

# Community Empowerment in Tourism Village Areas: Efforts to Maintain the Sustainability of Tourism Activities

*by fakultas hukum ulm*

---

**Submission date:** 22-Jun-2024 01:45PM (UTC+0700)

**Submission ID:** 2406253358

**File name:** 8275-73-18487-1-10-20240109\_1.pdf (968.82K)

**Word count:** 7442

**Character count:** 43106

ASERS

7

# Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism

Quarterly

Volume XIV

Issue 8(72)

Winter 2023

ISSN 2068 – 7729

Journal DOI

<https://doi.org/10.14505/jemt>

ASERS  
Publishing



1 Editor in Chief:

**Ramona Pirvu,**  
University of Craiova, Romania

Co-Editor:

**Cristina Mihaela Barbu,**  
Spiru Haret University, Romania

Editorial Advisory Board:

**Omran Abdelnaser,** University Sains  
1 Malaysia, Malaysia

**Huong Ha,** Singapore University of Social  
2 Sciences, Singapore

**Harjeet Kaur,** HELP University College,  
3 Malaysia

**Janusz Grabara,** Czestochowa University of  
4 Technology, Poland

**Vicky Katsoni,** Technological Educational  
5 Institute of Athens, Greece

**1** **Bastian Kot,** Czestochowa University of  
6 Technology, The Institute of Logistics and  
International Management, Poland

**Andreea Marin-Pantelescu,** Academy of  
7 Economic Studies Bucharest, Romania

**Piotr Misztal,** The Jan Kochanowski  
8 University in Kielce, Faculty of Management  
and Administration, Poland

**1** **inieszka Mrozik,** Faculty of Biology and  
9 Environmental Protection, University of  
Silesia, Katowice, Poland

**16** **ien-Chee Pek,** Nottingham University  
10 Business School, Malaysia

**Roberta De Santis,** LUISS University, Italy

**Fabio Gaetano Santeramo,** University of  
11 Foggia, Italy

**Dan Seligteanu,** University of Craiova,  
12 Romania

**Lesia Kucher,** Lviv Polytechnic National  
13 University, Ukraine

**Lóránt Dénes Dávid,** Eötvös Loránd  
14 University, Hungary

**Laura Ungureanu,** Spiru Haret University,  
15 Romania

**1** **Sergey Evgenievich Barykin,** Peter the  
16 Great St. Petersburg Polytechnic University,  
Russian Federation

**Omar Abedalla Alananzeh,** Faculty of  
17 Tourism and Hotel Management, Yarmouk  
University, Jordan

**1** **Marco Martins,** Polytechnic Institute of  
18 Tomar, Portugal

**Konstantinos Antoniadis,** University of  
19 Macedonia Thessaloniki, Greece

ASERS Publishing

<http://www.asers.eu/asers-publishing>

ISSN 2068 – 7729

Journal DOI: <https://doi.org/10.14505/iejm>

## Table of Contents:

1	<b>How Moroccan Film Destination Attracts More Tourists</b> M'barek ALHADDAR, Harshavardhan Reddy KUMMITHA	2981
2	<b>Impacts of Tourism on Development of Urban Areas in Indian Cities: A Systematic Literature Review</b> Vivek AHIRWAR, Rhitwik GUPTA, Ashwani KUMAR	2993
3	<b>Awareness and Perception Toward Heritage, Life, and Tourism in Converting Tourism Area</b> Ali S. HYASAT	3006
4	<b>24</b> <b>Development of Urban Tourism along the Seaside Resort Town of Limbe in Cameroon</b> Amélie-Emmanuelle MAYI, Gilbert FONDZE BAMBOYE, Terence NCHA NDOUMBE	3019
5	<b>Creating Service with Thai Hospitality: What Does Service Providers Highlight for Hotel Service in Thailand?</b> Manisa PIUCHAN	3034
6	<b>21</b> <b>Perceived Benefits of Micro and Small Enterprises in Developing Pro-poor Tourism</b> 21 Irendu RAY, Sazu SARDAR, Fidella Nga Huong TIEW, Samuel Folorunso ADEYINKA-OJO, Shital Sohani CHITRA, Md. Abdul ALIM, Sanjana SOBHAN	3049
7	<b>6</b> <b>The Portrait of Wellness Tourism during the COVID-19 Pandemic in Indonesia. A Case Study of Health Protocol Implementation at Green Kubu Café Bali</b> Putu Eka WIRAWAN, Ni Made Ayu Natih WIDHIARINI, I Nyoman SUDIARTA, NI Wayan Mega Sari Apri YANI, NURUDDIN	3062
8	<b>28</b> <b>Potential of Historic Sites for Independence Struggle as Indonesia's Main Tourism Assets in Padang City</b> Ridho Bayu YEFTERSON, Syafri ANWAR, Siti FATIMAH, Yelda SYAFRINA, Hendra NALDI, Uun LIONAR, Aprizon PUTRA	3069
9	<b>Tourism Development in National Tourism Strategic Areas: Prospects and Local Community Participation</b> Sigit WAHYUDI, Mardiyono MARDIYONO, Ivan SUAIDI, Fiza Hari APRIDANA	3078
10	<b>Factors Influencing Decision Making to Revisit Japan of the Thai Bangkokian Millennial Tourists during Public Holidays</b> Nattada SRIMUK, Therdchai CHOIBAMROONG, Chayapoj LEE-ANANT, Vorada PANPENG, Wallop THONGON	3092
11	<b>Community Empowerment in Tourism Village Areas: Efforts to Maintain the Sustainability of Tourism Activities</b> Ellyn NORMELANI, Deasy ARISANTY, Karunia Puji HASTUTI, Rusma NORTYANI, RUSDIANSYAH	3101
12	<b>9</b> <b>Factors Affecting the Development of Community-Based Night Tourism in Vietnam: A Case Study in Sapa-Lao Cai</b> Phan TRINH THI, Nga NGUYEN THI PHUONG, Hao HOANG VAN	3112
13	<b>Integration of Environmental Procedures and Team Cohesion: Survey of Tourism Industries in the Fez Meknes Region</b> Sofya SEFFAR ANDALOUSSI, Mohamed HEMMI	3125

# Call for Papers

## Volume XV, Issue 1(73)

### Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism

1

**Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism** is an open access, peer-reviewed interdisciplinary research journal, aimed to publish articles and original research papers that contribute to the development of both experimental and theoretical nature in the field of Environmental Management and Tourism Sciences. The Journal publishes original research and seeks to cover a wide range of topics regarding environmental management and engineering, environmental management and health, environmental chemistry, environmental protection technologies (water, air, soil), pollution reduction at source and waste minimization, energy and environment, modelling, simulation and optimization for environmental protection; environmental biotechnology, environmental education and sustainable development, environmental strategies and policies.

Authors are encouraged to submit high quality, original works that discuss the latest developments in environmental management research and application with the certain scope to share experiences and research findings and to stimulate more ideas and useful insights regarding current best-practices and future directions in Environmental Management.

Also, this journal is committed to a broad range of topics regarding Tourism and Travel Management, leisure and recreation studies and the emerging field of event management. It contains both theoretical and applied research papers and encourages obtaining results through collaboration between researchers and those working in the tourism industry.

The journal takes an interdisciplinary approach and includes planning and policy aspects of international, national and regional tourism as well as specific management studies. Case studies are welcomed when the authors indicate the wider applications of their insights or techniques, emphasizing the global perspective of the problem they address.

**Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism** is indexed in RePEc, CEEOL, ProQuest, EBSCO and Cabell Directory databases.

Details regarding the publication in this journal are here: <https://journals.aserspublishing.eu/jemt/about>

**Deadline for submission:**

30<sup>st</sup> January 2024

**Expected publication date:**

February 2024

**Website:**

<https://journals.aserspublishing.eu/jemt>

**E-mail:**

[jemt@aserspublishing.eu](mailto:jemt@aserspublishing.eu)

## Community Empowerment in Tourism Village Areas: Efforts to Maintain the Sustainability of Tourism Activities

Ellyn NORMELANI

Department of Geography  
Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia  
ORCID: 0000-0003-2638-4762  
[ellynormelani@ulm.ac.id](mailto:ellynormelani@ulm.ac.id)

Deasy ARISANTY

Department of Geography  
Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia  
ORCID: 0000-0001-5937-2309  
[deasyarisanty@ulm.ac.id](mailto:deasyarisanty@ulm.ac.id)

Karunia Puji HASTUTI

Department of Geography  
Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia  
ORCID: 0000-0002-0813-7699  
[karuniapuji@ulm.ac.id](mailto:karuniapuji@ulm.ac.id)

Rusma NOORTYANI

Department of Indonesian Language Education  
Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia  
ORCID: 0000-0002-1063-8898  
[rusmanoortyani@ulm.ac.id](mailto:rusmanoortyani@ulm.ac.id)

RUSDIANSYAH

Department of Geography  
Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia  
ORCID: 0000-0002-5788-1310  
[rusdi.ansyah@ulm.ac.id](mailto:rusdi.ansyah@ulm.ac.id)

**Article info:** Received 26 October 2023; Received in revised form 07 November 2023; Accepted 29 November 2023; Published 29 December 2023. Copyright© 2023 The Author(s). Published by ASERS Publishing 2023. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of CC-BY 4.0 license.

**Abstract:** The research aims to provide input for the sustainability of tourism activities in the village through community empowerment programs. The research was performed at the Belangian village, South Kalimantan Indonesia with samples consisted of 127 people. The analysis in this research is a PCA factor analysis. The result shows that the first factor influencing community empowerment is physical capital and social capital, with correlation values of 0.892 and 0.749, respectively. The second factor is human capital and empowerment capabilities, with correlation values of 0.699 and 0.748. Communities are enthusiastic about implementing various empowerment programs, so tourism activities in this area can be sustainable.

**Keywords:** tourist village; community empowerment; sustainable tourism; Belangian.

**JEL Classification:** Q01; Z32; R11.

### Introduction

Tourism has become essential in developed and developing countries (Amiruddin *et al.* 2022). In Indonesia, for instance, the tourism industry is the primary source of foreign exchange. (Antara and Sumamiasih 2017). However, following the COVID-19 pandemic, the tourism industry in Indonesia experienced a decline. Now, the

government is attempting to revitalize Indonesia's tourism sector (Atmojo and Fridayani 2021). Efforts to revive the tourism industry are supported by the National Economic Recovery Program (Sundari 2022). Tourism and the creative economy are facilitated through a range of initiatives, specifically centered around promoting a sense of pride in traveling inside Indonesia, fostering pride in locally produced goods, and implementing the Indonesia Care/I Do Care program within the hotel and tourism industry (Parlindungan and Manurung, 2023; Rosyadi *et al.* 2022). In line with these efforts, the government is also implementing tourism development by developing villages to increase economic growth (Hajar, 2019; Utami *et al.* 2019). Empowering village communities is important in this case.

## 1. Literature Review

Community empowerment is an economic development concept that summarizes social values (Hikmawati, 2022; Sariyanto *et al.* 2022). Two essential meanings are power and weak groups (Yahya *et al.* 2018). An activity that emphasizes community participation and involvement in every stage of empowerment (Gutierrez, 2023; Habib, 2021). Community empowerment also involves awareness, capacity building, and empowerment (Achmad *et al.* 2023; Rubin *et al.* 2016). Several activities in community empowerment include: first, capital assistance; second, business infrastructure development assistance; third, mentoring assistance; and fourth, institutional assistance (Rafandi and Susanty, 2023). One form of community empowerment is involving and strengthening the community's ability to manage tourism programs through local community work groups known as tourism awareness groups (Muhaimin and Abbas, 2022; Normelani *et al.* 2022). The community empowerment process can be carried out through the development of tourist villages (Arida *et al.* 2019; Parantika *et al.* 2020; Sutawa, 2012).

Tourist villages offer various rural potentials developed as tourism products (Arismayanti *et al.* 2019; Juliana *et al.* 2021). There are 4A elements that must be considered, namely attraction, accessibility, amenity, and ancillary, in order to attract tourists to visit the village (Adnyana *et al.* 2022; Aling and Semadi, 2023; Narawati *et al.* 2021). The goals of tourist villages include increasing community empowerment rural development (Hermawan and Suryono, 2023; Lubis *et al.* 2020; Sulaiman *et al.* 2019). Increasing public awareness of tourism activities (Ghobadi and Verdian, 2016; Hidayatullah *et al.* 2018). Increasing community welfare in tourism activities (Basalamah and Mawardi, 2022; Ghobadi and Verdian, 2016; Hidayatullah *et al.* 2018). The tourist village functions as a place for the is channel inspiration related to tourism activities (Kontogeorgopoulos *et al.* 2015; Richards, 2020). A place for natural and cultural preservation (Irfan and Suryani, 2017; Nugroho *et al.* 2018). and a place where the community participates in tourism activities (Gao and Wu, 2017; Hakim *et al.* 2018).

The success of developing a tourist village cannot be separated from the role of tourism awareness groups (pokdarwis) and the community as the spearheads of tourism activities in rural areas (Moch *et al.* 2021; Setyaningrum *et al.* 2022). The Pokdarwis program aims to make local communities aware of tourism activities (Arisanty *et al.* 2019). This group functions as a motivator, activator, and communicator in the tourism sector, which seeks to develop society by realizing *sapta charms* through various tourism object development programs (Despica and Zuriyani, 2022; Eky *et al.* 2022; Gani *et al.* 2023; Wahyuni *et al.* 2023). Pokdarwis consists of the person in charge, chairman, secretary, treasurer, and members, all of whom are residents of the tourist village (Sasongko *et al.* 2020; Wardani *et al.* 2023).

Belangian Village has been designated as a tourist village since 2019. This village has become an important icon for the Meratus Mountains Region in South Kalimantan Province, Indonesia. This village has been designated as a tourist village because of the natural and cultural beauty of this area. The beauty of the mountain peaks and mountain valleys makes this area a place visited by tourists who are interested in climbing. Apart from that, the presence of dance, traditional food, and crafts makes this village a very attractive cultural tourism destination (Normelani *et al.* 2023). Tourism management in this area is managed by the community, which is made up of members of the tourism awareness group. Despite this, it turns out that this tourist village has not been able to develop well. The number of tourist visits is still limited. The community groups involved have not been able to manage the tourist area well. Through community empowerment in tourism activities, it is hoped that tourism activities can run well and can increase the community's ability to manage this tourist area. The aim of research is to analyze the factors that play a role in community empowerment and the role of the community in the sustainability of tourism activities in Belangian Village.

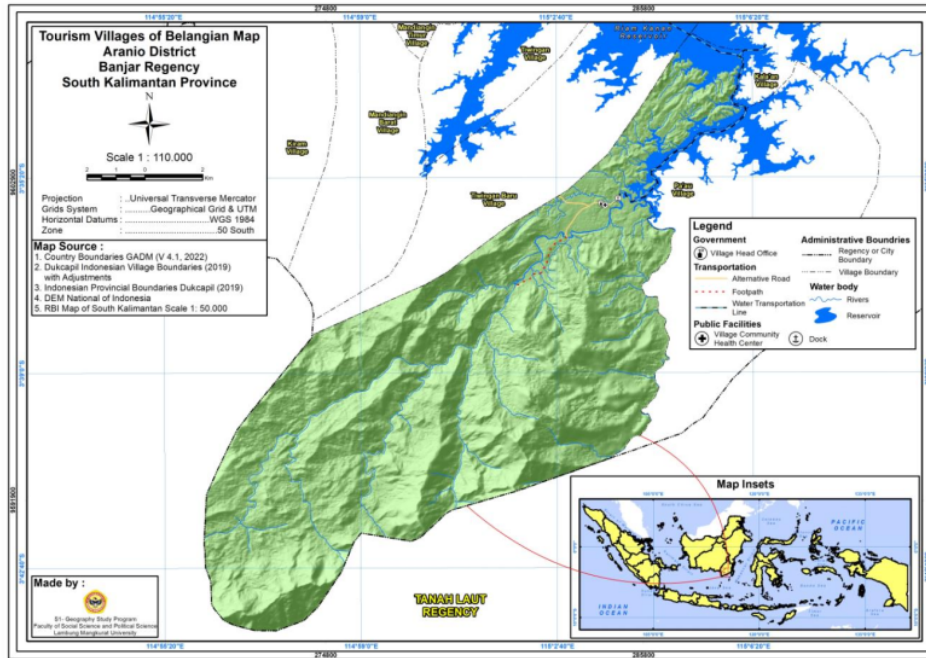
## 2. Methods

The research was carried out in Belangian Village, Banjar Regency, Indonesia. The research location is shown in Figure 1. The respondents for this research were 127 people in the Belangian tourist village. The variables

identified are physical capital, human resource cap<sup>32</sup>, social capital, and the ability of empowerment actors. The number of questions is 27 with a<sup>40</sup> answer scale of 1-4 (strongly disagree or strongly agree) (Table 1).

Furthermore, a series of interviews were conducted with key stakeholders including the village chief, the chairman of the tourism promotion organization, and local officials involved in various tourist-related endeavors inside the village.

Figure 1. Location of Belangian Village



5

<sup>49</sup> The principal component analysis (PCA) is used to identify the most influential factors in empowering the community to maintain the sustainability of tourism activities in the area. With PCA, large data with many variables and observations are reduced before analysis (Kherif and Latypova, 2020). This analysis was carried out using SPSS 22.

### 3. Result and Discussion

#### 3.1 Physical Capital in the Belangian Village Tourism Area

The infrastructure in this tourist village includes a village office, meeting place, pier, accommodation, which is managed by the community in the form of residential houses for rent, and two-wheeled vehicle rentals to get to the peaks and valleys of the hills. The accommodation provided by the community includes meals, tour guides, and delivery from the residents' homes to the hilltops and valleys using motorbikes (Figure 2). All infrastructure facilities are provided and managed by the community in the tourist village.

In the Belangian tourist village, there is a village pier with a route from the Riam Kanan pier to the village pier. The travel time from the Riam Kanan pier to the village pier is around 2 hours along the Riam Kanan reservoir. There is no road access available to get to this tourist village. Access to this village is only via water. To get to this tourist village, tourists can use a boat or motorized boat with a boat rental fee of around 400 thousand rupiah per boat. The boat must be rented at the Riam Kanan pier because there is no regular transportation to the tourist village. The limited availability of access to these tourist areas means that tourists who come are not usually optimal because access is difficult to get to tourist village locations. In this tourist village, there is also a meeting place in the form of a hall for community events, such as village meetings, youth organization meetings, and tourism awareness group meetings. The function of the hall is also to serve as a place for training in tourism

village community empowerment programs. Toilets are found in people's homes and in village halls. There are no special toilets provided for visitors who come to the location.

Table 1. Variabels, indicators and list of questions

Variables	Indicators	Questions	
Physical assets	Transportation facilities and infrastructure	The availability of transportation facilities and infrastructure is crucial for accessing tourism destinations.	
	Availability of parking/dock	The availability of sufficient parking and dock facilities is essential at tourist destinations.	
	Availability of toilets and clean water		The availability of restroom facilities is essential at tourist destinations.
			The supply of clean water is crucial in tourism destinations.
	Health facilities and infrastructure		Health infrastructure at tourist locations
			Health facilities include the availability of medicines and health workers
Availability of restaurants	Availability of restaurants at tourist locations		
Availability of accommodation	Availability of accommodation at tourist locations		
Human capital	Availability of human resources	Availability of human resources in managing tourist locations	
		Human resources from tourism awareness groups (Pokdarwis), the general public and local government	
		Skills in guiding tours and managing tourist locations for tourism sustainability	
	Ability to build interactions	Ability to interact and coordinate between stakeholders in managing tourism for tourism sustainability	
Social capital	Public trust	Mutual trust between community groups in managing tourism for sustainable tourism	
	Norms in society	Rules and norms that apply to managing tourist areas for sustainable tourism	
	Involvement in social organizations		Community involvement in tourism awareness groups as a driver for tourism sustainability
		The importance of institutions both formed by the community and local government for sustainable tourism	
The ability of empowerment actors	Knowledge	Community knowledge of the characteristics of tourist locations in managing sustainable tourism	
	Attitude	Community concern for the progress of tourist areas for sustainable tourism	
	Skill	Skills in managing tourist areas for sustainable tourism	

Health infrastructure is available at village health centers, with health workers not staying in the village only on certain days. The community carries out regular outreach on nutritional and health needs every month, supported by a community-based drinking water and sanitation program (pamsimas). These health facilities can be used by tourists when they become sick during tourism activities. At the tourist village location, there are still no restaurants available. Travelers' food and drink needs as well as accommodation. When tourists have booked accommodation, they will get eating and drinking facilities. These facilities are managed by the tourist village community. At tourist locations, there are kiosks selling various packaged foods and drinks that can be used by tourists. At tourist locations, adequate clean water is also available for drinking purposes. Access to drinking water can be accessed by the community through pansimas activities, so it is very supportive of tourism activities.



Figure 2. Gate of Belangian tourism village and residents' houses used as accommodation.



According to (Liu and Wu, 2019), the competitiveness of physical capital in tourism development is very important to improve services for visiting tourists. In line with the opinion of (Singgalen *et al.* 2019) that tourism development will create added value in all aspects of tourism, starting from infrastructure and tourist attraction objects, The development of tourist infrastructure aims to create tourist satisfaction in enjoying their vacation time. Not only that, other programs such as increasing the competitiveness of tourism products are very necessary to encourage strengthening the structure of the tourism industry (Dwyer, 2022). Infrastructure innovation is the most important way for an organization to create value for visitors and achieve a competitive advantage. The product innovation process will have a direct impact on the success of an organization, as shown by increasing revenue and profits (Su *et al.* 2019).

### 3.2 Human Resource Capital in the Belangian Village Area

The population in this village is 352 people, with 167 male residents and 185 female residents. The number of families is 110. The education of the people in Belangian village is dominated by 50 people who have completed elementary school or equivalent, 45 people have completed junior high school, 50 people have graduated from high school, 20 people have a D3 degree, and 8 people have a bachelor's degree. On average, the population in this village has elementary-high school education; although there are some who have higher education, there are still many who have low education. Pokdarwis members come from village communities, dominated by the young age group. Pokdarwis consists of a chairman, secretary, person in charge of security, cleanliness and beauty, tourist attractions, community relations, and business development. Pokdarwis have participated in training activities including sapta charm training, tourism awareness, music and dance, and sasirangan handicrafts. The community is very enthusiastic about participating in empowerment activities, but empowerment activities are still limited due to the village location and limited access.

The young age group has high enthusiasm for engaging in tourism activities. Children aged 7–10 really master the dances created by the Banjar tribe to welcome guests. The children even performed their dances outside the tourist area. Village youth play an active role as tourism guides, providing music and pencak silat. Apart from the young age group, other community groups also have an equally important role in tourism activities. The people realize that their village is a tourist village, so they serve tourists very well.

Coordination between community groups is very good; they already know what they will do when guests arrive. They already know their respective duties when tourists come. The village head, pokdarwis, and community have been very good and responsive. There is no need for repeated coordination because this village is often visited by tourists.

The skills of the people at this tourist location are not only in managing the tourist area, but they also have the ability to make tourism products that can be sold directly. They make and sell sasirangan cloth using natural dyes from ironwood powder, plant roots, and leaves, so the selling price of batik is around 400–500 thousand pesos per piece of cloth. This price is far above the price of Sasirangan batik sold elsewhere, which uses artificial dyes, because the quality of the Sasirangan batik cloth produced is of high quality.

This high tourism awareness is apparently not accompanied by sustainable programs. For example, when there is sasirangan training and dyeing sasirangan cloth, it is only limited to that program and for a limited time. This program was then not continued with other programs, for example, good packaging and good marketing. Sasirangan batik cloth, which has high quality, is not accompanied by a good packaging and marketing process,

which can cause limitations in marketing their products and is only sold in tourist areas. The community wants continuity in training activities, not just occasional programs. However, the people's wishes still cannot be realized due to budget constraints and limited accessibility to the tourist village.

Tourism as an industry is very dependent on human existence. The realization of tourism is an interaction between humans who travel who act as consumers, namely the parties who travel/tourists, and humans as producers, namely the parties who offer tourism products and services. So, one of the human aspects acts as a driving force for the continuity of the tourism industry in a country (Haldorai *et al.* 2022).

The existence of human resources plays an important role in tourism development. In tourism, human resources include tourists or workers (employment). This is in line with the opinion of (Hermawati *et al.* 2020) that human resources are an important aspect of tourism because tourism requires intervention from human resources so that it can develop and increase tourist visits.

The role of HR as workers can be in the form of HR in government institutions, HR who act as entrepreneurs (entrepreneurs) who play a role in determining the satisfaction and quality of workers, experts and professionals who play a role in observing, controlling, and improving the quality of tourism, and what is no less important is the community around tourist areas, which are not included in the above categories but also determine the comfort and satisfaction of tourists who visit the area.

Tourism as an industry is very dependent on human existence. The realization of tourism is an interaction between humans who travel who act as consumers, namely the parties who travel/tourists, and humans as producers, namely the parties who offer tourism products and services. So one of the human aspects acts as a driving force for the continuity of the tourism industry in a country (Haldorai *et al.* 2022).

So that the role of human resources can help optimize tourism development, good management and regulation must be carried out regarding the factors that influence the quality of the role of human resources in tourism. Training can improve HR's ability to understand practitioner knowledge, which aims to improve skills, abilities, and attitudes toward achieving the goals required in the organization.

### 3.3 Social Capital in the Belangian Village Tourism Area

In this tourist area, no crime has ever occurred, and the relationship between the younger generation and the older generation is very harmonious. There are never any disputes between village administrators and the community. The village head has a very good role, both as a village leader and as a coordinator of tourism activities. When the village head gives instructions, the community will immediately carry them out according to the village head's instructions. The existence of trust in the community causes the community to look after this tourist area well. There are many taboos that apply in the village, and polite behavior must be implemented by the community and tourists who come to visit. These conditions cause this tourist area to develop well and provide a sense of security and comfort to tourists.

The community is very actively involved in the Pokdarwis Kahungraya organization, so that when there is a visit, the village community is ready to serve the visitors who come. The community is actively involved in village meetings when there are village activities; for example, there is mutual cooperation, welcoming guests, attractions, and food offerings in the village. Pokdarwis was formed by the Banjar district tourism office, and the person in charge is the village head. This is in line with studies conducted by (Zhang *et al.* 2021), which state that the formation of social capital does not stand alone but is a process related to the support of traditions, community norms, and the spirit of togetherness, which run in the same direction as the dynamics of the socio-economic supporting components. Other. Social capital promises individuals in a community the ability to mobilize support for tourism development, solve collaborative challenges, and attract tourists (Musavengane and Kloppers, 2020). Strengthening social capital will provide and increase community motivation and skills, as well as the ability to capture and develop tourism development opportunities (Zhang *et al.* 2021). Furthermore, (García-Villaverde *et al.* 2021) explain social capital, which consists of trust between communities, networks, and norms, which they believe can improve coordination in society.

Optimized social capital can increase community participation. Increasing village community participation can facilitate the planning, implementation, and evaluation of various village development programs, including tourism development programs in villages, for the development of local tourist villages. The tourism village development that has been carried out needs to be evaluated so that it continues to develop sustainably. This evaluation is carried out by measuring the performance of the tourist village, namely the level of success over a certain time period. The results of good performance in tourist villages that have been developed will have an impact on improving the welfare of the community. This will increase people's motivation to continue to increase their social capital.

12  
Community empowerment capabilities in tourism activities in the Belangian Village area. The community really understands the characteristics, physical potential, and social culture of this tourist village. They know the tourist area very well, so their ability to become tour guides is very good. The community is also very enthusiastic about tourism activities; when tourists visit, they will be well served. The existence of coordination from the village head means that tourists' activities are well coordinated. These community groups already know their respective duties. The weakness of tourism activities in this village is the lack of creativity in tourism activities. People also tend to wait for tourism-area empowerment programs from the local government.

There is a lot of potential that has not been managed optimally by the community due to the limited capabilities, funds, and creativity possessed by the community, so the community does not take the initiative to create its own empowerment program or bring in experts to train tourism actors. For example, they know that their traditional food has a very good taste, but they are not creative in making the food have a high selling value. Apart from that, Sasirangan cloth and craft products have not been optimized in packaging and marketing. This causes limitations in the income earned by the community.

The involvement of the community in tourism development and management is an important factor because they better understand the conditions of their region. (Dai *et al.* 2021) explains tourism-based community empowerment for tourism, which provides opportunities for local communities to control and be involved in tourism management and development. According to (García-Villaverde *et al.* 2021), community empowerment consists of three stages: the stage of awareness and formation of behavior towards conscious and caring behavior so that one feels the need to increase one's own capacity; the stage of transformation of abilities in the form of knowledge insight and skill proficiency; and the stage of increasing intellectual abilities and skills so that they are informed, initiative and innovative ability to lead to independence.

10  
The form of community empowerment at the implementation stage is realized in the form of community involvement in providing various supporting facilities that can meet the needs of tourists while at the tourist destination in the form of tourist attractions, stalls that provide food, drinks, and souvenirs, homestays, and the use of workers from the local community. Active participation of local communities in tourism planning and management is important in building sustainable tourism, and in this case, the empowerment of local communities is at the top of the level of participation that ensures better implementation in realizing sustainable tourism in the destination area (Joo *et al.* 2019).

### 3.4 Community Empowerment in the Belangian Tourism Village for the Sustainability of Tourism Activities

17  
Calculation of the factors that most influence community empowerment using the Principal Component Analysis (PCA) method. Factors that influence community empowerment are physical capital, human resource capital, social capital, and empowerment capabilities. All variables have a correlation value > 0.5, so all assets can be included in the calculation (Table 2).

Table 2. Communalities

	Initial	Extraction
PC	1.000	0.796
HC	1.000	0.688
SC	0.2200	0.567
EA	1.000	0.765

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis

Table 3. Total Variance Explained

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			18 Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	1.760	44.010	44.010	1.760	44.010	44.010
2	1.056	26.407	70.417	1.056	26.407	70.417
3	.811	20.275	90.692			
51	.372	9.308	100.000			

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Table 4 describes the variables that influence community empowerment in tourist village areas to maintain the sustainability of tourist areas. Factors that influence the first group are physical capital and social capital, with correlation values of 0.892 and 0.749. The second factor that influences community empowerment is human

capital and empowerment capabilities, with correlation values of 0.699 and 0.748. Physical assets have a huge influence on the process of community empowerment. The existence of facilities and infrastructure influences the sustainability of this tourism activity and the sustainability of empowerment programs that have been implemented by the regional government. The difficulty of access to this tourist village can cause community empowerment for sustainable tourism to be low, even though the community's desire to participate in tourism activities is very high.

Table 4. Component Matrix

	Component	
	1	2
PC	.892	.036
HC	.447	.699
SC	.749	-.183
EA	.452	.748

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

2 components extracted.

The realization of sustainable tourism through empowering local communities is one development implementation that can use the Cittaslow concept. This is supported by the Cittaslow concept, which focuses on community empowerment and community participation in improving the quality of life and preserving the environment. The application of Cittaslow philosophy, namely creating community involvement in tourism planning, is very important to be carried out in order to build understanding between the government and the community in managing local resources. This approach not only requires managing local resources effectively but is also expected to create value and empower communities to carry out tourism activities well.

Community-based tourism leads local businesses to plan, develop, and manage the tourism potential in their area. This community effort will then increase community interest in tourism and the management of potential natural resources around them. By managing resources in local communities, this will lead to the formation of sustainable communities. In this way, local communities can participate effectively and play a role in the decision-making process. The community can also interact with other parties, such as the government, the private sector, NGOs, and immigrants. The community is the most important factor in the tourism development process in a region because it acts as a promotional agent that aims to build interaction and participation in decision-making and resource management.

## Conclusion

Based on the research findings, it can be concluded that the variables that influence community empowerment in tourist village areas in maintaining the sustainability of tourist areas are two factors, namely: The first factor is physical capital and social capital, with correlation values of 0.892 and 0.749. The second factor that influences community empowerment is human capital and empowerment capabilities, with correlation values of 0.699 and 0.748. The process of community empowerment and involvement can be a driving force in implementing sustainable tourism in Belangian Village because it can increase community enthusiasm for introducing cultural knowledge and experiences to visitors. Apart from that, effective collaboration between the government, local communities, and other stakeholders can increase opportunities to realize sustainable tourism in Belangian Village.

## Acknowledgment

This research was supported by Lambung Mangkurat University in year 2022 and 2023. The author would like to thank for Lambung Mangkurat University for research funding and Belangian community for data supporting.

## Credit Authorship Contribution Statement

All authors have contributed equally.

## Declaration of Competing Interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

## References

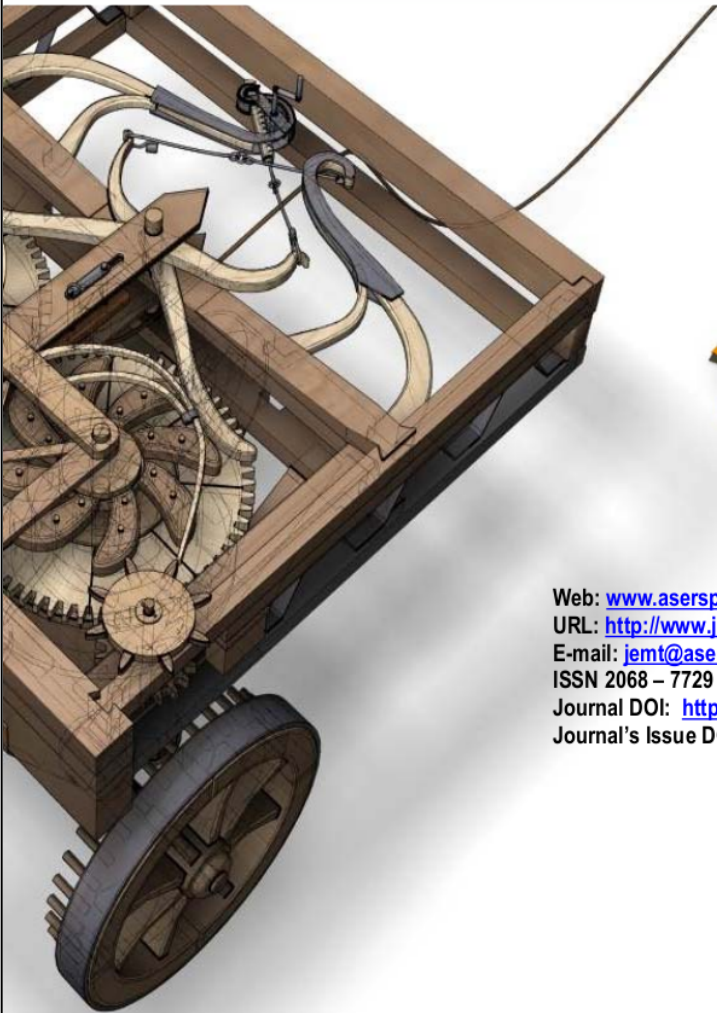
- [1] Achmad, W., Chuang, H. M., Gunawan, U. P., Nadila, D., and Maulana, I. 2023. Community Empowerment through the Development of the Cisaat Tourism Village, Subang Regency. *Ilomata International Journal of Social Science*, 4(1): 30–39.

- [2] Adnyana, I. W. E., Budarma, I. K., and Murni, N. G. N. S. 2022. Developing Kampoeng Kepiting Ecotourism Tuban using 4A Components. *International Journal of Glocal Tourism*, 3(1): 20–27.
- [3] Aling, F. A. N., and Semadi, G. N. Y. 2023. Planning Of 4A-Based Tourism Packages in Buahon Village, Payangan, Gianyar. *International Journal of Economics, Management and Accounting (IJEMA)*, 1(1):27–34.
- [4] Amiruddin, S., Normelani, E., and Budhi, S. 2022. The Central Government's Role in Cultural Sustainability and Developing Tourism to Support Rural Economies. *Journal of Ethnic and Cultural Studies*, 9(2): 151–170.
- [5] Antara, M., and Sumarniasih, M. S. 2017. Role of tourism in economy of Bali and Indonesia. *Journal of Tourism and Hospitality Management*, 5(2): 34–44.
- [6] Arida, N. S., Suryasih, I. A., and Parthama, I. G. N. 2019. Model of community empowerment in tourism village development planning in Bali. *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, 313(1): 012024.
- [7] Arisanty, D., Putro, H. P. N., Normelani, E., and Anis, M. Z. A. 2019. The role of local government for local product processing: the implication for tourism sustainability in Lok Baintan Floating Market. *Journal of Indonesian Tourism and Development Studies*, 7(1): 7–12.
- [8] Arismayanti, N. K., et al. 2019. Tourism villages' development in Bali, mass or alternative tourism. *Journal of Tourism and Hospitality Management*, 7(2): 117–139.
- [9] Atmojo, M. E., and Fridayani, H. D. 2021. An assessment of covid-19 pandemic impact on Indonesian tourism sector. *Journal of Governance and Public Policy*, 8(1): 1–9.
- [10] Basalamah, M. R., and Mawardi, M. C. 2022. The Development of the Tourism Sector in Improving the Regional Economic Growth of Mojokerto Regency. *Golden Ratio of Marketing and Applied Psychology of Business*, 2(2): 92–107.
- [11] Dai, M., Fan, D. X. F., Wang, R., Ou, Y., and Ma, X. 2021. Residents' social capital in rural tourism development: Guanxi in housing demolition. *Journal of Destination Marketing and Management*, 22, 100663.
- [12] Despica, R., and Zuriyani, E. 2022. Tourism Awareness and Sapta Pesona Training for the Community of the Purus Beach Tourism Area, Padang City. *Asian Journal of Community Services*, 1(6): 305–314.
- [13] Dwyer, L. 2022. Foreign direct investment in tourism: host destination opportunities and challenges. *Tourism and Foreign Direct Investment*, 11–30.
- [14] Eky, S. S. F. S., Meko, P. M., and Manobe, J. 2022. Role of Isu Fairman Tourism Awareness Group (Pokdarwis) Institution in Supporting Estate Tourism in Fatumnasi Tourism Village East Nusa Tenggara. *International Conference on Applied Science and Technology on Social Science 2022 (ICAST-SS 2022)*, 753–757.
- [15] Gani, L. A., Bagiastra, I. K., and Susanty, S. 2023. The Role of Pokdarwis in Developing Tourism at Impos Beach, Medana Village, Tanjung Subdistrict, North Lombok Regency. *Advances in Tourism Studies*, 1(2): 43–47.
- [16] Gao, J., and Wu, B. 2017. Revitalizing traditional villages through rural tourism: A case study of Yuanjia Village, Shaanxi Province, China. *Tourism Management*, 63: 223–233.
- [17] Garcia-Villaverde, P. M., Ruiz-Ortega, M. J., Hurtado-Palomino, A., De La Gala-Velásquez, B., and Zirena-Bejarano, P. P. 2021. Social capital and innovativeness in firms in cultural tourism destinations: Divergent contingent factors. *Journal of Destination Marketing and Management*, 19, 100529.
- [18] Ghobadi, G. J., and Verdian, M. S. 2016. The environmental effects of tourism development in Noushahr. *Open Journal of Ecology*, 6(9): 529–536.
- [19] Gutierrez, E. L. M. 2023. Re-examining the participation and empowerment nexus: Applications to community-based tourism. *World Development Perspectives*, 31, 100518.
- [20] Habib, M. A. F. 2021. Kajian Teoritis Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dan Ekonomi Kreatif. *Ar Rehla: Journal of Islamic Tourism, Halal Food, Islamic Traveling, and Creative Economy*, 1(2): 106–134. (in Indonesian)
- [21] Hajar, S. 2019. Governance Tourism Village Based on Local Wisdom: In Islamic Perspective. *Journal of Islamic, Social, Economics and Development (JISED)*, 4(24): 38–43.
- [22] Hakim, M., Hakim, A., Hakim, L., and Harahab, N. 2018. Coastal tourism management model toward developing independent tourist village in Central Lombok District, Indonesia. *Resources*, 7(4), 69.

- [23] Haldorai, K., Kim, W. G., and Garcia, R. L. F. 2022. Top management green commitment and green intellectual capital as enablers of hotel environmental performance: The mediating role of green human resource management. *Tourism Management*, 88, 104431.
- [24] Hermawan, Y., and Suryono, Y. 2023. Learning From Goa Pindul: Community Empowerment through Sustainable Tourism Villages in Indonesia. *The Qualitative Report*, 28(5): 1365–1383.
- [25] Hermawati, A., Anam, C., and Suhermin, S. 2020. Determining strategy to improve human resources performance by identifying tourism condition SMEs. *Academic Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies*, 9(6): 228–238.
- [26] Hidayatullah, S., Rachmawati, I. K., Khourouh, U., and Windhyastiti, I. 2018. Development of tourist village model through "Pokdarwis" empowerment and information technology utilization. *European Journal of Business and Management*, 10(23): 22–28.
- [27] Hikmawati, N. K. 2022. Community Empowerment Efforts. *Journal Intellectual Sufism Research (JISR)*, 4(2), 96–103.
- [28] Irfan, M., and Suryani, A. 2017. Local wisdom based tourist village organization in Lombok tourist area. *International Journal of English Literature and Social Sciences*, 2(5), 239220.
- [29] Joo, J., Choi, J.-J., and Kim, N. 2019. Examining roles of tour dure producers for social capital and innovativeness in community-based tourism. *Sustainability*, 11(19), 5337.
- [30] Juliana, J., Parani, R., Sitorus, N. I. B., Pramono, R., and Maleachi, S. 2021. Study of community based tourism in the district West Java. *Nternational Journal of Sustainable Development and Planning*.
- [31] Kherif, F., and Latypova, A. 2020. Principal component analysis. In *Machine Learning* (pp. 209–225). Elsevier.
- [32] Kontogeorgopoulos, N., Churyen, A., and Duangsaeng, V. 2015. Homestay tourism and the commercialization of the rural home in Thailand. *Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research*, 20(1): 29–50.
- [33] Liu, A., and Wu, D. C. 2019. Tourism productivity and economic growth. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 76: 253–265.
- [34] Lubis, H., Rohmatillah, N., and Rahmatina, D. 2020. Strategy of tourism village development based on local wisdom. *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Humaniora*, 9(2): 320–329.
- [35] Moch, W., Faidal, F., Nurul, I., and Herry, Y. (2021). Revitalization Of Tourism Awareness Groups (Pokdarwis) Based On Digital Communication Technology To Develop Tourism Villages In Madura. *International Journal of Economics, Business and Accounting Research (IJEBAR)*, 5(3), 2816–2826.
- [36] Muhaimin, M., and Abbas, E. W. 2022. Effort Management Tourism Objective Through The Existence of Social Groups in The Community. *Indonesian Journal of Business and Entrepreneurship (IJBE)*, 8(3): 407.
- [37] Musavengane, R., and Kloppers, R. 2020. Social capital: An investment towards community resilience in the collaborative natural resources management of community-based tourism schemes. *Tourism Management Perspectives*, 34, 100654.
- [38] Narawati, T., Karwati, U., and Sukmayadi, Y. 2021. Songah in the Cultural Tourism Industry. *3rd International Conference on Arts and Design Education (ICADE 2020)*, 135–138.
- [39] Normelani, E., Riadi, S., Efendi, M., Kurniawan, R. A., and Hakimah, R. N. 2022. Designing Educational Attractions Based on Local Wisdom. *Social Studies Conference Proceedings*, 236–251.
- [40] Normelani, E., et al. 2023. Pelatihan Peningkatan Kapasitas Kelompok Sadar Wisata Desa Belangian. *Jurnal Pengabdian ILUNG (Inovasi Lahan Basah Unggul)*, 2(3): 576–581.
- [41] Nugroho, I., Negara, P. D., and Yuniar, H. R. 2018. The planning and the development of the ecotourism and tourism village in Indonesia: a policy review. *Journal of Socioeconomics and Development*, 1(1): 43–51.
- [42] Parantika, A., Wibowo, F. X. S., and Wiweka, K. 2020. The Development of Thematic Tourist Village of Mulyaharja Bogor Based on Community Empowerment Approach. *TRJ Tourism Research Journal*, 4(2): 113–132.
- [43] Parlindungan, H. H., and Manurung, H. 2023. Indonesia Effort to Attracting Investment In Tourist Destination Development. *Jurnal Industri Pariwisata*, 5(2): 177–188.

- [44] Rafandi, M. A., and Susanty, S. 2023. Analisis Pemberdayaan Masyarakat di Desa Wisata Karang Bajo. *Journal Of Responsible Tourism*, 3(1): 127–140.
- [45] Richards, G. 2020. Designing creative places: The role of creative tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 85, 102922.
- [46] Rosyadi, S., Sabiq, A., Ahmad, A. A., and Nuryanti. 2022. The Indonesian government capacity in responding to the COVID-19 impacts on the creative economy sector. *Sage Open*, 12(2), 21582440221105820.
- [47] Rubin, C. L., Martinez, L. S., Tse, L., Brugge, D., Hacker, K., Pirie, A., and Leslie, L. K. (2016). Creating a culture of empowerment in research: Findings from a capacity-building training program. *Progress in Community Health Partnerships: Research, Education, and Action*, 10(3), 479.
- [48] Sarjiyanto, S., Sarwoto, S., and Dama, T. S. 2022. The Sustainability of Community Empowerment as Development Strategies: The Experience of Indonesia. *International Journal of Multicultural and Multireligious Understanding*, 9(3): 207–218.
- [49] Sasongko, G., Trianggono, B., and Wiloso, P. G. 2019. Development of Community-Based Tourism in Pinusan Kragilan, Pogalan Village, Magelang Regency, Central Java, Indonesia. *Journal of Indonesian Tourism and Development Studies*, 7(3): 156–165.
- [50] Setyaningrum, L. Z., Rahmanto, A., and Suparno, B. A. 2022. Pokdarwis as the spearhead of nepal van java tourism development: A community empowerment case in magelang regency. *The International Journal of Social Sciences World (TIJOSSW)*, 4(2): 36–44.
- [51] Singgalen, Y. A., Sasongko, G., and Wiloso, P. G. 2019. Ritual capital for rural livelihood and sustainable tourism development in Indonesia. *Jurnal Manajemen Hutan Tropika*, 25(2): 115.
- [52] Su, Z., Aaron, J. R., Guan, Y., and Wang, H. 2019. Sustainable livelihood capital and strategy in rural tourism households: A seasonality perspective. *Sustainability*, 11(18), 4833.
- [53] Sulaiman, A. I., Chusmeru, C., and Kuncoro, B. 2019. The educational tourism (edutourism) development through community empowerment based on local wisdom and food security. *International Educational Research*, 2(3), p1–p1.
- [54] Sundari, S. 2022. Optimizing the Role of MSMEs in an Efforts to Revive the National Economic during the Pandemic of Covid-19. *Dinasti International Journal of Economics, Finance and Accounting*, 3(5): 495–503.
- [55] Sutawa, G. K. 2012. Issues on Bali tourism development and community empowerment to support sustainable tourism development. *Procedia Economics and Finance*, 4: 413–422.
- [56] Utami, M. M., Taufik, H. E. R., and Bhakti, W. N. 2019. Village Tourism: The Implementation of Community-Based Tourism. *2019 International Conference on Organizational Innovation (ICOI 2019)*, 537–542.
- [57] Wahyuni, R. B., Sumirat, W., and Handayani, N. 2023. Interpersonal Communication of Tourism Awareness Group in Increasing the Quality of Tourism Village Products: A study from Petarangan Village, Temanggung. *Jurnal Kepariwisata: Destinasi, Hospitalitas Dan Perjalanan*, 7(1): 108–120.
- [58] Wardani, P. A., Rahmanita, M., Farhan, M., and Pramudita, R. F. 2023. Community Participation in Tourism Destination Development: Lesson from Kelor Tourism Village. *Journal of Language, Communication, and Tourism*, 1(2): 1–9.
- [59] Yahya, R. M., Hanafiah, K. M., Abdullah, N. I., and Ibrahim, Z. 2018. The Disappointed of Economic Assistance in Aceh: Study Disempowerment of the Former Free Aceh Movement's Widow. *SHS Web of Conferences*, 54, 08008.
- [60] Zhang, Y., Xiong, Y., Lee, T. J., Ye, M., and Nunkoo, R. 2021. Sociocultural sustainability and the formation of social capital from community-based tourism. *Journal of Travel Research*, 60(3): 656–669.

# ASERS



 **ASERS**  
Publishing

Web: [www.aserspublishing.eu](http://www.aserspublishing.eu)

URL: <http://www.journals.aserspublishing.eu/jemt>

E-mail: [jemt@aserspublishing.eu](mailto:jemt@aserspublishing.eu)

ISSN 2068 – 7729

Journal DOI: <https://doi.org/10.14505/jemt>

Journal's Issue DOI: [https://doi.org/10.14505/jemt.v14.8\(72\).00](https://doi.org/10.14505/jemt.v14.8(72).00)



# Community Empowerment in Tourism Village Areas: Efforts to Maintain the Sustainability of Tourism Activities

## ORIGINALITY REPORT

26%

SIMILARITY INDEX

22%

INTERNET SOURCES

20%

PUBLICATIONS

%

STUDENT PAPERS

## PRIMARY SOURCES

1	Rahmat INGKADIJAYA, Fetty ASMANIATI, Heny RATNANINGTYAS, Myrza RAHMANITA. "Sustainability of the Sumedang Larang Palace as a Tourism Attraction of the Kingdom of Sunda Heritage in West Java", Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism, 2024 Publication	7%
2	<a href="http://manajemen.uma.ac.id">manajemen.uma.ac.id</a> Internet Source	2%
3	<a href="http://bircu-journal.com">bircu-journal.com</a> Internet Source	1%
4	<a href="http://bajangjournal.com">bajangjournal.com</a> Internet Source	1%
5	<a href="http://ageconsearch.umn.edu">ageconsearch.umn.edu</a> Internet Source	1%
6	<a href="http://repo.ppb.ac.id">repo.ppb.ac.id</a> Internet Source	1%

7	Huaheng SHEN, Nor Fadzila AZIZ, Menglan HUANG, Lingyun YU. "Impact of the Perceived Quality of Traditional Villages' Cultural Landscapes on Tourists' Loyalty", Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism, 2023 Publication	1 %
8	<a href="http://www.atlantis-press.com">www.atlantis-press.com</a> Internet Source	1 %
9	<a href="http://gtg.webhost.uoradea.ro">gtg.webhost.uoradea.ro</a> Internet Source	1 %
10	<a href="http://ijefm.co.in">ijefm.co.in</a> Internet Source	1 %
11	<a href="http://backend.orbit.dtu.dk">backend.orbit.dtu.dk</a> Internet Source	1 %
12	<a href="http://hdl.handle.net">hdl.handle.net</a> Internet Source	1 %
13	Vellayati HAJAD, Ikhsan IKHSAN. "Ecofeminism as a Movement: Choosing between Economics and Nature Protection", Theoretical and Practical Research in Economic Fields, 2024 Publication	1 %
14	<a href="http://talenta.usu.ac.id">talenta.usu.ac.id</a> Internet Source	1 %

[www.scribd.com](http://www.scribd.com)

15	Internet Source	<1 %
16	<a href="http://repository.undhirabali.ac.id">repository.undhirabali.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<1 %
17	<a href="http://doi.org">doi.org</a> Internet Source	<1 %
18	<a href="http://adoc.pub">adoc.pub</a> Internet Source	<1 %
19	<a href="http://ojs2.pnb.ac.id">ojs2.pnb.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<1 %
20	<a href="http://resmilitaris.net">resmilitaris.net</a> Internet Source	<1 %
21	<a href="http://rigeo.org">rigeo.org</a> Internet Source	<1 %
22	<a href="http://www.abacademies.org">www.abacademies.org</a> Internet Source	<1 %
23	Fatmariansi, Alan Saputro. "Quality Control System (qcs) Web of Tourism Industry Sector in Palembang City", Journal of Physics: Conference Series, 2019 Publication	<1 %
24	<a href="http://discovery.researcher.life">discovery.researcher.life</a> Internet Source	<1 %
25	<a href="http://mafiadoc.com">mafiadoc.com</a> Internet Source	<1 %

26 "Technological Innovation and International Competitiveness for Business Growth", Springer Science and Business Media LLC, 2021  
Publication <1 %

---

27 I Made Darsana, I Made Sudjana. "A Literature Study of Indonesian Tourism Human Resources Development in the Era of Society 5.0", AL-ISHLAH: Jurnal Pendidikan, 2022  
Publication <1 %

---

28 [edulearn.intelektual.org](http://edulearn.intelektual.org)  
Internet Source <1 %

---

29 "Climate Crisis, Social Responses and Sustainability", Springer Science and Business Media LLC, 2024  
Publication <1 %

---

30 Marhanani Tri Astuti, Diyan Putranto, Iskandar Agung, Abdul Kadir Ahmad, Lisa'diyah Ma'rifatani. "Factors Influencing the Implementation of Tourism Culture: A Case Study", Journal of Intercultural Communication, 2023  
Publication <1 %

---

31 Osama Mohammad AL-RAWASHDEH, Mohammad Fadel AL MAHASNEH, Bashar M. AL NAJDAWI. "Dark Triad Personality Traits <1 %

and Workplace Outcomes: Evidence from the Hospitality Industry", Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism, 2024

Publication

32

[iiste.org](https://www.iiste.org)

Internet Source

<1 %

33

Leo Fatra Nugraha, Lies Sulistyowati, Iwan Setiawan, Trisna Insan Noor. "Alternative Community-Based Village Development Strategies in Indonesia: Using Multicriteria Decision Analysis", Agriculture, 2022

Publication

<1 %

34

Sonu Perme, Pawan Gupta. "chapter 11 Fostering Sustainability and Resilience", IGI Global, 2024

Publication

<1 %

35

[ejournal.nusantaraglobal.ac.id](https://ejournal.nusantaraglobal.ac.id)

Internet Source

<1 %

36

[ijsoc.goacademica.com](https://ijsoc.goacademica.com)

Internet Source

<1 %

37

[j.ideasspread.org](https://j.ideasspread.org)

Internet Source

<1 %

38

[sifisheriessciences.com](https://sifisheriessciences.com)

Internet Source

<1 %

39

Abdul Sadad, Thamrin, Nofrizal, Dessy Yoswaty. "Analyze of Sustainability of Ecotourism in Bukit Tiga Puluh National Park in Riau Province, Indonesia", International Journal of Sustainable Development and Planning, 2022

Publication

&lt;1 %

40

Christian Wiradendi Wolor, Eka Ary Wibawa, Mahmoud Ali Rababah, Datu Razali Datu Eranza. "Economic Acceleration after the COVID-19 Pandemic through Improving the Quality of Human Resources in Rural Communities: A Case Study of Bawuran Tourism Village, Indonesia", Southern African Journal of Social Work and Social Development, 2023

Publication

&lt;1 %

41

Ringkar Situmorang, Arnold Japutra. "Knowledge transfer within MNC hotel subsidiaries: An absorptive capacity perspective", Tourism Management, 2024

Publication

&lt;1 %

42

Siti Napi'ah, Triando Hamonangan Saragih, Dodon Turianto Nugrahadi, Dwi Kartini, Friska Abadi. "Implementation of Monarch Butterfly Optimization for Feature Selection in Coronary Artery Disease Classification Using Gradient Boosting Decision Tree", Journal of

&lt;1 %

# Electronics, Electromedical Engineering, and Medical Informatics, 2023

Publication

---

43 Sri Fatimah, Qisthi K. Wazni. "Development of Tourism Village Based On Agro-Creative And Disaster Consideration, case of Cikondang Village, Cingambul District, Majalengka Regency", IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science, 2020

Publication

---

44 Zhen Su, Ruyi Wen, Yanyu Zeng, Kai Ye, Tanaporn Khotphat. "The Influence of Seasonality on the Sustainability of Livelihoods of Households in Rural Tourism Destinations", Sustainability, 2022

Publication

---

45 [journal.rescollacomm.com](http://journal.rescollacomm.com)

Internet Source

---

46 [journal.upy.ac.id](http://journal.upy.ac.id)

Internet Source

---

47 [journal.walisongo.ac.id](http://journal.walisongo.ac.id)

Internet Source

---

48 [jurnal.untag-sby.ac.id](http://jurnal.untag-sby.ac.id)

Internet Source

---

49 [link.springer.com](http://link.springer.com)

Internet Source

---

50 [www.iiste.org](http://www.iiste.org) Internet Source <1 %

---

51 [www.mdpi.com](http://www.mdpi.com) Internet Source <1 %

---

52 Rina Suprina, Nurti Rahayu, Vienna Artina Sembiring. "Exploring English Communication Needs in A Tourism Village: What Do the Local Communities Say?", Journal of Business on Hospitality and Tourism, 2023  
Publication <1 %

---

53 [jurnal.stie-aas.ac.id](http://jurnal.stie-aas.ac.id) Internet Source <1 %

---

Exclude quotes  On

Exclude matches  < 3 words

Exclude bibliography  On