

The Influence of Tourism Villages, Product Innovation, and Entrepreneurial Spirit on Economic Growth in Islam in the Dawung Village Community

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Abstract :

This research is motivated by Indonesia's economic growth which is now supported by parts that continue to develop and show an increase in generating income or currency for Indonesia. One sector that is developing rapidly and has become the largest industry in Indonesia's economic growth is the tourism sector. This can be seen from the increase in the number of tourist visits occurring because they visit tourist attractions in an area. Islamic economics sees economic growth as an opportunity to improve the material welfare of society, regardless of race, creed or nationality. Apart from that, Islamic economics has a two-sided economic orientation, namely prosperity (worldly) and inner happiness (ukhrawi). The indicators in this research are Tourism Villages, Product Innovation, and Entrepreneurial Spirit. The aim of this research is (1) to determine the influence of tourist villages on Islamic economic growth in the Dawung Village Community. (2) to determine the effect of product innovation on economic growth in Islam in the Dawung Village community. (3) to determine the influence of the entrepreneurial spirit on economic growth in Islam in the Dawung Village Community. (4) to determine the influence of tourist villages, product innovation, and entrepreneurial spirit on Islamic economic growth in the Dawung Village Community. This research uses a quantitative approach, the type of research used is associative. The sampling technique uses a random sampling technique. The data used in this research is primary. The data collection technique used a questionnaire/questionnaire which was distributed to 50 traders (Entrepreneurs) in the Dawung village community who were on the Biyen era snack market tour in Dawung village. The analytical methods used in this research are validity tests, reliability tests, classical assumption tests (normality, multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity and autocorrelation), multiple linear regression tests, hypothesis tests and coefficient of determination tests. To analyze the data, the author used multiple linear regression analysis and data processing using Eviews version 10. The results of the research show that (1) the tourist village variable influences economic growth in Islam in the Dawung village community with a significance value of $0.0102 < 0.05$ and is proven by statistical tests t Where $t_{count} 2.6775 > t_{table} 2.010$. (2) the product innovation variable has no effect on economic growth in Islam in the Dawung village community with a significance value of $0.0012 < 0.05$ and proven by the t statistical test where $t_{count} 3.445 > t_{table} 2.010$. (3) the entrepreneurial spirit variable influences economic growth in Islam in the Dawung village community with a significance value of $0.0002 < 0.05$ and proven by the t statistical test where $t_{count} 4.021 > t_{table} 2.010$. (4) the variables of tourism village, product innovation, and entrepreneurial spirit simultaneously or together have a significant influence on economic growth in Islam in the Dawung village community, F_{count} value $10.48381 > F_{table} 2.806845$ with a significant level of $0.000023 < 0.05$.

Keywords : *Tourism Villages, Product Innovation, Entrepreneurial Spirit, and Economic Growth in Islam.*

Abstrak :

Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh pertumbuhan ekonomi Indonesia kini ditopang oleh bagian-bagian yang terus berkembang dan menunjukkan peningkatan dalam menghasilkan pendapatan atau mata uang bagi Indonesia. Salah satu sektor yang berkembang pesat dan menjadi industri terbesar dalam pertumbuhan ekonomi Indonesia adalah sektor pariwisata. Hal ini terlihat dari peningkatan jumlah kunjungan wisatawan ini terjadi karena mereka mengunjungi objek wisata yang ada di suatu daerah. Ekonomi Islam melihat pertumbuhan ekonomi sebagai peluang untuk meningkatkan kesejahteraan material masyarakat, tanpa memandang ras, keyakinan atau kebangsaan. Selain itu, ekonomi Islam mempunyai orientasi ekonomi dua sisi, yaitu kemakmuran (duniawi) dan kebahagiaan batin (ukhrawi). Adapun indikator dalam penelitian ini adalah Desa Wisata, Inovasi Produk, dan Jiwa Kewirausahaan. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah (1) untuk mengetahui pengaruh desa wisata terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi dalam Islam di Masyarakat Desa Dawung. (2) untuk mengetahui pengaruh inovasi produk terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi dalam Islam di masyarakat Desa Dawung. (3) untuk mengetahui pengaruh jiwa kewirausahaan terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi dalam Islam di Masyarakat Desa Dawung. (4) untuk mengetahui pengaruh antara desa wisata, inovasi produk, dan jiwa kewirausahaan terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi dalam Islam di Masyarakat Desa Dawung. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif, jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah asosiatif. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik *sample random sampling*. Data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah *primer*. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner/angket yang disebar kepada 50 orang pedagang (*Entrepreneur*) masyarakat desa dawung yang di wisata pasar jajanan jaman biyen desa dawung. Metode analisis yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah uji validitas, uji reliabilitas, uji asumsi klasik (*normalitas, multikolinearitas, heteroskedastisitas, dan autokorelasi*), uji regresi linier berganda, uji hipotesis, dan uji koefisien determinasi. Untuk menganalisis data, penulis menggunakan analisis regresi linier berganda dan pengolahan data menggunakan *Eviews* versi 10. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa (1) variabel desa wisata berpengaruh terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi dalam Islam di masyarakat desa dawung dengan nilai signifikansi sebesar $0.0102 < 0.05$ dan dibuktikan dengan uji statistik *t* dimana $t_{hitung} 2.6775 > t_{tabel} 2.010$. (2) variabel inovasi produk tidak berpengaruh terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi dalam Islam di masyarakat desa dawung dengan nilai signifikansi sebesar $0.0012 < 0.05$ dan dibuktikan dengan uji statistik *t* dimana $t_{hitung} 3.445 > t_{tabel} 2.010$. (3) variabel jiwa kewirausahaan berpengaruh terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi dalam Islam di masyarakat desa dawung dengan nilai signifikansi sebesar $0.0002 < 0.05$ dan dibuktikan dengan uji statistik *t* dimana $t_{hitung} 4.021 > t_{tabel} 2.010$. (4) variabel desa wisata, inovasi produk, dan jiwa kewirausahaan secara simultan atau bersama-sama memiliki pengaruh dan signifikan terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi dalam Islam di masyarakat desa dawung, nilai $F_{hitung} 10.48381 > F_{tabel} 2.806845$ dengan tingkat signifikan $0.000023 < 0.05$.

Kata Kunci: Desa Wisata, Inovasi Produk, Jiwa Kewirausahaan, dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Dalam Islam.

INTRODUCTION

The growth of the Indonesian economy is now supported by parts that continue to develop and show an increase in income or currency for Indonesia. One of the fastest growing industries and the largest contributor to Indonesia's economic growth is the tourism industry. This is reflected in the increase in tourist visits when visiting tourist attractions in the area. (Amnar, Syakibul, 2017)

Tourism is an activity that plays an important role in the economy and is a sector that is a source of state income. Tourism can also be developed as a source of regional income in general and as income for local communities in particular.

According to the Kediri Regency Central Statistics Agency (2023), Dawung Village is the only village in Ringinrejo District, Kediri Regency which is a tourist village. From this data, Dawung Village also has Agrotourism, Nature Tourism and Recreation Parks.

Examples of tourism in Dawung village: Jackfruit Garden, Melta Waterland, Rice Fields, Melta Garden, Jaman Biyen Snack Market.

The economic growth of Dawung village according to the Kediri Regency Central Statistics Agency (2023) is as follows: Original Village Income (PAD) Dawung Village obtained a value of 469.20 in 2020 and experienced an increase of 515.70 in 2022. Which means that Dawung village experienced an increase amounting to 46.5% with the existence of tourism in the village.

Based on research conducted by Nurul Inayati Rohmatin and Siti Kalimah (2020) "The Influence of Tourism Villages on the Local Community Economy with Sharia Marketing Tactics as an Intervining Variable" (Case Study in the Sepakung Banyubiru Tourism Village, Semarang). The results of his research state that there is a significant influence between tourist villages through sharia marketing tactics on the economy of local communities. Research findings show that tourist villages have a significant influence on the economy of local communities. This means that along with the designation of Sepakung village as a tourist village, it has had a positive impact on the economic development of the community, including opening up new business opportunities for the surrounding community by making souvenirs and processing koi typical of the Sepakung tourist village, so that village youths no longer need to work outside the village. . (Siti Kalimah, Nurul Inayati Rohmatin and,,, 2020)

The difference between this research and previous research is in terms of the research object. In previous research, the research object used was Sepakung Village, Banyubiru District, Semarang Regency, whereas in this research it was Dawung Village, Ringinrejo District, Kediri Regency.

Based on the background, the author was motivated to conduct an in-depth study of "The Influence of Tourism Villages, Product Innovation, and Entrepreneurial Spirit on Economic Growth in Islam in the Dawung Village Community"

RESEARCH METHOD

This type of research uses associative quantitative research. Association studies are research that aims to determine the relationship between two or more variables. The results of this research can be used to build theories that function to describe, predict and manage symptoms. (Sugiyono, 2016) Association research can be symmetrical, causal, or interactive. A symmetrical relationship is a relationship between two variables that have the same or parallel characteristics. Causation is a causal relationship, or an independent variable influences a dependent variable, and an interaction relationship is a relationship between variables that influence each other. (Endra, Febri,, 2017)

This research uses quantitative methods. It is called Quantitative because this research uses research objects in the form of numbers and analyzes them statistically. (Sugiyono, 2016) Quantitative methods can be defined as research methods based on the philosophy of protivism, used to study certain populations or samples, random sampling techniques, quantitative or statistical data analysis, which aims to test predetermined hypotheses. In this research, the form of the relationship is a cause and effect relationship, where the variables Tourism Village (X1), Product Innovation (X2), and Entrepreneurial Spirit (X3) give rise to a cause and effect relationship to Economic Growth in Islam (Y).

The population in this study were 50 people from Dawung Village who became

entrepreneurs at the Jaman Biyen Snack Market Tourism in Dawung Village. The sampling technique in this research is a random sampling technique, namely by taking a probability sample where every person in the entire target population has the same chance of being selected. Where the selection is based on the researcher's considerations. The techniques used in collecting data in this research were questionnaires, documentation, and interviews.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The respondents in this research were 50 people from Dawung Village who became entrepreneurs at the Jaman Biyen Snack Market Tourism in Dawung Village, Ringinrejo District, Kediri Regency.

1. General description of the research object

General History of Biyen Era Snack Market Tourism

Jaman Biyen Snack Market is an implementation of one of the tourism village programs which aims to develop the human resources of the Dawung village community in the field of Entrepreneurship. The target of tourists is aimed at the Dawung village community and its surroundings, with the target of expanding to local tourism.

The location is RT.08 RW.03 Dawung Hamlet, Dawung Village, Ringinrejo District, Kediri Regency. And it has been open since May 2023. In culinary tourism, the traders come from the Dawung village community, consisting of the PKK, KWT, Posyandu and Dawung Village residents. The Biyen era snack market is only open every Saturday once a week at 16.00-21.00 WIB.

According to the Kediri Regency Central Statistics Agency (2023), the leading products from Dawung village in 2022 will be jackfruit chips, salted eggs and snail meat.

The characteristics of the respondents are as follows:

1. Respondent's Gender

Table 1. Respondent's Gender

Genders	Amount	Percentage
Man	6	12%
Woman	44	88%
Total	50	100%

Source: Processed data, 2024

2. Respondent's Age

Table 2. Respondent's Age

Age	Amount	Percentage
>20-30	8	16%
>31-40	18	36%
>41-50	16	32%
>51-60	8	16%
Total	50	100%

Source: Processed data, 2024

3. Respondent's Work

Table 3. Respondent's Work

Work	Amount	Percentage
Seamstress	1	2%
Farm Workes	1	2%
Farmer	3	6%

Trader	8	16%
Businessmen	1	2%
Self-employed	4	8%
Private	8	16%
Housewife	23	46%
ASN	1	2%
Total	50	100%

Source: Processed data, 2024

4. Respondent's Last Job

Table 4. Respondent's Last Job

Last Job	Amount	Percentage
SD/MI	9	18%
SMP/MTs	18	36%
SMK/SMA/MA	19	38%
D1/D2/D3/S1	4	8%
Total	50	100%

Source: Processed data, 2024

2. Data Analysis

a. Validity test

The validity test measures whether a research is valid or not. A survey is said to be valid if the questions in the questionnaire can reveal something that is measured by the questionnaire.

Meanwhile, testing the validity of the questionnaire is divided into two parts, namely. factor validity and item validity. Factor validity is measured when items are combined using more than one factor (there are similarities between one factor and another factor). The validity of this factor is measured by correlating the factor score (the number of items from one factor) with the total factor score (the sum of all factors).

In this study, validity was analyzed using the formula (degree of freedom) $df = n - 2$, where n is the number of respondents. So the df used is $50 - 2 = 48$ with a significance level of 0.05, so the r_{table} result is 0.2353. If the r_{count} value is greater than r_{table} then each question item can be said to be valid.

Based on the analysis used, the results of validity testing are as follows:

1.) Validity Test Tourist Village (X_1)

Picture 1. Results of the Validity of the Tourism Village Variable

Covariance Analysis: Ordinary
Date: 03/30/24 Time: 09:18
Sample: 150
Included observations: 50

Correlation	X1_1	X1_2	X1_3	X1_4	X1_5	X1
Probability						
X1_1	1.000000					
X1_2	0.229992 0.1081	1.000000				
X1_3	0.169595 0.2390	0.422270 0.0023	1.000000			
X1_4	0.027462 0.8499	0.121795 0.3995	0.484950 0.0004	1.000000		
X1_5	0.169595 0.2390	0.422270 0.0023	1.000000 NA	0.484950 0.0004	1.000000	
X1	0.448179 0.0011	0.635725 0.0000	0.895715 0.0000	0.515889 0.0000	0.885715 0.0000	1.000000

Source: Processed data by Eviews, 2024

Based on Figure 1 of the validity test above, it is known that overall each value statement item has $r_{count} > r_{table}$. So it can be concluded that all indicators of the tourist village variables used in this research are valid. So with the results of the validity test showing that the data obtained valid results, this research can be continued with further testing.

2.) Validity Test Product Inovation (X_2)

Picture 2. Results of the Validity of the Product Inovation Variable

Covariance Analysis: Ordinary
Date: 03/30/24 Time: 09:21
Sample: 1 50
Included observations: 50

Correlation Probability	X2_1	X2_2	X2_3	X2_4	X2_5	X2
X2_1	1.000000 —					
X2_2	0.109374 0.4496	1.000000 —				
X2_3	0.411597 0.0030	0.156296 0.2723	1.000000 —			
X2_4	0.153544 0.2967	0.529521 0.0001	0.085088 0.5569	1.000000 —		
X2_5	0.194333 0.1763	0.556920 0.0000	-0.003205 0.9824	0.303845 0.0319	1.000000 —	
X2	0.550444 0.0000	0.773019 0.0000	0.470027 0.0006	0.698874 0.0000	0.660166 0.0000	1.000000 —

Source: Processed data by Eviews, 2024

Based on Figure 2 of the validity test above, it is known that overall each value statement item has $r_{count} > r_{table}$. So it can be concluded that all indicators of the product innovation variable used in this research are valid. So with the results of the validity test showing that the data obtained valid results, this research can be continued with further testing.

3.) Validity Test Entrepreneurial Spirit (X_3)

Picture 3. Results of the Validity of the Entrepreneurial Spirit Variable

Covariance Analysis: Ordinary
Date: 03/30/24 Time: 09:24
Sample: 1 50
Included observations: 50

Correlation Probability	X3_1	X3_2	X3_3	X3_4	X3_5	X3
X3_1	1.000000 —					
X3_2	0.422270 0.0023	1.000000 —				
X3_3	0.490662 0.0003	0.422270 0.0023	1.000000 —			
X3_4	0.320001 0.0235	0.121795 0.3995	0.484950 0.0004	1.000000 —		
X3_5	0.185410 0.1973	0.386976 0.0055	0.442946 0.0013	0.363624 0.0094	1.000000 —	
X3	0.689509 0.0000	0.673625 0.0000	0.809549 0.0000	0.655888 0.0000	0.675882 0.0000	1.000000 —

Source: Processed data by Eviews, 2024

Based on Figure 3 of the validity test above, it is known that overall each value statement item has $r_{count} > r_{table}$. So it can be concluded that all indicators of the entrepreneurial spirit variable used in this research are valid. So with the results of the validity test showing that the data obtained valid results, this research can be continued with further testing.

4.) Validity Test Economic Growth in Islam (Y)

Picture 4. Results of the Validity of the Economic Growth in Islam Variable

Covariance Analysis: Ordinary
Date: 03/30/24 Time: 09:26
Sample: 1 50
Included observations: 50

Correlation Probability	Y_1	Y_2	Y_3	Y_4	Y
Y_1	1.000000 —				
Y_2	0.226526 0.1137	1.000000 —			
Y_3	0.318073 0.0244	0.587219 0.0000	1.000000 —		
Y_4	0.494749 0.0003	0.468167 0.0006	0.367750 0.0086	1.000000 —	
Y	0.685107 0.0000	0.760329 0.0000	0.761443 0.0000	0.780544 0.0000	1.000000 —

Source: Processed data by Eviews, 2024

Based on Figure 4 of the validity test above, it is known that overall each value statement item has $r_{count} > r_{table}$. So it can be concluded that all indicators of economic growth variables in Islam used in this research are valid. So with the results of the validity test showing that the data obtained valid results, this research can be continued with further testing.

b. Reliability Test

The reliability test shows how acceptable the measurement results are. Reliability testing assesses the consistency of objects and data, whether a tool is used to measure the same object repeatedly, and whether it produces the same data. The reliability test was calculated using the Croanbach Alpha scale. According to Rochaety, a variable can be considered reliable if Croanbach Alpha > 0.60 . (Riyanto, Slamet & Hatmawan, Aglis Andhita, 2020)

Based on the analysis that has been carried out, the results of reliability testing are as follows:

1. Reliability Test for Tourism Village

Picture 5. Results of the Reliability of the Tourism Village

Rata-rata Varian	0,24
Rata-rata Kovarian	0,09
Cronbach Alpha	0,73

Source: Processed data by Eviews, 2024

Based on Figure 5 of the reliability test above, it is known that the Cronbach Alpha value is $0.73 > 0.60$. It can be concluded that the tourist village variable is reliable, then this research can be continued with further testing.

2. Reliability Test for Product Inovation

Picture 6. Results of the Reliability of the Product Inovation

Rata-rata Varian	0,30
Rata-rata Kovarian	0,08
Cronbach Alpha	0,63

Source: Processed data by Eviews, 2024

Based on Figure 6 of the reliability test above, it is known that the Cronbach Alpha value is $0.63 > 0.60$. It can be concluded that the product innovation variable is reliable, then this research can be continued with further testing.

3. Reliability Test for Entrepreneurial Spirit

Picture 7. Results of the Reliability of the Entrepreneurial Spirit

Rata-rata Varian	0,25
Rata-rata Kovarian	0,09
Cronbach Alpha	0,74

Source: Processed data by Eviews, 2024

Based on Figure 7 of the reliability test above, it is known that the Cronbach Alpha value is $0.74 > 0.60$. It can be concluded that the entrepreneurial spirit variable is reliable, so this research can be continued with further testing.

4. Reliability Test for Economic Growth in Islam

Picture 8. Results of the Reliability of the Economic Growth in Islam

Rata-rata Varian	0,20
Rata-rata Kovarian	0,06
Cronbach Alpha	0,69

Source: Processed data by Eviews, 2024

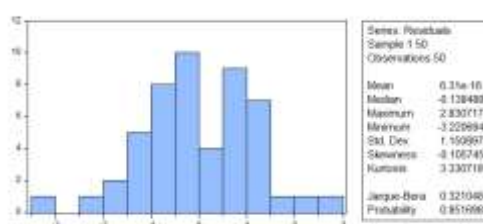
Based on Figure 8 of the reliability test above, it is known that the Cronbach Alpha value is $0.69 > 0.60$. It can be concluded that the entrepreneurial spirit variable is reliable, so this research can be continued with further testing.

c. Classic assumption test

1.) Normality Test

Obtained the following results:

Picture 9. Results of the Normality Test



Source: Processed data by Eviews, 2024

Based on Figure 9 of the normality test above, it is known that the Jarque-Bera Probability value is 0.851698. Where the value is $0.851698 > 0.05$. So it can be concluded that the data is normally distributed or the assumption of the data normality test has been met. So this research can be continued with further testing.

2.) Multikolinearitas Test

Picture 10. Results of the Multikolinearitas Test

Variance Inflation Factors
Date: 03/30/24 Time: 09:32
Sample: 1 50
Included observations: 50

Variable	Coefficient Variance	Uncentered VIF	Centered VIF
C	9.152367	324.3338	NA
X1	0.053096	993.8526	5.406919
X2	0.009945	186.5274	1.063071
X3	0.050510	942.2882	5.272404

Source: Processed data by Eviews, 2024

Based on figure 10 of the multicollinearity test above, it is known that the VIF values of variables X1, So it can be concluded that there are no symptoms of multicollinearity in the data or the multicollinearity test assumptions have been met. So this research can be continued with further testing.

3.) Heteroskedastisitas Test

Picture 11. Results of the Heteroskedastisitas Test

Heteroskedasticity Test: White

F-statistic	1.144236	Prob. F(9,40)	0.3559
Obs*R-squared	10.23708	Prob. Chi-Square(9)	0.3316
Scaled explained SS	10.09745	Prob. Chi-Square(9)	0.3427

Source: Processed data by Eviews, 2024

Based on Figure 4.11 of the heteroscedasticity test above, it is known that the Probability Obs*R-squared value is 0.3316 (> 0.05). So it can be concluded that there are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity in the data or the assumption of the heteroscedasticity test has been fulfilled (passed the heteroscedasticity test). So this research can be continued with further testing.

4.) Autokorelasi Test

Picture 12. Results of the Autokorelasi Test

Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test:

F-statistic	0.954133	Prob. F(2,44)	0.3930
Obs*R-squared	2.078347	Prob. Chi-Square(2)	0.3537

Source: Processed data by Eviews, 2024

Based on Figure 12 of the autocorrelation test above, it is known that the Probability Obs*R-squared value is 0.3537 (> 0.05). So it can be concluded that the data assumptions for the autocorrelation test have been fulfilled (passed the autocorrelation test). So this research can be continued with further testing.

d. Multiple Linear Regression Test

The following are the results of the multiple linear regression test, namely:

Picture 13. Results of the Multiple Linear Regression Test

Dependent Variable: Y
Method: Least Squares
Date: 03/30/24 Time: 09:31
Sample: 1 50
Included observations: 50

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	3.458532	3.025288	1.143207	0.2589
X1	-0.616971	0.230427	-2.677516	0.0102
X2	0.343598	0.099726	3.445432	0.0012
X3	0.903859	0.224744	4.021727	0.0002

R-squared	0.406079	Mean dependent var	17.88000
Adjusted R-squared	0.367345	S.D. dependent var	1.493387
S.E. of regression	1.187834	Akaike info criterion	3.258758
Sum squared resid	64.90365	Schwarz criterion	3.411720

Source: Processed data by Eviews, 2024

Regression Equation Analysis:

$$\underline{3.458 - 0.616X_1 + 0.343X_2 + 0.903X_3}$$

- The constant value obtained is 3,458, which means that if the independent variable increases by one unit on average, the dependent variable will increase by 3,458.
- The Regression coefficient value for Variable X1 is positive (-) at 0.616, so this means that if Variable
- The Regression coefficient value for Variable X2 has a positive (+) value of 0.343, so it can be interpreted that if variable
- The Regression coefficient value for Variable X3 has a positive (+) value of 0.903, so it can be interpreted that if variable

e. Hypothesis Test

The following tests are used in this research to prove the hypothesis:

a. t-test (Partial)

The partial t-test tests whether the independent variable has a partial influence on the dependent variable. In this test, researchers want to know whether each variable X has a significant effect on variable Y or not. With a significant level of 5% (0.05).

Based on figure 13. So the analysis of the t test results (partial) is as follows:

- Variable X1 has a t-statistic value of 2.677 with a Prob value. (Significance) of 0.0102 (<0.05). So it can be concluded that the Tourism Village Variable (X1) has a significant effect on the Economic Growth Variable in Islam (Y). So H01 is rejected and H11 is accepted.
- Variable X2 has a t-statistic value of 3.445 with a Prob value. (Significance) of 0.0012 (<0.05). So it can be concluded that the Product Innovation Variable (X2) has a significant effect on the Economic Growth Variable in Islam (Y). So H02 is rejected and H12 is accepted.
- Variable X3 has a t-statistic value of 4.021 with a Prob value. (Significance) of 0.0002 (<0.05). So it can be concluded that the Entrepreneurial Spirit variable (X3) has a significant effect on the Economic Growth Variable in Islam (Y). So H03 is rejected and H13 is accepted.

b. F-Test (Simultaneous)

The simultaneous F-test is used to test the simultaneous or simultaneous influence of independent variables on the dependent variable.

Based on Figure 13 above, it is known that the F Test Results Analysis (Simultaneous) value (F-statistic) is 10.48381 with a Prob value. (F-statistic) of 0.000023 (<0.05). So it can be concluded that the Independent Variable (X) has a significant effect simultaneously on the Dependent Variable (Y). So H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted.

f. Determination Coefficient Test (R^2)

Based on figure 13 above, it is known that the Adjusted R Square is 0.367345. So it can be concluded that the contribution of the influence of the Independent Variable (X) to the Dependent Variable (Y) simultaneously is 36.7%. while the remaining 63.3% was influenced by other variables outside this research.

Based on hypothesis testing, the results of research that has been carried out to determine the influence of tourist villages, product innovation, and entrepreneurial spirit on economic growth in Islam in the Dawung village community will be described as follows:

1. The Influence of Tourism Villages on Economic Growth in Islam in the Dawung Village Community

This research shows that there is a positive and significant influence between the tourism village variables on economic growth in Islam partially. A significance value of $0.0102 < 0.05$ was obtained and proven by the t statistical test where $t_{count} 2.6775 > t_{table} 2.010$ so it can be concluded that H_{01} is rejected and H_{11} is accepted.

From the findings above, it can be concluded that the tourism village variable influences economic growth in Islam in the Dawung village community. Thus, it can be interpreted that public awareness in tourism is good. And as a form of awareness, the community must play an active role in two things, namely: First, the community is aware of its role and responsibility as a good host for visiting guests or tourists to create a conducive environment and atmosphere. Second, people are aware of their rights and need to become tourists or tourists to travel to a tourist destination. as one of the basic needs for recreation/travel and especially to get to know and love the homeland. The village government must also take part in developing and introducing village tourism to various groups, including the community, agencies and institutions. Such as: seminars, socialization, mutual cooperation, community service and cooperation (MoU). So it has a significant partial effect in accordance with Law no. 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism Chapter I Article 1 point 6 which reads "Tourism destination areas, hereinafter referred to as Tourism Destinations, are geographical areas located within one administrative area in which there are tourist attractions, public facilities, tourism facilities, accessibility, and mutually beneficial communities. related to and complementing the realization of tourism."

2. The Influence of Product Innovation on Economic Growth in Islam in the Dawung Village Community

This research shows that there is a positive and significant influence between product innovation variables on economic growth in Islam partially. A significance value

of $0.0012 < 0.05$ was obtained and proven by the t statistical test where $t_{count} 3.445 > t_{table} 2.010$ so it can be concluded that H_{02} is rejected and H_{12} is accepted.

From the findings above, it can be concluded that the product innovation variable influences economic growth in Islam in the Dawung village community. Thus, it can be interpreted that the Dawung village community still has innovative ideas for new products, development time is shorter, product life cycles are longer. The village government must strive to create and develop start-ups together with the community to boost product innovation for economic growth. So it has a partially significant effect in line with research conducted by Aang Curatman, et al. (2016) stated that product innovation has a positive influence on competitive advantage of 13.1%. This means that if a company wants to have a competitive advantage, then the company can create it through innovation activities for the products it produces.

3. The Influence of Entrepreneurial Spirit on Economic Growth in Islam in the Dawung Village Community

This research shows that there is a positive and significant influence between the entrepreneurial spirit variable on economic growth in Islam partially. A significance value of $0.0002 < 0.05$ was obtained and proven by the t statistical test where $t_{count} 4.021 > t_{table} 2.010$ so it can be concluded that H_{03} is rejected and H_{13} is accepted.

From the findings above, it can be concluded that the entrepreneurial spirit variable influences economic growth in Islam in the Dawung village community. Thus, it can be interpreted that the entrepreneurial spirit in the majority of Dawung village communities has personalities such as: self-confidence, initiative, leadership spirit, and likes challenges. The village government must be more active in creating a community that has an entrepreneurial spirit for economic growth, such as: seminars, training and workshops. So it has a partially significant effect in line with research conducted by Heri Maulana (2018) stating that the reason students become entrepreneurs is to earn income to pay for living and studying, optimize time and build self-empowerment and community empowerment. Then the entrepreneurial spirit that is widely developed is leadership, independence, hard work, cooperation, creativity, innovation and the courage to take decisions and risks.

4. The Influence of Tourism Villages, Product Innovation, and Entrepreneurial Spirit on Economic Growth in Islam in the Dawung Village Community

Based on the results of the F test, the value obtained is 10.48381, while the Ftable value is 2.806845. So it can be seen that the value of F_{count} is $10.48381 > F_{table} 2.806845$ with a significance level of $0.000023 < 0.05$ so it can be concluded that H_{04} is rejected and H_{14} is accepted.

From the findings above, it can be concluded that the variables of tourism village, product innovation, and entrepreneurial spirit simultaneously or together have a significant influence on economic growth in Islam in the Dawung village community. The three independent variables have a unity that can increase economic growth in Islam in

the Dawung village community. If one of these three independent variables decreases or decreases then economic growth in Islam in the Dawung village community will also decrease or decrease. So in the problem being studied, it is known that simultaneously the three independent variables (tourism village, product innovation, and entrepreneurial spirit) have a very strong relationship with the Dawung tourism village. So it can be concluded that the contribution of the influence of the Independent Variable (X) to the Dependent Variable (Y) simultaneously is 36.7%. while the remaining 63.3% was influenced by other variables outside this research.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research on the influence of tourist villages, product innovation and entrepreneurial spirit on Islamic economic growth in the Dawung village community, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The tourism village variable has a positive and significant effect on economic growth in Islam in the Dawung village community.

The tourism village variable influences economic growth in Islam in the Dawung village community. This is because public awareness in tourism is good. And the village government must also take part in developing and introducing village tourism to various groups, including the community, agencies and institutions. With a significance level of 0.0102, it is smaller than 0.05.

2. The product innovation variable has a positive and significant effect on economic growth in Islam in the Dawung village community.

The product innovation variable influences economic growth in Islam in the Dawung village community. This is because the people of Dawung village have innovative ideas for new products, the product life cycle is longer. The village government must strive to create and develop start-ups together with the community to boost product innovation for economic growth. With a significance level of 0.0091, it is smaller than 0.05.

3. The entrepreneurial spirit variable has a positive and significant effect on economic growth in Islam in the Dawung village community.

The entrepreneurial spirit variable influences economic growth in Islam in the Dawung village community. This is because the entrepreneurial spirit in the majority of Dawung village communities has personalities such as: self-confidence, initiative, leadership spirit, and likes challenges. Village governments must be more active in creating communities that have an entrepreneurial spirit for economic growth, such as: seminars, training and workshops. With a significance level of 0.0011, it is smaller than 0.05.

4. The tourism village variables, product innovation, and entrepreneurial spirit have a positive and significant effect on Islamic economic growth in the Dawung village community.

The variables of tourism village, product innovation, and entrepreneurial spirit simultaneously or together have a significant influence on economic growth in Islam in the Dawung village community. The four independent variables have a unity that can increase economic growth in Islam in the Dawung village community. If one of these four independent variables decreases or decreases then economic growth in Islam in the Dawung village community will also decrease or decline. So in the problem being

studied, it is known that simultaneously the three independent variables (tourism village, product innovation, and entrepreneurial spirit) have a very strong relationship with the Dawung tourism village. With a significance level of 0.000023, it is smaller than 0.05.

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