

The Contribution of the Tourism Sector to the Regional Original Income of Maros Regency as a Favorite Tourism Destination

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Abstract

The purpose of the study was to determine what percentage of Maros Regency's overall revenue may be attributable to the tourism sector in the area, and to compute that percentage. For the purpose of this analysis, a methodology known as descriptive quantitative research was used. Quantifiable information was able to be extracted from the plethora of interconnected sources as a direct consequence of this. The results of this study indicate that the tourism business provides a significant contribution to the revenue of the towns that are situated within the Maros region. The huge number of travelers, both domestic and foreign, is evidence that the tourism industry, which includes the Rammang-Rammang Destination, is a popular tourist destination. This is shown by the high number of tourists.

Keywords: Tourism Sector, Local Revenue (PAD), Destinations

Introduction

Indonesia as an archipelagic country that stretches from Sabang to Merauke is known as Nusantara. Indonesia is a country that stretches along the equator, so Indonesia is also dubbed as a tropical country. The location and conditions make Indonesia a world tourism destination. According to Maulana & Koesfardani (2020), tourism is one of the largest industries that are growing rapidly in the world, including in Indonesia. Natural wealth, culture, and diverse customs are the main capital in Indonesian tourism as a tourist destination or destination (Maulana & Koesfardani, 2020).

Tourism is an important sector that has the potential to encourage a country's economic growth. The existence of foreign exchange earnings from foreign tourists, employment, trade and services are able to move and encourage the country's economy, especially around tourist destinations (Santoso et al., 2021). Indonesian tourism is the locomotive of the national economy which is expected to contribute to economic development and national development. Tourism is expected to be the largest source of foreign exchange earnings in the future to replace oil, natural gas and palm oil. Likewise, for the provision of employment and business opportunities. Tourism is expected to increase people's income, regional income, and improve the standard of living and welfare of the community. According to Chaerunnisa & Yuniningsih (2020), besides being able to increase sources of tax and income for the state, the development of the tourism sector is also beneficial for the community because with tourism, the community will indirectly be directly involved in tourism activities, so that there is a form of reciprocity between the community and the community. tourist.

It was noted that the Indonesian tourism industry contributed 5.7% of Gross Domestic Product and absorbed 9.7% of total employment in 2019 (WTTC, 2020 in Santoso et al., 2021). Meanwhile, according to the United Nations World Tourism Organization (2020), the growth of the tourism industry increased 4% from the previous year and could contribute around 6.4% to the world economy (Lew, 2011). Indonesia itself has received recognition from the World

Trade Center (WTC) with the issuance of the WTTC Safe Travels Stamp for Safety Protocols for Indonesia on July 24, 2020 (Santoso et al., 2021).

Meanwhile, in the context of regional development, the tourism sector plays an important role which is also able to gradually increase the development of other sectors (Kapang et al., 2019). The tourism sector plays an important role in the development of an area, if the area has tourism potential and tourist attractions or tourist attractions, both in the form of natural tourist attractions, cultural tourism and special interest tours (Primadany, 2013). Tourism of an area will progress if the area has destinations with 3A elements, namely attractive tourist attractions, easy and affordable accessibility, and amenities in the form of tourism facilities and infrastructure as well as public facilities and infrastructure (Wahyudin, 2019, Badarab et al., 2017).

Various studies have also found that the development of the tourism sector has helped many countries achieve higher economic growth (Mariyono, 2017). One of them is a study conducted by Salleh & Othman (2010) which found that there is a relationship between tourism development and economic growth (Mariyono, 2017). In general, tourism development can be done through infrastructure development, in the form of roads, bridges, and tourism facilities (Moerwanto & Junoasmono, 2017).

Based on Article 1 Paragraph (6) of Law Number 10 of 2009, it is stated that a tourism destination or tourism destination area is a geographical area located within one or more administrative areas in which there are tourist attractions, public facilities, tourism facilities, accessibility, and communities that are interrelated and complement tourism. Meanwhile, in Article 1 paragraph (5) of Law Number 10 of 2009 it is stated that a tourist attraction is anything that has uniqueness, beauty, and value in the form of a diversity of natural, cultural, and man-made wealth which is the target or destination. tourist visits. Tourist attraction can also be defined as the elements contained in the destination and the environment in it which individually or in combination play an important role in motivating tourists to visit the destination (Astuti & Noor, 2016).

One area or district that has promising and bright tourism prospects in the future is Maros district. The Maros district as a tourism destination has very famous tourist attractions or attractions, namely Bantimurung nature tourism, Rammang-Rammang River tourism, Leang-Leang Archaeological tourism. The existence of these tourist attractions is supported by sufficient accessibility, amenities in the form of tourism facilities and infrastructure as well as public facilities and infrastructure. So that tourism in Maros district is expected to be one of the sectors that can sustain and grow the economy and regional development of Maros district. In addition, the tourism sector is expected to increase the original revenue of the Maros district, to absorb many jobs and increase the number of workers working in the tourism sector, as well as to improve the standard of living and welfare of the community.

Thus, Maros Regency is a destination that is widely known by the public who often become local tourists or domestic tourists. Tourist attractions or natural attractions Bantimurung with its waterfalls along with a variety of butterflies and its beautiful, beautiful, and cool nature is the main attraction for tourists to come to visit the place. Likewise with the tourist attraction of Rammang-Rammang. Since being introduced as one of the tourist attractions in Maros district, the Rammang-Rammang tourist destination has captured the attention and interest of the public to visit the tourist attraction. The two tourist attractions are included in the Maros-Pangkep National Geopark area. Maros-Pangkep Geopark is actively working and improving itself in preparing for or heading for UGG (UNESCO Global Geopark Maros-Pangkep) which has now entered the assessment stage from UGG Assessors.

Based on this, Maros Regency as a destination that is in demand by tourists, both foreign tourists and domestic tourists, makes Maros Regency a favorite tourist destination among tourists. Along with many tourists visiting tourist destinations located in Maros district, so that the Maros district government responds to these opportunities, the Maros district government implements tourism development that refers to the 3A concept (Tourism Attractions, Accessibility, and Amenities) by involving all stakeholders (stakeholders) tourism, as well as all regional apparatus (services) in the Maros district government. With the development of the tourism sector in Maros Regency, which is followed by an increasing number of tourist visits to tourist attractions in Maros Regency, of course, it has a positive impact on increasing the number of workers who work and are absorbed in various jobs in the tourism sector, namely accommodation, restaurants (restaurants). and drinking), souvenirs, tour guides, tourism object managers and others. On the other hand, it certainly has an impact on increasing local revenue (PAD) through local levies and taxes (PP1) sourced from tourism activities.

Maros Regency, as a favorite tourism destination among tourists, has experienced obstacles and the temporary closure or isolation of several tourist attractions during the Covid-19 pandemic that has hit Indonesia since March 2019 until now. The Covid-19 pandemic is an event that spreads the 2019 coronavirus disease which is abbreviated as Covid-19 throughout the world for all countries, including Indonesia, and is designated as a pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO). This has resulted in the sluggishness or death of tourism activities in the country, including in Maros Regency as a tourist destination. Of course, this has a broad impact on various aspects of people's economic life, especially those who work in the tourism sector. By not being allowed to visit or travel to tourist objects, tourist activities automatically do not operate, resulting in no revenue from the tourism sector, including local revenue from levies and local taxes (PP1) originating from the tourism sector, as well as employment. and temporary workers are laid off and this forces workers to temporarily switch to other types of work to meet their daily needs.

Methods

This study uses a descriptive quantitative research approach. Thus the data obtained from various related sources is quantitative. The type of data used in this study is time series data from 2017 – 2021, namely; (1) Original Regional Revenue (PAD) of Maros Regency and (2) Total revenue from levies and taxes originating from the tourism sector.

The sources of data in this study are secondary data obtained from the Tourism Office, Regional Revenue Service, BPS, and from the Tourism UPTD, as well as from various articles, journals, and books related to the object under study.

To get information and answers related to the description or existence of the tourism sector in Maros Regency, observations were made by visiting tourist attraction locations in Bantimurung, Leang-Leang, Rammang-Rammang, and tourist villages, and observations were made indirectly by listening. explanations of relevant sources, including; the head of the Tourism Division of the Maros Regency Culture and Tourism Office, the Head of the Bantimurung UPTD, the Village Head for tourist villages, and the Rammang-Rammang Manager. And Leang-Leang Maros district. This study uses time-series data sourced from documents in the form of reports/Maros in figures from 2017 to 2022 with data collection techniques through document searches/reports related to, the number of tourist visits, the number of receipts from the tourism sector, and the amount of Regional Original Income. Maros district. In this study, the analytical method used is quantitative data analysis with descriptive statistical analysis techniques. Quantitative data analysis is data that can be formed with numeric symbols or numbers, by processing data through statistical or mathematical

methods collected from secondary data in this study, namely data related to Regional Original Income (PAD), and total revenue from the tourism sector, Maros Regency. period 2017 – 2021.

Results and Discussion

Description or Existence of the Tourism Sector of Maros Regency

Art and culture are two things that are interrelated and very difficult to separate. Because every art must contain a unique culture, and vice versa, every culture must contain artistic value. The implementation of arts and cultural festivals continues to be encouraged by the Maros Regency Government, in this case the Culture and Tourism Office. Every year 3-4 cultural festivals are held. In 2016 the number of cultural arts events was held 4 times, then decreased in 2017 by 2 times then in 2018 and 2019 the number of cultural arts events became 3 times. For 2020, the festival will not be held due to the prohibition on activities that invite crowds due to the COVID-19 outbreak.

Table 1. Number of Maros Regency Arts and Culture Festivals in 2016 – 2020

Description	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of Arts and Culture Festival Organizers	4	2	3	3	0

Cultural heritage is material cultural heritage in the form of cultural heritage objects, cultural heritage buildings, cultural heritage structures, cultural heritage sites and cultural heritage areas on land and/or in water that need to be preserved because they have important values for history, science, education, religion, and others.

Objects, sites and areas that were conserved in Maros Regency in 2016 amounted to 19.95% of which of the 411 items, 82 of them have been preserved. From 2108 to 2020 the number of items that have been preserved is 157 items, so that the preserved objects of sites and cultural heritage areas reach 38.20%.

Table 2. Objects, Sites and Cultural Heritage Areas Preserved by Maros Regency in 2016 – 2020

Description	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of objects, sites and cultural heritage areas preserved	82	131	144	157	157
Total objects, sites & areas owned by the area	411	411	411	411	411

Objects, Sites and Cultural Heritage Areas Preserved 19.95 31.87 35.04 38.20 38.20

To bear the title of cultural heritage, an object that is suspected of being a cultural heritage must go through a series of processes before being designated as cultural heritage. The process includes registration, review, and finally determination. In addition, cultural heritage must also go through a ranking process.

The revitalization and inventory of cultural works for Maros Regency was only carried out in 2018, so that from 2016 to 2017 there were no cultural works that were inventoried and revitalized. In 2018, there were 3 items of cultural works that were revitalized and inventory. In 2020 there is no inventory of cultural works.

Table 3. Number of Revitalized Cultural Works and Inventory of Maros Regency in 2016 – 2020

Description	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of Revitalized Cultural Works and Inventory	0	0	3	3	3

The number of cultural heritages that are managed in an integrated manner in Maros Regency from 2016 to 2020 continues to increase. This is driven by the great attention of local governments to the preservation of the existing culture. The number of cultural heritages that are managed in an integrated manner in Maros Regency during the 2016-2020 period can be seen in the following table.

Table 4. Number of Cultural Heritages Managed in An Integrated Manner in Maros Regency in 2016 – 2020

Description	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of Cultural Heritages Managed in an Integrated Manner	63	63	63	73	83

Maros Regency has a panoramic view of mountains, beautiful beaches, stretches of karst and archaeological sites, which makes Maros Regency a paradise for people who love nature tourism. Maros Regency is rich in nature and culture and is one of the leading destinations in the province of South Sulawesi and has a worthy selling point to be introduced to various parts of the world.

The Maros Regency area is one of the favorite tourist destinations in South Sulawesi Province, among others; Bantimurung nature tourism and swimming pools, pre-historic sites (TPS) Leang-Leang, Rammang-Rammang, tourist attraction locations in Maros Regency are quite numerous, but these three tourist attractions have the highest number of visitors and are a source of contribution to PAD . Besides that, Maros Regency also has a tourist attraction which is still a popular tourist destination for potential tourists, namely the Rammang-Rammang Karst Mountains which are the second largest Karst Mountains after Vietnam's Karst.

The natural tourism potential of Bantimurung and Rammang-Rammang Karst is still a barometer in the development of tourism objects in Maros Regency. Besides its location close to Makassar City with very high accessibility to these tourist attractions, this location is also often used for event activities. Therefore, the management of Bantimurung and Rammang-Rammang continues to develop these tourist attractions. Although the number of visitors has fluctuated due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the income earned has begun to increase in recent years.

Maros Regency is also famous for its potential landscape in the form of a mountain known as Bulu Saraung with a height of $\pm 1,300$ m above sea level. Beautiful panoramas at the top of Bulu Saraung, Mallawa Waterfall, views of the peak of karts from the Padang Loang area in Bentenge Mallawa District are also offered when visiting Maros Regency. Not only that, other potentials are also provided by Maros nature in the form of river tourism in Pattunuang, Dream Cave, Dog Cave, Saluang Kallang Cave and various other natural tourist attractions.

Table 5. Tourist Attractions in Maros Regency

No	Names of Tourist Attractions	DTW type	Place
1.	Bantimurung Bulusaraung National Park	Nature	Bantimurung District
2.	Makkaroewa Peak	Nature	Cenrana District
3.	Leang Petta	Nature	Bantimurung District
4.	Kanari Cenrana Hill	Nature	Cenrana District
5.	Maros Karst Area	Nature	Bontoa District
6.	TourismAlam Rammang-Rammang Village	Nature	Bontoa District

7.	TamanPurbakala Sumpang Bitu	History	Bontoa District
8.	Grand Mall Maros	Artificial	Mandai District
9.	Kuri Maros Beach	Nature	Marusu District
10.	Reatoa Hot Springs	Nature	Mallawa District
11.	Tombolo Feather	Nature	Cenarana District
12.	Helena Sky Bridge	Artificial	Bantimurung District
13.	Bantimurung Waterfall	Nature	Bantimurung District
14.	Lacolla Falls	Nature	Cenrana District
15.	Maros Waterpark	Artificial	Simbang District
16.	Saukang feathers	Nature	Tompobulu District
17.	Taipa Falls	Nature	Tompobulu District
18.	Jami Falls	Nature	Tompobulu District
19.	Kassi Kebo Tomb Complex	History	Maros Baru District
20.	Bulu Sipong Cultural Reserve	History	Bontoa District
21.	Pute River	Nature	Bontoa District
22.	Leang-Leang Park	History	Bantimurung District

Bonto Somba Flower Pung Waterfall Nature Tompobulu District

As a level II area in the province of South Sulawesi which has an area of 1,619.12 square kilometers, it is not surprising that Maros Regency has so many beautiful tourist attractions, both historical, natural, cultural and artificial. As one of the representative areas of the diversity of types of tourist attractions in South Sulawesi, Maros Regency is certainly rich in types of tourist attractions which certainly have their own uniqueness. For more details, see the following review.

Bantimurung Waterfall is one of the waterfalls that has become an exotic tourist attraction for baths and waterfalls, South Sulawesi's mainstay from the 1980s to the present. The location of this waterfall is right in Bantimurung Hamlet, Jenetaesa Village, Simbang District, Maros Regency. This waterfall has a height of 15 m and a width of 20 m with a flow rate of 500 l/s. This waterfall is never dry and flows all year round. Not surprisingly, this area is home to hundreds of butterfly species. This beautiful animal likes to live near water sources where the vegetation is still preserved. This waterfall became a tourist attraction that was designed during the reign of the regent M. Arief Wangsa in 1988. Arief Wangsa's success made the master plan of the Bantimurung Natural Tourism Bathing Area even better so that it spurred Regional Original Income (PAD).

Bantimurung Waterfall has long been a favorite of visitors to spend their holidays, especially during national holidays. Local visitors from various regencies/cities in South Sulawesi, outside South Sulawesi to foreign visitors can easily reach this area. This tourist attraction is included in the Bantimurung-Bulusaraung National Park area which administratively covers the Maros Regency and Pangkajene Islands Regency (Pangkep) in South Sulawesi. The advantage of this tour is that the nuances of nature are still very well preserved, making this waterfall bathing attraction the main choice for visitors to spend their holiday.

In addition to waterfalls, visitors are also offered other tourist objects that are no less amazing when entering the vicinity of Bantimurung Waterfall. There are other objects that can be enjoyed by tourists such as Batu Caves with dangling stalactites and stalagmites, Dream Cave, Kassi Kebo Lake decorated with white sand, and the Bantimurung Butterfly Museum. Among

some of these attractions, which is no less important is that visitors can witness the attraction of flying butterflies. The diversity of butterflies found around Bantimurung Waterfall has also been recognized by the world. Even a naturalist, explorer, geographer, anthropologist and biologist from the United Kingdom, Alfred Russel Wallace (1857) in his book entitled *The Malay Archipelago* dubbed Bantimurung as "The Kingdom of Butterfly".

The Rammang-Rammang Karst area is the second largest limestone karst cluster after the karst cluster located in South China and has been recognized by UNESCO. In addition to the karst panorama offered, the expanse of rice fields that are quite pleasing to the eye are also offered when visiting Rammang-Rammang. This tourist attraction is located around the Berua Village area, Salenrang Village, Bontoa District, Maros Regency. Rammang-Rammang began to be developed by the local community around 2014. This place is 40 km from the north of Makassar and is already quite popular among the community.

This karst mountain cluster has an area of about 43,700 hectares and has 280 cave sites of which 16 caves have become prehistoric sites. The Rammang-Rammang karst mountain range was formed millions of years ago but was only inhabited by humans thousands of years ago, this is the reason for the many prehistoric relics in the form of wall paintings that can be seen on the karst cliffs. One example is the Cave of the Palms. In the karst area of Maros and its surroundings, there are also many archaeological sites that can be developed for tourism purposes. Since the beginning of the twentieth century, South Sulawesi and Maros in particular have begun to be discussed by historians in Europe thanks to the services of two Austrian brothers, Frits Sarasin and Paul Sarasin. The two brothers explored the karst area of Maros and found remnants of past human life in the form of artifacts, including: stone knives, arrowheads, and tools made of bone that they found in the cave.

Besides being served with stunning karst views and beautiful rice fields, tourists can also visit the lake which is said to be the bathing place for the angels. To get to Berua Village, tourists can first go down the Pute River by using a rented katingting boat at a rate of Rp. 200,000 per ship carrying 4-5 passengers. The usual journey starts from Pier 2 Rammang-Rammang along the Pute River. Although it has several tourist attractions in it, Kampung Berua is one of the favorite places for tourists when visiting Rammang-Rammang. The scenery is more exotic when the fog covers the rocks and then blends with the green of the rice fields and pools of rivers. Not only that, tourists can also see the beautiful view of Kampung Berua from a height in Padang Ammarung.

Pattunuang Nature Park is one of 5 conservation area units in the Bantimurung-Bulusaraung National Park area. Not only as a conservation area, this area is also designated as a tourist spot in Maros Regency. Administratively, the Pattunuang Cave Nature Park is located in Samangki Village, Simbang District. This tourist attraction is rich in stunning stalactites and stalagmites. In this area there are approximately 40 caves that are still natural and have not undergone changes by human activities. Various species of flora and fauna that are classified as rare can be found coupled with a stretch of steep mountains and cliffs making this area an ideal destination for adventure tourism, rock climbing, and education.

The natural panorama around the cave is very beautiful and charming. In this area it is interesting. It is said that tells the story of a Chinese merchant who came to propose and marry a Samanggi girl but his proposal was rejected. Embarrassed, the merchant sank his boat, this boat eventually turned to stone. By local people, the stone is "Biseang Labboro" which means "stranded boat". On weekends this area is visited by many tourists, especially teenagers who do camping, caving (cave exploration), climbing (rock climbing), or just enjoying the natural panorama while taking selfies.

Along the Pattunuang Cave Nature Park area, about 40 caves are found that are still natural and have not been changed due to human activities. In general, the caves in this area can be traced easily with an average length of 1,000 meters and an average depth of 30 meters. All of the caves in this area present the beauty of stalactites and stalagmites as well as breeding grounds for wallet birds, bats, spiders, centipedes, millipedes and others.

Not only famous for its natural landscapes, Maros Regency is also famous for its various potential cultural heritages. Cultural tourism in Leang-Leang Maros Prehistoric Caves, scientific tours for flora and fauna (Biology) and Prehistoric Caves (Archeology). Saluang Kallang Cave and kart topography (geological prehistory), art and culture treasures, community life and environment (anthropology and sociology). This tourist attraction is located along the Bantimuring-Bulusaraung National Park area.

The karst area located in the Bantimurung sub-district, Maros Regency is now starting to be noticed by domestic and foreign tourists because this area is one of the Indonesian Karsts which has uniqueness, beauty, flora and fauna, as well as very high socio-cultural and scientific values. In addition, the Maros karst area is classified as tower karst or often called Classical Tropical Karst which spreads from north to south which covers an area of 30,000 hectares.

Maros Regency is one of the areas in South Sulawesi Province which has several well-known tourist attractions, even to foreign countries. This tourist attraction has been visited by many tourists, both foreign and domestic. Tourist visits in general have increased during 2016 to 2019 and the achievement of tourist visits always exceeds the set targets. In 2020 the number of tourists visiting has decreased due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

In 2016 the number of tourists visiting Maros Regency was 337,533 people with a visit achievement of 92.22%. In 2019, the number of tourist visits was 504,710 people with an achievement of 100.94%. In 2020, the number of tourist visits decreased drastically because all tourist destinations were closed for approximately 6 months, even a year.

Table 6. Maros Regency Tourism Visits in 2016-2020

No.	Description	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1.	The number of achievements in the performance of tourist visits in regencies/cities	337.533	307.036	311.651	504.710	238.456
2.	Number of planned tourist visits in districts/cities	366.000	337.533	334.039	500.000	531.780
3.	Sightseeing Excursions	92,22	90,96	93,30	100,94	44,84

Table 7. Tourist Visits Based on Maros Regency Attractions in 2019 - 2020

No.	Sights	2019		2020	
		Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
1.	TWA Bantimurung	375.018	519	194.786	61
2.	Water Park	45.473	-	11.962	-
3.	Prehistoric Park	32.236	714	7.001	129
4.	Rammang-Rammang	47.100	3.590	24.032	485
MAROS		499.827	4.883	237.781	675

Although Maros Regency has quite a number of well-known tourist attractions, due to the geographical condition of Maros Regency which is very close to Makassar City and being a crossing area to go to other regencies, almost all tourists, especially foreign tourists only visit

for 1 day, while foreign tourists only visit for 1 day. Those who visit more than 1 day are domestic tourists who carry out outbound activities in the tourist attraction area.

Seeing that there are quite a number of tourist objects in Maros Regency, especially nature tourism and cultural heritage, the average visitor visits Maros Regency for 1-2 days.

As previously discussed, the tourism sector is one of the sources of local revenue (PAD) in Maros Regency. The existing tourist objects, mainly Bantimurung Nature Park and Rammang-Rammang are objects that are visited by many tourists.

Regional Original Income (PAD) of the tourism sector shows a decreasing trend every year when compared to the total PAD of Maros Regency, but when viewed from the amount of PAD generated, the amount of PAD from the tourism sector increased from 2016 to 2019, except in 2020. tourism in 2016 was 4.79% with a total PAD of 8,340 billion, then in 2019 the PAD of the tourism sector decreased to 3.39% with a total PAD of 9,037 billion. For 2020, due to a refocusing of the budget in the context of handling COVID-19, the Maros Regency PAD target from the tourism sector has also been revised.

Table 8. Pad tourism sector of Maros Regency in 2016 – 2020

No.	Description	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1.	Pad tourism sector (Million Rupiah)	8.430	8.041	7.870	9.037	4.788
2.	Total PAD (Million Rupiah)	176.119	194.999	228.149	266.934	219.158
3.	Tourism Sector PAD (%)	4,79	4,12	3,45	3,39	2,18

Regional taxes are mandatory contributions made by individuals or entities (in this case companies) to regions without balanced direct compensation based on applicable laws and regulations, which are used to finance regional government administration and regional development (in accordance with applicable laws and regulations). Examples of local taxes are: street lighting tax, advertisement tax, and restaurant/hotel tax.

Regional levies are regional levies as payment for services or the granting of certain permits specifically provided and/or granted by the regional government for the benefit of individuals or entities (in this case companies). Examples of regional levies are: retribution for renting a place in a market owned by a regional government, a retribution for cleaning in a market belonging to a regional government, retribution for parking on the edge of a public road provided by a regional government, and other similar levies. The number of taxes collected during 2016 to 2020 was 11 types of taxes, while for retribution there were 13 types of levies.

Table 14. Amount of Taxes and Levies for the Maros Regency In 2016-2020

No.	Description	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1.	Tax Amount	10	10	11	11	11
2.	Amount of Retribution	14	14	13	13	13
TOTAL		24	24	24	24	24

Table 15. Realization of Original Regional Revenue of Maros Regency in 2020 and 2021

No.	Description	Year 2020	Year 2021
1.	Local Taxes	110.723.082.095,00	125.378.606.166,00
2.	Regional Levy	15.239.082.951,97	13.367.279.735,67

3.	Regional Wealth Management Results	11.911.500.818,00	11.969.088.837,80
4.	Other – Other legitimate PAD	81.223.248.206,47	70.774.732.191,92
	Total PAD	219.096.914.071,44	221.489.706.931,39

The Contribution of the Tourism Sector to the Original Income of the Maros Regency

Table 16. The Contribution of the Tourism Sector to the Original Regional Income (PAD) of Maros Regency

NO.	YEAR/DESCRIPTION	RECREATIONAL AREAS				TOTAL
		BANTIMURUNG	LEANG - LEANG	RAMMANG-RAMMANG	OTHER *	
1	2017					
	JML. VISITORS	309.938	38.183	72.083	94.590	514.794
	JML. ACCEPTANCE OF RETRIBUTION	6.067.435.300	316.730.000	91.500.750	1.276.020.000	7.660.185.300
	CONTRIBUTION (%)	79,21	4,13	1.269,38	16,66	100,00
2	2018					
	JML. VISITORS	311.751	37.679	70.988	68.757	489.175
	JML. ACCEPTANCE OF RETRIBUTION	6.158.168.700	341.570.000	233.010.000	929.063.200	7.428.801.900
	CONTRIBUTION (%)	82,90	4,60	3.282,39	12,51	100,00
3	2019					
	JML. VISITORS	375.537	33.010	50.690	45.473	504.710
	JML. ACCEPTANCE OF RETRIBUTION	7.247.737.200	405.490.000	165.863.790	829.383.000	8.482.610.200
	CONTRIBUTION (%)	85,44	4,78	3.272,12	9,78	100,00
4	2020					
	JML. VISITORS	194.847	7.130	24.517	11.962	238.456
	JML. ACCEPTANCE OF RETRIBUTION	4.286.858.000	73.170.000	77.909.500	217.311.000	4.577.339.000
	CONTRIBUTION (%)					
5	2021					
	JML. VISITORS	195.119	-	31.221	236.538	462.878
	JML. ACCEPTANCE OF RETRIBUTION			103.029.300	-	4.311.848.000

Based on table 16 tourist attractions that have the largest contribution are Rammang-Rammang in 2018. There are 3,282.39% contribution to local revenue (PAD) of Maros Regency. While the tourism sector which has the lowest contribution is Leang-Leang, only 4.13% in 2017. This shows that the tourism sector makes a significant contribution to local revenue in Maros district. The tourism sector which is a tourism destination seen from the number of visitors both domestic and foreign visitors is the Rammang Destination.

Conclusion

The development of the tourism sector has helped many countries to achieve higher economic growth. One area or district that has promising and bright tourism prospects in the future is Maros district. The Maros district as a tourism destination has very famous tourist attractions or attractions, namely Bantimurung nature tourism, Rammang-Rammang River tourism, Leang-Leang Archaeological tourism. the tourism sector provides a significant contribution to local revenue in Maros district. The tourism sector which is a favorite tourism destination

seen from the number of visitors both domestic and foreign visitors is the Rammang-Rammang Destination.

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