

The Influence of Community Participation in Sustainable Tourism Management at Local Destinations: A Bibliometric Analysis

Erlinda Novianty¹, Myrza Rahmanita¹, Nurbaeti¹

¹Doctoral Program in Tourism, Institute Pariwisata Trisakti, Indonesia

Email: gavinca88@yahoo.com

Abstract. *This study analyzes the influence of community participation in sustainable tourism management at local destinations using a bibliometric approach. By utilizing the VOSviewer application, this research identifies research trends, relationships between key concepts, and data-driven recommendations. The study uses 24 articles from the Google Scholar database, selected based on the PRISMA protocol for publications from 2020-2025. The results show that community participation is a key element in supporting sustainable tourism, particularly in the economic, social, and environmental aspects. Network and density visualizations in VOSviewer reveal a strong link between community participation and local economic development, cultural preservation, and environmental management. Community-Based Tourism (CBT) emerges as a strategic model that places local communities as the main actors in destination management. Additionally, capacity building, institutional strengthening, social capital, and government support are identified as factors supporting the successful management of tourism. This study provides practical contributions by offering strategies to enhance inclusivity and sustainability at local destinations. Theoretically, this research enriches the literature on sustainable tourism, particularly regarding the role of communities in achieving long-term sustainability goals.*

Keywords: *Sustainable Tourism, Community Participation, Community-Based Tourism, Destination Management*

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INTRODUCTION

Sustainable tourism has become a crucial focus in global efforts to integrate economic development with environmental and cultural preservation. This concept seeks to balance the needs of tourists, local communities, and the conservation of natural resources. In local destinations, sustainable tourism not only serves as an economic driver but also helps preserve cultural heritage and natural beauty, ensuring long-term benefits across generations (Angela, 2023).

Local community participation plays a central role in the effective management of sustainable tourism. According to Putra (2024), active community involvement can lead to more efficient management, enhance the tourist experience, and strengthen the preservation of cultural values. However, challenges such as a lack of awareness, limited skills, and restricted opportunities for participation often hinder community engagement in decision-making processes. Community empowerment is essential, as it contributes to both social and economic sustainability in tourism destinations (Nurhasanah, 2017).

While there has been extensive research on sustainable tourism and community participation, few studies have integrated these two aspects using a bibliometric approach. Previous research has largely focused on specific areas, such as the economic impact of sustainable tourism (Adnyana, 2020), community-based resource management (Hartoto et al., 2024), or socio-cultural factors influencing community involvement (Rifdah & Kusdiwanggo, 2024). However, these studies often examine individual dimensions without exploring how these variables interact within a broader context. Moreover, despite the increasing use of bibliometric analysis as a tool for mapping research trends, its application in understanding the relationship between community participation and sustainable tourism remains limited.

A bibliometric approach using visual analysis can provide a more comprehensive perspective on the interconnections between key variables, scientific collaboration, and emerging research trends, thereby offering deeper insights into optimizing community participation in tourism management. The evolution of research on sustainable tourism demonstrates significant multidisciplinary advancements. By employing bibliometric analysis tools such as Vosviewer, research trends, scientific collaborations, and key thematic areas can be systematically mapped. This approach not only offers insights into the contributions of various authors and institutions but also facilitates the identification of research gaps and future directions. Bibliometric analysis provides valuable benefits, such as visualizing relationships between relevant variables in sustainable tourism and identifying influential studies in the field.

Vosviewer, as one of the widely used bibliometric tools, generates visual maps that illustrate the connections between concepts, authors, and institutions, thereby enabling a strategic understanding of research developments. This study aims to analyze the influence of community participation in sustainable tourism management using a bibliometric approach. Through the application of Vosviewer, this research seeks to identify emerging research trends, examine the relationships between key variables, and provide data-driven recommendations to enhance community participation in sustainable tourism. The findings are expected to bridge existing research gaps while offering both theoretical and practical contributions relevant to tourism management in local destinations.

Beyond academic significance, this study carries substantial practical implications. The insights gained can guide policymakers, tourism operators, and local communities in formulating more inclusive and sustainable tourism policies. By providing an evidence-based analysis of community participation, this research can help destination managers develop effective strategies for community engagement, improve local tourism policies, enhance training programs, and foster a more inclusive approach to tourism management. Ultimately, leveraging bibliometric analysis to inform sustainable tourism policies can strengthen the link between academic research and real-world implementation, ensuring that tourism development benefits both local communities and the environment in a balanced and sustainable manner.

METHODS

This research employs a bibliometric approach combined with the PRISMA protocol for article selection and utilizes VOSviewer for data visualization. Bibliometric analysis is used to examine research trends by analyzing citation frequency, co-occurrence of keywords, and author collaboration networks. This approach provides a structured method to evaluate the intellectual landscape of sustainable tourism research. This study adopts a library research methodology, which involves systematically collecting and analyzing literature relevant to the research topic. The data collection process is structured based on specific bibliometric indicators, ensuring comprehensive and replicable results. The selection of literature follows these criteria: (1) Publication period (2020-2025); (2) Relevance to sustainability themes; (3) Credibility of sources (peer-reviewed journals and conference proceedings). The search for relevant literature was conducted using Google Scholar and complemented with Scopus and Web of Science to ensure a broader and more reliable dataset. The inclusion of multiple databases enhances the quality of bibliometric analysis by minimizing biases associated with non-peer-reviewed sources and

duplicate articles. The search strategy employed Boolean operators (AND, OR) to refine results using specific keywords, including "Community Participation," "Tourism Management," "Sustainable Tourism," and "Local Destinations." The detailed search query is as follows: ("Community Participation" OR "Tourism Management") and ("Sustainable Tourism" OR "Local Destinations"). A total of 87 articles were initially retrieved. The PRISMA protocol was used to systematically filter the literature based on the following criteria: (1) 11 articles that were not accessible (N=42); (2) 10 articles with document types other than "research article" or "review literature" (N=35); (3) 5 articles that were not in Indonesian (N=27); (4) 3 articles in Indonesian that have not been published, which will be collected and screened for the next stage (N=24). The article screening was conducted by examining the entire text to ensure its relevance to the research subject. A total of 24 articles were selected for this study. The protocol stages used as the basis or guideline are the PRISMA Protocol, which includes identification, screening, and inclusion (Page et al., 2021). Therefore, based on the research methodology, 24 relevant research articles were selected from the 65 identified research articles to be used as a literature review, with the PRISMA diagram presented below.

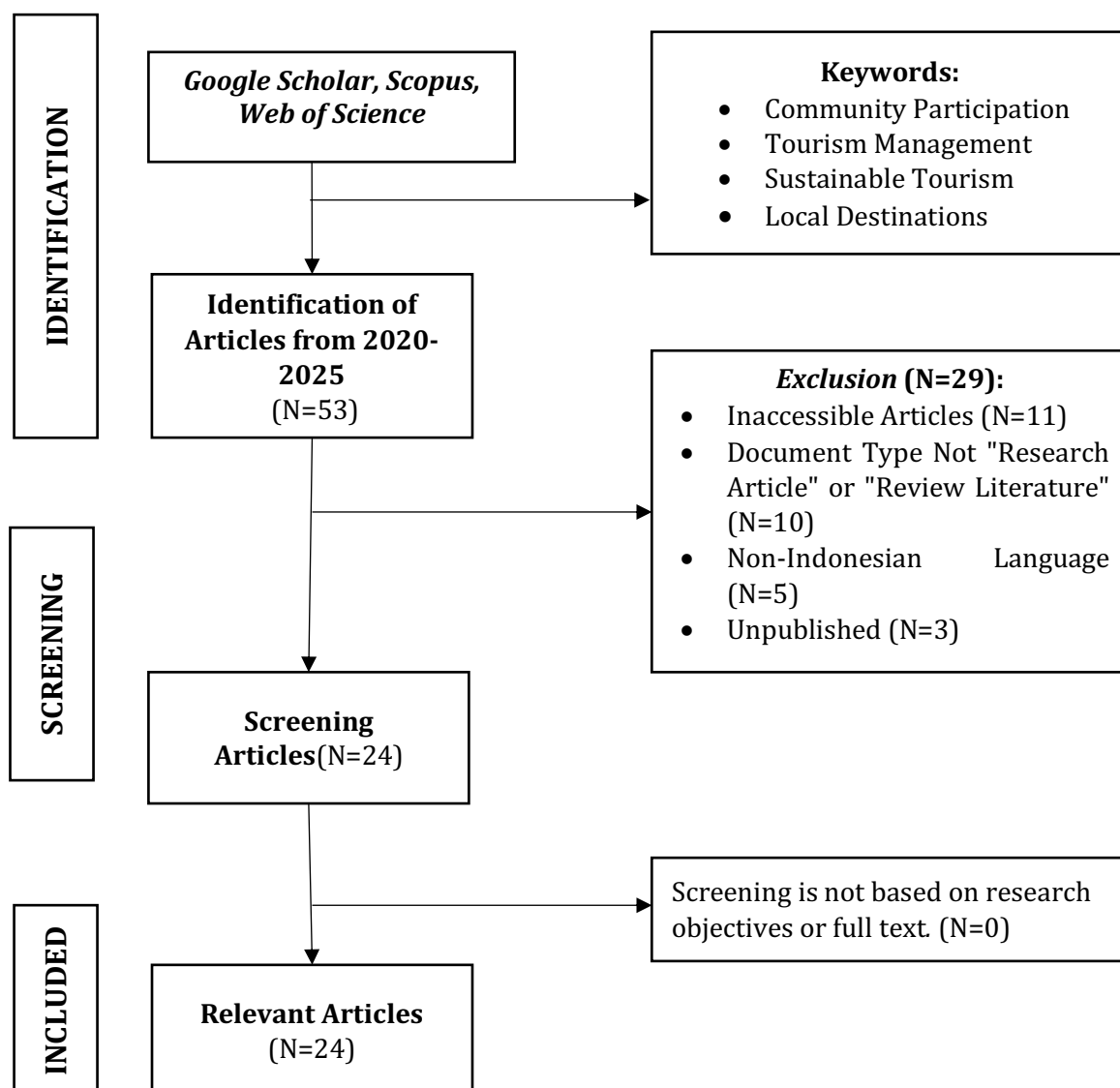


Figure 1. PRISMA Flowchart of the Research Data Process

Source: Research Data (2024)

The data analysis phase incorporates bibliometric techniques using VOSviewer to visualize research trends. The following bibliometric indicators are applied: (1) Citation Analysis:

To assess the impact and relevance of the selected studies, with a minimum citation threshold set at 10 citations per article; (2) Co-occurrence Analysis: To identify the most frequently used keywords, with a minimum occurrence frequency of 5. These bibliometric indicators provide insights into the development and structure of research in sustainable tourism, ensuring that trends and knowledge gaps are systematically identified. While this study primarily focuses on Indonesian-language publications, it acknowledges the potential limitation of excluding broader global perspectives. However, this restriction was applied to analyze sustainable tourism research within Indonesia's specific socio-cultural and policy context. Future studies may consider a comparative analysis between Indonesian and international publications to enhance generalizability. By incorporating multiple databases, explicitly defining bibliometric indicators, and refining the inclusion criteria, this research ensures a transparent and replicable methodology for analyzing research trends in sustainable tourism.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research Findings

The research findings show the influence of community participation in sustainable tourism management at local destinations based on the library research method using journal articles published between 2020-2025 with the assistance of the VOSviewer application. The visualization results from the VOSviewer application are as follows.

Network Visualization

The network visualization provides an overview of how concepts such as participation, tourism development, as well as socio-cultural and economic aspects are interconnected in supporting the sustainability of the tourism sector. Each cluster represents a key theme or related factor, with different colors used to distinguish focus areas.

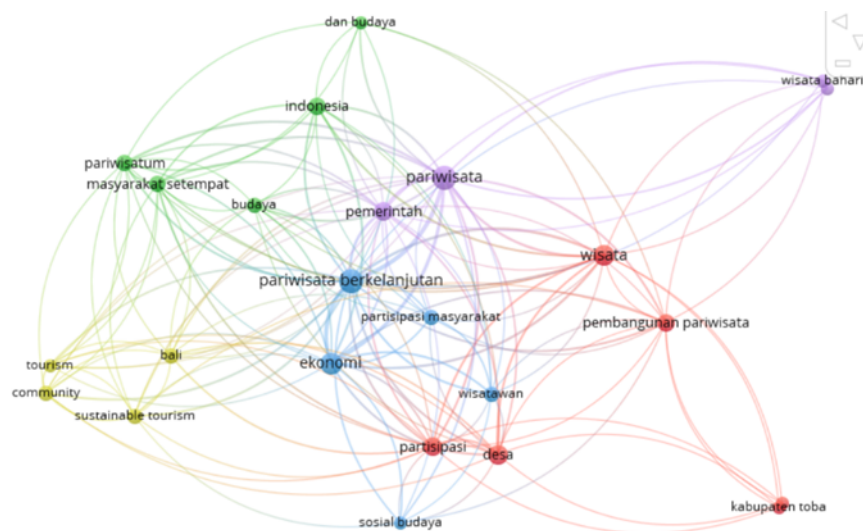


Figure 2. Network Visualization of Sustainable Tourism Management

The clusters in the network visualization of community participation in sustainable tourism management at local destinations are outlined as follows:

Cluster 1 (Red)

This cluster highlights the strong relationship between community participation, tourism development, and villages. Villages play a central role as local entities that are the primary focus in sustainable tourism management. It is evident that the involvement of village communities and business actors is key to integrating local needs with tourism development goals. Additionally, the term "Kabupaten Toba" appears, indicating a specific location with a particular focus on local-based management.

Cluster 2 (Green)

In this cluster, culture is the main element connected to the local community and the broader Indonesian context. The relationship between tourism and cultural elements underscores the importance of preserving local cultural values as a key tourism attraction. The term "and culture" indicates that cultural preservation should not stand alone but must be integrated into various aspects of tourism management.

Cluster 3 (Blue)

This cluster illustrates the interconnection between sustainable tourism, economic and socio-cultural aspects, and tourists. Community participation plays a crucial role in maintaining a balance between economic benefits and socio-cultural preservation. The presence of tourists in this cluster shows that tourism sustainability relies not only on local communities but also on tourist behavior and awareness.

Cluster 4 (Yellow)

The terms "Bali," "sustainable tourism," and "community" highlight how destinations such as Bali have become models for integrating community-based sustainable tourism concepts. This cluster also showcases the relationship between local tourism and international concepts, emphasizing the need for management that considers global best practices.

Cluster 5 (Purple)

This cluster showcases the government's role in tourism management, particularly in the context of marine tourism and religious tourism. These specialized types of tourism require government attention for infrastructure development and supportive policies. The overall visualization confirms that community participation must be managed synergistically with cultural, social, economic elements, and government support to achieve sustainable tourism at local destinations.

Overlay Visualization

The overlay visualization in VOSviewer illustrates how concepts such as sustainable tourism, tourism development, and community participation are interconnected, highlighting the importance of a community-based approach to support the sustainability of the tourism sector.

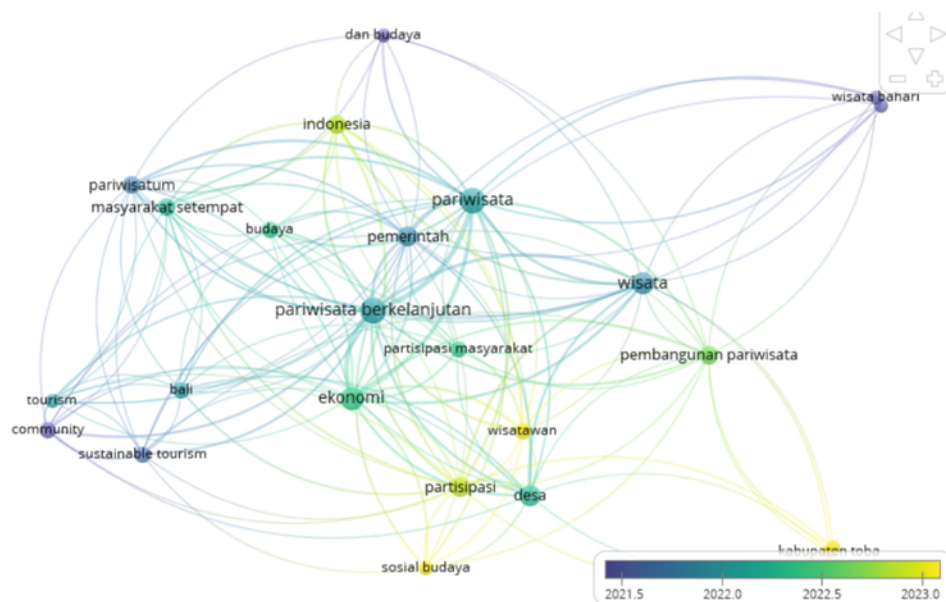


Figure 3. Overlay Visualization of Sustainable Tourism Management

The visualization results show changes in research focus on community participation in tourism over the years. Between 2021 and 2023, issues such as village development, culture-

based tourism, and the local economy have increasingly become the main focus. This reflects a deeper exploration of the influence of local communities on the success of tourist destinations. Community-based management not only improves the quality of life for local residents but also ensures an authentic experience for tourists.

Table 1. Article Frequency Based on Publication Year

Year	Frequency	Percentage
2020	3	12.50%
2021	4	16.67%
2022	6	25.00%
2023	8	33.33%
2024	3	12.50%
2025	0	0.00%
Total	24	100%

According to Table 1, there has been an increase in the frequency of articles discussing this topic, peaking in 2023 (33.33%). This indicates growing academic interest in the issue of community participation in tourism management, which aligns with the overlay visualization. The overlay data shows that in 2023, topics such as participation, village development, and the economy were strongly interconnected. The increasing frequency of articles in these years reflects the growing importance of community participation in ensuring tourism sustainability, especially in local destinations with significant potential, such as Bali and Kabupaten Toba.

Density Visualization

The density visualization in VOSviewer illustrates the relationships between relevant concepts in the study of the influence of community participation on sustainable tourism management at local destinations. By using color representation and density, this visualization helps to understand how certain concepts dominate research in this field. The results can be used to identify key themes, research trends, and areas that require further development.

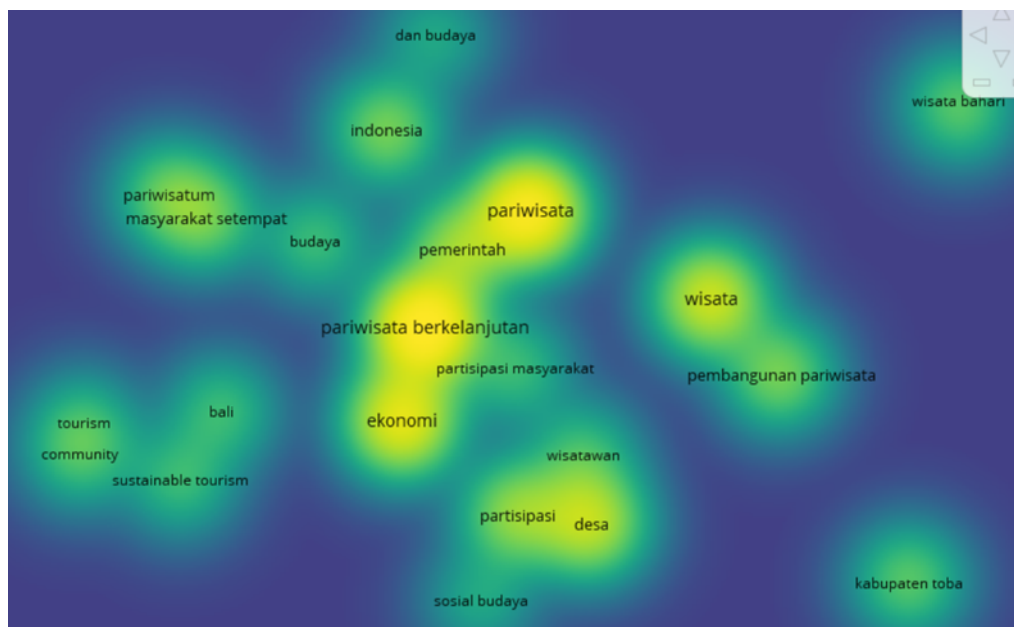


Figure 4. Overlay Visualization of Sustainable Tourism Management

The yellow areas in the density visualization in VOSviewer indicate regions with the highest intensity of relationships, followed by green and blue, which reflect lower intensity. For example, the terms "sustainable tourism" and "community participation" appear in the brightest areas, signaling the importance of these themes in the context of tourism management. Areas with

green, such as "economy" and "village," show a significant contribution but are not as intense as the main terms. Meanwhile, the dimmer blue areas, such as "marine tourism" and "Kabupaten Toba," indicate topics that, although relevant, have not been extensively explored in research.

The density of terms like "government," "culture," and "socio-cultural," which are close to "sustainable tourism," suggests that tourism management requires synergy between local actors and cultural values. Additionally, the presence of terms like "Bali" and "community" in quite dense areas shows recognition of the important role of local communities as key to the success of destination management. On the other hand, the term "tourism development," which stands out in the center of the visualization, indicates that research is focused on infrastructure development and management as supporting factors for tourism sustainability. This analysis shows that the issue of community participation is not only related to economic aspects but also social, cultural, and environmental dimensions.

Community Participation as A Pillar of Sustainable Tourism

Community participation is a key element in achieving sustainable tourism, particularly in the economic aspect. Ira & Muhamad (2020) highlight the economic transformation of the community in Pujon Kidul Tourism Village, which successfully integrated tourism-based entrepreneurship. This change increased the income of local communities and created new job opportunities, directly supporting the economic sustainability of the village. This participation not only drives economic growth but also provides space for local-based innovations. In the context of cultural preservation, Putri et al. (2024) emphasize that local wisdom is a major attraction strengthened by active community involvement. For instance, Kandri Tourism Village has made local traditions and customs the centerpiece of the tourist experience, which has increased tourist interest. Additionally, the local community plays a significant role in maintaining and promoting these traditions, making them a strategic asset for the development of sustainable tourism. Furthermore, community participation also fosters a sense of ownership over the tourist destination. By involving the community in the management of the destination, they feel more responsible for maintaining its sustainability. As highlighted by Ira & Muhamad (2020), this effort minimizes the risk of environmental damage and enhances local economic resilience through livelihood diversification.

Economic, Social, and Environmental Balance

Sustainable tourism requires a balance between economic benefits, social impacts, and environmental preservation. Kristiana & Nathalia (2021) highlight how coastal communities, which previously relied on marine resources, have now shifted to becoming tour guides. This not only provides economic benefits but also improves social dynamics within the community. This shift serves as a real example of the positive impact of integrating economic and social aspects. Susanti et al. (2023) also emphasize the importance of environmental management in supporting this balance. By implementing environmentally friendly practices, the carbon footprint and waste generated by the tourism sector can be reduced. This study shows that approaches involving the community in environmental management increase their awareness of the importance of maintaining the sustainability of tourist destinations. Furthermore, research by Eraku et al. (2023) shows that the success of sustainable tourism relies not only on economic benefits but also on how the community can adapt to social and environmental changes. By involving the community directly, they can develop a collective sense of responsibility to maintain the balance between economic, social, and environmental needs.

Community-Based Tourism as A Model For Sustainable Tourism

Community-Based Tourism (CBT) provides a framework for communities to play an active role in tourism management. Permatasari (2022) shows that the CBT model implemented in Bali not only increased community participation but also strengthened the appeal of local culture-based tourism. The community is involved in every stage, from planning to evaluation, creating a strong sense of ownership over the destination. In Kebon Ayu Tourism Village, Utami

et al. (2022) reveal that the CBT approach has created harmony between local communities and visitors. With community-based management, economic benefits are directly felt by the community without compromising local cultural values and traditions. This approach ensures the long-term sustainability of tourism by actively involving the community. Wibowo and Belia (2023) further emphasize that CBT allows communities to lead tourism management independently. By integrating training and mentoring, this model enhances the community's capacity to manage local resources. This participation ensures that the benefits of the tourism sector are not only temporary but also provide sustainable benefits for future generations.

Empowerment of Capacity and Institutional Strengthening

The enhancement of community capacity and institutional strengthening are crucial elements in achieving sustainable tourism. Rahman (2023) highlights that human resource training, organizational development, and policy renewal play significant roles in ensuring economic, social, and environmental sustainability. These trainings equip the community with the necessary skills to compete in the dynamic tourism industry. Institutional reform is also key to sustainability strategies. Ringa (2020) identifies that the application of the Weakness-Opportunity (WO) strategy can address major challenges in tourism management. By optimizing opportunities and overcoming weaknesses, this strategy enhances the potential of local tourism without compromising sustainability. Furthermore, capacity empowerment also includes aspects of technology and innovation. Aolia (2024) underscores the importance of integrating technology in tourism management, such as using digital platforms for promotion and destination management. Thus, strengthening community and institutional capacity not only provides short-term benefits but also builds a foundation for long-term sustainability.

Role of Social Capital and Government Support

Social capital plays a significant role in enhancing community participation, especially in the management of tourist destinations. According to Nugraha (2021), the presence of strong social norms can create solidarity within the community, making it easier to implement tourism programs. These norms serve as behavioral guidelines that encourage collaboration and decision-making that benefits the local community. In addition, Mulyani & Basrowi (2023) highlight the importance of government intervention in supporting destination management, such as providing training, funding access, and regulations that support sustainability. With the synergy between social capital and government support, the quality of destination management can be improved. Social capital also contributes to the preservation of local traditions that are part of the identity of a tourist destination. Anugrah et al. (2021) found that communities with high levels of trust and cooperation are more likely to preserve local traditions as part of their tourism appeal. These traditions, such as performing arts, crafts, and rituals, not only become cultural assets but also create unique experiences for tourists. In this regard, social capital serves not only as the glue for the community but also as the driving force in preserving local culture.

The role of the government becomes a key catalyst in strengthening social capital through various policies that promote community collaboration. For instance, the government can provide incentives to community groups that are actively involved in tourism destination management. According to Nugraha (2021), community-based policies like these can increase collective responsibility and strengthen participation in tourism activities. Therefore, the development of inclusive policies based on local needs is essential. Furthermore, the combination of social capital and government support can create a sustainable impact on tourist destinations. Anugrah et al. (2021) emphasize that the mutual trust and supporting policies complement each other. In other words, the government must leverage existing social capital to create a conducive environment for sustainable tourism destination management.

Local Wisdom and Innovation in Tourism Management

Local wisdom is a key element in creating sustainable tourism based on local cultural values and traditions. Julianti Tou et al. (2020) mention that preserving local wisdom not only

maintains cultural identity but also creates a unique attraction for tourists. For example, community-based tourism management often incorporates local wisdom in the design of tourism products, such as offering traditional cuisine or organizing cultural ceremonies. The integration of local wisdom and innovation becomes an effective strategy to compete in the global tourism sector. Fujihasa et al. (2022) emphasize that innovations rooted in local values can enhance the competitiveness of tourist destinations. An example is the development of ecotourism products that combine local wisdom with modern technology to improve the tourist experience. This approach not only attracts tourists but also encourages the empowerment of local communities.

Syarifuddin (2023) reveals that the ability of the community to capitalize on local opportunities plays an important role in accelerating the development of tourist destinations. For example, local communities can use natural materials to create high-value crafts. Additionally, innovations in marketing, such as using social media to promote destinations, are effective tools for increasing tourist visits. On the other hand, Julianti Tou et al. (2020) highlight the importance of developing community capacity to manage innovations sustainably. Entrepreneurship training and managerial skill development are necessary for the community to optimize the potential of local wisdom. Thus, the combination of preserving local wisdom and applying innovation becomes a crucial foundation for sustainable tourism management.

Challenges in Implementing Sustainable Tourism

Implementing sustainable tourism faces various challenges that affect the effectiveness of destination management. Widiati and Permatasari (2022) identify the lack of waste processing facilities as one of the main obstacles. The absence of adequate infrastructure often leads to environmental pollution, which ultimately damages the appeal of tourist destinations. In addition, low public awareness regarding the importance of environmental management is another challenge that needs to be addressed. The gap between expectations and reality also serves as a barrier to the implementation of sustainable tourism models. Susilo & Dharmawan (2021) note that communities often have high expectations regarding the economic benefits from tourism, but the reality on the ground does not always align with those expectations. This often leads to tensions among stakeholders, including local communities, governments, and business actors.

Moreover, the lack of coordination among stakeholders complicates tourism management processes. Widiati and Permatasari (2022) highlight that differences in interests between the involved parties can hinder the implementation of policies that support sustainability. Therefore, a collaborative approach involving all parties is required to create mutually beneficial solutions. Susilo & Dharmawan (2021) also emphasize the importance of educating local communities to increase their understanding of the principles of sustainable tourism. This education can be carried out through training programs or environmental awareness campaigns. Thus, efforts to overcome the challenges in implementing sustainable tourism should include a well-planned approach that is oriented toward local needs.

Role of Government, Private Sector, and Community

Collaboration between the government, private sector, and communities is key to the success of sustainable tourism management. Murni (2024) mention that the success of waste management in tourist destinations is influenced by internal factors such as community awareness and external factors like the role of customary villages. Customary villages often act as custodians of local values that support sustainable practices in tourist destinations. The private sector also plays an important role in supporting the development of environmentally friendly tourism facilities. Kurniawan (2024) found that private sector involvement through investments in tourism infrastructure can improve service quality and comfort for tourists. Furthermore, private sector initiatives in providing training to local communities create synergy that supports the sustainability of destinations.

Community self-reliance is an essential element in creating a sense of ownership over tourist destinations. Kurniawan (2024) show that active community participation in the

development of tourism facilities increases collective responsibility for the preservation of the destination. An example of this is community initiatives in managing tourist areas independently through tourist awareness groups (Pokdarwis). To create effective collaboration, a clear and structured framework is needed. Murni (2024) suggest developing policies that support synergy between the government, private sector, and communities. With integrated collaboration, sustainable tourism management can achieve more optimal results and provide long-term benefits for all parties.

Strengthening Practical Implications and Policy Recommendations

While this study effectively examines bibliometric trends and conceptual relationships, it should further elaborate on its practical implications. Policymakers, tourism operators, and local communities need actionable recommendations based on bibliometric insights. For example: (1) Policy Formulation: Governments should integrate bibliometric findings into national and regional tourism policies to prioritize community participation; (2) Capacity Building Programs: Targeted training for local communities can enhance tourism entrepreneurship skills and sustainable resource management; (3) Financial Incentives: Grants and subsidies should be allocated to community-run tourism projects to encourage long-term involvement; (4) Digital Integration: Leveraging digital platforms can facilitate community-driven tourism initiatives, broadening market access and improving sustainability. By clearly outlining these implications, the study can bridge the gap between academic research and real-world implementation, ensuring a more impactful contribution to sustainable tourism management.

CONCLUSION

The research findings show that community participation plays a significant role in sustainable tourism management at local destinations. Bibliometric analysis using VOSviewer identified five main clusters: community participation in village development, cultural preservation, economic and social balance, the role of government, and community-based tourism management. Network, overlay, and density visualizations highlight the importance of synergy between communities, local culture, government support, and community-based approaches. This study emphasizes that community participation not only supports economic development but also contributes to cultural and environmental preservation. These findings have important implications for tourism management at local destinations. Governments and stakeholders need to develop policies that support active community participation in all aspects of tourism, from planning to evaluation. Community-based approaches, such as those applied in Bali and Toba Regency, can serve as models for enhancing community awareness and responsibility for the sustainability of destinations. Additionally, integrating local cultural and economic elements in tourism management can strengthen destination competitiveness while providing direct benefits to the community. Future research is recommended to explore in greater depth the relationship between social capital, government policies, and destination management. A qualitative approach with specific case studies could provide more detailed insights into the dynamics of community participation in various local contexts. Furthermore, the development of community capacity through training and innovative technologies should be a primary focus to ensure the long-term sustainability of the tourism sector.

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