

## The Agglomeration of the Hotel Industry and Its Impact on Socio-Economic Structure in North Lombok Regency

Honey Alya<sup>1</sup>, Iwan Harsono<sup>2</sup>, Muhamad Bai'ul Hak<sup>3</sup>

<sup>123</sup>Faculty of Economics and Business, Mataram University, Indonesia

Email: [alyahoney061@gmail.com](mailto:alyahoney061@gmail.com), [iwanharsono@unram.ac.id](mailto:iwanharsono@unram.ac.id), [baiulhak.muhamad@unram.ac.id](mailto:baiulhak.muhamad@unram.ac.id)

---

### ***Abstract***

#### **Keywords:**

*Agglomeration, Hotel Industry, Socio-economic Structure, North Lombok*

*This study analyzes the impact of the hotel industry agglomeration on the socioeconomic structure of communities in North Lombok Regency, focusing on Sigar Penjalin Village and Gili Indah Village. Using a descriptive qualitative approach supported by simple quantitative data, this study involved 47 respondents selected through purposive and quota sampling. The results indicate a massive structural shift in livelihoods, with 55.32% of respondents now working in the hospitality sector—a sharp increase from the initial situation, which was dominated by the primary and informal sectors. Economically, average household income has increased significantly, by 190% in parts of Sigar Penjalin Village and 121.4% in Gili Indah Village, although the distribution of benefits is uneven among individuals. From a social perspective, 85.11% of respondents reported an increase in their ability to finance their families' education; however, there were pressures in the form of rising land prices, changes in lifestyle, and reduced access to the beach. In the fiscal dimension, the contribution of hotel taxes to the Regional Revenue (PAD) of North Lombok Regency has increased consistently from 21.50% (2019) to 32.62% (2025). This study concludes that the agglomeration of the hotel industry drives tangible yet uneven socioeconomic transformation, necessitating inclusive policies such as vocational training, strengthened spatial planning regulations, and accelerated development of educational infrastructure in tourist areas.*

---

## INTRODUCTION

Tourism is one of the strategic sectors that plays a vital role in economic development in developing countries, including Indonesia. The tourism sector contributes to economic growth by increasing foreign exchange earnings, expanding employment opportunities, fostering the development of small and medium-sized enterprises, and improving regional infrastructure. Given its far-reaching impact and contributions to various aspects of development, tourism is often referred to as the driving force behind regional development.

The situation in Indonesia itself indicates that the tourism sector within the hospitality industry is growing rapidly, particularly in regions with significant tourism potential such as West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, North Sulawesi, North Sumatra, and Central Java (Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy, 2026). A phenomenon that often arises alongside the growth of tourism is agglomeration. Agglomeration is a phenomenon involving the spatial concentration of economic activities and populations that offers various benefits, including production efficiency and cost savings. Agglomeration occurs when similar industries cluster in a single region, thereby generating externalities such as division of labor, access to suppliers, and the dissemination of knowledge among companies (Marshall, 2010).

This agglomeration is also evident in West Nusa Tenggara, particularly in North Lombok Regency (KLU), which is one of the regions with premier marine tourism destinations. This area

is known for its high beach tourism appeal, especially in Gili Trawangan Area (Gili Indah Village, Pemenang Subdistrict) and Sira Area (Sigar Penjalin Village, Tanjung Subdistrict). These two areas have become magnets for hotel investments, with a total of 529 hotel companies employing 8,897 local workers in Gili Indah Village and 12 hotel companies employing 403 local workers in Sigar Penjalin Village (North Lombok Regency Manpower and Transmigration Office, 2025).

Before the growth of the hospitality industry, residents in both Areas relied on traditional sectors for their livelihoods. The Village Head of Sigar Penjalin, Zawil Fadli, S.E., revealed that the majority of residents in Sira Area generally work in the agricultural sector as gardeners and fishermen. Meanwhile, the Village Head of Gili Indah, Wardana, S.P.di, noted that the residents of Gili Trawangan Area depend on the fishing industry, small-scale trade, and maritime transportation for their livelihoods. However, with the influx of investment that has brought various hotels and resorts to the area, significant changes have occurred in the community's economic and social structure, marked by shifts in livelihoods, rising land prices, and transformations in the community's daily social patterns.

The concentration of the hotel industry in North Lombok Regency is evident from the growth in the number of registered hotel taxpayers. Data from BAPPENDA KLU shows that the number of taxpayers in the hotel sector has fluctuated, but with an upward trend in the long term. The highest number of taxpayers was recorded in 2025 with a total of 990 taxpayers, an increase from 866 taxpayers in 2019. This development is directly proportional to the contribution of hotel taxes to the Regency's Own Revenue (PAD KLU), serving as an indicator of the tourism sector's contribution through the hospitality industry.

**Table 1. Number of Hotel Taxpayers in North Lombok Regency, 2019–2025**

Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
<b>Number of Hotel Taxpayers</b>	866	738	749	758	810	871	990

*Source: BAPPENDA of North Lombok Regency (2025)*

Based on table 1, there was a significant increase on the number of hotel taxpayer across 2019-2025. The data shows that there was 866 tax payers in 2019 and it inclined to 990 in 2025. This growth in the number of hotel taxpayers is in line with the increase in hotel tax contributions to KLU's local revenue. The following is data on local revenue realization and hotel tax contributions over the past seven years:

**Table 2. Contribution of Hotel Tax to the Local Revenue of North Lombok Regency, 2019–2025**

Year	Total Local	Hotel Tax (IDR)	Contribution (%)
------	-------------	-----------------	------------------

	<b>Revenue (IDR)</b>		
2019	146.771.642.719,75	31.553.765.887,00	21,50%
2020	103.450.107.036,12	9.111.397.590,00	8,81%
2021	87.395.724.277,85	972.391.301,00	1,11%
2022	140.274.245.940,33	16.542.165.617,00	11,79%
2023	226.850.623.824,69	62.044.316.968,44	27,35%
2024	286.117.198.278,31	92.594.524.150,10	32,36%
2025	337.776.113.838,00	110.178.354.247,00	32,62%

*Source: BAPPENDA of North Lombok Regency (2025)*

Based on table 2, the trend of hotel tax revenue is closely linked to the state of the tourism industry. In 2019, hotel taxes contributed Rp 31.55 billion, or approximately 21.05% of the total local revenue (PAD) of Rp 146.77 billion. They then plummeted in 2020 and 2021 to 8.81% and 1.11%, respectively, as a direct result of the COVID-19 pandemic, which severely disrupted tourism activities. However, it recovered rapidly, rising from 11.79% in 2022 to 27.35% in 2023, and continued to grow to 32.36% in 2024 and 32.62% in 2025. This trend indicates that the intensification of tourism activities is directly proportional to the growing role of the hospitality industry as a pillar of the local economy, thereby reinforcing the argument that the agglomeration of the hospitality industry in North Lombok Regency is not merely a spatial phenomenon but has tangible implications for the local economy and the lives of the surrounding communities.

Given this phenomenon, it is important to analyze how the agglomeration of the hospitality industry affects the socioeconomic structure of communities in North Lombok Regency by examining changes in the community's socioeconomic conditions—specifically in terms of income, education, and employment—before and after the massive development of hotel clusters in Sigar Penjalin Village and Gil Indah Trawangan Village. This analysis aims to provide an empirical picture of the actual impact of the hotel industry agglomeration on the socioeconomic structure of communities in North Lombok Regency.

## METHODS

This study employs a qualitative approach supported by simple quantitative data to analyze the impact of hotel agglomeration on the social and economic structure of communities in North Lombok Regency, with a focus on Sira (Sigar Penjalin Village) and Gili Trawangan Area (Gili Indah Village). This approach was chosen to provide an empirical picture of changes in the community's material well-being, particularly by comparing income levels before and after the massive hotel development. This study also aims to map changes in the community's social and economic structure, such as education levels and changes in the local population's employment or livelihoods.

A total of 47 respondents participated in the study, comprising 31 respondents from Sira Area and 16 respondents from Gili Trawangan Area. The study population consisted of residents who were directly or indirectly affected by the presence of the hospitality industry. A combination of *purposive sampling* was used to select respondents who were residents living there before the massive expansion of the hospitality industry, thereby enabling a comparison of conditions before and after hotel development. Primary data were collected through structured questionnaires and in-depth interviews to capture changes in the community's economic and social structure. Additionally, secondary data in the form of reports on the realization of Local Revenue (PAD) for North Lombok Regency from 2019 to 2025 were used to examine trends in hotel tax contributions as an indicator of the hospitality industry's development in the region.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Overview of the Research Site

Sira Area is one of the Areas located in Sigar Penjalin Village, Tanjung Subdistrict, North Lombok Regency. This area features a coastline that faces directly onto the Lombok Strait, offering views of the clear sea and the gentle coastal breeze. Before the development of the tourism industry, the majority of Sira Area's residents relied on agriculture, gardening, and livestock farming for their livelihoods, with a small number working as fishermen. According to the Head of Sigar Penjalin Village, Zawil Fadli, S.E., the community's economic conditions at that time were still very modest, with income entirely dependent on natural resources. Over time, the coastal area of Sira Area began to attract the attention of tourism investors. Today, Sira Area has transformed into an area dotted with various hotels, luxury resorts, and exclusive villas along its coastline, making it one of the most significant hospitality clusters in Sigar Penjalin Village, Tanjung Subdistrict, North Lombok Regency.

The area of Gili Trawangan is located in Gili Indah Village, a small island that administratively falls under the jurisdiction of Pemenang Subdistrict, North Lombok Regency. Gili Trawangan is the largest of the three gilis (small islands) in the waters of North Lombok Regency and has long been known as a world-class marine tourism destination. According to the Head of Gili Indah Village, Wardana, S.Pdi., before the development of tourism, the local community relied on the fishing sector, small-scale trade, and maritime transportation as their primary sources of livelihood. The development of the hospitality industry in Gili Trawangan began earlier and was more intensive compared to Sira Area. The limited land on this small island has actually driven highly concentrated development, giving rise to a distinctive agglomeration phenomenon that has had a significant impact on the socioeconomic changes of the local community in all aspects of life.

### The Characteristic of Respondents

This study involved 47 respondents spread across two research locations. A total of 31 respondents (65.96%) were from Sira Area, Sigar Penjalin Village, while 16 respondents (34.04%) were from Gili Trawangan Area, Gili Indah Village. This distribution reflects the ease of access and community representation in each area directly impacted by the concentration of the hospitality industry. Based on the results of the questionnaires and in-depth interviews conducted, the majority of respondents fell within the productive age group, ranging from 22 to 52 years old. The gender composition was dominated by male respondents, consistent with the characteristics of the tourism and hospitality sectors in coastal areas, which traditionally involve more male workers in technical and field jobs that are physically demanding or high-risk (Kinnaird & Hall, 1994).

### Respondents' Educational Background

The respondents' educational levels reflect the general conditions of the community in this developing tourist area. Of the 47 respondents interviewed, the distribution of their highest level of education is as follows:

**Table 3. Respondents' Educational Profiles**

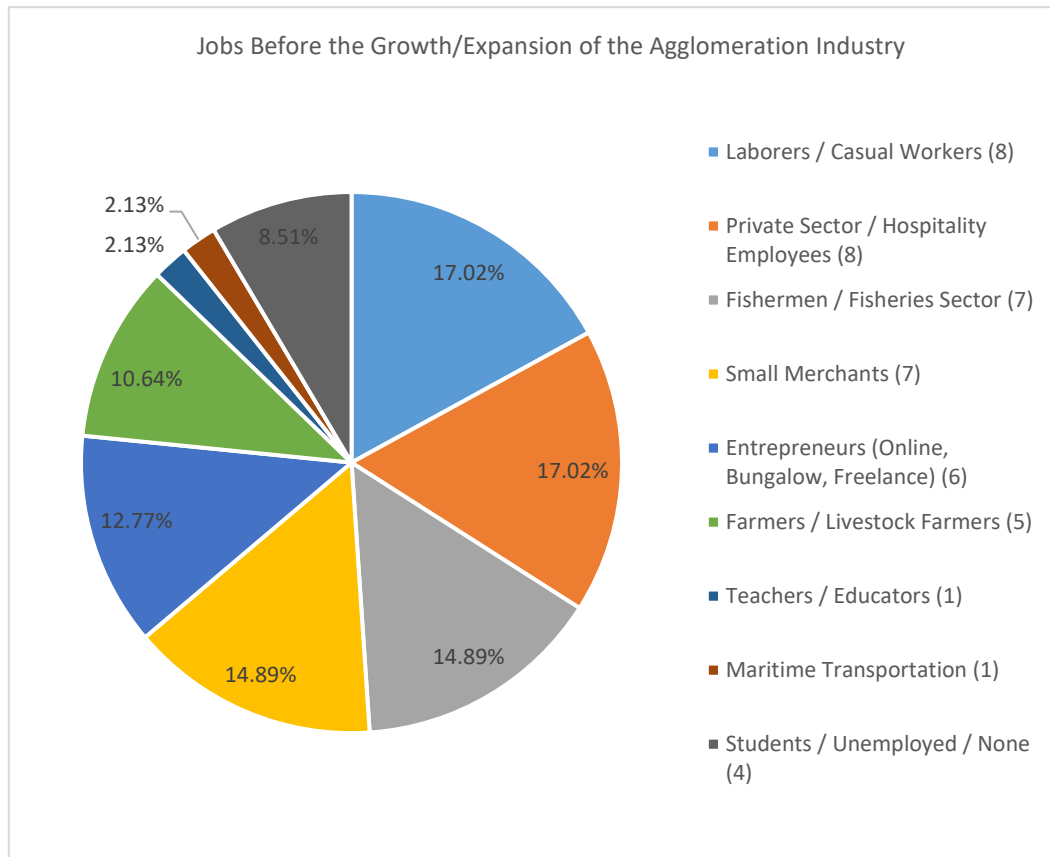
No	Level of Education	Total	Percentage (%)
1	Bachelor's Degree (S1)	4	8,51%
2	Diploma (D3)	3	6,38%
3	High School	32	68,09%
4	Junior High School	3	6,38%
5	Elementary School	4	8,51%
6	Not in School/Did Not Complete Elementary School	1	2,13%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>100%</b>

*Source: Interview data, compiled by the researcher (2026)*

The data above show that the majority of respondents have a high school or equivalent education (68.09%), followed by a bachelor's degree (8.51%) and a diploma (6.38%). This relatively low level of education is one of the factors influencing the types of jobs accessible to the local community amid the growth of the hospitality industry. This aligns with the findings of Rahmafitria et al. (2019), who found that the low educational qualifications of the local population are a major barrier to accessing formal employment in the tourism industry, leading them to be absorbed into informal jobs or positions paying minimum wage. Similarly, Todaro and Smith (2006) emphasize that educational attainment is a key determinant of labor productivity and an individual's ability to access better economic opportunities, including in the tourism and hospitality sectors, which are increasingly oriented toward international service standards.

## Jobs Before and After the Growth of the Agglomeration Industry

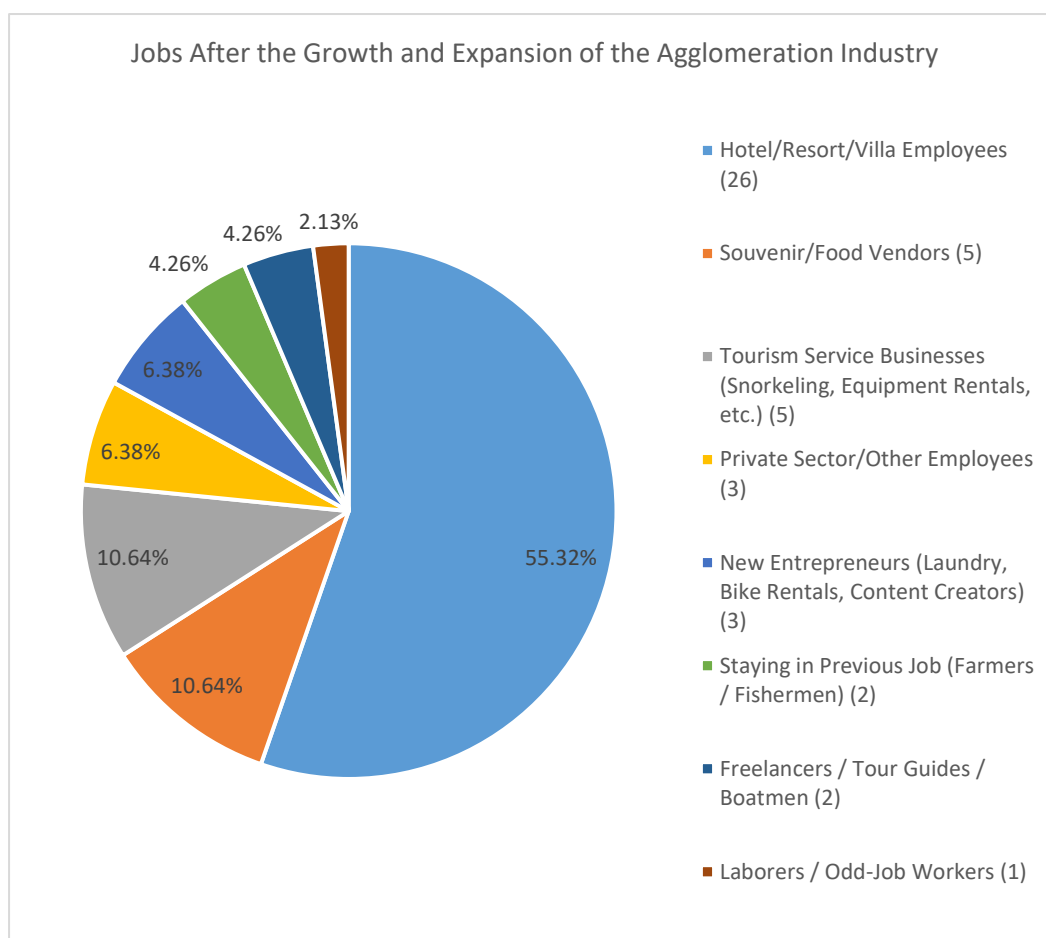
Figure 1. Jobs Before the Growth/Expansion of the Agglomeration Industry



Source: Interview data, compiled by the researcher (2026)

Before the expansion of hotel investment in 1999, the employment structure of the communities in both study areas was dominated by the primary and informal sectors. Fishermen and small-scale traders each accounted for 14.89% of respondents, followed by farmers/ranchers at 10.64% and laborers/casual workers at 17.02%. This situation reflects that before the massive influx of hotel investments, communities in both villages relied on natural resources as the foundation of their family economies. Fishermen and farmers were the most common professions, particularly in Sira Village, while small-scale traders and casual laborers were more prevalent in Gili Trawangan, which historically had been more open to informal trade activities. This proportion reflects the traditional subsistence economy that previously dominated both communities.

**Figure 2. Jobs After the Growth and Expansion of the Agglomeration Industry**



Source: Interview data, compiled by the researcher (2026)

Following the consolidation of the hospitality industry in the 2000s, there were significant structural changes. A total of 55.32% of respondents now work as employees at hotels, resorts, or villas. Additionally, 10.64% of respondents are involved in tourism support services such as snorkeling and souvenir/food vendors, while private-sector employees and entrepreneurs each account for 6.38%. Only 4.26% of respondents continue to maintain traditional livelihoods as farmers or fishermen.

This major shift aligns with Marshall's (1890) concept of labor pooling, in which the concentration of a single industry creates a large and easily accessible labor market, thereby attracting workers from traditional sectors. The emergence of new jobs such as snorkeling guides, laundry services, and bicycle rentals also reflects the multiplier effect of industrial agglomeration, as described by Porter (1990).

### **Analysis of Revenue Before and After the Massive Hotel Cluster**

One of the key indicators of changes in the economic well-being of a community is monthly income. The following table presents a comparison of respondents' average income before and after the growth of the hospitality industry in each study location:

**Table 4. Average Revenue Before and After Hotel Consolidation**

Location	Average Monthly Income (IDR)	Average Monthly Income (IDR)	Increase (%)
Sira Village	Rp1.068.519	Rp3.098.276	190,0%
Gili Trawangan Village	Rp3.542.857	Rp7.843.333	121,4%

Source: Interview data, compiled by the researcher (2026)

The data shows that the average income of the community as a whole has increased. Sira Area recorded a higher percentage increase (190.0%) given the community's lower starting point before the hotel's arrival. The median income, which also increased significantly from Rp800,000 to Rp2,700,000, indicates that this improvement is not limited to a few residents but is experienced by the majority of informants. This change is very evident for informants such as HF (38 years old), a fisherman who is now a hotel engineer, whose income has jumped from Rp700,000 to Rp7,000,000 per month. ES (23 years old), who transitioned from an online buying and selling business to a hotel department head position, now earns Rp10,000,000—four times his previous income.

Meanwhile, the Area of Gili Trawangan, which already had a higher economic base due to its early involvement in tourism, continued to show a significant increase of 121.4%. The median income rose from Rp2,300,000 to Rp3,000,000. However, the picture in Gili Trawangan is more complex and varied. BS (29), who works in hotel sales and marketing, recorded an extraordinary increase from Rp700,000 to Rp7,000,000 per month. Conversely, S (29), a bungalow owner who switched to a laundry business post-COVID, experienced a decline from Rp15,000,000 to Rp10,000,000. SA (52), a vendor who has managed to stay in business, actually saw his income drop from Rp6,000,000 to Rp2,000,000. This high level of variation reflects that in more developed areas like Gili Trawangan, an individual's position within the tourism value chain significantly determines the extent of the benefits they receive from the agglomeration.

The increase in average household income resulting from the concentration of the hospitality industry does not fully reflect a fair distribution of economic benefits within the local community, particularly in the village of Gili Trawangan. Field findings indicate a dynamic economic distribution and social polarization between local micro-entrepreneurs and large-scale hospitality industry networks. Although hotel agglomeration contributes to economic growth and job creation on a macro level, some residents actually experience limited access to the main tourism economic cycle.

Based on the results of in-depth interviews conducted, several local tourism business owners believe that the hospitality sector tends to create an exclusive internal market, thereby limiting the involvement of local businesses. This was stated by a local snorkeling equipment rental provider in Gili Trawangan:

*“The presence of hotels doesn't actually provide us with any direct benefits. Hotels are supposed to direct guests who want to go snorkeling to local counters, but some hotels instead offer their own snorkeling packages to their guests. As a result, those of us who operate counters here don't get any customers. However, there are some hotels that do refer guests, but dishonest staff members direct them to counters operated by outsiders, not local Trawangan residents. There is*

*a lot of competition from outsiders coming here. Our boats are almost empty, while their fleet of boats is constantly ferrying guests back and forth.” -A*

These findings reveal an imbalance in competition between large capital and local micro-enterprises. In this context, the agglomeration of the hospitality industry has not yet fully generated an inclusive multiplier effect as described in Porter’s cluster theory, as economic benefits are largely concentrated within specific business networks. On the other hand, some community groups have also experienced positive benefits from their ties to the hospitality industry. One community leader who has been integrated into the hotel supply chain shared a different perspective:

*“Only a small fraction of the community feels they are not benefiting—namely, those who are unwilling to open themselves up to constructive cooperation. It is quite strange that the hotels permitted to be built here are not benefiting the residents. In fact, the presence of this large hotel complex has had a very positive impact on the overall well-being of the community.” -R*

This disparity highlights the economic polarization within the Gili Trawangan community. Groups with capital, connections, and access to the hospitality industry network tend to be better positioned to benefit from the positive effects of agglomeration than micro-entrepreneurs with limited economic access. The agglomeration of the hospitality industry has also led to the spatial marginalization of traditional small businesses located in residential areas. The concentration of hotels and tourism activities along the coastline has resulted in a more concentrated flow of tourists to the main tourism zones, while small vendors in rural areas have experienced a decline in the number of customers. Some local vendors described this situation as follows:

*“Ever since hotel construction has become more intense and the area has gotten busier, our business has actually slowed down. There’s too much competition, and now many people are selling online. So, the only ones doing well are those located right on the beach or in the main tourist areas. For those of us selling inside the village, business is very slow, and our income has even dropped drastically.” -S*

This phenomenon indicates that the spatial development of the hospitality industry not only drives economic growth but also creates an economic imbalance between major tourist areas and the local communities’ residential areas. Socially, the concentration of the hospitality industry in Gili Trawangan also creates environmental pressure and changes in the social atmosphere of the community. The increasing influx of tourists and workers from outside the region has caused the area to become more crowded, noisy, and reduced social comfort for some local residents. In fact, some residents have begun to show a tendency to purchase land outside Gili Trawangan for future residences to avoid the density of tourism activities. This situation indicates that the economic prosperity generated by the agglomeration of the tourism industry is, in some cases, accompanied by a decline in the quality of social life for the local community.

### **Impact on Education**

Education is one of the key dimensions in measuring overall changes in social welfare.

Of the total 47 respondents, 85.11% (40 respondents) stated that the presence of hotels in their area has helped improve the quality of their families' education, both financially (the ability to pay for their children's education) and motivationally (the drive to send their children to higher levels of education so they can work in the tourism industry). A (Sira Area) even spontaneously added in his questionnaire:

*"With the hotel here, economic development has been excellent."*

Meanwhile, 6 respondents (12.77%) stated that the presence of hotels had no impact whatsoever on their families' education. In fact, the most critical and insightful response came from R (27 years old, Gili Trawangan), a freelance tour guide who had previously worked at a hotel:

*"This island is too beautiful and too wonderful for us to visit, but the state of education here is truly disheartening. The teachers are inadequate, and as far as the school buildings go, nothing has changed since I graduated. Government regulations exist, but they haven't been effectively implemented yet."*

This statement confirms that economic growth driven by tourism in Gili Trawangan has not yet structurally improved the quality of educational services in the area; thus, although tourism revenue has increased, educational facilities and teaching staff on the island remain extremely limited and inadequate, meaning that the positive economic impact has not yet translated into a tangible improvement in the quality of education.

These findings indicate that while the concentration of the hospitality industry has a positive impact on families' financial ability to fund education, more structured policy interventions are needed, particularly regarding the development of educational infrastructure and the provision of teaching staff so that the economic benefits of tourism can be effectively channeled into improving the quality of the next generation's human capital.

### Social Impacts Experienced by Informants

In the structured interviews that were conducted, 47 respondents were also asked to identify the social impacts they felt most strongly following the massive expansion of the hospitality industry. Since respondents could select more than one answer, the total frequency exceeds the number of respondents. Here is a summary:

**Table 5. Social Impacts Experienced by Informants**

No	Social Impact	Frequency	% Informants
1	Easier access to employment	19	40,43%
2	Rising land prices	11	23,40%
3	Changes in lifestyle	10	21,28%
4	Decrease in farmland and access to the beach	5	10,64%
5	Inability to meet hotel qualification standards	4	8,51%
6	Too many newcomers and excessive crowds	2	4,26%

*Source: Interview data, compiled by the researcher (2026)*

Easier access to employment was the most commonly cited impact (40.43%), reflecting

Marshall's labor pooling effect (1890). B (23 years old, Sira Area) stated that "easier access to employment" was the primary impact, echoing the views of a dozen other informants who mentioned the same point. Rising land prices (23.40%) were the second-largest impact. For landowners, rising prices are a benefit, but for those without land, the increased cost of living is a burden. H (35 years old, Sira Area) and several other informants cited the reduction of agricultural land and access to the beach (10.64%) as tangible impacts of the hotel area's expansion.

What drew the most attention was the phenomenon of exclusion experienced by 4 informants (8.51%). R (44 years old, Sira Area), a former construction worker who now runs a small business, was candid: "Because I couldn't meet the skill requirements for working in a hotel." A (30 years old, Gili Trawangan) expressed a similar sentiment; after living away for 10 years, he returned to Gili and chose to work in the service sector because "I couldn't meet the quality standards hotels require." This phenomenon reveals a mismatch between the capabilities of the local workforce and the needs of the international hospitality industry.

### Contribution of Hotel Taxes to the Local Revenue of North Lombok Regency

At the macro level, the concentration of the hospitality industry in KLU is also reflected in the trend of hotel tax contributions to the region's local revenue. The number of registered hotel taxpayers at BAPPENDA KLU rose from 866 (2019) to 990 (2025), although it temporarily declined in 2020–2021 due to the pandemic. The complete data is as follows:

**Table 6. Contribution of Hotel Tax to the Local Revenue of North Lombok Regency, 2019–2025**

Year	Total Local Revenue (IDR)	Hotel Tax (IDR)	Contribution (%)
2019	146.771.642.719,75	31.553.765.887,00	21,50%
2020	103.450.107.036,12	9.111.397.590,00	8,81%
2021	87.395.724.277,85	972.391.301,00	1,11%
2022	140.274.245.940,33	16.542.165.617,00	11,79%
2023	226.850.623.824,69	62.044.316.968,44	27,35%
2024	286.117.198.278,31	92.594.524.150,10	32,36%
2025	337.776.113.838,00	110.178.354.247,00	32,62%

*Source: BAPPENDA of North Lombok Regency, 2025*

The contribution of hotel taxes to KLU's local revenue surged from 21.50% (2019) to 32.62% (2025), despite briefly plummeting to 1.11% in 2021 due to the pandemic. The rapid and

consistent post-pandemic recovery underscores the resilience of the hospitality industry as a pillar of local fiscal revenue. This finding supports Krugman's (1991) argument that the spatial concentration of industries creates economies of scale that benefit not only businesses but also local governments through sustained increases in tax revenue.

Based on the overall findings from the questionnaires completed by 47 informants, in-depth interviews, and secondary data, the concentration of the hospitality industry in North Lombok Regency has driven tangible and multidimensional socioeconomic transformation, though this transformation has been uneven. Three main dimensions can be identified.

First, the dimension of livelihood transformation. A massive shift from the primary sector to the tourism services sector is taking place. As many as 55.32% of respondents now work in hotels. This is concrete evidence of Marshall's (1890) theory of labor pooling in action. However, this shift is not inclusive, as 8.51% of respondents admitted they were unable to meet hotel qualification standards and were pushed into the more vulnerable informal sector. This phenomenon aligns with the findings of Rahmafitria et al. (2019) regarding the gap between local human resources and the needs of the tourism industry in the Mandalika Special Economic Zone.

Second, the dimension of income change. On average, community income increased significantly, particularly in Sira Area (+190%), which did indeed start from a lower baseline. However, in Gili Trawangan, a more complex pattern emerged: some saw extraordinary surges (BS, +900%), while others experienced drastic declines (S, SA) due to social issues arising from the influx of many outsiders who subsequently seized numerous opportunities in Gili Trawangan. This inequality in the distribution of benefits confirms the view of Todaro and Smith (2006) that economic growth is not always accompanied by equitable distribution of welfare.

Third, the social impact dimension. Easier access to employment (40.43%) and improved ability to finance education (85.11%) are the dominant positive aspects. However, rising land prices (23.40%), changes in lifestyle (21.28%), and reduced access to the beach (10.64%) are the social costs the community must bear. Most critical is Respondent R's statement regarding the state of education in Gili Trawangan, which lags far behind its economic progress—a policy gap that must be addressed immediately.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of qualitative research involving 47 informants and two key informants in the Areas of Sira and Gili Trawangan, it can be concluded that the agglomeration of the hospitality industry has brought about significant transformation for the communities of North Lombok. Economically, there has been a massive shift in livelihoods toward the hospitality sector (55.32%), accompanied by an increase in average income reaching 190% in Sira and 121.4% in Gili Trawangan, with 70.21% of informants reporting an improvement in their family's economic situation. From a social perspective, while the community has benefited from easier access to employment and improved ability to finance education, there have been negative impacts such as rising land prices, changes in lifestyle, reduced access to beaches and agricultural land, and the exclusion of residents who do not meet hotel employment qualifications. Fiscally, the contribution of hotel taxes to KLU's local revenue has shown consistent growth from 21.50% to 32.62% by 2025, establishing the hospitality sector as the primary pillar of local revenue. However, economic growth has not been matched by adequate improvements in educational quality, necessitating strategic measures to ensure the sustained benefits of tourism for the local community as a whole.

Based on the results of qualitative research involving 47 informants and two key informants in the Areas of Sira and Gili Trawangan, it can be concluded that the agglomeration of the hospitality industry has brought about significant transformation for the communities of North Lombok. Economically, there has been a massive shift in livelihoods toward the hospitality sector (55.32%), accompanied by an increase in average income reaching 190% in Sira and 121.4% in Gili Trawangan, with 70.21% of informants reporting an improvement in their family's economic situation. From a social perspective, while the community has benefited from easier access to employment and improved ability to finance education, there have been negative impacts such as rising land prices, changes in lifestyle, reduced access to beaches and agricultural land, and the exclusion of residents who do not meet hotel employment qualifications. Fiscally, the contribution of hotel taxes to KLU's local revenue has shown consistent growth from 21.50% to 32.62% by 2025, establishing the hospitality sector as the primary pillar of local revenue. However, economic growth has not been matched by adequate improvements in educational quality, necessitating strategic measures to ensure the sustained benefits of tourism for the local community as a whole.

## **REFERENCE**

- Alun, T., & Sakti, A. (2007). ANALISIS AGLOMERASI DAN FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI TERKONSENTRASINYA LEMBAGA PENDIDIKAN TINGGI DI PULAU JAWA. In *Jurnal Ekonomi dan Bisnis Indonesia* (Vol. 22, Number 1).
- Badan Pendapatan Daerah Kabupaten Lombok Utara, (2025). Data Jumlah Hotel Wajib Pajak di Kabupaten Lombok Utara Tahun 2019-2025.
- Badan Pendapatan Daerah Kabupaten Lombok Utara, (2025). Laporan Realisasi Pendapatan Asli Daerah Pemerintah Kabupaten Lombok Utara Tahun Anggaran 2019-2025.
- Charisma, R. A., & Widiyanto, H. W. (n.d.). *DAMPAK SOSIAL EKONOMI PEMBANGUNAN HOTEL DI PRAWIROTAMAN KOTA YOGYAKARTA SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF HOTEL DEVELOPMENT IN PRAWIROTAMAN, YOGYAKARTA.*
- Dinas Tenaga Kerja Kabupaten Lombok Utara, (2025). Daftar Perusahaan Yang Ada Desa Gili Indah Dan Desa Sigar Penjalin.
- Dinas Pariwisata Kabupaten Lombok Utara, (2025). Data Jumlah Hotel Kecamatan Tanjung Dan Gili Trawangan Tahun 2025.
- Dinas Pariwisata Kabupaten Lombok Utara, (2025). Data Kunjungan Wisatawan Kecamatan Tanjung Dan Gili Trawangan 2016-2025.
- Febriansyah, B. (2020). *Pengaruh Aglomerasi Industri Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi di Provinsi Sumatera Utara.*
- Guo, J., & Chen, Q. (2025). The Sustainability Impact of Tourism Industry Agglomeration on Regional Economic Gap. *Global Sustainability Research*, 4(1), 37–61. <https://doi.org/10.56556/gssr.v4i1.1181>
- Irawan, E. (2023). *Dampak Pariwisata Pada Industri Kreatif: Suatu Kajian Literatur*. 2(3).
- Kemenparekraf.go.id. (n.d.). *Mengenal 10 Destinasi Prioritas Pariwisata Indonesia*. Retrieved <https://kemenparekraf.go.id/rumah-difabel/Mengenal-10-Destinasi-Prioritas-Pariwisata-Indonesia>
- Kusumasari, A., & Kartiasih, F. (n.d.). *AGLOMERASI INDUSTRI DAN PENGARUHNYA TERHADAP PERTUMBUHAN EKONOMI JAWA BARAT 2010-2014.*
- Krugman Paul. (1991). Increasing Returns and Economic Geography. *Journal of Political Economy*: The University of Chicago Press. <https://doi.org/10.1086/261763>.
- Lukito, E. L. (2022). *KONTRIBUSI INDUSTRI PARIWISATA TERHADAP PEMBANGUNAN INDEK MANUSIA*. Widina Bhakti Persada Bandung. [www.penerbitwidina.com](http://www.penerbitwidina.com)
- Marshall, A. (2010). Principle of Economics (8th ed.). *Choice Reviews Online*, 45(02), 45-0637-45-0637. <https://doi.org/10.5860/choice.45-0637>
- Mauleny, T. A. (2015). Aglomerasi, Perubahan Sosial Ekonomi, dan Kebijakan Pembangunan Jakarta. *P3DI Bidang Ekonomi Dan Kebijakan Publik*.
- Novirin, B. (2021). Analisis Pengaruh Aglomerasi Industri Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi dalam Pelaksanaannya di Beberapa Wilayah Indonesia. In *OIKONOMIKA: Jurnal Kajian Ekonomi dan Keuangan Syariah* (Vol. 2).
- Rahmafitria, F., Purboyo, H., & Rosyidie, A. (2019). Agglomeration in Tourism: The Case of SEZs in Regional Development Goals. *MIMBAR: Jurnal Sosial Dan Pembangunan*, 35(2), 342–351. <https://doi.org/10.29313/mimbar.v35i2.4871>
- Salsabila, S., Amelia, E., & Yuanjaya, P. (n.d.). *DAMPAK PERUBAHAN SOSIAL DAN EKONOMI PROGRAM PARIWISATA DI PEDESAAN (STUDI KASUS DI DESA LEREP KABUPATEN SEMARANG) THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGES IN RURAL TOURISM PROGRAMS (CASE STUDY IN LEREP VILLAGE, SEMARANG REGENCY)*. Retrieved <https://journal.student.uny.ac.id/index.php/joppar>
- Salsabilla, F. W. (2012). *Pengaruh Aglomerasi Industri, Jumlah Tenaga Kerja, Penanaman Modal Asing Dan Penanaman Modal Dalam Negeri Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Jawa Barat Tahun 2012-2021.*
- Tegela, A. M., Baharuddin, D., & Kadir, J. (2024). Pengaruh Aglomerasi Industri dan Penyerapan Tenaga Kerja terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi: Studi Kasus di Kota Makassar. In *PARADOKS Jurnal Ilmu Ekonomi* (Vol. 7, Number 1). <https://ptkimamakassar.co.id/doc/rekanan.pdf>,
- Tokbergenova, U., Issakov, Y., Abdimanapov, B., Arslan, M., Pavlichenko, L., Aktymbayeva, B., Beiseminova, A., Shaken, A., & Gajić, T. (2025). TOURISM CLUSTERS IN EMERGING DESTINATIONS:

PERCEIVED COMPETITIVENESS AND ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY. *Journal of the Geographical Institute Jovan Cvijic SASA*, 75(3), 347–363. <https://doi.org/10.2298/IJGI250326016T>

Wahyudi, S. M., Yusuf, E., & Gunanto, A. (n.d.). *Struktur Jaringan Spasial Ekonomi Pariwisata di Aglomerasi Perkotaan: Pendekatan Social Network Analysis*. 5, 2022.

Zuliasri, F., Rindayati, W., & Asmara, A. (2013). *ANALISIS FAKTOR YANG MEMENGARUHI AGLOMERASI INDUSTRI UNGGULAN DAERAH DAN HUBUNGANNYA DENGAN DAYA SAING INDUSTRI DAERAH* (Vol. 2, Number 2).