Journal of Ecohumanism
2025
Volume: 4, No: 2, pp. 1634 – 1648
ISSN: 2752-6798 (Print) | ISSN 2752-6801 (Online)
https://ecohumanism.co.uk/joe/ecohumanism
DOI: https://doi.org/10.62754/joe.v4i2.6549

The Influence of Environmental Community Order, Government and Policy Support, and Economic Motivation on Participation in Tourism Environmental Conservation

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Abstract

This study analyzes the influence of local community order and government support on participation and policies in preserving the tourist environment with economic motivation as an intervening variable. The research was conducted in Samosir Regency, North Sumatra, from January to June 2024. The research method used a quantitative approach with path analysis techniques. Data were collected from 80 respondents selected using a simple random sampling method. The results showed that local community order, government support, and economic motivation positively and significantly influence participation and tourism environmental conservation policies at the 5% alpha significance level. Economic motivation as an intervening variable also plays an important role in strengthening the relationship between local community order and government support for environmental conservation. This study confirms the importance of collaboration between local communities, government, and economic aspects in creating sustainable tourism. The findings provide practical implications for the formulation of more effective tourism environmental management strategies in Samosir Regency.

Keywords: *Local Community Order, Government Support, Economic Motivation, Tourism Environmental Preservation.*

Introduction

Tourism has become one of the most important economic sectors for many countries, but its sustainability is often threatened due to its negative impact on the environment. Environmental degradation in tourist destinations, such as ecosystem damage, pollution, and loss of biodiversity, are becoming increasingly urgent issues to address. Environmental conservation in tourist areas, therefore, is not only the responsibility of the government but also involves the active participation of local communities who can make a significant contribution in preserving nature.

The success of preserving the tourism environment is greatly influenced by the orderliness of local communities and effective government policy support. Community order, which is reflected in community awareness and participation in protecting the environment, plays an important role in creating tourism sustainability. On the other hand, government policies that support environmental conservation, such as nature protection regulations and incentives for ecotourism, can encourage the creation of an environment conducive to conservation.

Environmental preservation must be a priority in supporting a clean environment so that there is a good environmental condition. Environmental preservation is an effort that we must make to maintain the ecological balance and natural resources around the environment of living things so that it can support the welfare of the current generation of the nation and for the future.

However, one factor that is often overlooked in this discourse is economic motivation as an intervening variable that can strengthen the relationship between community order, government policy, and participation in environmental conservation. Local communities who feel that they derive economic benefits from conservation efforts-for example, through employment opportunities in ecotourism or improved quality of life be more motivated to be actively involved in preserving the tourism environment.

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Therefore, it is important to understand how economic motivation can serve as a link that strengthens or even weakens the relationship between social and policy factors and community participation.

The number of foreign and local tourists coming through the Kualanamu Airport entrance is the lowest when compared to the number of tourists coming through other airport doors. When compared to the Ngurah Rai Bali Airport door, there were 2,154,045 tourists in 2022 and 5,248,113 tourists in 2023. This is very different from the number of tourists coming through the Kualanamu Airport entrance of 74,498 tourists in 2022 and 196,475 tourists in 2023 (Directorate General of Immigration, 2024) (Table 1.). Through this data, researchers are interested in examining participation in environmental research on increasing the number of tourists.

Table 1. Number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals to Indonesia by Entrance (Person), 2021-2023

Bandara Utama (Wisata)	Jumlah Kedatangan Wisatawan Mancanegara ke Indonesia Menurut Pintu Masuk (Orang)		
	2021	2022	2023
Jumlah	1.557.530	5.889.031	11.677.825
Bandara Lainnya	1.435.624	2.162.907	3.094.547
Batam	2.582	562.920	1.185.685
Kualanamu	218	74.498	196.475
Ngurah Rai	43	2.154.045	5.248.113
Soekarno Hatta	119.063	934.661	1.953.005

Source: Ministry of Law and Human Rights (Directorate General of Immigration) and MPD Results

Literature Review

The orderliness of local communities, government support, and policies related to preserving the tourist environment play a very important role in ensuring that tourism is not only economically beneficial but also does not damage the environment of the tourist destination. Local communities, as the closest parties to natural resources, have a strategic role in preserving the ecosystem. On the other hand, effective government policies and support from various related parties are decisive factors in directing environmentally friendly and sustainable tourism practices.

This literature review aims to examine in depth how local community order, government support, and implemented policies can affect the level of community participation in preserving the tourist environment.

As part of this research, it is important to identify how these variables are interrelated and how economic motivation can be one of the factors that strengthen community participation in preserving the tourist environment. Therefore, this literature review will present various theories, previous research findings, and relevant perspectives on the role of community order, government support, and policies in encouraging active community participation in preserving the tourism environment.

The influence of local community order on participation in the preservation of the tourist environment

Local community orderliness has a significant impact on community participation in the preservation of the tourist environment. Various initiatives involving communities in environmental management have been proven to increase collective awareness and responsibility, which in turn encourages active participation in maintaining cleanliness and environmental sustainability (Amelia & Ety Dwi Susanti, 2024). Community participation is an attitude as a form of human involvement through thoughts and emotions and feelings of a person in an individual or group environment that will help in encouraging human attitudes in human contributions through contributions to groups in efforts to achieve goals and be responsible for the efforts concerned in daily human activities. Winardi, 2005, said that participation is the participation of a person

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both mentally and emotionally to contribute to the decision-making process, especially regarding issues where the personal involvement of the person concerned carries out the responsibility to do so.

Based on Law No. 10/2009 on Tourism, especially Article 5, it is emphasized that the local community refers to the population living in the tourism destination area and is given priority to benefit from tourism activities in the area. Thus, it becomes clear that the role of local community order can be important in the preservation of the tourism environment. The effectiveness of waste management policies in Tasikmalaya City is still constrained by gaps in regulation and implementation, limited infrastructure, and low community participation. Local Regulation No. 7/2012 has not been optimal due to a lack of coordination, socialization, and consistent law enforcement.

Community participation in waste segregation and waste bank programs is still low, while modern management technology has not been adequately implemented. To overcome this, policy revision, strengthening coordination, increasing resource capacity, and education based on local culture are needed to increase community involvement and environmental sustainability (Herdianto, 2024).

The Influence of Government Support and Policies on Participation in the Preservation of the Tourism Environment

Government support and policies implemented are very influential on the participation of the community and industry players in preserving the tourism environment. Good policies can create a conducive environment for the development of sustainable tourism, and encourage the community to play an active role in preserving the tourist environment. Kemenparekraf noted that in 2022 there were 5.5 million foreign tourist visits, which exceeded the initial target of 1.8-3.6 million visits. This shows that government support in the form of tourism village development programs has positively contributed to the increase in the number of tourists and community participation in preserving the tourism environment.

The implementation of environmental conservation policies through spring conservation is essential to ensure the sustainability of natural resources. The community of Gombengsari, Kalipuro District, Banyuwangi, actively and planned to involve various parties in the conservation of Gedor Spring, including protection, preservation, and sustainable use. This effort, supported by strategic policies and community participation, can preserve the environment while providing social and economic benefits for current and future generations (Ikhsan et al., 2021).

The Influence of Economic Motivation on Participation in the Preservation of the

Tourism Environment

Economic motivation plays an important role in encouraging community participation in environmental conservation, especially in the tourism sector. In the context of ecotourism, economic motivation not only serves as an incentive to increase income but also as a driver to maintain and preserve natural resources and local culture. The increasing number of tourists coming to tourist destinations can create jobs, and increase income and investment in infrastructure (Hediyanti et al., 2022).

The Effect of Local Community Order on Economic Motivation

According to (Amelia and Susanti, 2024) Local community order plays an important role in creating an environment that supports economic growth. In this context, the order includes not only aspects of security but also social order and the active participation of citizens in economic activities. When communities feel safe and orderly, they are more motivated to participate in economic activities that can improve welfare. The aspects of order that influence economic motivation are security and stability, social engagement, and support for local products.

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Government support and appropriate policies play a crucial role in shaping economic motivation in the community. In this context, support can take the form of financial assistance, training programs, tax incentives, and policies that support the development of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Research shows that this support can improve economic performance and encourage community participation in economic activities. Government support that can be provided includes; financial assistance, training and development programs, and policies that support SMEs so that they can have a positive financial performance impact and the confidence of business people in running their business to create economic stability (Sihombing et al., 2023).

Research Methodology

This research was conducted in the Lake Toba region, precisely in Simalungun Regency and Samosir Regency, North Sumatra Province. The respondents used as the population are the people around the tourist area in Samosir Regency.

The sample in this study is all the population used as the data source, namely all the people around the tourist area in Samosir Regency randomly collected through Questionnaire.

According to Hair, at, al, 2014, explains that the sample should be 100 or more. The number of samples should be 5 times or 10 times the number of question items in the study that will be analyzed.

The research used a survey method with a causal approach. In a causal approach, data analysis techniques are used using *path* analysis. This analysis is used to test both direct and indirect effects between variables. The variables studied are (1) local community order, (2) government support and policy, (3) economic motivation, and (4) participation in the preservation of the tourist environment, The research method tested can be described in Figure 1.

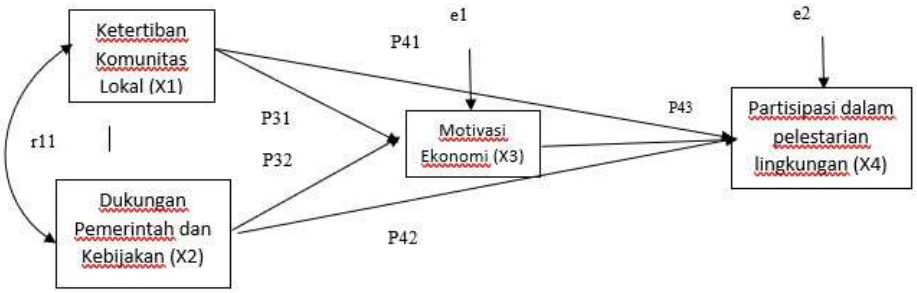

Figure 1.

Research Model

Results and Discussion

Normality Test

The normality test is carried out to ascertain whether a research model is free from normality deviations. A research model can be said to be free from normality deviations if the residuals are normally distributed. *Jarque-Bera* is one of the commonly used methods to ensure that the research model is free from the problem of deviating from the normality assumption. The normality test results show that all variables in the research model show values that are much lower than the x^2 table value ($\alpha = 0.05$; df = 78) of

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12.342. *The Jarque-Bera* values are (X_1 = 7.5006; X_2 = 7.3744; X_3 = 6.3589; X_4 = 5.2327), respectively. Thus, it can be concluded that the estimation model used is free from deviations from the normality assumption.

Homogeneity Testing

The homogeneity test is carried out to ascertain whether the variance value (*error*) of the research model for all independent variables, shows a constant value (homogeneous). *Equal* variance for independent variables is called *homogeneity*, and conversely, *unequal variance* for independent variables is called heterogeneity. Homogeneity testing is usually done using the *white-heteroscedasticity*test. The heteroscedasticity test results show a ($N*R^2$) of 8.0559. This figure is slightly smaller than the X^2 table (24.342) at the 5% significance level and df = 77 (n-k-1 = 80-2-1). Thus it can be concluded that the residual *variance* (*error*) in the research model for all data is the same (homogeneity).

Multicollinearity Testing

The multicollinearity test is carried out to ensure that the independent variables between one another in the model do not have a relationship (*uncorrelated*). *The correlation matrix* test is used to determine whether there is a correlation between the independent variables. The multicollinearity test results noticed a number far below 0.80. This indicates that there is no correlation between the independent variables. Thus, it can be concluded that the estimation equation used is free from multicollinearity symptoms.

Autocorrelation Testing

The autocorrelation test is carried out to ensure that the *residual variants of* the independent variables with one another in the model have no relationship. *The Durbin-Watson*test is usually used to determine whether there is a correlation between the *residual variants of* the independent variables.

The DW test results show values of 1.9073 (n = 80; k = 3; d_L = 1.728; and d_U = 1.810), and 2.0151 (n = 80; k = 5; d_L = 1.728; and d_U = 1.810) which are in the region where H_0 is not rejected or in the region (d_U < d < 4-$d_{(U)}$). These results indicate that there are no autocorrelation symptoms in the residuals.

Structure Model and Correlation Matrix between Variables

For the causal influence of the variables studied, the theoretical model that is tried to be analyzed based on the understanding of theoretical concepts and realities in the field can be seen in Figure 1.

Causal relationship between variables X_1, X_2, X_3, and X_4 (Path Diagram). Based on this path diagram, five coefficients are obtained, namely P_{41}, P_{42}, P_{51}, P_{52}, and P_{53} with six correlation coefficients, namely r_{12}, r_{13}, r_{14}, r_{23}, r_{24}, and r_{34}. Furthermore, from the results of the calculation of the correlation coefficient in Table 2. and using matrix multiplication according to the path analysis work steps, the coefficient value for each path is calculated showing the path coefficient value is meaningless or insignificant, then the path will be eliminated or removed and the structural relationship model between variables is modified, and the path coefficient value is calculated again.

After the data obtained in the field, processed, and have gone through the various required tests, the next step in testing the causality model is to conduct path analysis. Based on the causal model formed theoretically, a path analysis diagram will be obtained and the coefficient value for each path will be calculated. The value that needs to be known for further calculations is the simple coefficient value presented in the correlation coefficient matrix as follows:

Table 2. Simple Coefficient Matrix Between Variables

Correlation	**X_1**	**X2**	**X3**	**X4**
X1	1,000	0,4128	0,5566	0,5284

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X2	0,4128	1,000	0,7536	0,7166
X3	0,5566	0,7536	1,000	0,7384
X_4	0,5284	0,7166	0,7384	1,000

Source: Data Processing

Path Model on Substructure-1

The structural model presented in Figure 1. consists of two structures, namely structure 1 and structure 2. The path model in substructure 1 shows the causal relationship in structure 1 presented in Figure 2. as follows:

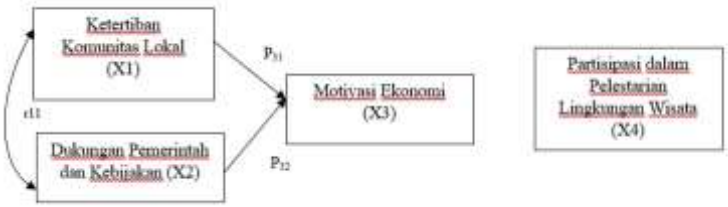

Figure 2. Path Diagram of Structure 1

Description

X_1 = Local Community Order

X_2 = Government and Policy Support X_3 = Economic Motivation ε = Effect of Other Variables

P_{31} = Effect of Local Community Order on Economic Motivation P_{32} = Effect of Government Support and Policy on Economic Motivation

r11 = Relationship between Local Community Order and the Effect of Government andPolicy Support

The causal relationship between variables in Structure 1 consists of an endogenous variable, X_3,and two exogenous variables, X_1 and X_2. The correlation matrix between exogenous variables in Structure 1 can be seen in Table 3.

Table 3. Correlation Calculation Results between Exogenous Variables in Substructure-1

Correlation Matrix	**X_1**	**X2**
X1	1,000	0,4128
X2	0,4128	1,000

Source: Data Processing

Based on the correlation matrix between exogenous variables above, then calculate the inverse correlation matrix. The results of the calculation of the inverse correlation matrix between exogenous variables can be seen in Table 4.

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Table 4. Correlation Inverse Matrix Calculation Results on Substructure-1

Correlation Matrix	X_1	X2
X1	1,205	-0,498
X2	-0,498	1,025

Source: Data Processing

After obtaining the correlation matrix and inverse correlation matrix between exogenous variables in structure 1, the calculation of each path coefficient (P_{ij}) is then carried out. The results of the path coefficient calculation are as follows:

Table 5. Results of Path Coefficient Calculation on Substructure-1

Path Coefficient	Path Coefficient
X3X1	**P_{31}** : 0,2959
X3X2	**P_{32}** : 0,6314

Source: Data Processing

Based on the path diagram, two path coefficients are obtained, namely: P_{31}, P_{32},and correlation r_{11}, then from the results of the calculation of the correlation coefficient using matrix multiplication in accordance with the workflow of path analysis, the coefficient value of each path is calculated and tested for significance.

For the overall test using the F-test is 138.9910 and F_{table} 0.05 = 2.7360. While the calculation results with t-test for P_{31} = 3.949, P_{32} = 8.4172. The t_{table}: 0.05; 78 = 1.9940 and ttable: 0.01; 78 = 2.3756. The decision is H0 rejected if tcalculated >t(table).

If the tested path shows an insignificant path coefficient, the path will be eliminated and the structural relationship model between variables will be modified, and the path coefficient value is recalculated.

The results of the calculation of the path coefficient between variables in Structure 1 are presented in Figure 3.

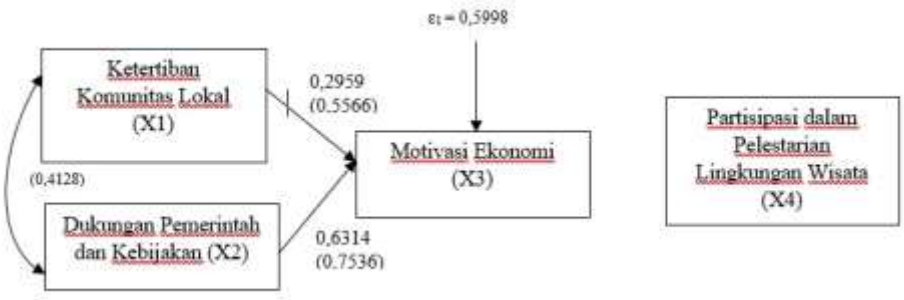

Figure 3. Results of Path Coefficient Calculation on Structure 1

The results of the calculation of the path coefficient on substructure 1 are F_{count} = 138.9910 while F_{table} = 2.7360. Thus $F_{count} > F_{table}$, so H_0: P_{31}, P_{32} together can explain well the variation of X_3. Then proceed to t-test each $t_{(count)\ of}$ each variable in structure 1. The results of the analysis show that the two hypothesized exogen variables have an influence on each variable, indicated by the influence between (1) economic motivation and local community order, namely P31 = 0.2959 and tcount of 3.9449; so that tcount >t(table

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()α = 0.05) i.e. 3.9449 > 1.9940; (2) economic motivation with government support and policies i.e. P_{32} = 0.6314; and t_{count} of 8.4172 so that $t_{count} > t_{(table\ ()(\alpha)\ (=\ 0.05))}$ i.e. 8.4172 > 1.9940. Thus it can be stated that all path coefficients in structure 1 are significant.

The coefficient of determination R^2_{x3x1x2} = 0.6405. This shows that 64.05% of the variation in economic motivation (X_3) can be explained by variations in local community order and government support and policies (X_2). The influence of other variables outside X_1 and X_2 that affect X_3 is 35.95%. Thus it can be argued that all path coefficients in substructure1 at P_{31}, P_{32} are significant or significantly different from zero.

Table 6. Summary of Path Coefficient Calculation Results Between Variables X_1, X_2, with $X_{(3)}$

Variables	Correlation between Variables	Path Coefficient	tcount	ttable	
				α = 0,05	α = 0,01
P31	0,4128	0,2959	3,9449**	1,9940	2,3756
P32	0,5566	0,6314	8,4172**	1,9940	2,3756

Notes: * Significant

** Highly significant

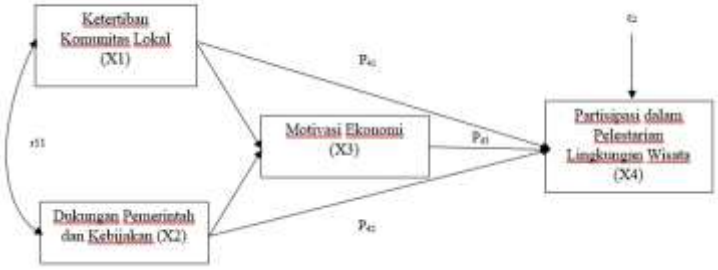

Figure 4. Path Diagram of Structure 2

Path Model on Structure 2

The path model on substructure 1 shows the causal relationship in structure 1 presented in Figure 4. as follows:

Description:

X1 = Interpersonal Communication

X2 = Knowledge of the Environment

X3 = Income Generation Motivation

X4 = Participation in preserving the tourism environment ε2 P4 =
Effect of Other Variables

P_{41} = Effect of Local Community Order on Participation in Tourism Environment Preservation

P_{42} = Effect of Government Support and Policy on Participation in Tourism Environment Preservation

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P_{43} = Effect of Economic Motivation on Participation in Tourism Environment Preservation r11 = Relationship between Local Community Orderliness and Participation in Tourism

Environment Preservation

The causal relationship between variables in structure 2 consists of an endogenous variable, namely X, and three exogenous variables, namely X1, X2, and X3. The correlation matrix between exogenous variables in structure 1 can be seen in the following table:

Table 7. Correlation Calculation Results between Exogenous Variables in Substructure-2

Correlation Matrix	X_1	X2	X3
X1	1,000	0,4128	0,5566
X2	0,4128	1,000	0,7536
X3	0,5566	0,7536	1,000

Source: Data Processing

Based on the correlation matrix between exogenous variables above, then calculate the inverse correlation matrix. The results of the calculation of the inverse correlation matrix between exogenous variables can be seen in the following table.

Table 8. Correlation Inverse Matrix Calculation Results on Substructure-2

Inverse Matrix	X_1	X2	X3
X1	1,4490	0,022	-0,8233
X2	0,022	2,3146	-1,7566
X3	-0,8233	-1,7566	2,7819

Source: Data Processing

After obtaining the correlation matrix and inverse correlation matrix between exogenous variables in structure 1, the path coefficient (Pi) is then calculated. The results of the path coefficient calculation are as follows**:**

Table 9. Results of Path Coefficient Calculation on Substructure-1

Path Coefficient	Path Coefficient
X4X1	**P_{41}** : 0,1737
X4X2	**P_{42}** : 3733
X4X3	**P_{43}** : 3604

Source: Data Processing

Based on the path diagram, three path coefficients are obtained, namely: P_{41}, P_{42}, P_{43}, and the correlation coefficient r_{11}, then from the results of the calculation of the correlation coefficient using matrix multiplication under the path analysis workflow, the coefficient value of each path is calculated and tested for significance. The overall test uses the F-test and the individual test uses the t-test. The results of the overall calculation of the F-test are: 64.2949 and F_{table} 0.05 = 2.5060. While the calculation results with t-test for P_{41} = 2.0557, P_{42} = 3.4956, P_{43} = 3.4956. The t_{table}: 0.05; 78 = 1.9940 and t_{table}: 0,01; 78 = 2,3756. The decision is Ho is rejected if tcalculate >t(table).

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If the tested path shows an insignificant path coefficient (insignificant), then the path will be eliminated and the structure relationship model between variables is modified and the path coefficient value is calculated again. The results of the calculation of the path coefficient between variables in structure 2 are presented in Figure 5 below:

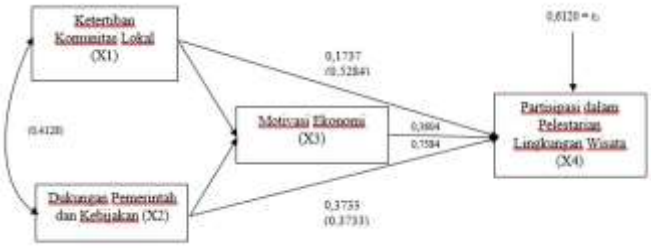

Figure 5. Results of Path Coefficient Calculation on Structure 2

The results of the calculation of the path coefficient on substructure 2 are Fhitung = 64.2949 while Ftabel = 2.5060, thus Fhitung> Ftabel, so Ho: P41, P42, P43 together can explain well the variation of X3. Then continue the t-test of each t-count for each variable in structure 2. The results of the analysis show that the three hypothesized exogenous variables influence each variable, characterized by the influence between (1) participation in the preservation of the tourist environment with local community order, namely P_{41} = 0.1737; and t $(_{count})$ of 2.0557; so that t $(_{count})$ > t $_{table}$ (a = 0.05), namely 2.0557 > 1.9994; (2) participation in the preservation of the tourist environment with government support and policy, namely P $(_{42})$ = 0.3733; and t_{count} of 3.4956; so that t_{count} $>_{t(table)}$ (a=0.05), namely 3.4956 > 1.9940; (3) participation in the preservation of the tourist environment with economic motivation, namely P_{43} = 0.3604; and tcount of 3.0781; so that t_{count} $>_{t(tabe)}$l (a=0.05), namely 3.0781 > 1.9940; Thus it can be argued that all path coefficients in structure 2 are significant.

The coefficient of determination $R^2_{x4x1x2x3}$ = 0.6255. This shows that 62.55 percent of the variation in participation in preserving the tourist environment (X4) can be explained by variations in local community order (X1), government support and policies (X2), and economic motivation (X3). The influence of other variables outside X_1, X_2 and X_3, which affect X_4 is 37.45 percent. Thus it can be stated that all path coefficients in substructure 2 at P_{41}, P_{42}, P_{43} are significant or significantly different from zero.

Table 10. Summary of Path Coefficient Calculation Results Between Variables X1, X2, X3 with X4

Variables	Correlation between Variables	Path Coefficient	tcount	ttable	
				α = 0,05	α = 0,01
P41	0,5284	0,1737	2,0057*	1,9940	2,3756
P42	0,7166	0,3733	3,4956**	1,9940	2,3756
P43	0,7384	0,3604	3,0782**	1,9940	2,3756

Notes: * Significant

** Highly significant

A summary of the results of the calculation of path coefficients in Substructure 1 and Substructure 2, is presented in the table below:

Table 11. Summary of Path Coefficient Calculation Results Between Variables X_1, X_2, X_3, with X(4)

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Variables	Correlation between Variables	Path Coefficient	tcount	ttable	
				α = 0,05	α = 0,01
P31	0,4128	0,2959	3,9449**	1,9940	2,3756
P32	0,5566	0,6314	8,4172**	1,9940	2,3756
P41	0,5284	0,1737	2,0057*	1,9940	2,3756
P42	0,7166	0,3733	3,4956**	1,9940	2,3756
P43	0,7384	0,3604	3,0782**	1,9940	2,3756

Source: Data Processing

Notes: * Significant

** Highly significant

Based on the results of the path analysis calculation on structure 1 and structure 2, the path coefficient values are obtained which show the causal relationship in the analyzed structural model, as presented in the following figure:

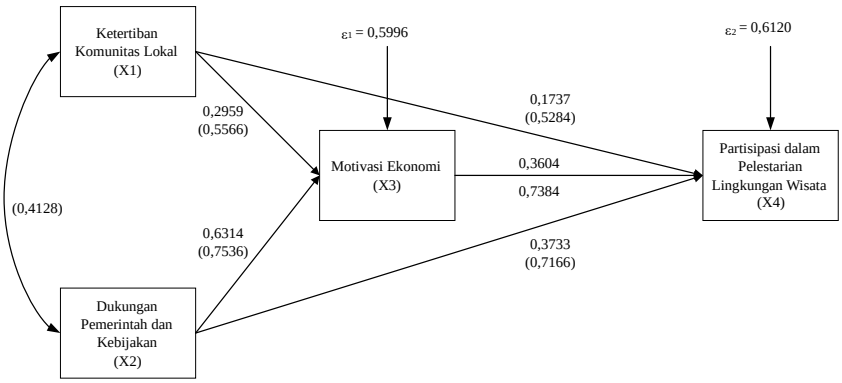

Figure 6. Structural Relationship Model between Variables Based on Path Analysis Calculation Results

The coefficient values in Figure 6 above all show significant results. Thus, the structural model does not need to be modified and the path model that has been successfully built has met the requirements and testing standards to be declared as a suitable model in explaining economic motivation, and participation in tourism environmental conservation based on the variables of government support and local community policy and order.

Research Hypothesis

Hypothesis inference is done through the calculation of the path coefficient value and significance for each path studied. The results of the decision on the overall hypothesis proposed are explained as follows:

First Hypothesis: Local community order has a direct effect on economic motivation The hypotheses tested were:

H0 : P31 = 0

H1 : P31 > 0

Based on the path analysis calculation on the effect of local community order on economic motivation, the direct path coefficient is (P31) = 0.2959 with t_{count} = 3.9449; while $t_{(table)}$ (0.05) = 1.9949, thus it can be

Journal of Ecohumanism
2025
Volume: 4, No: 2, pp. 1634 – 1648
ISSN: 2752-6798 (Print) | ISSN 2752-6801 (Online)
https://ecohumanism.co.uk/joe/ecohumanism
DOI: https://doi.org/10.62754/joe.v4i2.6549

concluded that $t_{count} > t_{(table)}$ (0.05) so that the path coefficient is significant. Therefore, the hypothesis that there is a direct effect of local community order on economic motivation has a direct effect on motivation to increase income.

Second hypothesis: Knowledge of the environment has a direct effect on motivation to increase income

The hypothesis being tested is:

H0 : P32 = 0

H1 : P32 > 0

Based on the calculation of path analysis on the effect of community knowledge on community motivation, the direct path coefficient is (P_{32}) = 0.6314 with t_{count} = 8.4172; while $t_{(table)}$ (0.05) = 1.9994, thus it can be concluded that $t_{count} > t_{(table)}$ (0.05) so that the path coefficient is significant. Therefore, the hypothesis that there is a direct influence of community knowledge on community motivation is accepted. It can be indicated that knowledge about the environment has a direct effect on motivation to increase income.

Third Hypothesis: Interpersonal communication has a direct effect on participation in the preservation of the tourist environment The hypotheses tested are:

H0 : P41=0

H1 : P41 > 0

Based on the calculation of path analysis on the effect of interpersonal communication on motivation to increase income, the direct path coefficient is (P_{41}) = 0.1737 with t_{count} = 2.0557; while $t_{(table)}$ (0.05) = 1.9940, thus it can be concluded that $t_{count} > t_{(table)}$ (0.05) so that the path coefficient is significant. Therefore, the hypothesis that there is a direct effect of interpersonal communication on community motivation is accepted. It can be indicated that interpersonal communication has a direct effect on motivation to increase income.

Hypothesis Four: Knowledge of the environment has a direct effect on participation in the preservation of the tourist environment The hypothesis being tested is:

H0 : P42=0

H1 : P42 >0

Based on the calculation of path analysis on the effect of interpersonal communication on motivation to increase income, the direct path coefficient is obtained (P_{42}) = 0.3733 with t_{count} = 3.4956; while t_{table} (0.05) 1.9940, thus it can be concluded that $t_{count} > t_{(table)}$ (0.05) so that the path coefficient is significant. Therefore, the hypothesis that there is a direct effect of interpersonal communication on participation in environmental conservation is accepted. It can be indicated that interpersonal communication has a direct effect on participation in environmental conservation.

Fifth Hypothesis: Motivation to increase income has a direct effect on participation in the preservation of the tourist environment The hypothesis being tested is:

H0 : P43 = 0

H1 : P43 > 0

Based on the calculation of path analysis on the effect of motivation to increase income on participation in environmental conservation, the direct path coefficient is (P_{43}) = 0.3604 with t_{count} = 3.0781; while $t_{(table)}$

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DOI: https://doi.org/10.62754/joe.v4i2.6549

(0.05) = 1.9940, thus it can be concluded that $t_{count} > t_{(table)}$ (0.05) so that the path coefficient is significant. Therefore, the hypothesis that there is a direct effect of income generation motivation on participation in environmental conservation is accepted. It can be indicated that community motivation has a direct effect on community participation.

After the results of the analysis and statistical tests on the hypothesis are submitted, a summary of the results of testing each hypothesis result can be seen in Table 12.

Table 12. Recapitulation of Hypothesis Testing Results

No.	Hypothesis	Statistical Test	Decision H_0	Conclusion
1.	Local community order directly affects economic motivation	H0 : P31 = 0 H1 : P31 > 0	Rejected	Directly Affected
2.	Government and policy support have a direct effect on economic motivation	H0 : P32 = 0 H1 : P32 > 0	Rejected	Directly Affected
3.	The orderliness of the local community has a direct effect on participation in the preservation of the tourist environment	H0 : P41=0 H1 : P41 > 0	Rejected	Directly Affected
4.	Government support and policies have a direct effect on participation in the preservation of the tourist environment	H0 : P42=0 H1 : P42 >0	Rejected	Directly Affected
5.	Economic motivation has a direct effect on participation in preserving the tourism environment	H0 : P43 = 0 H1 : P43 > 0	Rejected	Directly Affected

Structure 1 has one endogenous variable, X_3,and two exogenous variables, X_1 and X_2. Based on the results of the calculation and testing of coefficients in the table above, it can be interpreted the magnitude of the direct and indirect effects of each exogenous variable on endogenous variables in substructure 1, both direct and indirect, and the total amount is shown in the following table:

Table 13. Endogenous Table (X_3) in Substructure-1

Direct and Indirect Influence	Magnitude of Influence
1.Local Community Order Variable Direct effect of X_1 on X_3	0,0876
Indirect effect of X_1 on X_3 through X_2	0,0771
Total direct and indirect effects of X_1 to X_3	**0,1647**
2.Government and Policy Support Variables	
Direct effect of X_2 on X_3	0,3987
Indirect effect of X_2 on X_3 through X_1	0,0771
Total direct and indirect effects of X_2 to X_3	**0,4758**
Total Direct and Indirect Effect of Endogenous Variables on Exogenous	**0,6405**

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DOI: https://doi.org/10.62754/joe.v4i2.6549

Conclusion

In this paper, you re-examine how the influence of local community order, government support and policies, and economic motivation on participation in the preservation of the tourist environment, and this study shows that environmental community order, government support, and policies have an important role in encouraging community participation in the preservation of the tourist environment in Samosir Regency, North Sumatra. Order in the environmental community has a significant positive impact on economic motivation, which then increases community involvement in environmental conservation efforts. This finding emphasizes the importance of a well-organized community that has a high awareness of the sustainability of the tourist environment.

The results also reveal that government support and the implementation of appropriate policies have a significant positive influence on the economic motivation of the community. Local community order has a direct effect on economic motivation, Government support and policies have a direct effect on economic motivation, Local community order has a direct effect on participation in preserving the tourism environment, Government support and policies have a direct effect on participation in preserving the tourism environment, Economic motivation has a direct effect on participation in preserving the tourism environment

Government-initiated strategic policies, such as the provision of facilities and the implementation of environmental conservation programs, are able to provide incentives that strengthen the economic drive of local communities. With increased economic motivation, communities become more active in various environmental conservation efforts, both through conservation activities and sustainable resource management.

Overall, this research confirms that synergy between community, government, and policy is necessary to support economic motivation as the main driver of participation in tourism environmental conservation. In Samosir District, the combination of community order and government support has proven to be a key factor in creating a holistic approach to sustainable tourism environment management. These results can serve as a foundation for designing more integrated policies and programs to improve environmental sustainability as well as the economic well-being of the region.

Future research is recommended to expand the study area to other tourist destinations outside Samosir Regency to obtain more universal and comprehensive findings on the influence of environmental community order, government support, and economic motivation on community participation in tourism environmental conservation. In addition, future studies could explore other variables, such as the level of individual environmental awareness, private sector contributions, or aspects of local culture, that could potentially influence participation in environmental conservation. The use of a qualitative or mixed-method approach is also expected to explore the social and psychological aspects that drive community involvement, resulting in richer and more useful insights for the development of policies and strategies for preserving the tourist environment.

Suggestion

Good environmental preservation will give the impression to tourists to come back to a tourist attraction so that it will bring benefits to the community and the region. The government must issue strategic policies in supporting the development of tourism in each region through rules and regulations that provide satisfaction to tourists. Good environmental preservation and government encouragement through policies issued by the government will provide economic motivation in increasing community income and regional income through the participation of tourists who come to Samosir Regency.

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Volume: 4, No: 2, pp. 1634 – 1648
ISSN: 2752-6798 (Print) | ISSN 2752-6801 (Online)
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