

## Framework for Sustainable Village Tourism Development: A Feasibility Study in South Sulawesi

Darwis, Agus, Armin Saleh

Politeknik Pariwisata Makassar  
darwiss0709@gmail.com

---

### Article History

accepted 1/10/2024

approved 1/11/2024

published 30/12/2024

---

### Abstract

*The development of tourism in the tourism industry requires special attention for regional development so that clear policies are needed. Although general attributes or instructions in tourist attractions have existed, they require adjustments in rural areas. This study aims to contribute to the planning and management of sustainable tourism destinations and offer a deeper understanding. This study uses a qualitative approach. Observations and interviews were conducted as data collection techniques. The results of the study indicate the importance of integrating local culture and traditions in tourism development, as well as adjusting management strategies to global trends and local contexts. In addition, sustainable rural tourism requires a balanced approach, effective governance, strategic planning, and active participation of local communities are essential to creating a resilient tourism system. Therefore, a comprehensive framework for evaluating rural tourism destinations can be applied, effective governance, strategic planning, and collaboration between stakeholders including government agencies, the private sector, and local communities are essential in achieving sustainable tourism outcomes.*

**Keywords:** *village tourism, sustainable development, cultural heritage, community involvement, tourism management*

### Abstrak

Perkembangan wisata di industri pariwisata perlu perhatian yang khusus untuk perkembangan daerah sehingga perlu kebijakan yang jelas. Meskipun atribut atau petunjuk umum di tempat wisata telah ada tetapi membutuhkan penyesuaian di pedesaan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memberikan kontribusi terhadap perencanaan dan pengelolaan destinasi pariwisata berkelanjutan serta menawarkan pemahaman yang lebih mendalam. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif. Observasi dan wawancara dilakukan sebagai teknik pengumpulan data. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pentingnya mengintegrasikan budaya dan tradisi lokal dalam pengembangan pariwisata, serta menyesuaikan strategi pengelolaan dengan tren global dan konteks lokal. Selain itu, pariwisata desa yang berkelanjutan memerlukan pendekatan yang seimbang, tata kelola yang efektif, perencanaan strategis, dan partisipasi aktif masyarakat lokal sangat penting untuk menciptakan sistem pariwisata yang tangguh. Oleh karena itu, kerangka kerja komprehensif untuk mengevaluasi destinasi pariwisata pedesaan bisa diterapkan, tata kelola yang efektif, perencanaan strategis, dan kolaborasi antar pemangku kepentingan termasuk badan pemerintah, sektor swasta, dan masyarakat lokal sangat penting dalam mencapai hasil pariwisata berkelanjutan.

**Kata kunci:** *desa wisata, keberlanjutan, budaya, partisipatif, manajemen pariwisata*



## INTRODUCTION

Over the past few years, the development of tourist destinations has become an essential focus within the tourism industry, contributing significantly to both local and national economies (Sofronov, 2018). As the tourism sector continues to grow and diversify, it demands a coordinated approach that involves various stakeholders, such as local communities, businesses, and government institutions (Retnosary & Salleh, 2020). These collaborative efforts aim to enhance the overall visitor experience by addressing critical factors such as accessibility, infrastructure, and service quality (Amisshah et al., 2022). According to (Anis et al., 2023), tourism plays a crucial role in driving regional development, especially within regional clusters, highlighting the need to assess the potential of the tourism sector to maximize growth. Clear policies, continuous monitoring, and support for tourism destinations are vital to ensuring their sustainability and long-term success (Handyastuti et al., 2023; Santos et al., 2022). In this context, effective governance, strategic planning, and the active involvement of local communities are key to shaping sustainable tourism that balances economic, social, and environmental objectives (Hall, 2008; Murphy, 2013).

The development of tourism destinations depends on several key elements, including attractions, facilities, hospitality services, transportation, and infrastructure, which are crucial for creating a compelling visitor experience (Nguyen, 2021). These components are closely intertwined with the visitor experience and directly affect a destination's appeal (Franceschinis et al., 2022). Tourism attractions, ranging from permanent sites like beaches and mountains to temporary events such as festivals and cultural celebrations, are essential for drawing visitors (Kalvet et al., 2020). Effective management of these attractions, along with providing high-quality services and infrastructure, is critical to ensuring positive tourist experiences (Choudhury et al., 2023). According to (Micháľková et al., 2023), the development of a destination's character, which includes the effective management of attractions, is essential for assessing tourism growth in specific areas. Furthermore, (Gelter et al., 2022) underscore the need to adapt traditional destination management techniques to current global shifts, such as political, social, and technological changes. Achieving this requires a collaborative planning approach, where government agencies provide infrastructure and regulations, the private sector manages tourism-related businesses, and local communities actively participate in the tourism economy (Taufik et al., 2023). As (Arimany-Serrat & Gomez-Guillen, 2023) argue, industry standardization plays a key role in evaluating global tourism trends and ensuring consistency across tourism products, thus offering a framework for assessing the feasibility of destination development. The success of tourism destinations also depends on stakeholder collaboration, where partnerships between the public and private sectors, as well as local communities, are vital for fostering innovation and responding to changing consumer preferences (Bryson et al., 2006; Jamal & Getz, 1995).

While much has been written about the general attributes of tourism, such as attractions, facilities, and hospitality services, a significant gap remains in understanding how these attributes can be specifically tailored to rural or village-based tourism, which often has distinct characteristics. Village tourism, with its unique cultural, ecological, and social elements, requires a more nuanced approach to destination development. This research seeks to fill that gap by identifying and exploring attributes that influence the feasibility and attractiveness of village-based tourism destinations. The study adopts an approach that integrates feasibility assessment criteria, such as natural attractions, infrastructure, accessibility, and community involvement, to evaluate rural tourism destinations. This approach is consistent with the research by (Purba et al., 2019), which examines the potential and feasibility of developing the Sipinsur natural tourism area in the Toba Caldera Global Geopark, Indonesia. Purwoko's study uses various methods,

including surveys and interviews, to assess the tourism potential of the region, considering both physical and social aspects of the destination. The study of rural destinations like these aligns with global trends emphasizing the importance of local culture, sustainability, and community-driven tourism models as crucial elements in creating resilient tourism systems (Taylor et al., 2022).

Additionally, (Rudiyanto & Januar, 2021) research on the feasibility of tourism villages in West Manggarai provides valuable insights into this context. In their study, the feasibility of tourism villages is determined based on several key factors, including social, economic, and ecological aspects, which influence the attractiveness and sustainability of the destination. Their findings stress the importance of balancing economic development with environmental preservation and cultural integrity, which are vital for maintaining the long-term appeal of rural tourism destinations. Drawing on the methodologies used in both Purwoko's and Rudiyanto and Januar's studies, this research aims to adapt relevant measurement tools to assess the feasibility and attractiveness of village-based tourism destinations. The study will also explore the broader implications for tourism policy, planning, and governance, highlighting how these concepts can guide future tourism strategies in rural and village settings (Jamal & Getz, 1995; Lew & McKercher, 2006). Based on the explanation, the purposes of this research are to contribute to the planning and management of sustainable tourism destinations and offer a deeper understanding of how these attributes can be integrated into a destination development framework. contribute to the planning and management of sustainable tourism destinations and offer a deeper understanding of how these attributes can be integrated into destination development frameworks.

## METHODS

This research utilizes a qualitative approach, following (Creswell., 2017) framework for qualitative research, which is aimed at understanding the meanings and perspectives of individuals or groups regarding the development of tourist attractions, specifically focusing on the physical aspects of village tourism. This methodology was selected to explore relevant attributes essential for assessing the feasibility of developing tourism attractions (Goodson & Phillimore, 2004). The research relies on both primary and secondary data collection techniques. Primary data was obtained through field observations and interviews with key stakeholders, including village tourism managers, tourists, and local residents. Secondary data was sourced from official institutions, such as the Tourism Office and village tourism guides, to ensure a comprehensive understanding of the context.

The study was conducted across various village tourism sites, each representing different regional characteristics such as mountainous, inland, and coastal areas. Tanah Toraja and Toraja Utara, with three village tourism sites, were selected to represent the mountainous region due to their unique mountain tourism appeal. Soppeng, which includes two village tourism sites, was chosen to represent the inland area, offering a contrasting perspective on tourism development. Pangkep, Maros, and Bulukumba, with five coastal village tourism sites, were included to examine coastal-based tourism attractions. This diverse selection of sites ensures a comprehensive understanding of the feasibility of tourism development in rural and village-based areas. The research was conducted over six months, from April to October 2024, in three stages. The first stage consisted of site surveys to collect primary data through direct observation and interviews. The second stage involved data processing to analyze the feasibility of tourism attraction development. The final stage included follow-up surveys and additional data processing to deepen the analysis and enhance the validity and reliability of the findings. The collected data will be analyzed using descriptive data analysis to explain the research results in detail through three stages, that is deconstruction, interpretation,

and reconstruction (Waruwu, 2023). The interview data obtained will be converted into sentences that can explain them in detail.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this study, the feasibility assessment attributes for the development of tourist attractions in village tourism sites encompass several interconnected factors, including tourism attractions, accessibility, facilities and infrastructure, sustainability, environmental preservation, and the role of human resources in destination management. The success of developing tourist attractions relies on a deep understanding of the village's geographical characteristics and potential, the quality of the tourist attractions offered, and the readiness of supporting infrastructure. Key findings from this research emphasize the importance of assessing these attributes to design effective and sustainable development strategies.

One of the main findings of this research is the critical role of the village's geographical features and potential in determining the attractiveness of the destination. As highlighted by (Bagasta et al., 2021), the physical characteristics of a village, such as topography and climate, significantly influence the tourism potential that can be developed. Villages with unique natural conditions, such as mountains, beaches, or lakes, tend to have higher attraction potential and are more likely to draw visitors. Therefore, evaluating the topography and natural potential is crucial when planning the development of tourist destinations in these villages (Darwis et al., 2024).

Another important finding is the quality of facilities and supporting infrastructure. The availability and quality of amenities such as accommodation, transportation, and public facilities play a significant role in determining the comfort and satisfaction of tourists. This aligns with the findings by (Al Muala & Al Qurneh, 2012; Naumov, 2020), which emphasize that tourist attractions without adequate facilities can reduce visitors' interest in returning. Consequently, developing infrastructure that not only supports accessibility but also meets comfort and safety standards for tourists is essential.

Sustainability and environmental preservation also stand out as critical factors in the development of tourist attractions. This study underscores the importance of implementing sustainability principles in destination management, which includes the wise management of natural resources, the use of eco-friendly technologies, and reducing negative environmental impacts. These sustainability practices not only help maintain natural attractions but also positively impact the social and economic life of the surrounding communities.

Furthermore, the findings regarding human resource management are equally significant. The active participation of local communities in destination management can enhance the quality of services and the overall tourist experience. This research found that villages that involve the local community in the management of tourist attractions are more successful in creating an authentic and satisfying atmosphere for visitors. Capacity-building for human resources through training in skills and management is also necessary to ensure that destination management is effective and sustainable.

Finally, this study highlights the importance of government involvement in supporting the development of tourist attractions. Governments play a vital role in coordination, planning, and providing the necessary support for tourism developers. The success of tourism development largely depends on the government's ability to provide clear regulations, infrastructure support, and effective promotion. This finding is supported by (G. Miller & Torres-Delgado, 2023), who state that tourism industry standards set by the government can serve as a guide for more organized and sustainable development. Moreover, the attributes commonly used previously in the feasibility assessment of tourism attraction development in village tourism, such as natural attractions, accessibility, facilities, and sustainability, remain relevant and can be

aligned with the desires of visitors. It is important to recognize that although these attributes have been widely used in prior research, their application must be adjusted to local conditions and dynamics at the time of tourism attraction development in a particular village. Therefore, while the previously established attributes can still be utilized, it is crucial to adapt and combine new relevant elements to ensure a more accurate evaluation that aligns with visitor expectations. This allows managers to continue using effective attributes while taking a more flexible and contextual approach (Lv et al., 2024; Sri Ningtias et al., 2022).

In addition, the newly derived attributes from this research can be used as a more precise and comprehensive measurement tool for each stage of tourism destination development by various stakeholders, including government and private sectors. By using these new attributes, managers can focus more on planning and managing tourism attractions that are not only appealing but also of high quality. These new attributes can assist managers in evaluating and improving the quality of various aspects, such as facilities, services, and environmental sustainability, in every stage of tourism development in villages. Thus, the use of this newly formulated attribute set will serve as a more measurable and effective guide in enhancing village tourism attractions while ensuring sustainability and visitor satisfaction (Kazaryan, 2021).

The new attributes identified in this study also provide significant contributions as measurement tools that can be used as references in future research. These attributes have broad relevance and can be applied in various contexts of tourism destination development, especially in village tourism. This research offers a more comprehensive evaluation framework, which can be used to measure the feasibility and sustainability of tourism attraction development in the future. It is hoped that these findings will not only benefit village tourism managers but also serve as a foundation for subsequent studies in the field of community-based tourism development (Junaid, 2024; Volgger et al., 2021).

**Table 1.** Development Concepts and Key Characteristics of Village Tourism Sites in South Sulawesi

Site	Key Characteristics	Relevant Attributes	Development Concept	References
Tanah Toraja and Toraja Utara	Rich cultural traditions (Tongkonan houses, Rambu Solo) & natural landscapes (terraced rice fields, valleys)	Cultural Attractions, Local Traditions, Sustainability, Authenticity	Integrate cultural tourism with sustainable tourism development. Promote heritage preservation through community participation in local festivals. Ensure accessibility and develop infrastructure (roads, signage) without compromising the authenticity of the sites.	(Cohen, 2007; Lestari & Yusra, 2022)

Soppeng	Bugis culture, Lejja hot springs, natural attractions	Cultural Heritage, Natural Attractions, Accessibility, Sustainability	Enhance tourism infrastructure around hot springs and cultural heritage. Develop eco-friendly services and sustainable resource management (water conservation). Integrate local traditions through cultural events.	(Ilmi et al., 2022)
Pangkep and Maros	Coastal areas, Kodingareng Keke Island, karst formations	Marine Tourism, Nature-Based Tourism, Sustainability	Develop marine conservation programs involving local communities. Focus on eco-tourism with activities like diving and island tours, and promote environmental education. Improve infrastructure (e.g., boat facilities) to support marine tourism without harming the ecosystem.	(M. L. Miller & Auyong, 1991; Papageorgiou, 2016)
Bulukumba	Tanjung Bira beach, agricultural activities (rice, coffee)	Agricultural Tourism, Beach Tourism, Local Economy	Combine agricultural tourism with beach activities to diversify the tourism experience. Promote sustainable agricultural practices, like organic farming. Improve accessibility (road infrastructure) and engage local communities in	(Chen & Diao, 2022; Wang et al., 2023)

Sangbua, Kete Kesu, Lembang Nonongan	Traditional Torajan culture, local crafts, rural landscapes	Community Based Tourism, Eco Cultural Tourism, Local Participation	guiding agricultural and beach tourism experiences. Develop community-based tourism focusing on eco-cultural experiences. Encourage heritage preservation while promoting local crafts and agriculture. Train local guides to provide authentic experiences and involve the community in sustainable tourism practices.	(Junaid, 2021; Ruiz-Ballesteros, 2023)
Rammang-Rammang, Lembanna, Tanjung Bira	Karst formations, valleys, beaches	Nature Tourism, Eco-Tourism, Sustainability, Environmental Impact	Promote nature-based tourism with low environmental impact. Develop walking and cycling tours for exploring natural landscapes. Enhance marine tourism in Tanjung Bira with snorkeling/diving, while educating visitors on marine conservation. Implement eco-lodges and waste management programs.	(Ardoin et al., 2015; Haukeland et al., 2023)

Source: Literature Analysis, 2024

In South Sulawesi, each tourism site offers a unique blend of cultural, natural, and community-based experiences, which must be carefully developed to ensure sustainability and long-term viability. For instance, Tanah Toraja and Toraja Utara stand out for their rich cultural heritage, including traditional Tongkonan houses and the Rambu Solo funeral ceremonies, alongside striking natural landscapes like terraced rice fields and valleys. The development concept for these areas involves integrating cultural tourism with sustainable tourism development, ensuring that heritage preservation remains central. Community participation in local festivals can promote authenticity while

the development of infrastructure such as roads and signage ensures accessibility without compromising the site's cultural integrity. This approach aligns with research by (Cohen, 2007; Wang, 2007), which emphasizes the importance of cultural authenticity and accessibility in enhancing tourist experiences while maintaining sustainability. Similarly, destinations like Soppeng, with its vibrant Bugis culture and Lejja hot springs, offer a blend of cultural and natural attractions that can be developed with sustainability in mind. Enhancing tourism infrastructure around the hot springs, while integrating local traditions through cultural events, is key to attracting visitors while preserving the environment. Research by (Hwang et al., 2019, 2023) highlights the importance of eco-friendly services and resource management, such as water conservation, in promoting sustainable tourism. Furthermore, areas like Pangkep and Maros, known for their coastal areas and karst formations, can benefit from developing marine conservation programs, focusing on nature-based tourism activities like diving and island tours. This will ensure the promotion of environmental education while improving infrastructure like boat facilities, as suggested by (Apriyanti et al., 2024; Grofelnik & Kovačić, 2023). Through these tailored development concepts, South Sulawesi can create a model for sustainable village tourism that balances local traditions, environmental preservation, and economic growth.

This study, while providing valuable insights into the development of tourist attractions in village tourism sites in South Sulawesi, has several limitations, particularly due to the use of a quantitative approach. One of the main constraints is the accuracy and representativeness of the data, which depends on the sample size and quality from each village. Since each tourism village has its own unique characteristics, ensuring that the sample accurately reflects the overall situation of each site can be challenging. This could affect the validity of the results and limit the ability to generalize findings across different locations. Additionally, using quantitative measurement tools, such as questionnaires or Likert scales, to assess visitor satisfaction and perceptions of various destination attributes might not fully capture the qualitative aspects of the experience, such as emotional or cultural dimensions. As (Purwoko et al., 2022; Selvaag et al., 2020) suggest, while quantitative methods offer a clear overview of visitor preferences, they may miss deeper insights that can be obtained through qualitative approaches. Furthermore, the study's reliance on measurement tools like visitor satisfaction surveys, Likert scales, and tourism sustainability indices—tools that measure environmental, economic, and social indicators—limits the ability to explore the full range of qualitative experiences tourists may encounter. These tools, though effective in providing clear data on visitor perceptions and the sustainability of tourism destinations, may not fully reflect the complexity of cultural experiences or the intangible aspects of tourism, such as community engagement and the emotional impact of local traditions. To address these limitations, future research could benefit from combining quantitative approaches with qualitative methods, such as in-depth interviews or focus groups, to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the dynamics at play in village tourism development. By doing so, researchers can obtain richer insights into both the tangible and intangible aspects of tourism development, leading to more nuanced strategies for sustainable growth in these regions.

## CONCLUSION

This study offers valuable insights into the development of village-based tourism in South Sulawesi, highlighting the importance of balancing cultural, ecological, and economic factors to ensure sustainable tourism growth. The research emphasizes that tourism destinations in villages such as Tanah Toraja, Toraja Utara, Soppeng, and Pangkep require tailored development strategies that prioritize community involvement, cultural preservation, and environmental sustainability. The findings underscore the need



for integrated approaches to tourism development, taking into account the unique characteristics of each region, so that the tourist experience remains authentic while promoting long-term viability. Moreover, the study reaffirms that effective governance, strategic planning, and collaboration among stakeholders—including government bodies, the private sector, and local communities—are essential in achieving sustainable tourism outcomes.

In light of the findings, it is recommended that future tourism development in South Sulawesi prioritize improving infrastructure and accessibility, particularly in rural areas, while ensuring these developments do not undermine the authenticity or sustainability of the destinations. Local communities should be actively engaged in the planning and management processes to foster a sense of ownership and pride in their cultural and natural resources. Furthermore, future research would benefit from combining both quantitative and qualitative methods to gain a more holistic understanding of village tourism dynamics, particularly in capturing intangible factors such as cultural experiences and community involvement. Policymakers and researchers should also focus on fostering sustainable tourism practices that incorporate environmental conservation efforts alongside economic development, thus creating a model of tourism that benefits both visitors and local communities in the long term.

#### REFERENCE

- Al Muala, A., & Al Qurneh, M. (2012). Assessing the Relationship between Marketing Mix and Loyalty through Tourists Satisfaction in Jordan Curative Tourism. *Academic & Scholarly Research Journal*, 4(2). [www.aasrc.org/aasrj](http://www.aasrc.org/aasrj)
- Amissah, E. F., Addison-Akotoye, E., & Blankson-Stiles-Ocran, S. (2022). *Service Quality, Tourist Satisfaction, and Destination Loyalty in Emerging Economies*. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-83711-2\\_6](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-83711-2_6)
- Anis, A., Khushbakhmet, M., & Maqbool, M. S. (2023). The Impact of Tourism Receipts on Economic Development: A Panel Data Analysis for Selected Asian Countries. *Pakistan Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences*, 11(2). <https://doi.org/10.52131/pjhss.2023.1102.0516>
- Apriyanti, M. E., Sumaryoto, & Meirinaldi. (2024). The Importance of Tourism Infrastructure in Increasing Domestic and International Tourism. *International Journal of Research in Vocational Studies (IJRVOCAS)*, 3(4). <https://doi.org/10.53893/ijrvocas.v3i4.46>
- Ardoin, N. M., Wheaton, M., Bowers, A. W., Hunt, C. A., & Durham, W. H. (2015). Nature-based tourism's impact on environmental knowledge, attitudes, and behavior: a review and analysis of the literature and potential future research. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 23(6). <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2015.1024258>
- Arimany-Serrat, N., & Gomez-Guillen, J. J. (2023). Sustainability and Environmental Impact of the Tourism Sector: Analysis Applied to Swimming Pools in the Hotel Industry on the Costa Brava. *Environmental Processes*, 10(4). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40710-023-00665-4>
- Bagasta, A. R., Iswara, C., & Lasally, A. (2021). ANALISIS POTENSI WISATA MENGGUNAKAN INFORMASI GEOGRAFIS DAN STRATEGI PENGEMBANGAN PARIWISATA BERKELANJUTAN BERBASIS MASYARAKAT DI DESA SUMBERAGUNG, GROBOGAN, JAWA TENGAH. *Jurnal Kepariwisata Indonesia: Jurnal Penelitian Dan Pengembangan Kepariwisata Indonesia*, 15(2). <https://doi.org/10.47608/jki.v15i22021.148-157>
- Bryson, J. M., Crosby, B. C., & Stone, M. M. (2006). The design and implementation of cross-sector collaborations: Propositions from the literature. In *Public*

- Administration Review* (Vol. 66, Issue SUPPL. 1). <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1540-6210.2006.00665.x>
- Chen, Z., & Diao, B. (2022). Regional planning of modern agricultural tourism base based on rural culture. *Acta Agriculturae Scandinavica Section B: Soil and Plant Science*, 72(1). <https://doi.org/10.1080/09064710.2021.2008481>
- Choudhury, A., Das, B. K., & Anshu, S. (2023). Exploring Tourism Potential for Miao town of Changlang District in Arunachal Pradesh. *International Journal for Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology*, 11(2). <https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2023.49183>
- Cohen, E. (2007). Authenticity in tourism studies: Apres ia lutte. *Tourism Recreation Research*, 32(2). <https://doi.org/10.1080/02508281.2007.11081279>
- Creswell., J. W. (2017). Qualitative inquiry and research design : choosing among five approaches - 3rd edition. In *ЭКОНОМИКА РЕГИОНА*.
- Darwis, D., Jasman, J., Apriyanto, B., Mandalia, S., Widjaja, H. R., & Ridwan, M. (2024). Spatial Patterns of Tourism: Towards Legally-Based Tourism Village Regulations Based on Physical Carrying Capacity Analysis. *Geosfera Indonesia*, 9(2), 208. <https://doi.org/10.19184/geosi.v9i2.46551>
- Franceschinis, C., Swait, J., Vij, A., & Thiene, M. (2022). Determinants of Recreational Activities Choice in Protected Areas. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 14(1). <https://doi.org/10.3390/su14010412>
- Gelter, J., Fuchs, M., & Lexhagen, M. (2022). Making sense of smart tourism destinations: A qualitative text analysis from Sweden. *Journal of Destination Marketing and Management*, 23. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdmm.2022.100690>
- Goodson, L., & Phillimore, J. (2004). Qualitative research in tourism: Ontologies, epistemologies and methodologies. In *Qualitative Research in Tourism: Ontologies, Epistemologies and Methodologies*. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203642986>
- Grofelnik, H., & Kovačić, N. (2023). Factors Influencing the Carbon Footprint of Major Road Infrastructure—A Case Study of the Učka Tunnel. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 15(5). <https://doi.org/10.3390/su15054461>
- Hall, C. M. (2008). Tourism Planning. Policies, Process and Relationships. In *Annals of Tourism Research*.
- Handyastuti, I., Sanggramasari, S., Darwis, R., & Octaviany, V. (2023). Event Destination Selection Criteria: A Systematic Literature Review. *European Modern Studies Journal*, 7(4). [https://doi.org/10.59573/emsj.7\(4\).2023.33](https://doi.org/10.59573/emsj.7(4).2023.33)
- Haukeland, J. V., Fredman, P., Tyrväinen, L., Siegrist, D., & Lindberg, K. (2023). Prospects for nature-based tourism: identifying trends with commercial potential. *Journal of Ecotourism*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14724049.2023.2178444>
- Hwang, J., Cho, S. B., & Kim, W. (2019). Consequences of psychological benefits of using eco-friendly services in the context of drone food delivery services. *Journal of Travel and Tourism Marketing*, 36(7). <https://doi.org/10.1080/10548408.2019.1586619>
- Hwang, J., Joo, K., & Moon, J. (2023). A Study on Behavioral Intentions in the Field of Eco-Friendly Drone Food Delivery Services: Focusing on Demographic Characteristics and Past Experiences. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 15(7). <https://doi.org/10.3390/su15076253>
- Ilimi, M. R., Kaswanto, R. L., & Arifin, N. H. (2022). A Cultural-History Analysis on Malay-Islamic Heritage of Siak Sri Indrapura through the Historical Urban Landscape Approach in Pekanbaru City. *JUSPI (Jurnal Sejarah Peradaban Islam)*, 6(1). <https://doi.org/10.30829/juspi.v6i1.12160>

- Jamal, T. B., & Getz, D. (1995). Collaboration theory and community tourism planning. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 22(1). [https://doi.org/10.1016/0160-7383\(94\)00067-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/0160-7383(94)00067-3)
- Junaid, I. (2021). Community empowerments strategy for economic opportunities in Selayar Islands Regency, South Sulawesi. *Masyarakat, Kebudayaan Dan Politik*, 34(1). <https://doi.org/10.20473/mkp.v34i12021.72-80>
- Junaid, I. (2024). Examining the practices and success of community-based tourism: A study at Barru Regency, Indonesia. *Masyarakat, Kebudayaan Dan Politik*, 37(1). <https://doi.org/10.20473/mkp.v37i12024.1-15>
- Kalvet, T., Olesk, M., Tiits, M., & Raun, J. (2020). Innovative tools for tourism and cultural tourism impact assessment. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 12(18). <https://doi.org/10.3390/SU12187470>
- Kazaryan, M. A. (2021). Cluster Approach to Regional Development of the Tourism Industry in the Context of Digitalization. *Revista Gestão Inovação e Tecnologias*, 11(4). <https://doi.org/10.47059/revistageintec.v11i4.2156>
- Lestari, Y. B., & Yusra, K. (2022). Identifying Tourism Potentials of Ethno-Cultural Attractions in Lombok. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 14(23). <https://doi.org/10.3390/su142316075>
- Lew, A., & McKercher, B. (2006). Modeling tourist movements: A local destination analysis. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 33(2). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2005.12.002>
- Lv, X., Zhang, C., & Li, C. (2024). Beyond image attributes: A new approach to destination positioning based on sensory preference. *Tourism Management*, 100. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2023.104819>
- Micháľková, A., Krošlák, M. N., Čvirik, M., & Martínez, J. M. G. (2023). Analysis of management on the development of regional tourism in Europe. *International Entrepreneurship and Management Journal*, 19(2). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11365-023-00840-x>
- Miller, G., & Torres-Delgado, A. (2023). Measuring sustainable tourism: a state of the art review of sustainable tourism indicators. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 31(7). <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2023.2213859>
- Miller, M. L., & Auyong, J. (1991). Coastal zone tourism. A potent force affecting environment and society. *Marine Policy*, 15(2). [https://doi.org/10.1016/0308-597X\(91\)90008-Y](https://doi.org/10.1016/0308-597X(91)90008-Y)
- Murphy, P. E. (2013). Tourism: A Community Approach (RLE Tourism). In *Tourism: A Community Approach (RLE Tourism)*. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203068533>
- Naumov, K. (2020). Tourists Perceptions and Satisfaction Regarding Tour Guiding in the Republic of North Macedonia. *European Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies*, 5(3). <https://doi.org/10.26417/797jvhv49a>
- Nguyen, Q. H. (2021). Impact of investment in tourism infrastructure development on attracting international visitors: A nonlinear panel ARDL approach using Vietnam's data. *Economies*, 9(3). <https://doi.org/10.3390/economies9030131>
- Papageorgiou, M. (2016). Coastal and marine tourism: A challenging factor in Marine Spatial Planning. *Ocean and Coastal Management*, 129. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ocecoaman.2016.05.006>
- Purba, P., Sirojuzilam, Purwoko, A., & Hidayati. (2019). The role of strategic environmental assessment (SEA) and spatial planing on regional development of lake toba in Simalungun regency. *International Journal of Civil Engineering and Technology*, 10(1).
- Purwoko, A., Nurrochmat, D. R., Ekayani, M., Rijal, S., & Garura, H. L. (2022). Examining the Economic Value of Tourism and Visitor Preferences: A Portrait of Sustainability Ecotourism in the Tangkahan Protection Area, Gunung Leuser

- National Park, North Sumatra, Indonesia. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 14(14). <https://doi.org/10.3390/su14148272>
- Retnosary, R., & Salleh, N. Z. B. M. (2020). *Government Responsibility as the Main Stakeholder in Tourism Development With Collaboration Approach: Literature Review on Heritage Tourism*. <https://doi.org/10.2991/aebmr.k.200812.004>
- Rudiyanto, R., & Januar, A. (2021). Determination Of The Feasibility of Tourism Villages In West Manggarai Regency. *Journal of Indonesian Tourism, Hospitality and Recreation*, 4(1). <https://doi.org/10.17509/jithor.v4i1.32004>
- Ruiz-Ballesteros, E. (2023). What community for community-based tourism? *Current Issues in Tourism*, 26(16). <https://doi.org/10.1080/13683500.2022.2091982>
- Santos, M. C., Veiga, C., Santos, J. A. C., & Águas, P. (2022). Sustainability as a success factor for tourism destinations: a systematic literature review. In *Worldwide Hospitality and Tourism Themes* (Vol. 14, Issue 1). <https://doi.org/10.1108/WHATT-10-2021-0139>
- Selvaag, S. K., Aas, Ø., & Gundersen, V. (2020). Linking visitors' spatial preferences to sustainable visitor management in a Norwegian national park. *Eco.Mont*, 12(1). <https://doi.org/10.1553/eco.mont-12-1s27>
- Sofronov, B. (2018). THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TRAVEL AND TOURISM INDUSTRY IN THE WORLD. *Annals of Spiru Haret University. Economic Series*, 18(4). <https://doi.org/10.26458/1847>
- Sri Ningtias, A., Waluya, B., & Khaerani, R. (2022). *PENGARUH TOURISM PRODUCT ATTRIBUTES TERHADAP TOURIST SATISFACTION DI DESA WISATA KERTAYASA KABUPATEN PANGANDARAN The Influence of Tourism Product Attributes on Tourist Satisfaction in Kertayasa Tourism Village of Pangandaran Regency*.
- Taufik, M., Akmal Ibrahim, M., Ahmad, B., Suni, M., & Nur, M. (2023). Collaborative Government in Tourism Sector Development. *KnE Social Sciences*. <https://doi.org/10.18502/kss.v8i17.14148>
- Taylor, P., Frost, W., & Frost, J. (2022). Building resilient local tourism systems: insights from New Zealand's premier cycling attractions. *Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research*, 27(5). <https://doi.org/10.1080/10941665.2022.2075779>
- Volgger, M., Erschbamer, G., & Pechlaner, H. (2021). Destination design: New perspectives for tourism destination development. *Journal of Destination Marketing and Management*, 19. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdmm.2021.100561>
- Wang, Y. (2007). Customized authenticity begins at home. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 34(3). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2007.03.008>
- Wang, Y., Zhao, Z., Xu, M., Tan, Z., Han, J., Zhang, L., & Chen, S. (2023). Agriculture–Tourism Integration's Impact on Agricultural Green Productivity in China. *Agriculture (Switzerland)*, 13(10). <https://doi.org/10.3390/agriculture13101941>
- Waruwu, M. (2023). Pendekatan penelitian pendidikan: metode penelitian kualitatif, metode penelitian kuantitatif dan metode penelitian kombinasi (Mixed Method). *Jurnal Pendidikan Tambusai*, 7(1), 2896-2910. <https://doi.org/10.31004/jptam.v7i1.6187>