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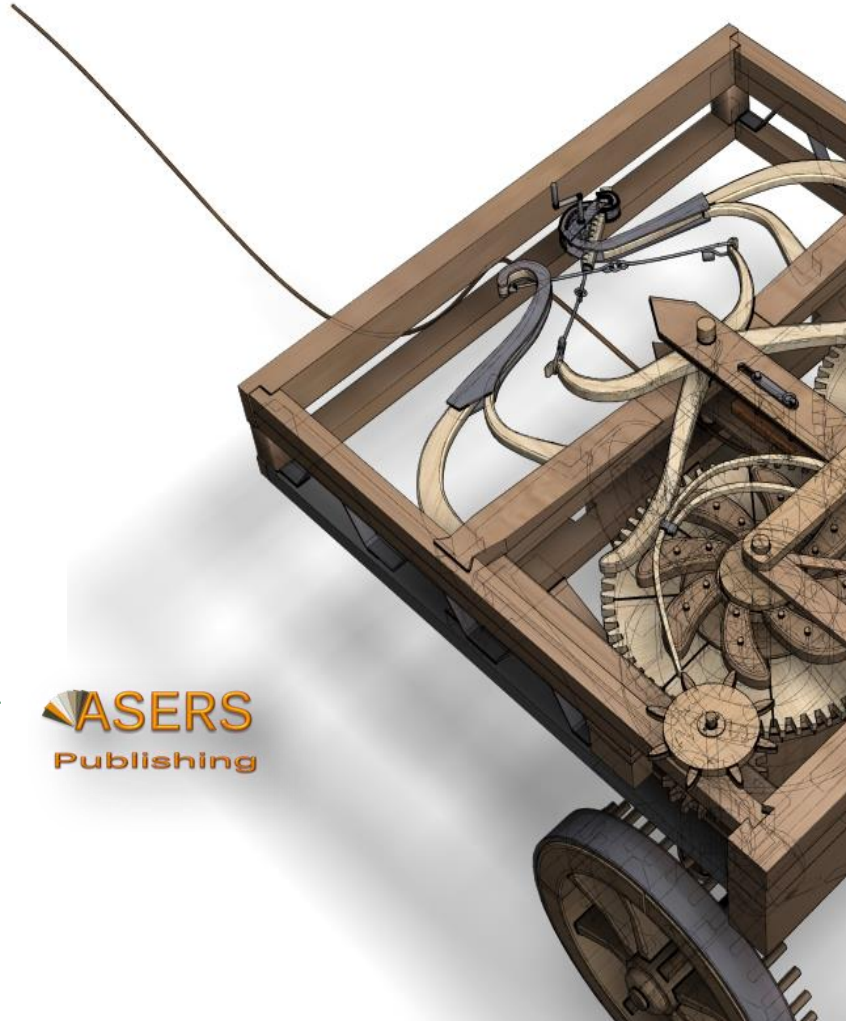
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# Call for Papers Winter Issues 2022 Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism

**Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism** is an interdisciplinary research journal, aimed to publish articles and original research papers that should contribute to the development of both experimental and theoretical nature in the field of Environmental Management and Tourism Sciences.

Journal will publish original research and seeks to cover a wide range of topics regarding environmental management and engineering, environmental management and health, environmental chemistry, environmental protection technologies (water, air, soil), pollution reduction at source and waste minimization, energy and environment, modeling, simulation and optimization for environmental protection; environmental biotechnology, environmental education and sustainable development, environmental strategies and policies, etc. This topic may include the fields indicated above, but are not limited to these.

Authors are encouraged to submit high quality, original works that discuss the latest developments in environmental management research and application with the certain scope to share experiences and research findings and to stimulate more ideas and useful insights regarding current best-practices and future directions in environmental management.

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All the papers will be first considered by the Editors for general relevance, originality and significance. If accepted for review, papers will then be subject to double blind peer review.

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To prepare your paper for submission, please see full author guidelines in the following file: [JEMT Full Paper Template.docx](#), then send it via email at [jemt@aserspublishing.eu](mailto:jemt@aserspublishing.eu).



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## The Potential of Halal Tourism System on Growth for the Province Lampung's Tourism Industry

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### Abstract:

The implementation of Sharia tourism in Indonesia is still new, including in the province Lampung with the tourism position!!! market strategy "the treasure of Sumatera." This research aims to identify the defining factors of the halal tourism system's potential for the tourism industry growth in Lampung Province. This study took into consideration four tourism places: Pantai Pasir Putih – South Lampung, Taman Nasional Way Kambas – East Lampung, Masjid Terapung Al-Aminah – Pantai Sari Ringgung – Pesawaran, Lembah Hijau – Bandar Lampung and involved 120 respondents, including managers, workers and consumers. The results showed there were some defining factors of the potential of the halal tourism system in the Lampung Province, like the religious facilities which follow the sharia's principles, easily affordable and suitable for usage; the halal foods and beverages with certificate MUI halal, also the cleanliness, the nature preservation, sanitation and environment been widely shown.

**Keywords:** economic growth; halal tourism; tourism industry.

**JEL Classification:** E10; O44; R11; Z32.

### Introduction

Government fiscal deficits and foreign debt are the most economically influential phenomena in recent years. Even in its development, there is still a lot of debate that revolves around how policy steps should be taken by the government to minimize budget deficits. Previous studies explained that the budget deficit is closely related to fiscal policy to encourage the country's economy. This finding recommends that optimal control efforts on macroeconomic variables (consumption, investment, exports, imports, GDP, and budget) will result in optimal policies (Syahrini *et al.* 2021). Recent literature reveals that policies financed by budget deficits can be used for long-term investment. For example, investment in the education, health, and infrastructure sectors has a long-term effect on economic growth (Istiqomah and Mafruhah 2022).

The fiscal deficit has a very harmful effect on the community's economic growth in the long term and short term (Tung 2018). Based on social welfare and in terms of past literature, it seems that it has if the deficit

becomes those fiscal deficits are likely to be negatively related to budgetary balance in the long run so it can adversely affect the sustainability of the country's economy. If the deficit becomes unsustainable, interest payments will increase, and the government may default on foreign debt (Alesina and Perotti 1996, Husain and Haque 2017, Tung 2018). On the other hand, the central bank, which lacks independence, seeks to separate monetary and fiscal policy, but this is not a complete separation because basically, every monetary policy action has budgetary consequences. As long as inflation is accelerating or for a long period is very low, the inflation rate and interest rates and coordination between fiscal and monetary policies are needed. As an effort to reduce the risk of large fluctuations that may become negative in certain areas (Sims 2016).

Studies reveal that debt volume will increase in periods of strong economic growth, even in countries facing similar economic shocks with varying amounts of deficits and debt. So, encouraging an increase in the gap that supports recurrent expenditure at the expense of capital expenditure was further said to continue (Uğurlu 2014). Therefore, the fiscal deficit did not reduce the unemployment rate and inflation in this period; therefore, investment or massive expenditure on capital projects such as infrastructure must be made to reduce unemployment and inflation through these multiple effects (Ubi and Inyang 2018). Previous research that discusses current economic development may not be considered sufficient to reveal various dimensions of fiscal deficits and debt levels, especially in developing countries.

At the level of public expenditure and government, the debt must be as efficient as possible. The investment used for various government projects that originate from foreign debt must be higher than the cost of funding and government expenditure (Husain and Haque 2017) because there will be no effect of debt and investment on economic growth after reaching the maximum level (Chen *et al.* 2016).

One of the challenging problems at present is the fiscal gap between local governments. Therefore, through decentralization, various strong sectors must be increased to reduce existing inequalities (Nenkova 2020). One of the Indonesian government projects and programs that are quite rapid is in the tourism sector, especially halal tourism. Indonesia obtained the first rank as a global halal travel destination by the GMTI (Global Muslim Travel Index) in 2019 (Kominfo 2019). Based on statistical data in 2018 the number of Muslim tourists reached 140 million people with a value of spending reaching US \$ 35 billion, while until September 2019 it entered 12.27 million visits which mean that the achievement of the target of 68% of that had been declared by the government (Agustiyanti 2019). The development of halal tourism is expected to sustain economic growth in Indonesia due to the immense contribution of the sector (Fathan *et al.* 2022, Sofyan *et al.* 2021, Jaelani 2017, Primadany 2013). So far, it is expected to use effective strategies with the right indicators to make halal tourism the world halal tourism market leader (Zulvianti *et al.* 2022, Asih and Asih 2015). Also, interest in halal tourism in the world is quite high. If investment projects in the halal tourism sector are empowered, the possibility of the risk of a fiscal deficit will be reduced and foreign debt can be paid on time.

The great potential of halal tourism must be mapped according to the advantages of each region or region. In addition, the main concern of halal tourism is the role of certification to ensure tourists and the lack of standardization of halal certification for each of the existing halal types. Given that there is a sense of concern about whether halal values are in danger of becoming commodities without the existence of universally agreed criteria (Khan and Callanan 2017). Work capital management policies and profitability of various halal attractions must also be considered because this will affect financial performance and ultimately impact state revenues (Basrowi, Fauzi, and Utami 2020, Yusuf and Sani 2018, Ameraldo, Saiful, and Husaini 2019). Some of the potential halal tourist areas are on the island of Sumatra. Specifically, this research tries to identify the factors that determine the potential of the halal tourism system found on the island of Sumatra, precisely in Lampung Province.

## 1. Literature Review

The practice of halal tourism in Indonesia is still new. Lampung, as one of the tourist destinations in Indonesia, is also unique in applying the concept of halal tourism with the market position of the "treasure of Sumatra" tourism position. "The wonders of Indonesia and the treasure of Sumatra" are always communicated through several types of communication media to stimulate many travelers to come to Indonesia in general and in Lampung Province from around the world. Still, this type of strategy has not yet touched either Indonesia's economic growth or economic growth in Lampung.

In 2015 Indonesia's economic growth was only 4.73% compared to the supposed target of 6.5%. The reason why this portrait occurs is the possibility of the beginning because it does not fully implement the concept of halal tourism even though the Indonesian government under the Ministry of Tourism 2014 already knew the concept of halal tourism implemented in Indonesia.

By implementing of the concept of halal tourism, it can provide high ecological quality to ensure the resilience of environmental resources and consequently support a positive state image, as stated by Hu and Wall (2005). Moreover, so many travelers are aware that if tourism providers do not apply the concept of halal tourism, tourism consumers do not feel comfortable and relaxed about the surrounding area and the atmosphere of tourism (Suriani and Razak 2011). The application of the concept of halal tourism is applied are as follows, in addition to increasing economic growth, increasing the economy of local communities, supporting global warming with environmental conservation, conserving the diversity of life, local cultural values, and community awards by international travelers, and forming the image of the State.

But there are still obstacles to applying the concept of halal tourism, mainly from the framework of local human resources thinking. Lack of awareness of the local community to maintain a comfortable environment and strengthen the law of the government, especially in Indonesia so this requires educating local people to change their mindset and strengthen the legal strengthening of their conceptual framework of thinking and strengthen the strengthening of environmental conservation laws to support the achievement of tourism that is as stated by Premadany (2013).

Travelers from various religious communities are more aware of whether or not the products they want to buy. Religion is one of the most important social factors affecting followers' lives (McCullough and Willoughby 2009). Therefore, religious actions as a basis for reference to travelers shape their attitudes and behavior (Esso and Dibb 2004). In a global context, religious prohibitions and beliefs direct people's attitudes and feelings towards the scope of products such as food, cosmetics, medicine, and tourism (Jamal 2003, Esso and Dibb 2004, Mullene *et al.* 2000). For example, a Muslim residence in a multi-religious environment is considered more aware of a product's halal status. Therefore, traders in some tourist areas change along with travelers' origin consumers of their products and halal conditions under Islamic sharia law. However, there are research gaps to determine halal fulfillment in the arena of halal tourism concepts.

Halal tourism is highly determined by several supporting factors that affect the tourism industry's growth in the province of Lampung. Therefore, researchers limit the potential determinants of the Halal tourism system only to the growth of the Lampung Province tourism industry. The problem formulated in this study is to identify the determinants of the Halal tourism system's potential for tourism industry growth in the Lampung Province.

The consumption of natural resources can be analyzed and regulated at all scales which will stimulate sharia concepts and simultaneously maintain the halal center in Lampung Province globally by expanding the scope of halal to sharia attributes. In the long run, this will impact the economic sector where new jobs can be created to match the halal Shia economy's demand. Then, this halal economy will improve the equality of human resources and society, while reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcity significantly and bequeathing Indonesian sharia for generations to come by reinforcing the concept of halal as a symbol of good, safe and healthy practice not only for humans but also for economic, environmental and social welfare.

This study's results are useful as a guide in promoting and fostering awareness of the potential for halal tourism for tourism industry players and also for the Sharia halal tourism system which will underlie good implementation for tourists and cost efficiency. The study can also provide information regarding the use of explaining potential sharia practices in the province, in the future. The results obtained reveal useful input for the government to determine appropriate legality standards for policies to meet the high demand and introduce programs to increase the consumer awareness of halal marketing technology in Lampung. This is very important for the government policies to establish a more appropriate basis for future tourism industry players and ensure the users are ready for the halal transition.

## 2. Research Methodology and Data

The operational definition is nothing but changing concepts in the form of constructs, with words that describe behaviors or symptoms that can be observed and tested and determined by others. The affirmation of the chosen idea is necessary to avoid misunderstanding about the meaning of the concept used. Because the concept is still moving in the abstract realm, it needs to be translated into words to be measured empirically. Variables are factors that contain more than one value in a statistical methodology. Factors that cause an effect are called independent variables, whereas factors caused by these effects are called dependent variables.

Based on these descriptions, the researchers grouped the research variables into two namely,

a. *Independent Variable: (X)* in this study is the potential of halal tourism. A system, while the assessment is done by assessing the perceptions of tourists, facilities and infrastructure, and ecological quality by giving a score by the level of understanding.

b. *Dependent Variable: (Y)* in this study is the growth of the tourism industry using a score.

The assessment is done by assessing each of the knowledge of halal tourism by giving a score on the level of expertise. The choice of tourism destinations in Lampung Province as a research location is purposive sampling. There are many tourist destinations in Lampung that can be developed into halal tourism. Besides that, several tourist destinations are not only managed by the private sector but there are several tourist destinations whose management is carried out by the government or government institutions.

The population in this study are all tourist destinations in the province of Lampung. To determine the number of samples, there is no absolute determination of what percentage of a sample must be taken from the population. The absence of total provisions does not need to cast doubt on the researcher, as long as the ideal sampling has the following characteristics:

- The entire population studied can produce a decent picture;
- The results of research by determining the standard deviation can determine perception;
- A low cost can provide as much profit as possible.

Considering that there is no absolute determination regarding the number of respondents to be sampled in a study, the researchers took four tourist destinations, namely two tourist destinations managed by the government and two tourist destinations led by the private sector where the sample taken was 30 people. respondents from each of these tourist destinations.

Sampling uses the Purposive Sampling method, with the provisions being the respondents are tourists, managers, and traders, there are several tourist destinations whose management is not only done by the private sector but there are some tourist destinations whose management is carried out by the government or government institutions. Primary data is obtained directly from the research object, which is directly derived from the data distribution of questionnaires, a method of data collection containing a list of a series of questions about something or in a field. Secondary data is obtained from studies of sources that can be used to analyze problems related to research. This secondary data was collected through reading books and literature related to this research.

The validity and reliability checks were carried out after all the data obtained from the questionnaire were collected. Research is carried out to assess the accuracy of the questionnaire items which will be included in a sample. This validity test is used to determine the test's accuracy and precision in performing its measuring function. This research aims to see if the distributed questionnaire is appropriate for use in this analysis. Objects that have a positive correlation with criteria (total score), as well as strong correlations, imply high validity of the object. Generally, if  $r = 0.3$ , the minimum requirement to be considered qualified.

To calculate the questionnaire's validity, look at Corrected Item-Total Correlation ( $r$  arithmetic) and its critical value ( $r$  table). If  $r$  hit  $> r$  table value is set, then the questionnaire is said to be true. The Corrected Item-Total Correlation ( $r$  count) value has emerged from the SPSS program's reliability review version 22. Whereas the  $r$  table value is taken from the moment of the  $r$  product. Product Moment Correlation formula is:

$$N \sum xy - (\sum x)(\sum y) r_{xy} = \sqrt{\{N \cdot \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2\}} \sqrt{\{N \cdot \sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2\}}$$

where:  $r_{xy}$  = correlation coefficient for each numbered Question;  $x$  = score or the value of each question;  $y$  = score or the value of each question;  $N$  = number of samples or respondents.

This reliability test is used to determine the extent to which the measurements gave relatively no different results if repeated measures were made on the same subject. The approach used is to use a coefficient of stability to test the consistency of respondents' answers by trying the instrument several times on the respondent. This testing process is known as test-retest.

### Stage 1 Gathering and Analyzing Data

The research methodology employs three main stages, namely:

1. Collecting and analyzing data.
  - a. *Interview*. The interviews were conducted to dig deeper to obtain data related to research, with tour managers, traders, and tourists visiting tourist destinations.
  - b. *Questionnaire*. The 'population' unites all groups of respondents, events, or objects of interest for researchers as sources of study. 'Element' is defined as individual members and population types. 'Sampling' is a process in the election that includes elements of the population. The aim is to choose sampling representing or sampan and impartial to ensure the reliability and validity of studies. Sampling results are essential to improve the quality of research with appropriate sampling techniques. The validity of research results can be strengthened after processing knowledge and ability elements, the ability and desire to participate in research. Therefore, the target population



sample is as follows: business owners, workers or traders, and consumers in the halal tourism industry cycle. The questionnaire was distributed to the sample because of the location of the respondents who were in the research process and the knowledge needed in halal research.

2. *Sample Size.* The pilot test will be designed as a preliminary test for the quality of research conducted immediately after the last test. For this study, the sample correspondent will be used to obtain accurate and reliable data from the study population.
3. *Sampling Design.* Non-probability methods are based on considerations for achieving research goals and achievements. MacNeille (1990) and Patton (1990) explain that sampling is used for a particular purpose that contributes to a particular area after considering the objectives and results of the study.

$$\mu = \bar{x} \pm (K S\bar{x})$$

where:  $\mu$  is the confident interval,  $\bar{x}$  is the sample of mean;  $K$  1.96 is the significant level of 0.05,  $t$ -table and  $S\bar{x}$  is the standard error of estimate of the means.

### Stage 2 Halal Control and Halal Assurance Activity System

The mechanism for halal assurance and control activities will be developed based on the text document's latest data, as follows:

- *Semi-structured interview.* Data identification will be explored through NVivo, which indicates data categorization and analysis. Identify the value factor set for each category in the data depends on the number of characteristics/elements of halal assurance and control activities logistics system;
- *Interrogatories.* Statistical Kit for Social Sciences (SPSS – version 22) will be used to analyze the data, Variant Analysis (ANOVA or single-way ANOVA) for comparison. Mean variants or variations between factors (variables of research) for deciding the most general interest of the respondents. The frequency and schedule represent the performance.

### Stage 3 Implementation Evaluation

Semi-structured interview. Implementation of halal assurance and control activities for halal tourism systems will be evaluated against the average ratio,  $K$  value, comparison halal diagrams, and experts. The comparison metric will be justified based on available text documents. The analysis is done to test the existing hypothesis.

This research was carried out in the area of Lampung Province by taking four attractions, namely Green Valley in Bandar Lampung city, Pasir Putih Beach in South Lampung Regency, Al-Aminah Floating Mosque- Sari Rended Beach, Pesawaran Regency, and Way Kambas National Park in East Lampung Regency with 30 respondents from each tourist attraction. The following methodologies include 3 main stages, namely: Data collection and analysis, Halal control and guarantee of halal tourism system activities, and evaluation of implementation.

In *Stage 1*, the study reviewed documents related to halal tourism, semi-structured interviews with experts, and questionnaire distribution for respondents who provided primary data. Data from the government about tourism, tourism agents, and travel companies related to the halal industry will analyze halal compliance standards in the tourism industry. The semi-structured interview is to identify halal tourism activities that have been carried out lately in halal tourism activities including agents travel, regulators, and retail operations for Muslims and non-Muslims based on personal perception. Semi-structured interview items are designed based on the main questions below:

Q1: How to develop a mechanism for identifying characteristics of halal control activities in the tourism system?

Q2: How do separate various non-halal processes in Halal control activities in the tourism system?

Q3: Will the proposed halal control activity of the tourism system be able to meet Islamic legal standards?

Each group interview session takes about 30-40 minutes. Verification and validation are done afterward. The 'population' unites all groups of respondents, events, or objects of interest for researchers as sources of study. 'Elements' are defined as individual members and population types. 'Sampling' is the voting process including elements of the population. The aim is to choose representative or sample sampling and impartiality to ensure the reliability and validity of studies. Sampling results are important to improve the quality of research with appropriate sampling techniques. The validity of research results can be strengthened after processing the elements of knowledge and abilities, abilities, and desires to participate in research. Therefore, the target population sample is as follows: business owners, workers, and consumers in the tourism industry cycle.

The questionnaire was distributed to the sample because of the location of the respondents who were in the research process and the knowledge needed in halal research. Questionnaires for respondents consider sampling units among business owners, workers, and consumers in the tourism industry. The pilot study (Pilot test) was designed as a preliminary test for the quality of research conducted immediately after the last test. For this study, the corresponding sample calculation is used to obtain accurate and reliable data from the study population.

In *Stage 2 - The Halal Tourism Control and Guarantee Activity Halal Tourism System*, a mechanism for halal assurance and control activities will be developed based on the latest data in the text document. Data identification is explored through NVivo, which indicates data categorization and analysis. Identify a set of value factors for each category in the data that depend on the number of characteristics or elements of the guarantee activity and the logistics system's halal control.

In *Stage 3 - The Evaluation of the Implementation*, the halal tourism system is evaluated against the average ratio, *K* value, comparison diagrams, and halal experts. Metrics for comparison will be justified based on available text documents.

### 3. Results and Discussions

Inaugurated in April 2007, Lembah Hijau Tourism Park is an environmentally oriented tourism park that combines recreation with natural nuances of green valley and knowledge. This tourist park, located in the center of Bandar Lampung city, stands on a valley area of 30 hectares on Jalan Raden Imba Kesuma Ratu, Sukadana Ham Village, Tanjung Karang Barat, Bandar Lampung. Various exciting recreational rides ranging from water rides, outbound, camping grounds, and game rides to recreation rides nuanced natural knowledge is in this tourist attraction.

This tourism object has several facilities such as cottages for overnight with a total of 11 bedrooms, a restaurant with special menu sharing, meeting rooms for a two-story meeting capacity with a maximum capacity of 220 seats, family entertainment in the form of live music, boomerang water boom, boomerang twins, torpedo slides, spiral slide, current pool, water splash, spilled glass, water cannon, Outbound Training Center, Outbound Kids & Children Playground, Paintball & Water Soft Guns, Animal Park, Mini Train, Carousel, Wahana Rumah Hantu. There is a large mosque at the main entrance and a mosque on each vehicle.

The Al-Aminah Floating Mosque is not unique. This floating mosque also holds a high historical value in the form of diversity in this country. A convert of Chinese descent built the floating mosque on Sari Ruding Beach, Pasewaran Regency, Lampung in 1980-1985 and named Ferri. This mosque called Al-Aminah was taken from the name of his wife. Besides being in the middle of a beautiful beach panorama, this mosque complements Sari Ruding beach's charm. Every Friday, the fishermen provide free services for residents and tourists who will worship Friday here. The mosque is also able to accommodate around 200 worshipers. There is also a free coffee tea service for worshipers. The existence of the Al-Aminah Mosque, in addition to facilitating tourists who want to pray, also adds to the richness of the nature of religious tourism. With a view of white sand beaches with beautiful views of the hills and relatively calm sea waves, this floating mosque can tempt tourists to enjoy it.

The Al-Aminah Mosque is floating in a row of cages scattered in the Sari Ruding Beach area. Using the cage system, at any time this mosque may move to follow the waves. This mosque is made of wooden boards that are formed a very unique and simple. The courtyard of the mosque is a cage with fish that can be seen from the mosque floor. In the right corner of the front of the mosque, there is a kind of lodging that can be used to relax. Religious activities here are fairly active. Almost every week, we can be sure that there is recitation at this mosque. If the Floating Mosque that already exists in various countries including the floating mosque that has been established in Indonesia is only in the form of a mosque built on the water with piles to support the building, specifically for this floating mosque, it is a floating mosque in its true sense. no piles sticking to the seabed as a support for the building but floating above the Lampung Bay seawater. The Floating Mosque is called the Al-Aminah Floating Mosque, the location is off the tourist beach of Sari Rended, in Pesawaran Regency, Lampung province. Al-Aminah Floating Mosque was floating in the Bagan (a place to catch fish that float above the sea) owned by local fishermen scattered off the coast of Sari tourism. This mosque was built initially by the Fishermen there for were performed prayer in a congregation when prayer time arrives. Along with Sari Rended beach's opening as a tourist attraction and the increasingly crowded visitors who come there, this floating mosque later became one of the spiritual attractions that attract various groups' interest visit there. The Al-Aminah floating mosque was later inaugurated as a tourist attraction by Lampung Deputy Governor Bachtiar Basri on, 4<sup>th</sup> of June, 2015.

Pasir Putih Beach – South Lampung was never lonely. Visitors always come even if they just stop by. This tourist attraction, which used to be a place for military warfare training, is famous for relieving fatigue for crossers of the Trans-Sumatra Section of the Bandar Lampung-Bakauheni Port section. Rows of warm trees along the shoreline become a haven for visitors. Under the shady tree, visitors enjoy the sea and Bule Island views. They used to enjoy food supplies that were purposely brought from home or deliberately bought before entering the area.

The 7-hectare tourist attraction bordering Selaki Beach will be increasingly crowded with visitors on holidays. They swim or just enjoy the natural underwater scenery around Bule Island, about 1 kilometer from the lip of Pasir Putih Beach. To go to the island which is reportedly owned by a well-known businessman from Jakarta, we can ride a boat that is indeed provided by the manager.

Boat owners set a tariff of IDR 100,000 per group to depart and return to Pasir Putih. No matter how many passengers, they only ask for a duty of that size. "Visitors can see clownfish and the beauty of coral reefs from the boat. To witness the underwater world's beauty, you must rent a special instrument," said Paryanto, the ship owner. This tourist attraction is located in the village of Tarahan, South Lampung, or 80 kilometers from the direction of Bakauheni Harbor. In the past, the gate that reads the White Sand People's Amusement Park, now changed to the Combat Training Center owned by Korem 043 Garuda Hitam, with a military-style striped gate. This tourist attraction indeed stands on military-owned land and is used as a training ground by members of the Black Garuda Korem 043 which is usually in December. Sat is used as a military training ground, so this attraction is temporarily closed to the public. At present several worship places have been built, namely one mosque, and one temple, and currently under construction is a church.

There are several National Parks in Indonesia, including the History Way Kambas National Park, one of the conservation areas located in Lampung Province with around 125,631.31 ha. Historically, the reason for the establishment of a natural conservation area is to protect natural resources and various wild animals including tapir (*Tapirus indicus*), endangered Sumatran elephants (*Elephas maximus sumatranus*), six native Indonesian primate species, the descent of sambar deer (*Cervus unicolor*), Sumatran tiger (*Panthera tigris*) who are threatened by poaching, sun bears and Sumatran rhino. After being designated as a wildlife reserve, especially from 1968 - 1974, this area suffered severe habitat destruction due to the opening of forest concessions (Way Kambas National Park Office 2018).

There are approximately 10 Land Map Units, based on the Tanjungkarang Sheet Land and Land Unit Chart. Such soils grow out of deposits of alluvium and sour stuff. Podsollic is the most extensive type of soil, while other kinds are found in a narrow region, namely on alluvial physiography and marine. Podsollic forms of soil have a high content of clay (over 30%). This type of soil has acidic soil reactions, with high aluminum content, and low nutrients, requiring both liming and fertilization and intensive and careful soil management. Podzolic soil types are quite easy to catch water but relatively hard to use due to their high clay content. Besides that, the binding ability of this soil type is very high (Introduction to soil science-UGM). Based on the age of formation, the eastern part approaches the coast. As a result of sedimentation, or sedimentation the average age of the land is relatively young. Such soil type is susceptible to erosion.

Way Karangas National Park Situated at an altitude between 0-50 m above sea level with a flat topography to a gentle slope, this region has four main types of habitats, namely lowland rainforest habitats, swamp forest ecosystems, mangrove ecosystems, and coastal forest ecosystems.

Lowland rainforest habitat dominates in the western region of the Karangas Way region. Some Meranti (*Shorea sp*), rengas (*Gluta renghas*), keruing (*Dipterocarpus sp*), puspa (*Schima walichii*) plants dominate in this region. Karangas area is best known as a beach and marine ecosystem which is determined by environmental conditions because it is located near the sea but does not have a sea lake and freshwater in the vicinity. Karangasem mangrove or brackish forest habitat is located along the coast where salinity between saltwater and freshwater is regularly modified. This ecosystem has a role in supporting the supply of resources and becoming the local communities (Subagiana *et al.* 2018). And it is a conservation area for a place for marine fish and shrimp species to live and breed. So that the level of fish availability and biota supply is maintained throughout the year. Swamp forest ecosystems mainly occupy areas around rivers, especially in the eastern region of the region. The soil form has high acidity and a long decomposition cycle. Also, relative biodiversity includes Nepenthes or Sesar bags, Red Palm, Pandanus and Nibung, Knee roots, and horse riding (Ariawan *et al.* 2018).

In this research, the questionnaire's validity and reliability test prepared beforehand was conducted to determine whether the questionnaire was suitable to be used as an instrument of research. After testing the questionnaire, the data obtained were processed using the SPSS (Statistical Program for Social Science) version 22 computer program with a significance level of 95% ( $\sigma = 5\%$ ). A significance value of 5% means that out of

100, the most significant error that the researcher can tolerate is 5%, so the chance of rejecting the hypothesis is getting bigger.

The basis for the decision to measure whether or not the questionnaire is valid is to look at the Corrected Item-Total Correlation ( $r$  count) value and the value of the Correlation ( $r$ -table). If the value of  $r$  count is lower than its critical value ( $r$  table), then the questionnaire is said to be invalid, whereas conversely if the  $r$  count value is greater than the  $r$  table value then the questionnaire is said to be valid. The value ( $r$  table) for  $N = 120$  and the level of significance (0,05) of 5% is 0.176. If the value of the correlation is not significant then the value of the questionnaire is said to be invalid while vice versa, if the value of the correlation is significant then the questionnaire is said to be valid.

The validity test results showed that all the questions used in the research turned out to be mostly valid with  $r$  counts higher than the minimum requirement of more than 0.176. More details can be seen in Table 1, below.

Table 1. Item-statistics

Variables	Level Mean if Suppressed	Variance of scale if item deleted	Corrected Overall Correlation	If element removed, Cronbach's Alpha
X1_1	65.7417	35.168	.276	.691
X1_2	65.8333	35.031	.310	.688
X1_3	65.8167	34.218	.346	.684
X1_4	65.9250	36.104	.234	.695
X1_5	67.0333	34.789	.296	.689
X1_6	66.2250	34.932	.275	.692
X2_1	66.1500	36.465	.229	.695
X2_2	66.0000	36.908	.231	.696
X2_3	66.2750	36.016	.224	.696
X2_4	66.3667	36.100	.244	.694
X2_5	66.2250	36.882	.200	.697
X2_6	66.4000	36.410	.231	.695
X2_7	66.2417	36.034	.231	.695
X3_1	65.9667	37.327	.197	.698
X3_2	65.9583	36.914	.242	.695
X3_3	66.0917	35.630	.280	.691
X3_4	66.3833	36.322	.163	.702
Y1_1	66.1083	34.265	.253	.696
Y1_2	65.6333	35.511	.263	.693
Y1_3	65.7750	36.041	.262	.694
Y1_4	65.6917	36.484	.190	.698
Y1_5	65.6917	36.097	.226	.696
Y1_6	65.8667	36.318	.269	.693
Y1_7	65.3000	34.229	.375	.682

Source: Analyzed Primer Data (2021)

Based on the above table it can be seen that the 24-item questions raised are all valid, except question X3.4. More details can be seen in the following validity coefficient table:

Table 2. Validity coefficient

NO	Item	$r$ counting	Conclusion
1.	X1_1	.276	Valid
2.	X1_2	.310	Valid
3.	X1_3	.346	Valid
4.	X1_4	.234	Valid
5.	X1_5	.296	Valid
6.	X1_6	.275	Valid
7.	X2_1	.229	Valid
8.	X2_2	.231	Valid
9.	X2_3	.224	Valid
10.	X2_4	.244	Valid
11.	X2_5	.200	Valid

NO	Item	$r_{\text{counting}}$	Conclusion
12.	X2_6	.231	Valid
13.	X2_7	.231	Valid
14.	X3_1	.197	Valid
15.	X3_2	.242	Valid
16.	X3_3	.280	Valid
17.	X3_4	.163	TidakValid
18.	Y1_1	.253	Valid
19.	Y1_2	.263	Valid
20.	Y1_3	.262	Valid
21.	Y1_4	.190	Valid
22.	Y1_5	.226	Valid
23.	Y1_6	.269	Valid
24.	Y1_7	.375	Valid

Source: Analyzed Primer Data (2021)

In addition to validity tests, reliability tests are conducted to determine whether the measuring instrument, in this case, the items used are consistent or not. The approach used is the stability coefficient (Stability Coefficient). From the Guttman Split-Half, the Coefficient correlation value is 0.486. The correlation is in a strong category. When compared to  $r$  table (0.176), the  $r$  count is greater than  $r$  table, thus it can be concluded that the questionnaire is reliable, so the questionnaire can be used in this research.

The population in this study is the manager and visitors of tourist objects in the Lampung region. For more details, the destinations in Lampung can be seen in Table 3, below.

Table 3. Names of tourism objectives

No	Name of Tourism Destination	Location
1.	Way Kambas	East Lampung
2.	PasirPutih Beach	South Lampung
3.	LembahHijau	Bandar Lampung
4.	Sari Ringgung Beach	Pesawaran

Source: Analyzed Primer Data (2021)

Retrieval of data in this study using a questionnaire and combined with the interview method to cross-check the consistency of the answers and find out the reasons for selecting answers. The questionnaire's return rate from the results of the respondents' data collection can be seen in the following table:

Table 4. Questionnaire return rate

Note	Total
Total Distribution of Questionnaires	120
Total Return Questionnaire	120
Number of Questionnaires that are not Returned	-
Total Questionnaire that cannot be processed	120
Total Questionnaire that can be processed	120

Source: Analyzed Primer Data (2021)

From the results of research using interviews, documentation, and questionnaires on the potential of halal tourism with the main focus on facilities and infrastructure provided by tourist destination managers, tourist perceptions, and ecological quality, it was found that for tourism destinations in Lampung Province, although they did not claim to be halal destinations, however, it has elements in halal tourism, such as management efforts to maintain the ecological quality of the environment by preserving the environment by conserving nature, facilities and infrastructure by building places of worship, rooms for ablution, halal food stalls, although still in the minimalist category, so it needs to be built infrastructure that can support towards halal tourism.

The reality on the ground from observations found that there is still a lack of tourist awareness of environmental cleanliness, this can be seen from some tourists who litter, even though the surrounding area has provided garbage bins, and also smoking carelessly, so that a clean and comfortable environment with air cleanliness becomes polluted, in contrast in Islam it has been taught "cleanliness is part of faith". Allah created the earth and everything in it to be used as well as possible for the benefit of mankind, so that God made man the

caliph on the face of the earth so that he could maintain, manage and also make use of God's created nature with a full sense of responsibility.

Since the implementation of social distancing due to the COVID 19 pandemic in 2021, tourist arrival data that has been released has only been available until 2018. Data collection is predicted to be carried out from 22<sup>nd</sup> - 27<sup>th</sup> of June, 2022 and is targeted to be collected on 6<sup>th</sup> of July, 2022. However, based on literature studies, tourist visits have decreased by around 75% since 2021. Only in 2022, tourist arrivals will increase by 30% - 40%. Data released by the Tourism and Creative Economy Office of Lampung Province mentions for foreign tourists in 2015 (95,528), 2016 (155,053), 2017 (245,372), 2018 (274,742), 2019 (298,063) and 2020 (1,531). Meanwhile, foreign tourists visited in 2015 (5,530,803), 2016 (7,381,774), 2017 (11,395,827), 2018 (13,101,371), 2019 (10,445,855), 2020 (2,548,394) presented by Hermawan *et al.* (2022). Since the outbreak of the coronavirus in early 2020, all tourists are required to apply 3M; Wear a mask, wash their hands with soap, and keep their distance. Tourist attractions are required to periodically spray disinfectants, provide hand washing facilities, conduct body temperature checks, maintain distance between tourists and prevent crowds, and limit the number of visits according to the capacity of the destination (Radjab and Fuandy 2021). The provincial government coordinates intensively with district/city tourism offices and related stakeholders, monitors tourist destinations, and distributes hand washing equipment for large and crowded tourist destinations (Fakih *et al.* 2022). Selected tourist destinations in this study include Way Kamba's Tourism Park which is a center for environmental protection, an elephant training ground, and a place for animal clans that are threatened with extinction due to poaching and threats from an environment that is not conducive. In 1924, the Way Kambas Forest area was made a protected forest area. The number of visitors to the Karangas Way National Park from 2014 - 2021 can be seen in the table below.

Table 5. Total visitors of the Way Kambas National Park (2014 – 2021)

Year	Domestic	International	Total
2014	23.798	203	24.001
2015	23.625	285	23.910
2016	35.627	362	35.989
2017	77.550	392	77.942
2018	92.876	694	93.570
2019	98.067	458	98.525
2020	22.680	71	22.751
2021	-	-	-

Source: The Way Kambas National Park Hall (2021)

Based on above Table 5, it can be seen that the number of tourist visits to the Way of the Karangas National Park from 2014 - 2019 has increased and dramatically decreased after 2018, so when viewed from an increase in tourist visits both from within and outside the country, then there is potential that can be developed into a halal tourist destination, This can be seen from the results of the questionnaire, the majority of respondents stated that if this tourist destination is developed into halal tourism, it is predicted that there will be an increase both in terms of the number of tourist visits and also an increase in local community income, especially if accompanied by the construction of supporting facilities and infrastructure. Also, the government and the community's participation in promoting tourism through the Way Festival which is held once a year is an effort to introduce tourist destinations to the people of Indonesia in particular and foreign countries in general.

Table 6. Total visitors of Lembah Hijau (2014 – 2021)

Year	Total Visitor
2014	137.158
2015	122.468
2016	117.468
2017	111.848
2018	109.926
2019	119.361
2020	17.213
2021	50.928

Source: Lembah Hijau (2021)

Based on Table 6 above, it can be seen that the number of tourist arrivals in the Green Valley from 2014-2019 has decreased so when viewed from a decrease in good tourist visits, several factors cause a decline in the number of tourists. This can be seen from the questionnaire results. The majority of respondents stated that if this tourist destination is less well managed and less able to compete with the emergence of many new tourist attractions in Bandar Lampung. If it is developed into halal tourism, it is predicted that there will be an increase both in terms of the number of tourist visits and also an increase in the income of the local community, especially if accompanied by the construction of supporting facilities and infrastructure. In addition, government and community participation in promoting tourism is an effort to introduce tourism destinations to Indonesia's people in particular and foreign countries in general.

Table 7. Total visitors of Sari Ringgung Beach (2014 – 2021)

Year	Total Visitor
2014	5.000
2015	5.000
2016	25.000
2017	25.000
2018	10.000
2019	41.625
2020	-
2021	-

Source: Sari Ringgung Beach (2021)

Based on Table 7 above, it can be seen that the number of tourist arrivals at Sari Rended Beach from 2014-2021 has increased and decreased, so when viewed from the trend of tourist visits, several factors make this trend of tourist numbers. This can be seen from the results of the questionnaire, the majority of respondents stated that if the public did not yet well know this tourist destination and along with the addition of beach facilities it was able to attract quite several tourists in 2016 and 2017 along with the presence of the Al-Aminah Floating Mosque in this beach. But the beach again became empty of visitors in 2018 related to the issue of the Tsunami. If it is developed into halal tourism, it is predicted that there will be an increase both in terms of the number of tourist visits and also an increase in the income of the local community, especially if accompanied by the construction of supporting facilities and infrastructure. In addition, government and community participation in promoting tourism is an effort to introduce tourist destinations to the people of Indonesia in particular and foreign countries in general.

Table 8. Total visitor of Pasir Putih Beach (2014 – 2021)

Year	Total Visitor
2014	5,000
2015	6,000
2016	6,000
2017	5,500
2018	5,800
2019	7,000
2020	1,100
2021	2,500

Source: Pasir Putih Beach (2021)

Based on the Table above, it can be seen that the number of tourist arrivals at Sari Rended Beach from 2014 - 2021 has increased and decreased, so when viewed from the trend of tourist visits, several factors make this trend of tourist numbers. This can be seen from the results of the questionnaire, the majority of respondents stated that if this tourist destination was initially so well known by the community and along with the emergence of other new tourist attractions in the province of Lampung this beach again became empty of visitors in 2017. If developed into a halal tour, it is predicted an increase both in terms of the number of tourist visits and an increase in local community income, especially if accompanied by the construction of supporting facilities and infrastructure. Besides, government and community participation in promoting halal tourism is an effort to introduce tourist destinations to Indonesia's people in particular and foreign countries in general.

## Conclusion

The results of the discussion and the analysis used revealed that factors that determine the potential of the halal tourism system for the growth of the tourism industry in Lampung Province such as:

- 1) Worship facilities that are by with sharia principles and are easily accessible, as well as feasible used;
- 2) Halal foods and beverages that are halal guaranteed with a halal certificate from MUI;
- 3) Cleanliness, nature conservation, sanitation, and the environment are maintained.

From the conclusions above, there are several suggestions for the government and businessmen and tourism connoisseurs, among others:

- 1) The need for management's commitment to control halal foods and beverages as well as the appropriateness of regular worship facilities;
- 2) Awareness for visitors to always maintain cleanliness and environmental sustainability from the places visited and
- 3) The legality governing of the halal tourism system in Lampung Province.

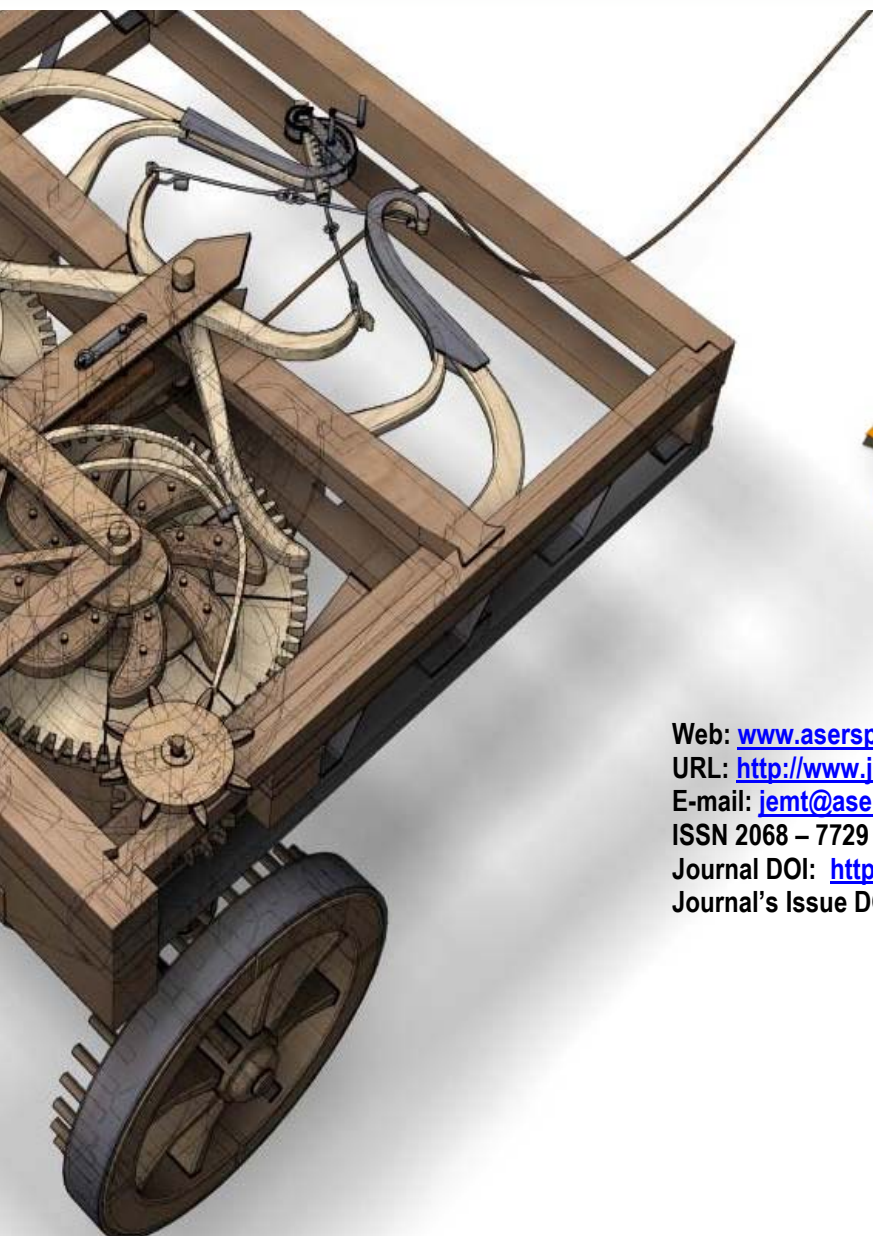
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