremony in Brebes represents a form of cultural capital that has the potential to influence economic development. The ceremony's unique attributes—its history, ritualistic elements, and communal involvement—constitute an intangible asset that can be marketed to tourists seeking authentic cultural experiences [1].

Application to 'sedekah laut'

In applying cultural capital theory to the 'Sedekah Laut' ceremony, the study will assess how this cultural practice is valued by both the local community and tourists. The framework will examine how the ceremony's cultural capital can be converted into economic capital. This will involve analyzing the ceremony's impact on attracting tourism and its effects on local businesses, such as lodging, dining, and retail, as well as its ability to create employment opportunities. Additionally, the study will explore how the cultural significance of 'Sedekah Laut' is translated into economic activities and how these activities can be sustained and enhanced through targeted policy interventions.

The conceptual framework will be used to analyze the direct economic impacts of 'Sedekah Laut', such as revenue from tourism, as well as indirect impacts, like increased awareness and preservation of local culture. The framework will also consider the potential for 'Sedekah Laut' to contribute to the social cohesion and identity of Brebes, which can have long-term benefits for economic resilience and development. By employing cultural capital theory, the study will elucidate the complex interplay between tradition, tourism, and economic development. It will also provide a structured approach to understanding how cultural practices like 'Sedekah Laut' can be effectively integrated into the economic development strategies of Brebes. The framework aims to offer insights that will inform policy decisions, ensuring that the economic benefits of the ceremony are maximized while its cultural integrity is preserved.

Novelty and contribution

The study on "Tradition-Based Tourism: The Influence of Sea Offering on Local Economic Development and Policy in Brebes" introduces several innovative aspects to the existing body of knowledge in cultural tourism research. By focusing on the 'Sedekah Laut' ceremony, a localized cultural event with deep-seated traditions, this research endeavors to shed light on the specific economic implications of such practices, a facet that has been largely underrepresented in contemporary literature.

Innovative aspects

One of the pioneering elements of this study is the application of cultural capital theory specifically to the 'Sedekah Laut' ceremony, and its subsequent influence on the local economy and policy-making. This targeted approach allows for a detailed exploration of how the intangible aspects of culture translate into tangible economic benefits. Furthermore, the research innovatively links the cultural significance of 'Sedekah Laut' to actual economic metrics and policy frameworks, offering a comprehensive analysis that bridges the gap between cultural heritage and economic development strategies.

The study also introduces a novel methodological approach by using a mixed-methods research design that combines quantitative data with qualitative insights, providing a holistic understanding of the economic and policy dimensions of 'Sedekah Laut'. This multifaceted approach allows for a robust examination of the ceremony's impact, considering both the statistical significance and the contextual nuances that define the relationship between tradition and economic development.

Contribution to knowledge and policy

This research is poised to make a significant contribution to the field of tradition-based tourism by providing empirical evidence of the economic benefits derived from the 'Sedekah Laut' ceremony. The findings are expected to fill a critical knowledge gap regarding the economic valuation of traditional cultural practices and their role in local economies. By revealing the economic potential of 'Sedekah Laut', the study will offer new insights that can be used to promote and protect cultural heritage within the framework of sustainable tourism development. Moreover, the research will inform policy decisions by identifying the key economic drivers associated with 'Sedekah Laut' and the optimal ways to integrate these drivers into local and regional development policies. Policymakers can utilize the study's findings to formulate strategies that enhance the economic impact of tradition-based tourism while preserving the cultural essence of the 'Sedekah Laut' ceremony. The policy recommendations derived from this study will serve as a guide for other regions with similar cultural practices, aiding them in harnessing their cultural capital for economic development.

The innovative methodologies and comprehensive analyses proposed in this study represent a novel contribution to the interdisciplinary fields of tourism studies, economic development, and policy analysis. The research findings are expected to have practical implications for stakeholders, including local communities, tourism operators,

and regional policymakers, driving forward the agenda for a more integrated and culturally-informed approach to economic development. The study is driven by a set of clearly defined objectives, with each aiming to uncover different aspects of the economic and policy impacts of the 'Sedekah Laut' ceremony. A primary objective is to meticulously measure the economic impact of this cultural event on the local economy of Brebes. This involves not only quantifying direct financial contributions, such as tourist spending, employment opportunities, and revenue for local businesses, but also assessing indirect impacts like the enhancement of the local brand and the long-term sustainability of the economy driven by the ceremony.

Alongside economic analysis, another key objective is to assess how the 'Sedekah Laut' influences local economic policy-making. The study aims to scrutinize existing policy frameworks, evaluating their effectiveness in capitalizing on the economic potential of the ceremony and identifying areas for policy improvement or innovation to maximize economic benefits. The anticipated outcomes of this study extend across various domains. For the local community of Brebes, the research is expected to identify sustainable pathways for economic development, potential job creation opportunities, and strategies for preserving the cultural heritage embodied in the 'Sedekah Laut' ceremony. Policymakers will be provided with data-driven insights and recommendations, crucial for formulating policies that effectively integrate the economic and cultural dimensions of the ceremony into regional development strategies. For the academic community, this study promises to enrich the field of tradition-based tourism by offering empirical evidence and a novel methodological perspective, contributing to a deeper understanding of the interplay between localized cultural events, economics, and policy-making.

In essence, the objectives of this study are intricately designed to offer a comprehensive understanding of the 'Sedekah Laut' ceremony's multifaceted impact, aiming to benefit the local community, inform policy decisions, and contribute to academic discourse in the field of cultural tourism.

The study holds profound practical relevance in the field of tradition-based tourism, especially in terms of enhancing local economic planning and influencing policy formulation. By delving into the 'Sedekah Laut' ceremony in Brebes, it provides a crucial understanding of how such cultural events, deeply embedded in community heritage, can be pivotal economic catalysts. This insight is vital for local authorities and tourism planners who are increasingly seeking ways to harness cultural heritage for economic development without compromising the authenticity and integrity of these traditions.

In the broader context of tradition-based tourism, the research is significant as it offers a nuanced approach to integrating cultural practices into the economic fabric of a region. The findings from this study are expected to guide the development of tourism strategies that not only attract visitors but also ensure tangible benefits for the local economy, such as job creation, business enhancement, and overall community welfare.

The study's implications for policy-making are particularly noteworthy. By providing a detailed analysis of the economic impact of a culturally significant event, it equips policymakers with the necessary data and insights to formulate informed policies. These policies can effectively support sustainable tourism development, striking a balance between economic growth and cultural preservation, a key concern in many regions where cultural heritage is a major tourism draw.

Furthermore, the significance of this research extends to areas beyond Brebes with similar cultural tourism dynamics. The methodologies and insights derived from this study can be adapted to other settings, offering a valuable framework for leveraging unique cultural assets. This adaptability makes the research an important contribution to the sustainable development of cultural tourism globally, advocating for methods that respect and preserve local traditions while fostering economic growth.

In essence, the research is pivotal in enhancing understanding and practice in tradition-based tourism. It not only contributes to academic discussions but also provides practical, actionable strategies for communities aiming to utilize their cultural heritage as a driver for sustainable economic advancement.

Methods

Research design and data collection

The study was structured around a cross-sectional survey design aimed at capturing a snapshot of community perceptions, modernization levels, and attitudes towards government policies. The survey instrument was developed following a thorough review of literature and validated by subject matter experts to ensure reliability and relevance to the research questions. It comprised Likert-scale questions, demographic queries, and items designed to gauge the economic outlook of respondents. A stratified random sampling technique was employed to ensure representation across various demographics, including age, gender, occupation, and socioeconomic status.

Structural equation modelling

Upon collection, the data were analyzed using structural equation modelling (SEM), a statistical technique that allows for the examination of complex relationships between observed and latent variables. This method was selected for its capacity to test theoretical models and provide comprehensive insights into the direct and indirect effects of the variables under study. The SEM analysis was performed using the latest software package, which provides robust estimation techniques and diagnostics for model fit.

Measurement model

The measurement model involved the specification of latent variables represented by observed indicators. Latent constructs for community perceptions, modernization, government policies, and local economic growth were operationalized using multiple

indicators derived from the survey responses. Confirmatory factor analysis was conducted to validate the measurement model, ensuring that the indicators accurately reflected the constructs they were intended to measure.

Structural model

The structural model was constructed to hypothesize the pathways and directional relationships between the latent constructs. This model was tested for its fit to the observed data, with adjustments made based on modification indices and theoretical justification. The final model included both direct and mediated relationships, providing a comprehensive depiction of the hypothesized effects (Figure 1).

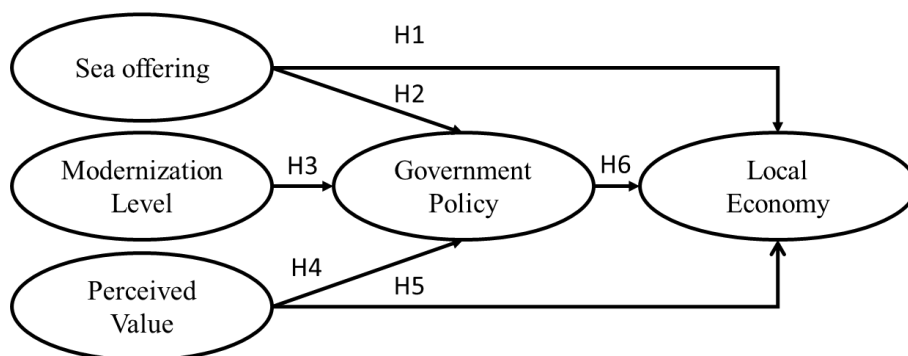


Figure 1. Framework Research

Validity and reliability

To ensure the validity and reliability of the findings, several statistical measures were used. Construct validity was assessed through convergent and discriminant validity tests, while reliability was measured using Cronbach's alpha and composite reliability scores for each latent construct. The model's goodness-of-fit was evaluated using indices such as the Chi-Square Test, Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA), Comparative Fit Index (CFI), and Tucker-Lewis Index (TLI) [14].

Results and Discussion

The results of this study go through a structured analysis process to ensure a comprehensive understanding of respondents' demographics. First, a descriptive analysis of demographic characteristics will be conducted. It aims to identify the archetype and statistical distribution that will present an overview of the research sample. Second, to deepen the analysis, multivariate analysis will be applied using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM). SEM will be used to test and model relationships between the variables being measured as well as latent constructs that might affect the dynamics of those interactions. With SEM, we can simultaneously assess a number of dependencies and causality between variables involved in the study.

Descriptive analysis

Respondents' demographic data is processed using descriptive analysis to describe the composition of the sample studied. Demographic aspects to be analyzed include age, education, occupation, and regional origin of respondents. This analysis will involve

calculating the frequency and percentage for each demographic category present. This process will provide insight into the age distribution of respondents, the level of education most encountered, the type of occupation dominant, and the proportion of respondents based on their regional origin. The demographics of respondents are presented in [Table 1](#).

Table 1. Respondents' demographic

Demographics	Frequency	Percent
Age		
< 18 years	35	17.5
18-30 year	45	22.5
31-45 year	30	15.0
46-60 year	49	24.5
> 60 years	41	20.5
Education		
Elementary school	34	17.0
Junior high school	35	17.5
Senior high school	32	16.0
Asoc Degree	27	13.5
Post Graduate	39	19.5
Bachelor	33	16.5
Occupation		
Student	45	22.5
Military/Police	29	14.5
Private Sector Employee	23	11.5
Labour	34	17.0
Entrepreneur	45	22.5
Professional	24	12.0
Hometown		
Brebes	104	52.0
Outside Brebes	96	48.0
Income		
< 5 million	74	37.0
5-10 million	64	32.0
> 10 million	62	31.0
Visitation		
1x	95	47.5
> 1x	105	52.5
Total	200	100.0

Source: SPSS output, 2023

[Table 1](#) shows that respondents are distributed across various age groups. The youngest group, those under 18 years old, comprise 17.5% of the respondents. The next age group, 18-30 years, forms the second-largest group at 22.5%. Those aged 31-45 years are the smallest group, representing 15% of the population surveyed. Respondents between 46-60 years make up the largest age bracket at 24.5%, while those over 60 years old also form a significant portion at 20.5%. This distribution suggests that the event is attended by a diverse age group, with a notable presence of both the younger and older generations.

The educational demographics indicate a range of educational backgrounds among the 200 respondents. Elementary school graduates represent 17%, while junior high school

graduates are slightly more at 17.5%. Senior high school graduates make up 16%, followed closely by those with an Associate's Degree at 13.5%. Bachelor degree holders are at 16.5%, and postgraduates represent the highest educational level at 19.5%. This distribution shows a relatively high level of education among respondents, with a substantial representation of advanced degrees.

The occupational demographics show that students and entrepreneurs are the most represented at 22.5% each, indicating active participation from both the younger generation and the business community. Military and police personnel make up 14.5%, reflecting engagement from public service sectors. Laborers constitute 17%, which is indicative of the local workforce's involvement. Private sector employees are represented at 11.5%, while professionals, which may include skilled workers with specialized knowledge, account for 12%. This diverse occupational spread suggests that the event attracts a wide spectrum of the working population.

The hometown demographics show that a slight majority of the respondents, 52%, are from Brebes, while a substantial minority of 48% are from outside Brebes. This near-equal split indicates that the event has a significant local presence while also drawing interest from individuals outside the immediate area, suggesting a wider regional influence.

The income demographics reveal that the largest group of respondents, 37%, earns less than 5 million, while those earning between 5-10 million and above 10 million represent 32% and 31% respectively. This data suggests a wide range of economic backgrounds among the participants, with a substantial portion of the respondents falling into the lower income category.

The visitation demographics indicate that a slight majority of the respondents, 52.5%, have attended the event more than once, demonstrating recurring interest and engagement. Those who have attended the event only once account for 47.5%, indicating a significant number of first-time participants. This suggests that the event has the ability to attract repeat visitors while also drawing in newcomers.

Multivariate analysis

The [Figure 2](#) depicts a Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) diagram, used in the study to analyze relationships between various constructs like Sea Offering, Modernization Level, Perceived Value, Government Policy, and Local Economy.

The arrows indicate the direction of influence between constructs, and the numbers along these arrows are standardized path coefficients representing the strength and significance of the relationships. The model also includes measurement indicators for each construct (e.g., TMD1, TMD2 for Traditional Modernization Drivers), which show how well the observed variables represent the theoretical constructs. The goodness-of-fit indices (Chi-Square, GFI, CFI, etc.) at the bottom suggest the model fits the data well, indicating that the proposed relationships between these constructs are statistically significant and can reliably explain the observed phenomena.

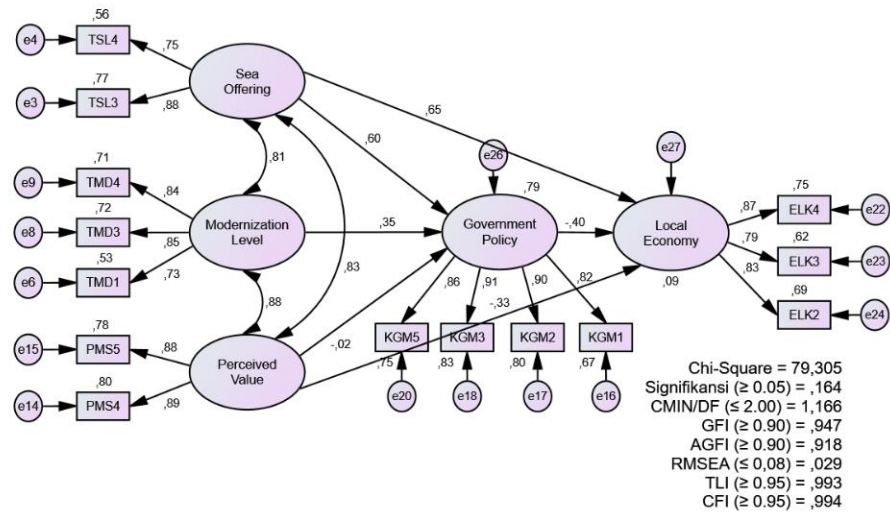


Figure 2. Structural Equation Model Sea Offering

Table 2. Test of Goodness of Fit Index

Goodness of fit index	Cut off Value	Result	Evaluation
Chi-square	< 3.84	79.305	Marginal
Probability	≥ 0.05	0.164	Good
CMIN/DF	≤ 2.00	1.116	Good
GFI	≥ 0.90	0.947	Good
AGFI	≥ 0.90	0.918	Good
RMSEA	≤ 0.08	0.029	Good
TLI	≥ 0.95	0.993	Good
CFI	≥ 0.95	0.994	Good

Source: Amos output, 2023

The Table 2 outlines the evaluation of a structural equation model using various goodness-of-fit indices. The Chi-square value of 79.31, while above the desired cut-off of 3.84, indicates a marginal fit, suggesting the model doesn't perfectly represent the data. However, the Probability level associated with the Chi-square is 0.164, well above the 0.05 threshold, which points to a good fit, meaning the discrepancy between observed and model-predicted data is not statistically significant.

The CMIN/DF, or the normalized Chi-square, is 1.116, below the maximum value of 2.00, reinforcing the model's good fit. The Goodness-of-Fit Index (GFI) and the Adjusted Goodness-of-Fit Index (AGFI) are 0.947 and 0.918, respectively, both surpassing the 0.90 benchmark, indicating that the model explains a satisfactory amount of variance and covariance in the data.

Furthermore, the Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA) stands at 0.029, well beneath the 0.08 cut-off, suggesting a close fit of the model to the observed data. The Tucker-Lewis Index (TLI) and the Comparative Fit Index (CFI) values are 0.993 and 0.994, respectively, which are significantly higher than the suggested threshold of 0.95, reflecting that the model is appropriately specified.

In summary, aside from the Chi-square index which only indicates a marginal fit, possibly due to its sensitivity to sample size, all other indices suggest that the structural equation

model fits the data well. This comprehensive assessment using multiple indices is essential as it provides a more nuanced understanding of the model's performance.

Table 3. Regression Weights

	Hypothesis	Est.	S.E.	C.R.	P	Evaluation
H1: Sea Offering	→ Local Economy	1.011	.466	2.169	.030	Accepted
H2: Sea Offering	→ Government Policy	.722	.170	4.250	***	Accepted
H3: Modernization Level	→ Government Policy	.425	.179	2.372	.018	Accepted
H4: Perceived Value	→ Government Policy	-.019	.170	-.111	.911	Rejected
H5: Perceived Value	→ Local Economy	-.427	.259	-1.648	.099	Rejected
H6: Government Policy	→ Local Economy	-.506	.286	-1.767	.077	Rejected

Source: Amos output, 2023

The presented table illustrates the estimated coefficients, standard errors (S.E.), critical ratios (C.R.), probability values (P), and the overall evaluation for a series of causality hypotheses. Each hypothesis is designed to explore the relationships between different variables in the context of the study (Table 3).

The first hypothesis (H_1) posits a causal link between 'Sea Offering' and 'Local Economy.' The estimated coefficient is 1.011 with a standard error of 0.466, resulting in a critical ratio of 2.169 and a probability value of 0.030. Based on these findings, the hypothesis is accepted, indicating a statistically significant positive impact of the 'Sea Offering' on the 'Local Economy.'

Moving on to the second hypothesis (H_2), which suggests a causal relationship between 'Sea Offering' and 'Government Policy.' The estimated coefficient is 0.722, with a low standard error of 0.170, resulting in a high critical ratio of 4.250 and a highly significant probability value represented by three asterisks (***). The acceptance of this hypothesis suggests a substantial positive influence of the 'Sea Offering' on 'Government Policy.'

The third hypothesis (H_3) explores the impact of 'Modernization Level' on 'Government Policy.' With an estimated coefficient of 0.425, a standard error of 0.179, a critical ratio of 2.372, and a probability value of 0.018, this hypothesis is accepted. It indicates a statistically significant positive relationship, suggesting that the level of modernization influences government policies.

Moving to the fourth hypothesis (H_4), which examines the influence of 'Perceived Value' on 'Government Policy.' The estimated coefficient is -0.019, with a standard error of 0.170, resulting in a critical ratio of -0.111 and a high probability value of 0.911. The rejection of this hypothesis implies that there is no significant impact of 'Perceived Value' on 'Government Policy.'

The fifth hypothesis (H_5) explores the connection between 'Perceived Value' and 'Local Economy.' With an estimated coefficient of -0.427, a standard error of 0.259, a critical ratio of -1.648, and a probability value of 0.099, this hypothesis is rejected. It suggests that 'Perceived Value' does not significantly influence the 'Local Economy.'

Finally, the sixth hypothesis (H_6) examines the causal link between 'Government Policy' and 'Local Economy.' The estimated coefficient is -0.506, with a standard error of 0.286, resulting in a critical ratio of -1.767 and a probability value of 0.077. The rejection of this hypothesis implies that 'Government Policy' does not significantly impact the 'Local Economy.'

In summary, the analysis of the presented table indicates various degrees of support for the hypotheses, with some relationships being statistically significant while others are not. The acceptance or rejection of each hypothesis provides insights into the complex interplay between the studied variables in the context of the research.

Conclusion

This research explores the relationship between Sea Offering, Level of Modernization, Perceived Value, Government Policy, and Local Economy. The results showed that Sea Alms and Modernization Rate have a significant positive influence on Government Policy and Local Economy. However, there is no significant influence between Perceived Value on Government Policy and Local Economy, and between Government Policy on Local Economy. The main discussion of the study focuses on how Sea Alms and Modernization Rates can be used as tools to influence Government Policy and Local Economy. In addition, this study also highlights the importance of socializing and educating the community about the importance of Sea Alms and government policies in improving the local economy. This research makes an important contribution to the study of the relationship between Sea Alms, Modernization Rates, Perceived Values, Government Policies, and Local Economies. The results of this study show how Sea Alms and Modernization Rate can be used as tools to influence Government Policy and Local Economy, which is new knowledge in this field. However, the study also shows that there is still room for further research. For example, further research may be needed to explain why there is no significant influence between Perceived Value on Government Policy and the Local Economy, as well as between Government Policy on the Local Economy. In addition, further research can also explore how socialization and education can be more effective in raising public awareness about the importance of Sea Alms and government policies in improving the local economy.

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