

Community-Based Lodging: A Local Economy Catalyst and Tourist Interaction on Lemukutan Island, West Kalimantan Province

Marini^{*1}, Cut Lusi Chairun Nisak², Al Mujaddidah Hidayah Amsi³, Helen Puspitasari⁴

¹Social Development Study Program, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Tanjungpura University, Pontianak City, Indonesia

²Sociology Study Program, Syiah Kuala University, Aceh, Indonesia

³Master of Regional and Rural Planning, Postgraduate, University of Riau, Pekanbaru City, Indonesia

⁴Community Development Officer, Pertamina Hulu Energi West Madura Offshore, Gresik, Indonesia

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the influence of community-based lodging on the local economy on Lemukutan Island, focusing on the extent to which these lodgings can serve as catalysts for local economic growth and strengthen interactions between tourists. The method is qualitative, with in-depth interviews with inn managers, local communities, and tourists. The study results show that community-based lodging has a significant positive impact on the local economy, including job creation, increased demand for local products, and collaboration with other economic sectors such as transportation and tourism activities. In addition, this inn also introduces local products such as handicrafts and speciality foods to tourists, ultimately increasing local business actors' income. The study also identifies the challenges faced, such as the limitations of infrastructure and human resource skills in the tourism sector, which need to be overcome through training and collaboration with related parties. The opportunity for community-based lodging development is immense, given the growing interest of tourists in getting an immersive, authentic experience. In conclusion, community-based lodging on Lemukutan Island has great potential to support local economic empowerment. Still, it requires infrastructure



improvements, human resource training, and better marketing strategies to expand its positive impact.

Keywords: Community-Based Lodging, Local Economy, Culture-Based Tourism, Community Empowerment, Lemukutan Island.

INTRODUCTION

Lemukutan Island, which is located in Bengkayang Regency, West Kalimantan Province, is one of the tourism destinations that continues to grow, with its charming natural beauty, such as white sandy beaches and rich coral reefs, underwater tourism, this island attracts local and foreign tourists, but the development of tourism on this island still faces various challenges, especially in resource management and its economic impact on the local community. This is where community-based lodging comes in as a potential solution.

The phenomenon of community-based lodging has gained attention in many tourist destinations around the world due to its wide range of benefits, as this model provides opportunities for people to be actively involved in the tourism industry, providing them with additional income, as well as maintaining control over local resources and culture (Bozdaglar, 2023a). In several Southeast Asian countries, such as Thailand and Vietnam, community-based lodging has improved local economic well-being while strengthening social interaction between tourists and locals (Coren & Gray, 2012).

However, the implementation of community-based lodging in Indonesia is still minimal, especially in developing tourist destinations such as Lemukutan Island. Meanwhile, mass tourism often brings challenges in the form of environmental damage and income inequality (Muhammad et al., 2019; Ștefănică et al., 2021), and local communities are often marginalized from the economic benefits generated by mass tourism (Qutoshi et al., 2022). Community-based lodging can be a middle ground that blends economic growth and social sustainability (Rahman & Baddam, 2021). Despite the great potential and benefits, empirical research related to the specific impact of this model on the local economy and the dynamics of interaction between tourists on Lemukutan Island is still minimal.

Data from the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy (2023) shows that the contribution of the tourism sector to Indonesia's GDP reaches 4.1% (Hendriyani, 2023). The figure reflects the importance of the tourism sector as one of the main pillars in the

972



national economy, which not only contributes to economic growth but also creates jobs and improves people's welfare. On the other hand, research by the International Labour Organization (2022) mentioned that community-based tourism can increase local household income by up to 30% compared to conventional models. However, this data has not been segmented into tourist destinations like Lemukutan Island, so its potential and challenges require further exploration.

Lemukutan Island, with a population of about 1,443 people and an area of 1,453 hectares, mostly relies on the fisheries and plantation sectors (nutmeg, cloves, etc.) as the main source of livelihood. As tourism began to develop, the local community became involved in various business forms such as homestays and local tour services. Unfortunately, no systematic approach ensures their involvement truly impacts broad and sustainable economic well-being. Community-based lodging offers a framework where profits can be more evenly distributed, and communities can take control in managing their tourism assets (Giampiccoli et al., 2020).

The gap in this study is the extent to which community-based lodging can catalyse local economic growth on Lemukutan Island. While some studies suggest that this approach is practical in specific locations, the impact can vary depending on the geographical, social, and cultural context (Syafri et al., 2022). An in-depth analysis is needed to understand how this model can effectively adapt to Lemukutan Island.

In addition to the economic impact, this research is essential because of the social aspects that come with it. Community-based lodging provides a place to stay for tourists and opens up space for deeper interaction between visitors and locals. Study Moser et al (2024) show that interactions like this can increase mutual understanding and enrich cultural experience for tourists and the host community. Therefore, understanding how these interactions are intertwined on Lemukutan Island will provide essential insights for tourism management.

This research is relevant to formulate a more inclusive and sustainable tourism policy. If it is proven that community-based lodging can make a significant positive contribution, promotional strategies and infrastructure support can be adapted to drive the model. This is in line with the government's efforts to develop community-based tourism in the 2020-2024 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN).

This research will also fill the gap in literature on tourism on Lemukutan Island, which has been minimally explored in academic studies. With a focus on economic and social influences, the study is expected to provide an empirical foundation for the



development of equitable and sustainable tourism on the island. The results of this research are expected not only to contribute to science, but also to have a practical impact on local communities, tourists, and parties involved in tourism management.

THEORY

The theory used in this study is *Community-Based Tourism Theory*. Researchers use this theory because the CBT theory directly highlights how tourism managed and developed by local communities can maximize economic, social, and cultural benefits (Yenni et al., 2024). This theory supports the idea that the involvement of local communities in the management of lodging not only provides financial benefits but also ensures cultural and environmental sustainability.

The core of CBT theory is the empowerment of local communities which includes involvement in the planning, decision-making, and management of tourism activities, so this theory provides an opportunity for local communities to have greater control over the tourism resources that exist in their area (Isa et al., 2024). This is in line with the principle of active and inclusive participation, where every member of the community has a voice in determining the direction and policy of tourism. CBT theory also prioritizes the economic aspect, where the profits generated from tourism activities must have a direct impact on improving people's welfare (Gantait et al., 2024). This approach reduces dependence on external investors and prevents the occurrence of unequal profit distribution. With profits that are evenly distributed, local communities can develop micro, small, and medium enterprises (UMKM) that support tourism, such as handicrafts, culinary, and other supporting services.

CBT theory also emphasizes environmental sustainability and cultural preservation, in practice, local communities have a responsibility to preserve nature and resources that are tourist attractions, with this CBT theory approach, tourism development does not sacrifice the environment or threaten the preservation of local culture. Instead, local culture and traditions can be integrated as part of the tourism attraction, so that visitors get an authentic and educational experience. CBT theory also includes elemen interaksi sosial antara wisatawan dan masyarakat lokal, Community-based lodging can create a space for deeper interactions, where tourists are not just spectators, but take part in the daily lives of local communities. This creates an enriching experience for both parties, promotes cross-cultural understanding, and builds closer social relationships.



METHOD

This study uses a qualitative method with the aim of exploring and analyzing the extent to which community-based lodging contributes as a catalyst for local economic growth and tourist interaction on Lemukutan Island. This method was chosen in order to explore a deep understanding of the experiences, views, and roles of various parties involved in the management and utilization of the lodging. Data Collection Techniques with in-depth interviews, observation and documentation. The technique for determining informants uses a purposive sampling technique consisting of lodging managers, local communities who play a role in the provision of services and products and tourists who have experience of staying. Data Analysis Techniques by conducting thematic analysis, namely interview transcription, data coding, identification of main themes, and interpretation of results.

RESULT

Description Of Community-Based Lodging

Lemukutan Island is one of the islands in the archipelago in Sungai Raya Islands District, Bengkayang Regency, West Kalimantan Province. On Lemukutan Island, there are several locations that have beach tourism potential, namely beaches in Melano Bay, China Bay, and Tanjung Porox. It is an attraction for tourists on this island because it has various types of marine attractions such as; The natural beauty of the beach, the beauty of its environment, water sports, the natural and untouched underwater beauty, its beautiful plains and hills as well as the unique culture and daily traditions of the community. This island is starting to be well organized as a tourist destination, where there are people who have opened lodging businesses, canteens, canoe rentals, fishing boat rentals and community-based lodging.

Tourists come to Lemukutan Island usually in groups, they generally stay at the houses of local residents around who serve tourists to stay at their homes. In the house, tourists mingle and share space with the owner of the house, this tourist facility is usually also called a homestay or it can also be called a community-based lodging. The community-based lodging was established with the main goal of empowering the local community through a tourism approach that respects local culture and values. This goal is reflected in the selection of lodging concepts that not only focus on accommodation services, but also on community empowerment in various aspects of economic activities. These inns act as a driving force for the local economy by providing opportunities for

975



locals to be involved in the production and consumption of tourism, which can ultimately improve their standard of living. Through a community-based approach, this inn seeks to create an equitable and sustainable economic impact for the people of Lemukutan Island.

In contrast to conventional lodging which tends to focus solely on profit, community-based lodging on Lemukutan Island involves the community in every stage of its operation. Starting from the management of the lodging itself, such as cleaning and welcoming guests, to the provision of foodstuffs which are mostly obtained from local farmers/planters and fishermen. This concept not only creates jobs for local residents but also supports the local economy by utilizing local natural resources and culture. Like this inn, it works with local artisans to provide decorations and handicraft products that are displayed in the lodging room and sold as souvenirs for tourists as well as various kinds of processed food. This links the tourism economy with the traditional economic activities of the community, which were previously limited to the local market.

In addition to providing direct economic benefits, these community-based lodging also offer a more personalized and authentic experience for travelers. Visitors can experience the daily life of the local people such as participating in seaweed cultivation, coral reefs, trying to make their own essential oils from nutmeg leaves and other activities, participating in cultural activities (Chinese, Malay), and learning about local traditions that are rarely found in conventional inns. This interaction between tourists and local communities enriches the tourist experience and builds a sense of mutual understanding, trust, while local communities get the opportunity to share their culture and gain appreciation for the values they hold. Therefore, these community-based lodges not only serve as a place to stay, but also as a bridge that connects local culture with a more immersive tourist experience.

The Impact Of Lodging On The Local Economy Job Creation and Income Enhancement

Community-based lodging on Lemukutan Island makes a significant contribution to job creation for local communities, who previously did not have many job opportunities in the tourism sector. Based on interviews with inn managers, it is known that at least in 1 inn there are five local families directly involved in the operation of the inn, with various tasks that include room cleaning, welcoming guests, maintaining facilities, drivers, renting canoes, parking attendants and others. Some local communities are also involved in activities related to guest consumption, such as the provision of food and beverages.

976

IJEBIR, Volume 03 Issue 06, 2024



Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/).

Therefore, these lodges not only provide employment for those who were not previously involved in the tourism sector, but also provide better economic stability for these families.

The local community also gets the opportunity to be involved in the provision of goods and services needed by the lodging. Products such as groceries (vegetables, fruits, fish and other local foodstuffs), beverages, and handicrafts are integral to the operation of this inn. Local farmers and artisans have the opportunity to market their products more widely to overnight tourists, who previously had difficulty reaching a larger market, because the area is located in the middle of the island so mobility access is also limited, with this community-based lodging tourists come directly to the island and the community offers the products they produce. Indirectly, community-based lodging functions as a bridge between local products and tourism market demand, providing added value for both.

The agriculture, plantation and fisheries sectors, which were previously the main livelihoods of most local communities, are now positively impacted by the presence of community-based lodging. A local farmer who previously relied on agricultural products to meet his family's needs now earns additional income from the provision of organic vegetables, the management of essential oils from nutmeg leaves, and processed foods used by the inn. In this case, community-based lodging not only utilizes local agricultural products, but also provides incentives for farmers to improve the quality and quantity of their products. This creates synergy between the agriculture/plantation and tourism sectors that support each other in improving the local economy.

Increasing Demand for Local Products

Community-based lodging on Lemukutan Island has made a major contribution in driving increased demand for local products. One of the important aspects of this inn is how it facilitates and connects tourists with the products produced by the local community. Tourists who stay at this inn have a tendency to buy local products, both as souvenirs and for personal consumption. These products include handicrafts, processed foods, chips, salted fish, sea decorations, island specialties, and other local items that have high artistic and cultural value. This community-based lodging serves as a platform that introduces and promotes local products to tourists who come from different regions and backgrounds.

Lodging managers also play an important role in increasing the demand for local products by actively promoting these products to guests. As part of the stay experience,

977



the manager not only offers accommodation, but also provides an opportunity for tourists to get to know and buy local products. These local products are often displayed in the public space of the inn, both in the living room, dining area, and small market area around the inn. This aims to make it easy for tourists to access and buy the goods they are interested in, as well as provide added value to the lodging itself in terms of income and image as a place that supports the local economy.

One example of cooperation between the inn and the local community is the procurement of souvenirs sold at the inn, the inn owner collaborates with local artisans to provide a variety of souvenirs typical of Lemukutan Island, such as handicrafts, crafts from stone, pearls, wicker, and jewelry made from natural materials. These products not only reflect the richness of local culture, but also provide an opportunity for artisans to introduce their work to a wider audience. Before this inn, many local artisans had difficulty marketing their products outside the Lemukutan Island area, but now they can sell their products directly to tourists who are interested in bringing home souvenirs from the area.

In addition, this community-based inn also plays a role in introducing Lemukutan Island specialties to tourists such as seaweed sticks, candied nutmeg, nutmeg syrup, fish crackers, fish chips, salted fish, smoked fish and other processed foods. Tourists who stay at this inn are often served with these local menus. Some inns even provide culinary experiences that allow tourists to learn to cook traditional dishes with the locals. The innkeepers actively promote this specialty food as part of the cultural experience they offer to tourists. In this way, local products in the form of groceries and culinary become one of the main attractions that bring benefits not only to lodging, but also to local farmers, fishermen, and food producers.

Cooperation between lodging and local producers in marketing their products has had a significant impact on the community's economy. The income from the sale of these local products has helped improve the welfare of artisans, farmers, and food producers. Some artisans even report an increase in sales and a wider market reach after their products are promoted through lodging. In addition, more and more tourists come to Lemukutan Island with the aim not only to enjoy its natural beauty, but also to experience the richness of local culture and traditions reflected in the products offered.

Collaboration with other economic sectors

Community-based lodging on Lemukutan Island not only focuses on empowering the local agriculture and handicraft sectors, but also establishes partnerships with various

978

IJEBIR, Volume 03 Issue 06, 2024



Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/).

other economic sectors to create a wider impact on the local economy. One of the sectors involved is the service sector, especially in terms of tour guides, canoe or speedboat rentals and cultural activities. Tourists who stay at this inn often use the services of local guides to visit tourist attractions around the island, such as water tourism. These activities are not only offering or underwatering, renting photography services while diving, renting diving equipment. The guides who know the most about the locations are good for taking pictures, bathing or diving, so tourists use their services.

In addition to tour guides, this community-based lodging also supports other economic sectors, such as the culinary services sector and cultural classes. Tourists who stay are often interested in learning about the local culture, and the inn offers a variety of activities that allow them to interact directly with the local people. Cultural classes, such as learning to make essential oils, making handicrafts from sea shells, making grass sticks because of seaweed cultivation activities. These activities provide new opportunities for the community to earn additional income. Thus, this inn not only functions as a place to stay, but also as a space where various sectors of the local economy can develop and collaborate to provide a more authentic experience for tourists.

The existence of this community-based lodging also has a positive impact on the local transportation sector. Many tourists who come to Lemukutan Island use local transportation to reach lodging or explore other tourist destinations on the island. This has an impact on increasing demand for transportation services, such as boat rentals, cars, or motorcycles that are often used by tourists to move between locations. The inn also works with local transportation providers, ensuring tourists have easy and convenient access to tourist attractions. As a result, local drivers and transport providers benefit directly from the arrival of tourists, which extends the economic impact of the lodging to a wider sector as well as tour packages that include transportation.

Through partnerships with other economic sectors, community-based lodging on Lemukutan Island creates a multiplier effect that strengthens the local economy as a whole. This collaboration shows how the tourism sector can play a role as a driver of economic growth by involving various levels of society and economic sectors, from farmers and artisans to transportation service providers and tour guides. In this way, these community-based lodging not only create job opportunities and direct income for the community, but also contribute to the development of a more sustainable and diverse sector of the local economy.



Social and cultural interaction between tourists and local communities

Community-based lodging on Lemukutan Island has created a significant impact on various sectors of the local economy through close collaboration with the local community. One of the sectors that benefits is the tourism service sector, especially tour guide services. Tourists who stay at these inns often choose to use a local guide who can take them to various tourist destinations around the island, such as to remote beaches, mangrove forest areas, or good diving sites. As seen during an interview with a local guide, he said that he previously worked as a fisherman, now a full-time tour guide after this community-based inn has expanded. He takes tourists to explore the nature of Lemukutan Island, as well as providing knowledge about local history and culture. This collaboration not only increases its income, but also introduces the island's natural and cultural wealth to visitors. Tourists who stay at residents' homes often participate in community activities or activities in the house, such as eating together, following existing cultural events, or telling stories.

DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

Many tourists are looking for an experience that is close to the local culture and has a positive impact on society. By involving the local community in the management and empowerment of local products, it has a strong attraction for this tourism approach. Examples of tourists interested in learning about the daily life of the local community can participate in activities guided by locals, such as fishing, seaweed cultivation, or handicraft classes. Experiences like this give meaning to their visit and support a more sustainable tourism model.

With the increasing interest in community-based tourism, the inn can also further develop its existing facilities. Lodging managers can increase the number of rooms and expand public spaces, such as communal dining areas and open spaces for social activities. For lodging in residents' homes, it is beautified and more residents provide their houses as lodging. This upgrade is to accommodate more guests, as well as offer a more comfortable and attractive experience for tourists. In addition, tourism managers also increase the types of activities.

Community-based lodging on Lemukutan Island has the potential to expand the network of local business partners, which can open up more economic opportunities for the local community. Lodging managers work more with other sectors of the economy, such as local transport, restaurants, tour operators, and souvenir shops, to create tour

980



packages that bring together a variety of local services. For example, lodging can work with local transportation entrepreneurs to provide shuttle services for tourists from the pier or Supadio airport to Lemukutan Island, as well as with local restaurants to provide guests with island specialties. Collaborations like this not only improve the convenience of tourists, but also create business opportunities for more local business actors, strengthening the community's economy as a whole.

The challenge in developing this model is the existence of limited infrastructure, such as road access, transportation, limited electricity, unstable internet networks, more often no signal and clean water. These limitations can hinder accessibility for tourists and affect the quality of services offered. In addition, people's knowledge and skills in managing accommodation, finance and tourism services are still limited, so training and capacity building are important to ensure adequate services and the competitiveness of lodging is maintained.

Another challenge is resource management and environmental conservation. Tourism activities, if not managed properly, can have a negative impact on local ecosystems, such as the accumulation of garbage, water pollution, damage to coral reefs, unmaintained cleanliness, and exploited fish and marine life. Therefore, a sustainability-based approach and regulations that support responsible tourism practices are needed. In addition, there is a need to build awareness among the community about the importance of maintaining a balance between economic development and the preservation of local culture and environment.

DISCUSSION

The results of this study show that community-based lodging on Lemukutan Island has a significant impact on the local economy, both in creating jobs, increasing demand for local products, and building collaborations with other economic sectors. These findings are in line with several previous studies that show that community-based tourism can be a key driver in empowering local economies and strengthening community economic resilience. For example, in a study conducted by Sri Widari (2022), they found that community-based tourism not only increases people's income, but also strengthens social relations between citizens that focus on sustainable development.

Community-based lodging on Lemukutan Island, as described in this study, plays an important role in creating jobs, by involving local communities in the operational management of lodging, food provision, and other services. This is in line with research

981



that shows that community empowerment through community-based tourism can create diverse job opportunities, both in the formal and informal sectors (Abdoellah et al., 2020; Sri Widari, 2022).

In terms of demand for local products, the findings of this study also show that tourists tend to buy typical regional souvenirs, such as handicrafts and traditional foods, which are promoted by lodging. Community-based tourism can open up new markets for local products, which increases the income of small and medium-sized businesses (Bozdaglar, 2023b). Another study found that community-based tourism can increase tourists' awareness of the importance of preserving local culture, ultimately encouraging them to buy local products as a form of appreciation (Adikampana et al., 2019). Therefore, the community-based lodging model not only provides direct benefits to managers, but also helps strengthen the local economy by introducing regional products to a wider market.

However, while community-based lodging has many advantages, the study also found some challenges to face, especially in terms of limited infrastructure and human resources. The development of community-based tourism is often hampered by inadequate infrastructure, such as damaged roads or limited accessibility (Syafrini et al., 2022). The limitation of transportation to this island is one of the inhibiting factors that need to be addressed immediately. For this reason, collaboration between lodging managers and the local government is urgently needed to plan infrastructure development that supports the tourism sector. Research conducted by Safitri et al (Safitri et al., 2021) It also emphasized the importance of training for the local community to improve the skills needed in the tourism sector, such as training in customer service and lodging management.

In terms of collaboration in other economic sectors, such as local transportation and tourism activities, the results of this study confirm the importance of cooperation between various sectors to expand the positive impact of community-based lodging. Study conducted by Lane (2009) shows that collaboration between the tourism sector and other sectors, such as transportation and culinary, can create a more inclusive and sustainable tourism model (Fatina et al., 2023). The partnership between lodging and local transportation providers not only provides benefits for transportation entrepreneurs, but also enhances the tourist experience in exploring Lemukutan Island in a more authentic and environmentally friendly way. Therefore, the development of community-



based lodging must involve wider collaboration with various sectors to maximize the economic potential that exists on Lemukutan Island.

Overall, community-based lodging on Lemukutan Island has proven to be an effective model in empowering the local economy, although there are still challenges that need to be overcome. By overcoming infrastructure limitations and improving community skills, this inn can be more optimal in developing local economic potential. As emphasized in the study, community-based tourism, if managed well, can be a key catalyst in sustainable economic development and strengthen the relationship between tourists and local communities (Dong, 2024; Sutama et al., 2024). In the future, community-based lodging on Lemukutan Island has the potential to be expanded and used as a model that can be applied to other community-based tourist destinations in Indonesia.

CONCLUSION

Community-based lodging on Lemukutan Island is an important catalyst for local economic growth. These lodges provide direct economic benefits to the community through job creation and increased demand for local products, strengthening social ties between tourists and the local community. This inn offers great opportunities for further development. Still, challenges related to infrastructure and human resource development need more attention so that the potential of the local economy can develop sustainably. With proper management and collaboration between lodging managers, the community, and the government, community-based lodging can effectively promote local economic empowerment and cultural preservation.

REFERENCES

- Abdoellah, O. S., -, S., Widianingsih, I., Cahyandito, M. F., Wiyanti, D. T., & Nurseto, H. E. (2020). Pengembangan Ekowisata Berbasis Masyarakat di Desa Tarumajaya, Hulu Sungai Citarum: Potensi dan Hambatan. *Kumawula: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, 2(3), 236. <https://doi.org/10.24198/kumawula.v2i3.24553>
- Adikampana, I. M., Sunarta, I. N., & Kerti Pujani, N. L. (2019). A Model Of Community-Based Rural Tourism Products Development. *Jurnal IPTA*, 7(1), 83. <https://doi.org/10.24843/IPTA.2019.v07.i01.p11>
- Bozdaglar, H. (2023a). The Effectiveness of Community-Based Tourism Initiatives in Promoting Sustainable Tourism Development and Improving the Well-Being of



- Local Communities. *International Journal of Science and Management Studies (IJSMS)*, 280–286. <https://doi.org/10.51386/25815946/ijsms-v6i1p123>
- Bozdaglar, H. (2023b). The Effectiveness of Community-Based Tourism Initiatives in Promoting Sustainable Tourism Development and Improving the Well-Being of Local Communities. *International Journal of Science and Management Studies (IJSMS)*, 280–286. <https://doi.org/10.51386/25815946/ijsms-v6i1p123>
- Coren, N., & Gray, T. (2012). Commodification of Volunteer Tourism: a Comparative Study of Volunteer Tourists in Vietnam and in Thailand. *International Journal of Tourism Research*, 14(3), 222–234. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jtr.848>
- Dong, Y. (2024). The Synergistic Effects of Cross-sector Collaboration on the Development of Cultural Tourism Industry. *Journal of Tourism Management*, 1(2), 37–42. <https://doi.org/10.62517/jtm.202413206>
- Fatina, S., Soesilo, T. E. B., & Tambunan, R. P. (2023). Collaborative Integrated Sustainable Tourism Management Model Using System Dynamics: A Case of Labuan Bajo, Indonesia. *Sustainability*, 15(15), 11937. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su151511937>
- Gantait, A., Mathew, R., Chatterjee, P., & Singh, K. (2024). Community-Based Tourism as a Sustainable Direction for the Tourism Industry (pp. 197–217). <https://doi.org/10.4018/979-8-3693-3166-8.ch009>
- Giampiccoli, A., Mtapuri, O., & Dłużewska, A. (2020). Investigating the intersection between sustainable tourism and community-based tourism. *Tourism*, 68(4), 415–433. <https://doi.org/10.37741/t.68.4.4>
- Hendriyani, I. G. A. D. (2023, February 15). Siaran Pers: Menparekraf: Pencapaian Target Parekraf 2023 Perlu Ditopang dengan Deregulasi. <https://kemenparekraf.go.id>. <https://kemenparekraf.go.id/berita/siaran-pers-menparekraf-pencapaian-target-parekraf-2023-perlu-ditopang-dengan-deregulasi>
- International Labour Organization. (2022). The Role of Community-Based Tourism in Enhancing Local Household Income.
- Isa, M. F., Tamrin, M. H., & Kudus, I. (2024). Transformasi BUMDes Melalui Community Based Tourism dalam Pengembangan Pariwisata: Studi pada Desa Sekapuk, Kabupaten Gresik. *Journal of Administration, Governance, and Political Issues*, 1(1), 1–12. <https://doi.org/10.47134/jagpi.v1i1.2516>
- Moser, G., Francisco, T. H. A., & Guerra, J. B. S. O. de A. (2024). The Role of Local Communities in the Sustainability of Tourist Destinations: Exploratory Study on the



- Possibilities for Community-Based Tourism. *Revista de Estudos Interdisciplinares*, 6(2), 01–17. <https://doi.org/10.56579/rei.v6i2.1367>
- Muhammad, F., Karim, R., Qureshi, J. A., Razzaq, N., Zahra, M., & Ali, I. (2019). Environmental Degradation, Quality of Institutions and Tourism: New Evidence from Pakistan. *International Journal of Economic and Environmental Geology*, 10(3), 125–128. <https://doi.org/10.46660/ojs.v10i3.321>
- Qutoshi, S. B., Ali, A., Shedayi, A. A., & Khan, G. (2022). Residents' Perception of Impact of Mass Tourism on Mountain Environment in Gilgit-Baltistan, Pakistan. *International Journal of Economic and Environmental Geology*, 12(4), 11–15. <https://doi.org/10.46660/ijeeg.Vol12.Iss4.2021.637>
- Rahman, S. S., & Baddam, P. R. (2021). Community Engagement in Southeast Asia's Tourism Industry: Empowering Local Economies. *Global Disclosure of Economics and Business*, 10(2), 75–90. <https://doi.org/10.18034/gdeb.v10i2.715>
- Safitri, I., Warsidah, Sofiana, M. S. J., & Yuliono, A. (2021). Peningkatan Keterampilan dan Perekonomian Masyarakat Pesisir Pulau Lemukutan melalui Pelatihan Pembuatan Snack Berbasis Rumput laut. *Bakti Budaya*, 4(2).
- Sri Widari, D. A. D. (2022). Interaksi dan Dampak Sosial Budaya dalam Pengembangan Pariwisata. *Jurnal Sosiologi USK (Media Pemikiran & Aplikasi)*, 16(1), 42–55.
- Ștefănică, M., Sandu, C. B., Butnaru, G. I., & Haller, A.-P. (2021). The Nexus between Tourism Activities and Environmental Degradation: Romanian Tourists' Opinions. *Sustainability*, 13(16), 9210. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su13169210>
- Sutama, I. K. G., Dewi, N. D. U., & Rahayu, L. R. (2024). Community Based Tourism sebagai Salah Satu Konsep Pengembangan Pariwisata. *Jurnal Studi Perhotelan Dan Pariwisata*, 2(1), 47–55. <https://doi.org/10.35912/jspp.v2i1.2042>
- Syafrini, D., Nurlizawati, N., & Amelia, L. (2022). Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Dalam Pengelolaan Homestay Berbasis Komunitas Lokal di Desa Wisata Nagari Sungai Pinang, Pesisir Selatan Sumatera Barat. *Abdi: Jurnal Pengabdian Dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat*, 4(2). <https://doi.org/10.24036/abdi.v4i2.397>
- Yenni, N., Elfayetti, E., Delita, F., & Debyana, D. (2024). Community-Based Tourism Model Development in Increasing Community Involvement and Welfare: A Case Study of Huta Tinggi Village and Huta Bolon Samosir Village. *Randwick International of Social Science Journal*, 5(3), 435–455. <https://doi.org/10.47175/rissj.v5i3.1029>

