The Effect of Local Community Support Toward Sharia Tourism in Central Maluku Regency

Mar’atun Shalihah¹

Abstract

This research aims to analyze the local community’s supported influence based on Sharia Tourism Development in the Central Maluku Regency. Some variables are affected by this research, such as negative and positive perceptions of local residents toward the economy, society, and environment around the population. The methodology of this research is quantitative research which uses an explanatory method. There are around 51 participants as samples. Those samples are chosen from Mamala and Morella villages directly involved in tourism activities. The data is processed and analyzed using SEM PLS ver.3 Software. Results of the study found that: the social impact had a positive and significant impact on local community support for sharia tourism development, and the negative impact had a negative and significant impact on the support for sharia tourism development. In contrast, the economic and environmental impact had a positive but not significant impact on the population support local to the development of sharia tourism.

Keywords: Impact; Economic Impact; Environmental Impact; Negative Impact; Community Support

INTRODUCTION

The tourism sector makes a significant contribution to the region’s economic development. The development of business is very likely to open up vast employment opportunities for local residents, provide opportunities for

¹Fakultas Syariah dan Ekonomi Islam - Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Ambon, Indonesia. Email: m.shalihah@iainambon.ac.id
economic benefits, and improve infrastructure tourism objects in the vicinity; on
the other hand, it creates a positive brand for the destination area.

The Indonesian government is trying to improve tourism competitiveness in
various aspects by offering several “New Balis” concepts to introduce destinations
in Indonesia other than Bali and Jakarta. It has been planned from the government
that 10 regions which have become “New Leading Destinations” including: Toba
Lake, Tanjung Lesung (Banten), Thousand Islands (Jakarta), Tanjung Kelayang
Beach (Bangka Belitung), Borobudur Temple (Central Java), Mount Bromo (East
Java), Mandalika (NTB), Labuan Bajo (NTT), Wakatobi (Sutra), Morotai Island
(Morotai, North Maluku). The promotion’s goal is to increase foreign and domestic
tourists to visit tourist destinations in order to realize equitable distribution of
infrastructure and economic income in various parts of Indonesia, so destinations
themselves are not only centralized in the Java area.

Moreover, Maluku’s Provincial Government continues to make various
breakthroughs and programs to manage the tourism potential in Maluku’s region
(Saimima et al. 2018; Solemede et al. 2020). As stated in the Vision and Mission
of the Governor, Murad Ismail tries to improve a conducive atmosphere for
investment, culture, and tourism. Several Maluku destinations included in the
framework of the National Strategic Project are the Banda Naira area, Buru Region
and its surroundings, Central Maluku, and Southeast Maluku. Several tourist
attractions are trending in Maluku Province; they are Ora and Seleman Islands
(marine tourism), Osi Island (SBB), Bair Island, and Pasir Timbul Beach, with the
finest sand in the world (in Tual); meanwhile, the provincial government also has
tourism events and calendars that have been prepared for the next year (2021)
with the following agenda: Hatta–Shahrir Festival (August/Banda Naira), Tour
de Moluccas (Ambon, Banda, Langgur, October), Tong Tong Fair (The Hague,
Netherlands-September), Breda Festival (Rhun Island, October), Kapitan Jogker
Festival (Manipa Island, SBB), Maluku Celebration Festival (Ambon City), Spice
Island Festival (Banda Naira, November). All events and destination promotions
are held by the government and various tourism stakeholders in Maluku aimed
to increase the number of tourist visits and tourism competitiveness in Maluku,
also it is expected that development in the tourism sector will affect the economy
and quality of life of people in Maluku (Saimima et al. 2018; Solemede et al. 2020).
Nowadays, there is a new trend in the tourism industry, namely sharia tourism. Sharia tourism has been developed by many countries, such as Japan, Australia, Thailand, New Zealand, etcetera, which are not Muslim-majority countries. In fact, they participate in making sharia tourism products. The concept of sharia tourism is the actualization of the concept of Islam, where the value of halal and haram is used as the primary benchmark. One is the availability of various halal products at tourism support facilities such as restaurants and hotels that provide halal food and prayer places. The products of tourism, services, and destinations in sharia tourism are the same as tourism in a general way as long the principles are not contradicted by sharia principles.

Mamala and Morella Villages in Central Maluku Regency have the potential to be developed as “Muslim-Friendly” tourist attractions and are in great demand by tourists because of their uniqueness. Mamala and Morela villages offer natural attractions with views of various photo spots and beautiful diving and snorkeling spots such as Tilepuwai Beach or Letang Morella Beach and Lubang Buaya Beach. There is a historical tour of the Kapahaha Fort as evidence of the Kapahaha War in 1637-1646 and the Wapauwe Old Mosque, which is evidence of how the first Islam history in Maluku. In addition, cultural tours are performed to strengthen kinship ties in the Mamala and Morella villages, such as Hadrat and Hit Manyapu. These villages provide other supporting facilities such as places of worship, places to eat, and other halal facilities.

The development of sharia tourism villages, utilizing existing potentials, and the participation of local residents around the tourism objects are very important. Furthermore, local residents need to increase their tourism awareness, active participation, and great hospitality to create a sense of security for all visitors. The involvement of local residents in tourism activities shows that tourism development in the village has the support of local residents in tourism objects.

The support of local residents as a research theme has been researched by several researchers such as: Untong et. (Untong, Kaosa-ard, & Ramos, 2010) al (2010), Tsung Hung Lee (TH Lee, 2013) (2013), S. Mostafa Rasoolimanesh et.al (Latip, Rasoolimanesh, Jaafar, Marzuki, & Umar, 2018 ; SM Rasoolimanesh, Ringle, Jaafar, & ..., 2017) (2017), May-Chiun Lo et.al (Lo, Chin, & Law, 2019), Jason Lim et.al (Lim, Lo, Mohamad, Chin , & Ramayah, 2017)., Latip, Normah
The Effect of Local Community Support Toward Sharia Tourism in Central Maluku Regency

Abdul et.al (Latip et al., 2018), Dogan Gursoy et.al (Gursoy, Jurowski, & Uysal, 2002), Yuanyuan Wang (Wang, Shen, Ye, & zhou, 2020), Shamsa Kanwal et.al (Kanwal, Rasheed, Pitafi, Pitafi, & Ren, 2020). In developing and designing research, as well as discussing tourism phenomena and population support, local communities are based on Social Exchange Theory (SET), Rational Action Theory, and Destination Competitive Theory.

This research tries to contribute to the social exchange theory (SET). Some previous studies using the theory applied it in some focuses, such as Perception (Saad et al. 2020), impact (Haddad et al. 2019), quality of service (Purbasari & Ratnasari, 2021), and residents’ attitude (Meimand et al. 2017; Rashid 2020) on tourism development. The difference between these studies and this research was that none of those discussed sharia tourism existence and development, so it was significant to conduct an overview on sharia tourism using social exchange theory as it can mediate tourism and local communities. Therefore, this study focused on the perceptions of the positive impact of tourism (socio-cultural, economic, and environmental) as well as negative perceptions of the impact of tourism on the support of residents and local communities for sharia tourism development in Mamala and Morela Villages.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Social Exchange Theory

Emerson (1976 : 335) explains about social exchange theory that is attracted attention in sociology and psychology. These theories have four main founders: George Homans, John Thibaiut, Harold Kelley, and Peter Blau. Homans’s opinion emphasized psychology (instrument behavior) which impacts social behavior. Blau emphasizes the technical analysis of the economy. Thibaut and Kelley (1959) cited by Nunkoo (Nunkoo & So, 2016) explain how actors relate to each other in the process of social exchange and what benefits are derived from the process.

Cropanzano (2005 : 874-875) states that social exchange theory (SET) is one of the most influential theories for understanding work behavior. Social exchange theory emphasizes independent transactions as the potential to be actualized with
quality interactions. Lee et al. (2013) cited by Nkemngu (2015) explain that SET states that people or communities tend to support a project as a form of exchange and profit. They will tend to engage in initiation if it is profitable for them. Ward and Berno (2011) state social exchange theory has provided a conceptual basis for measuring/testing the inter-relationship between perceived costs (sacrifice) and benefits, positive and negative impacts, and support for tourism.

According to Ap (1992) cited by (Marc Woons Ku Leuven, 2014) et. al (Diener & Suh, 1997) (2016 : 6) social exchange can be defined as “a general sociological theory concerned with understanding the exchange of resources between individuals and Groups in interaction situation.” Budi (2015 : 134-135) writes that most researchers have used social exchange theory to explain why and how people behave toward tourism development, for example, Ap, 1992. SET theory assumes that people or tourism stakeholders can receive benefits (rewards) greater than the sacrifices or costs incurred for tourism. With the benefits/benefits of tourism activities, stakeholders are willing to encourage tourism development.

Tourism Impact

There are three dimensions of tourism’s impact which are attempted to be evaluated; economic, socio-cultural, and environmental impacts. The economic impact is defined as the direct benefit and secondary cost of a trip in the travel industry, it can be explained by the net economic changes in a community as the result of expenditure measured by an event (activity) and facilities, job creation, entrepreneurial opportunities, massive investment attractiveness and high contributions as the hallmarks of economic impact (Chin, Thian, & Lo, 2017).

There are several authors who have examined the social impacts of tourism, including (Eslami, Khalifah, Mardani, & Streimikiene, 2018; Gursoy, Boğan, Dedeoğlu, & alışkan, 2019; Latip et al., 2018; Olya & Gavilyan, 2017; Yu, Cole, & Chancellor, 2018) Latip et al., (2017), Gursoy et al., (2019), boonsiritonchai and Chancahai (2019), Jason Liem et.al, (2017), Olya et.al, Sadruddin et.al (2019), Chia-pin Yu et al, (2018). Those researchers have found that social-cultural impact, economic impact, and the impact of tourism on the environment are
affected by the support of local residents for tourism activities and the quality’s life of the resident.

Community Support For Tourism

The community support for tourism as a variable has various terms, for example: (Nunkoo & Ramkissoon, 2010) call it local community support for tourism, (Nunkoo & Gursoy, 2012) call it “community support for cultural tourism” (Garau, 2015) refers to it as support for P2P, while (JS Lee & Chiang, 2017) as “tourism support,” (Kolawole, Mbaiwa, Mmopelwa, & Kgathi, 2018) mention it as “support for tourism development,” while (Chin et al., 2017) state that local community support for tourism is a mediator variable on tourism destination competitiveness and quality of life of residents.

RESEARCH METHOD

Quantitative with an explanatory method is used to examine research hypotheses and confirm pre-existing theories, which in this context of our study was social exchange theory. SEM-PLS was used to analyze the data. Moreover, data were obtained from 51 respondents who lived in two villages; Mamala and Morella villages. Furthermore, Smart PLS as a statistical application was used to analyze the direct and indirect effects caused by a research model even though the sample size was small. However, the software features had the required tests almost identical to Amos and Lisrel.

Variable and Measurement Method

There were four exogenous variables related to the analysis; positive perceptions of the tourism impact has on economic, socio-cultural, and environmental as well as perceptions about the negative impact of tourism and one endogenous variable: local population support for sharia tourism development in Mamala and Morella villages.

The explanation of those variables, indicators, and variable measurement scales can be seen in the table below:
Table 1.
Measurement scales of variables and indicators

| Variable                                | Reference indicators and number of statements                                                                 | Measurement Scales |
|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Economic Impact                          | Refers to the questionnaire built by Chee Hue Chin et.al (2017) and Hanafiah with 8 amount indicators.       | Likert scale 1-5   |
| Socio-Cultural Impact                    | Refers to the questionnaire by Chee Hue Chin et.al (2017) with 10 amount indicators.                         | Likert scale 1-5   |
| Environment Impact                       | Refers to the questionnaire built by Chee Hue Chin et.al (2017) with 5 statements.                          | Likert scale 1-5   |
| The negativity of Tourism Impact         | Refers to the questionnaire built by Chee Hue Chin et.al (2017) with 9 statements.                          | Likert scale 1-5   |
| Community Local Support Toward Sharia Tourism Development | Refers to the questionnaire built by Chee Hue Chin and modified by Sharia Tourism research team with 11 indicators. | Likert scale 1-5   |

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The output results of the first PLS running model are as follows:

First, before running the PLS Program and testing the interrelationships between variables in the research, it is very important to focus on the output results of special statistical software related to the outerloading of research indicators from each variable as follows:

Table 2.
Outerloading variable economic impact

| Economic Impact Statements | Outerloading | Conclusion |
|----------------------------|--------------|------------|
| DE1 Tourism attracts investment and economic activity in this village | -0.273       | Deleted    |
| DE2 The quality of life increases due to the large number of tourists shopping in this area | 0.238        | Deleted    |
The Effect of Local Community Support Toward Sharia Tourism in Central Maluku Regency

| DE3 Prices of goods, services and land, housing areas increase due to tourism activity | 0.809 | Accepted for analyzing |
| DE4 Tourism has an economic impact on the village | 0.927 | Accepted for analyzing |
| DE5 Tourism gives benefits only to several people in the village | 0.205 | Deleted |
| DE6 Tourism creates/ provides new job opportunities for local residents | 0.852 | Accepted for the analyzing |
| DE7 Due to tourism, roads and other facilities around the area are getting better | 0.853 | Accepted |
| DE8 Generally, tourism has a positive impact rather than a negative impact on the economy of the village | 0.890 | Accepted |

Table 1. explains that several indicator variables are not appropriate for analysis because their outer values are below 0.500, there are DE1 indicators, DE2 indicators, and DE indicators 5. However, the others concluded that those indicators could be used to represent these variables and examine the connection between individual values and the amount declared as valid indicators.

Table 3.
Outerloading Social Impact

| Social Impact Questionnaire | Outerloading | Conclusion |
|-----------------------------|--------------|------------|
| DS 10: Events/meetings held by local and international people are giving valuable experience for local residents. | 0.222 | Invalid |
| DS 11: Tourism is increasing recreational facilities in this area. | 0.493 | Invalid |
| DS 12: Tourism changes the Tradition and Culture of the community in the village. | 0.675 | Valid |
| DS 13: Local residents are suffering low quality of life due to tourists activity | 0.937 | Valid |
| DS 14: Tourist is attracted to learn about the culture in this village. | 0.844 | Valid |
| DS 15: Local residents learn about their own culture as the effect of interaction with tourists. | 0.379 | Invalid |
Table 2. describes several indicators in the social impact variable which is not qualified the standard that is 0.500 in order to declare as a Valid indicator.

**Table 4.**

Negative Impacts

| Negative Impact of Tourism Questionnaire | Outerloading | Conclusion |
|----------------------------------------|--------------|------------|
| DNP 24: Tourism caused environmental damage | 0.803 | Valid |
| DNP 25: Tourism increases criminality | 0.917 | Valid |
| DNP 26: Tourist impairs cultural heritage | 0.861 | Valid |
| DNP 27: Tourist is littering around the tourism area | 0.817 | Valid |
| DNP 28: Tourism wrecks the fraternity | 0.578 | Valid |
| DNP 29: Tourist gets drunk caused of alcohol | 0.832 | Valid |
| DNP 30: Tourism activity caused land prices are increased | 0.568 | Valid |
| DNP 31: Tourism activities are increasing the cost of living | 0.558 | Valid |
| DNP 32: Seasonal unemployment is increased | 0.755 | Valid |
### Table 5.
Community Support Impact

| Community Support toward Tourism Activity | Outerloading | Conclusion |
|------------------------------------------|--------------|------------|
| Y1: I participate in activities related to tourism in this village | 0.831 | Valid |
| Y2: I participate in planning and managing tourism activities in the community | 0.703 | Valid |
| Y3: I participate in cultural exchange between local residents and tourist | 0.252 | Invalid |
| Y4: I make collaboration with the planner and constructor of this tourism village | 0.894 | Valid |
| Y5: I participate in education, promote environmental conservation and provide eco-friendly education | 0.828 | Valid |
| Y6: Our village has many cultures that deserve to be a tourist | -0.002 | Invalid |
| Y7: I support our village to be a Sharia Tourism village | 0.209 | Invalid |
| Y8: Our village provide halal drink and beverage | 0.454 | Invalid |
| Y9: I guarantee that there are places to pray, such as a mosque | 0.170 | Invalid |
| Y10: I guarantee that there are closed bathrooms and cleaned water | 0.252 | Invalid |
| Y11: I guarantee there are placed to stay for the family such as legal couple and family (Husband and wife and quiverful) | 0.481 | Invalid |
Figure 1.
The Result of Output Model

Table 6.
The Result of Output Model Research for Second Running

| Statements | Outer Loading Score | Conclusion |
|------------|---------------------|------------|
| DE3        | 0.822               | Valid      |
| DE4        | 0.931               | Valid      |
| DE6        | 0.866               | Valid      |
| DE7        | 0.872               | Valid      |
| DE8        | 0.903               | Valid      |
| DL 19      | 0.884               | Valid      |
| DL20       | 0.721               | Valid      |
Therefore, the R square of the second running model is 0.775, and the R square Adjusted is 0.755. It means that the four variables’ ability to explain community support is 77.5%, and the rest is due to other variables not included in this research model.

**Reliability Test for Research Variable**

In order to examine the reliability variable used in this research model accordingly, it can be seen in statistic score Cronbach Alfa, Rho-A, and composite with a minimum standard of 0.700 and an average score of more than 0.500. A reliability test is an examination to see the respondent’s consistency in answering the research questionnaire.
Table 6.
Construct Reliability and Validity

|                      | Cronbach Alfa | Rho-Al | Composite Reliability | Average Variance extracted |
|----------------------|---------------|--------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| Social Impact        | 0.842         | 0.915  | 0.884                  | 0.620                     |
| Economy Impact       | 0.927         | 0.940  | 0.945                  | 0.774                     |
| Environment Impact   | 0.718         | 0.774  | 0.838                  | 0.634                     |
| Negative Impact      | 0.901         | 0.927  | 0.920                  | 0.569                     |
| Community Support    | 0.854         | 0.902  | 0.899                  | 0.650                     |

Based on Table 6, it can be concluded that all the variables fulfilled the requirements for reliability test and validity with scores Cronbach Alfa, Rho-A, and composite reliability bigger than 0.700, while the average score of variance extracted is more than 0.500.

Table 7.
Discriminant Validity

|                      | Social Impact | Economic Impact | Environment Impact | Negative Impact of Tourism | Community Support |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Social Impact        | 0.787         |                 |                    |                            |                   |
| Economic Impact      | 0.848         | 0.880           |                    |                            |                   |
| Environment Impact   | 0.811         | 0.767           | 0.796              |                            |                   |
| Negative Impact of Tourism | -0.621 | -0.597         | -0.523             | 0.754                      |                   |
| Community Support    | 0.853         | 0.792           | 0.772              | -0.651                     | 0.806             |
Based on Table 8, a variable coefficient score of social impact is 0.466, bigger than a coefficient of the environmental impact of about 0.191 and economic impact of about 0.146. Meanwhile, the negative impact of tourism has a coefficient score of about (-0.175).

In order to find the direct significance of the variable, it can be seen in the number T statistics with standard more than > 1.960 dan P values is lower than 5%. In conclusion, the variable of social impact and negative impact of tourism has a higher t statistic score than the standardization. In contrast, economic and environmental impact has a T statistic score under 1.960 dan P values are bigger than 5%. So both of the variables are insignificant.

### Table 8.
**Coefficient Output**

| Hypothesis                                      | Coefficient Score |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Social impact toward community support          | 0.466             |
| Economic impact toward community support        | 0.146             |
| Environment impact toward community support     | 0.191             |
| Negative impact of tourism toward community support | -0.175           |

### Table 9.
**Output result with bootstrapping measurement**

| Hypothesis                                      | Original Sample | Sample Means | Standard Deviation | T Statistics | p-values |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|----------|
| Social impact > community support               | 0.466           | 0.472        | 0.175              | 2.661        | 0.008    |
| Economic impact > community support             | 0.146           | 0.153        | 0.118              | 1.230        | 0.219    |
| Environment impact > community support          | 0.191           | 0.149        | 0.147              | 1.303        | 0.193    |
| Negative impact of tourism > community support  | -0.175          | -0.179       | 0.087              | 2.022        | 0.004    |
Discussion

The relation between economic impact toward community support

Economic impact gives positive transformation, although the effect does not affect community support significantly. Local residents notice the effect of the economic impact caused by the development and activities in a tourist area. Economic impact becomes the main factor in influencing the support of local residents to support tourism (Untong et al., 2010). Thus, the research contradicted (Latip et al., 2018) that state economic impact positively and significantly influences the community’s support for tourism activities in Malaysia. This
research also contradicted (Gannon, Rasoolimanesh, & Taheri, 2020), (Lim et al., 2017), Kozhokulov et.al (2019) state that economic and social impacts have a positive and significant impact on the quality of life of the local resident. On the other hand, this phenomenon should be viewed from the perspective of social exchange theory, where tourism and the residents should act beneficially to create a mutual exchange.

The relation of social impact toward community support

Social impact has a positive and significant effect on community support. The development of tourist destinations must be focused on the justice and priority scale involving local residents to get support from the village resident (Boonsiritomachai & Phonthanukitiithaworn, 2019). Zafirah A.Khadar et.al (2014) state that tourism development significantly affects social and economic life on Langkawi island. Those are important to increase tourism development has a significant impact on the dimensions of social and economic life on Langkawi Island, to increase every stakeholder’s competitiveness to sustainability aspects in community development. The results of this study are in line with the findings of (Untong et al., 2010), (S Mostafa Rasoolimanesh, Ringle, Jaafar, & Ramayah, 2017), Rasoolimanesh (2017), (Latip et al., 2018), Levyda (2020).

The relation of environmental impact toward community support

The environmental impact variable had a positive but insignificant effect on community support. It is contradicted by Dogan (Gursoy, Zhang, & Chi, 2019), who found that tourism business people must notice residents’ perceptions of tourism activities so they can support and contribute to tourism development, especially in the study of hospitality. (Khalid, Ahmad, Ramayah, Hwang, & Kim, 2019) Explain that local residents support tourism development, and it is necessary to have community empowerment because it will affect the success of sustainable tourism development. Meanwhile, Levyda (2020) conducted research in the Thousand Islands and found that economic factors had no influence on community support but suggested that increasing community support is important to job opening, protection against traditional culture, and welfare.
Aswin Sangpikul (2017) said that the role of tour guides and tour operators in Thailand significantly contributes to tourism development and community development in tourist areas because they have promoted social benefits between hosts and visitors through various activities in tourist areas. Tour guides must be knowledgeable about nature, the environment, and proper behavior when touring. Therefore, based on the research results, it was found that the negative impact of tourism had a negative and significant impact on community support for tourism activities.

CONCLUSION

This research concludes that the social impact has a positive and significant influence on the support for sharia tourism development in Mamala and Morella villages, the negative impact of tourism has a negative and significant influence on the support for sharia tourism development in the village. In contrast, the economic and environmental impact has a positive but insignificant impact on the support of local residents for the development of sharia tourism in Mamala and Morella villages.
REFERENCES

Boonsiritomachai, W., & Phonthanukitithaworn, C. (2019). Residents’ Support for Sports Events Tourism Development in Beach City: The Role of Community’s Participation and Tourism Impacts. *SAGE Open, 9*(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2158244019843417

Chin, C. H., Thian, S. S. Z., & Lo, M. C. (2017). Community’s experiential knowledge on the development of rural tourism competitive advantage: a study on Kampung Semadang – Borneo Heights, Sarawak. *Tourism Review, 72*(2), 238–260. https://doi.org/10.1108/TR-12-2016-0056

Crowne, C. P., & Marlowe, D. (1960). A new scale of social desirability independent of psychopathology. *Journal of Consulting Psychology, 24*, 349-354. doi:10.1037/h0047358

Diener, E., & Suh, E. (1997). Measuring quality of life: Economic, social, and subjective indicators. *Social Indicators Research, 40*(1–2), 189–216. https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1006859511756

Eslami, S., Khalifah, Z., Mardani, A., & Streimikiene, D. (2018). Impact of non-economic factors on residents’ support for sustainable tourism development in Langkawi Island, Malaysia. *Economics and Sociology, 11*(4), 181–197. https://doi.org/10.14254/2071-789X.2018/11-4/12

Gannon, M., Rasoolimanesh, S. M., & Taheri, B. (2020). Assessing the Mediating Role of Residents’ Perceptions toward Tourism Development. *Journal of Travel Research*. https://doi.org/10.1177/0047287519890926

Garau, C. (2015). Perspectives on cultural and sustainable rural tourism in a smart region: The case study of Marmilla in Sardinia (Italy). *Sustainability (Switzerland), 7*(6), 6412–6434. https://doi.org/10.3390/su7066412

Gursoy, D., Boğan, E., Dedeoğlu, B. B., & Çalışkan, C. (2019). Residents’ perceptions of hotels’ corporate social responsibility initiatives and its impact on residents’ sentiments to community and support for additional tourism development. *Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management, 39*(March), 117–128. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhtm.2019.03.005

Gursoy, D., Jurowski, C., & Uysal, M. (2002). Resident attitudes: A structural modeling approach. *Annals of Tourism Research, 29*(1), 79–105. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0160-7383(01)00028-7
Gursoy, D., Zhang, C., & Chi, O.H. (2019). Determinants of locals’ heritage resource protection and conservation responsibility behaviors. *International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management*, 31(6), 2339–2357. https://doi.org/10.1108/IJCHM-05-2018-0344

Haddad, H., Harahsheh, S., & Boluk, K. (2019). The negative sociocultural impacts of tourism on Bedouin communities of Petra, Jordan. *e-Review of Tourism Research*, Vol. 16, pp. 489-510.

Kanwal, S., Rasheed, M. I., Pitafi, A. H., Pitafi, A., & Ren, M. (2020). Road and transport infrastructure development and community support for tourism: The role of perceived benefits, and community satisfaction. *Tourism Management*, Vol. 77, p. 104014. Elsevier BV. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2019.104014

Khalid, S., Ahmad, M. S., Ramayah, T., Hwang, J., & Kim, I. (2019). Community empowerment and sustainable tourism development: The mediating role of community support for tourism. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 11(22). https://doi.org/10.3390/su11226248

Kolawole, I. O., Mbaiwa, J. E., Mmopelwa, G., & Kgathi, D. L. (2018). *Local communities’ quality of life and support for tourism development: A structural equation analysis*. 32(1).

Latip, N. A., Rasoolimanesh, S. M., Jaafar, M., Marzuki, A., & Umar, M. U. (2018). Indigenous residents’ perceptions towards tourism development: a case of Sabah, Malaysia. *Journal of Place Management and Development*, 11(4), 391–410. https://doi.org/10.1108/JPMD-09-2017-0086

Lee, J. S., & Chiang, C. H. (2017). Exploring multidimensional quality attributes of incentive travels. *International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management*, 29(8), 2198–2214. https://doi.org/10.1108/IJCHM-03-2016-0150

Lee, T. H. (2013). Influence analysis of community resident support for sustainable tourism development. *Tourism Management*, 34, 37–46. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2012.03.007

Lim, J., Lo, M. C., Mohamad, A. A., Chin, C. H., & Ramayah, T. (2017). The moderating impact of community support on tri-dimensional impacts of tourism (Economic, socio-cultural, & environmental) towards rural tourism competitive advantage. *International Journal of Business and Society*, 18(S4), 869–880.
The Effect of Local Community Support Toward Sharia Tourism in Central Maluku Regency

Lo, M. C., Chin, C. H., & Law, F. Y. (2019). Tourists’ perspectives on hard and soft services toward rural tourism destination competitiveness: Community support as a moderator. *Tourism and Hospitality Research, 19*(2), 139–157. https://doi.org/10.1177/1467358417715677

Marc Woons Ku Leuven, E. B. (2014). *Restoring Indigenous Self-Determination Theoretical and Practical Approaches*. Retrieved from http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/

Meadow, J. (2003). Dancing creatures. Harrow Business Today, 3(3), 1116.

Meadow, J. (1991, July 1). Fox pies. Paper presented at the meeting of Ohio Bakers, Ada, OH

Meimand, S.E., Khalifah, Z., Zavadskas, E.K., Mardani, A., Najafipour, A.A., & Ahmad, UNU. (2017). Residents’ attitude toward tourism development: A sociocultural perspective. *Sustainability*, Vol. 9, pp. 1-29.

Nadeem, R. W., & Tewes, E. (2006). Dance on: Fox trot. Washington, DC: Wright Press

Nunkoo, R., & Gursoy, D. (2012). Residents’ support for tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research, Vol. 39*, pp. 243–268. Elsevier BV. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2011.05.006

Nunkoo, R., & Ramkissoon, H. (2010). Modeling community support for a proposed integrated resort project. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, Vol. 18, pp. 257–277. Informa UK Limited. https://doi.org/10.1080/09669580903290991

Nunkoo, R., & So, K. K. F. (2016). Residents’ Support for Tourism: Testing Alternative Structural Models. *Journal of Travel Research, 55*(7), 847–861. https://doi.org/10.1177/0047287515592972

Olya, H. G. T., & Gavilyan, Y. (2017). Configurational Models to Predict Residents’ Support for Tourism Development. *Journal of Travel Research, 56*(7), 893–912. https://doi.org/10.1177/0047287516667850

Purbasari, L.T., Ratnasari, R.T. (2021). The conceptual models of e-service quality to increase commitment waqif. *JEBIS: Jurnal Ekonomi dan Bisnis Islam*, Vol. 7, pp. 289-307.

Rashid, I. (2020). Resident attitudes towards support for future tourism: Utilizing the Social Exchange Theory (SET). *Journal of Tourism, Hospitality & Culinary Arts, Vol. 12*, pp. 106-119.
Rasoolimanesh, S M, Ringle, C. M., Jaafar, M., & ... (2017). Urban vs. rural destinations: Residents’ perceptions, community participation and support for tourism development. *Tourism Management*, Vol. 60, pp. 147–158. Elsevier BV. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2016.11.019

Saad, M., Abdullah, NN., & Rosman, SNH. Exploring host community perception of Panchar Town for Tourist destination based on social exchange theory. *Asian Journal of Behavioural Studies*, Vol. 5, pp. 1-10.

Saimima, RMM., Zpalanzani, A., & Mutiaz, IR. (2018). Pemetaan industri pariwisata Maluku sebagai landasan perancangan strategi brand Baronda Maluku. *Barista: Jurnal Kajian Bahasa dan Pariwisata*, Vol. 5, pp. 145-157.

Solemede, I., Tamaneha, T., Selfanay, R., Solemede, M., & Walunaman, K. (2020). Strategi pemulihan potensi pariwisata budaya di Provinsi Maluku (Suatu kajian analisis di masa transisi kenormalan baru). *NOUMENA: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Keagamaan*, Vol. 1, pp. 69-86.

Untong, A., Kaosa-ard, M., & Ramos, V. (2010). Factors Influencing Local Resident Support for Tourism Development: A Structural Equation Model. *APTA Conference 2010*, (July), 1–20.

Wang, Y., Shen, H., Ye, S., & zhou, L. (2020). Being rational and emotional: An integrated model of residents’ support of ethnic tourism development. *Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management*, 44(May), 112–121. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhtm.2020.05.008

Yu, C. P., Cole, S. T., & Chancellor, C. (2018). Resident support for tourism development in rural midwestern (USA) communities: Perceived tourism impacts and community quality of life perspective. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 10(3). https://doi.org/10.3390/su10030802