



Analysis of The Implementation of Community-Based Tourism Principles in Sustainable Tourism Development in North Lombok Regency

Abdurrahman Abdurrahman ^{*1}, Djoko Suprayetno², Iwan Kusmayadi³, Muhammad Mujahid Dakwah⁴, Mohammad Najib Roodhi⁵, Pahrudin Pahrudin⁶

^{1,2,3,4,5} Department of Management, University of Mataram, Mataram, Indonesia

⁶ Department of Business Administration, Chaoyang University of Technology, Taiwan
abdurrahmanfeb@unram.ac.id

Abstract. The purpose of this study is to examine how Kerta Gangga Waterfall, Genggelang Village, North Lombok Regency, has developed its tourist attractions using Community Based Tourism (CBT) principles. This study assesses the effects of CBT implementation on local communities' economic well-being and environmental sustainability using a qualitative approach and a case study methodology. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and in-depth interviews with local companies, Pokdarwis Tourism Awareness Group members, and the community at large were used to gather data. With 75% of the informants believing they owned the tourist attraction and 65% responding that there was an increase in economic income, the results demonstrated that the use of CBT was successful in boosting community involvement and positively affecting the local economy. According to the study's findings, cooperation between the public, corporate, and governmental sectors is required to promote sustainable tourist development that emphasizes local community empowerment. This study helps identify CBT approaches that can be used for community-based tourism development in other contexts.

Keywords: Community-Based Tourism, Community Participation, Economic Impact, Local Empowerment, Sustainable Tourism Development.

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

Community-Based Tourism (CBT) development is a major concern in the context of sustainable tourism development, especially in rural areas. CBT is an approach that prioritizes the active participation of local communities in all aspects of tourism development, from planning to management, the goal is to improve the economic and social welfare of the community as well as preserve culture and the environment [1], [2], [3]. In this context, the management of Kerta Gangga Waterfall has significant potential as a tourist attraction that can support local economic development and

environmental conservation. In addition, the existence of the waterfall tourist object can be a reference for tourists to visit the area, as shown in the following table:

Table 1. Number of Tourist Visits in North Lombok in 2018-2022

No	Year	Number of Tourist Visitors
1	2018	599.540
2	2019	636.436
3	2020	137.100
4	2021	137.100
5	2022	278.519

Source: North Lombok Regency Tourism Office (KLU), 2023

Based on the table above, it shows that the number of visitors in 2018 was relatively stable, with 599.540 visitors, which reflects the interest in visiting tourist attractions in KLU. Then in 2019 there was a significant increase to 636,436 visitors, showing that tourism promotion and development is starting to bear fruit. In 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic caused a drastic decrease in the number of visitors to 137,100, reflecting the major impact experienced by the tourism sector. In 2021, although still in the recovery period, the number of visitors increased to 137,100, indicating an effort to attract tourists. Then in 2022 the number of visitors increased again to 278,519, signaling a better recovery and increased interest in tourism in the area. The data above shows that despite the decline due to the pandemic, the trend of tourist visits to KLU shows potential to grow, especially with the Implementation of CBT principles that can empower local communities and increase tourist attractions.

Table 2. Number of Tourist Visits to Kerta Gangga Waterfall

No	Year	Number of Visits	Change (%)
1	2019	8.400	-
2	2020	4.200	(50%)
3	2021	4.100	(2,38%)
4	2022	4.500	9,76%
5	2023	4.700	4,44%

Source: Primary Data processed, 2024

Based on Table 2 Number of Tourist Visits to Kerta Gangga Waterfall above, it can be seen that the average number of visits each year decreased by 1,100 visits or (13.71%). The number of visits in 2019 was 8,400 tourists but in 2020 there was a very significant decrease with the number of visits as many as 4,200 tourists, where this figure dropped drastically by 50% from the previous year due to the rampant Covid-19 pandemic. Then the following year, namely 2021, also experienced a decrease from the previous year and until 2022 and 2023 tourist visits began to increase after the Covid-19 pandemic even though the percentage increase was not significant and not comparable to 2019. This shows that there is a change in tourist visit data due to the pandemic so that this

phenomenon requires an academic study for the sustainability of tourism in Genggelang Village, North Lombok Regency. The geographical location of Kerta Gangga Waterfall is as follows:

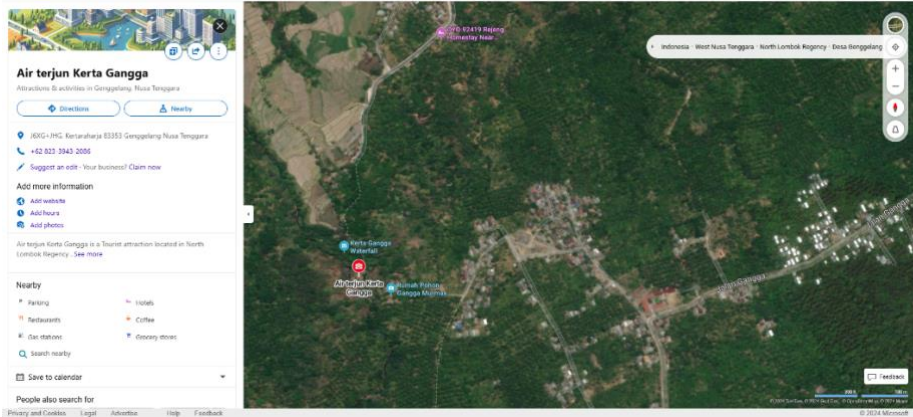


Fig. 1. Geographical Location of Kerta Gangga Waterfall (Source: Open Street Map, 2024)

CBT principles emphasize the active participation of local communities in tourism development, which aims to improve the economic welfare of communities while preserving culture and the environment [2], [4]. In this context, Kerta Gangga Waterfall has great potential as a natural tourist attraction that can support local economic development and environmental conservation in North Lombok district.

According to [5], the application of CBT principles can provide direct benefits to local communities, such as increased income and job creation. Other research shows that community-based tourism development can increase business opportunities and tax revenues, and strengthen social relations within the community [6], [7]. In addition, community participation in tourism development can also increase a sense of belonging and responsibility for the preservation of local natural and cultural resources [8], [9].

Facilities and accessibility considerations are also crucial in the creation of tourist sites. According to research, having sufficient amenities and being easy to get to can boost visitor satisfaction and draw in more tourists [10], [11], [12]. Thus, to ascertain the viability and appeal of tourism, an examination of the state of the amenities and infrastructure around tourist destinations is essential [13], [14]. Therefore, in addition to assessing Kerta Gangga Waterfall's tourist potential, this research offers strategic recommendations for the long-term growth of locally based tourism.

There is still a gap in the application of CBT concepts in some places, such as Genggelang Village, despite the fact that several research have been done on the subject. Although local populations are aware of the economic advantages of tourism, prior studies have demonstrated that they are frequently not actively participating in the decision-making process [15]. This highlights the need for a more thorough examination of the ways in which CBT concepts might be successfully used to strengthen local communities in the region.

This study's goal is to examine how CBT principles were applied in the creation of Kerta Gangga Waterfall's tourism attractions, with an emphasis on environmental

preservation, economic effect, and community involvement. The following research issues will be addressed by this study: (1) What is the level of community participation in tourism development in Kerta Gangga Waterfall? (2) What financial advantages does this tourist growth provide to the community? (3) How does tourist development affect the preservation of the local culture and environment? It is intended that by addressing these issues, this study would be able to offer tactical suggestions for the growth of environmentally friendly community-based tourism in Genggelang Village.

Numerous research have examined CBT and its effects on local communities. According to Curcija et al., (2019), CBT may raise public knowledge of the tourist potential in their area through three stages: discovery, engagement, and growth. According to research by Andalecio & Martin, (2023), the growth of community-based tourism in Romblon, Philippines, has improved lives and increased employment prospects for local populations. This is consistent with research demonstrating that CBT can benefit local communities economically [18].

However, there are frequently issues with CBT implementation, such the absence of community participation in tourist management and decision-making [19]. According to studies [20], [21], balancing the interests of different stakeholders is crucial to avoiding conflicts in the growth of the tourist industry. As a result, this research will emphasize the value of community involvement in Kerta Gangga Waterfall's tourist growth and how it may be combined with initiatives to protect the local way of life and environment.

As a result, this study adds to the body of knowledge already available on cognitive behavioral therapy while also offering fresh perspectives on applying the concepts of CBT in less well-known areas like Genggelang Village. It is anticipated that this study would serve as a guide for Indonesia's tourism policy's growth into one that is more sustainable and inclusive.

2 Methodology

The application of Community-Based Tourism (CBT) principles in the creation of tourist attractions in Kerta Gangga Waterfall, Genggelang Village, North Lombok Regency, is examined in this study using a qualitative approach and a case study methodology. Because it enables researchers to gain a thorough understanding of local populations' experiences, opinions, and involvement in tourist development, the qualitative technique was used [6], [19], [22], [23], [24].

2.1 Research Objectives and Targets

This study's primary goal is to assess the application of the CBT principle to the growth of tourism in Genggelang Village and its effects on the environment and the local population. The study also seeks to pinpoint the difficulties encountered when applying CBT principles and offer suggestions for the growth of sustainable tourism. Local communities engaged in tourism-related activities, such as managers of tourist attractions, traders, and locals, are the study's target audience.

2.2 Informants Criteria

Thirty individuals, including members of the Tourism Awareness Group (Pokdarwis), local business owners, and residents of the Kerta Gangga Waterfall area, were chosen through purposive sampling to serve as informants for this study. Participants are chosen according on their understanding of the region's tourist potential and their participation in tourism-related activities [25], [26]. The following are the informant data from this study:

Table 3. Number of Research Informants

No	Group Name		Number (people)	Informant Code
1	Pokdarwis		10	C1
2	Surrounding Actors	Business	10	C2
3	Local Community		10	C3

Source: Data processed, 2024

2.3 Data Collection Techniques

Data is collected through several techniques, including:

1. In-Depth Interviews: Semi-structured interviews are conducted with participants to explore their views on the development of community-based tourism and its impact on their lives. This interview also aims to understand the challenges they face in tourism management [25], [26].
2. Participatory Observation: The researcher made direct observations of tourism activities at Kerta Gangga Waterfall, including interactions between tourists and local communities. These observations help researchers understand the social and economic dynamics that occur in the location [27].
3. Documentation: Secondary data collection through official documents from the North Lombok Regency Tourism Office and other related reports to obtain more comprehensive information on tourism development in the area [28].

2.4 Research Model

This study model uses a cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) framework that emphasizes social and economic benefits, community involvement, and environmental conservation. It can then give the government a policy summary in the form of approved regulations to help the growth of sustainable tourism. The data will be analyzed using this framework to determine the connection between the results attained by local communities and the use of CBT principles [29], [30], [31], [32].

The conceptual framework in this study is as follows:

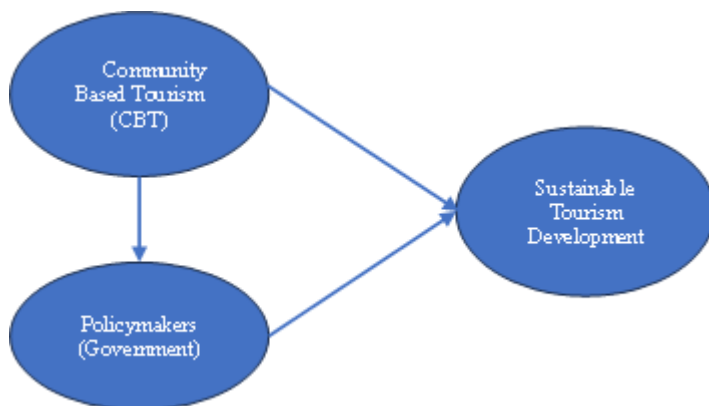


Fig. 2. Conceptual Framework, 2024

2.5 Data Analysis Techniques

In order to discover important themes that arise, data from observations and interviews are coded using a thematic analysis approach. To identify trends and connections pertinent to the study's goals, the data will undergo inductive analysis. The analysis's findings will be given as a narrative that details the locals' perspectives and experiences with the growth of community-based tourism in Genggelang Village [29], [30], [31], [32].

3 Findings

The study's findings are supported by data and information gathered from a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with 30 participants, including local business owners, residents of the Kerta Gangga Waterfall area, and members of the Tourism Awareness Group (Pokdarwis). The participants ranged in age from 18 to 65 years old, with 60% being men and 40% being women. The majority of participants have worked in the tourism sector for more than five years.

There are several points of FGD results that have been carried out related to the management of Kerta Gangga Waterfall based on CBT which are sourced from three groups of informants as follows:

- 1) Pokdarwis (C1): Based on the results of the FGD with Pokdarwis, there are points that can be taken, especially in the arrangement of the location of Kerta Gangga Waterfall by the Genggelang Village Pokdarwis divided into several zoning areas. This is in accordance with the results of the FGD from the Tourism Awareness Group related to the management concept of Kerta Gangga Waterfall as follows.

"... The arrangement of this waterfall cannot run well without the support of all parties, especially from the village apparatus and the surrounding community. We in managing the Kerta Gangga Waterfall area, we divide it into three management

areas. We got this input from Pokdarwis friends. These areas include economic areas consisting of stalls and parking areas. The second area is supporting tourist attractions such as flower gardens and small ponds that can be used for bathing and swimming and vacant areas that we plan to create an outbound area. The third area is the waterfall itself with us adding a treehouse, a seat made of wood..." (FGD with Pokdarwis, March 20, 2024).

Based on the results of the FGD, Pokdarwis pays attention to the zoning of the management area. Through the zoning system, they have sorted and placed management according to their respective places.

- 2) Business Actors (C2): From the results of the FGD with business actors around Kerta Gangga Waterfall, the Economy to increase community income driven by Pokdarwis in the form of community business activities, such as Tour Guide business activities, Agriculture or agro-tourism, Homestays and Culinary Warungs. By taking advantage of these business opportunities, it will provide additional income to the community. This is in accordance with the results of the FGD carried out related to business activities around Kerta Gangga Waterfall as follows.

"... The Surrounding Community Business Group has a clear arrangement and has a management structure that can later accommodate and jointly manage the business activities of the surrounding community who want to sell in the waterfall area. Of course, to revive all businesses owned and managed by the community takes process and time. Tour guides and culinary are priorities for us to get training and development. We base this on the fact that for now we are prioritizing to bring out the tourist attractions in Genggelang Village..." (FGD with Business Actors, March 21, 2024).

Based on the results of the FGD, the group of business actors in carrying out their functions is committed to building comfortable and safe tourist attractions for visitors. The goal is so that the community can really focus on preparing their tourism products so that they can provide profit results from business activities carried out in the location.

- 3) Local Communities (C3): Based on the results of the FGD with Local Communities in the waterfall area, there are several things that are emphasized in the management of tourist attractions that involve the surrounding community in supporting the existence of these tourist attractions.

"... Those of us who live around the waterfall are very supportive of the tourism management activities and some of us can take advantage of this opportunity by selling clone shops in our respective homes. In addition, we arrange the front area of our house with flowers and fruit plants to make it more beautiful..." (FGD with Local Communities, March 22, 2024).

Based on the results of the FGD, although the community has begun to be aware and supportive to benefit from tourism activities, they do not take part in the management of tourism businesses because they are busy managing their own plantations and agriculture. They believe that through the spirit of togetherness

and mutual support, it is impossible that one day their region will be more advanced. Such a spirit has grown in the people of Genggelang Village so that even though they have not benefited significantly from these business activities, they are still committed to helping and supporting all directions from the tourism business manager, in this case the Kerta Gangga Waterfall manager.

3.1 Data Collections

Descriptive Data.

Data collected through interviews and observations showed that the majority of participants (80%) stated that they were involved in tourism activities, both as managers of tourist attractions and as providers of services such as accommodation and food. In addition, 70% of participants reported that the development of tourism around Kerta Gangga Waterfall in Genggelang Village has had a positive impact on their income.

Result Data.

The results of the analysis show that the Implementation of Community-Based Tourism (CBT) principles in Genggelang Village has increased community participation in tourism development. As many as 75% of participants stated that they felt they owned the existing tourist attraction and contributed to its management. In addition, 65% of participants reported an increase in income due to the increase in the number of tourists visiting Kerta Gangga Waterfall.

Analysis.

It is evident from research and observation findings that there is a positive relationship between visitors and the local population. Local cultural experiences, such the food and handicrafts the community offers, appear to be popular with tourists. This demonstrates that the growth of community-based tourism prioritizes both the preservation of local culture and economic considerations.

4 Discussions

4.1 Key Results

The study's findings demonstrate that Genggelang Village's application of CBT principles has been successful in boosting community involvement and having a beneficial economic impact. This result is consistent with earlier studies that demonstrate CBT can strengthen local communities and enhance their quality of life.

One of the informants (Darto, Chairman of the Genggelang Village Pokdarwis) stated, "... *With tourism, we feel more valued and have the opportunity to show our culture to outsiders.*" This statement reflects that CBT not only provides economic benefits, but also enhances the confidence and cultural identity of local communities.

4.2 Interpretation

The study's findings demonstrate how important community involvement is to the effectiveness of CBT in Genggelang Village. People who work in the tourist industry often feel more accountable and have a greater sense of ownership over their natural and cultural assets. This supports the idea that community involvement in decision-making can improve the sustainability of tourist growth.

4.3 Generalization

Other places that wish to use CBT concepts can learn from these findings. The development of sustainable tourism and the empowerment of local people may depend on increased community involvement, skill development, and efficient promotion. This study also emphasizes how crucial it is for the commercial sector, community, and government to work together to promote community-based tourism.

5 Conclusions

The study's conclusion examines how Kerta Gangga Waterfall, Genggelang Village, North Lombok Regency, has developed its tourism attractions by implementing the concepts of Community-Based Tourism (CBT). The findings demonstrate that local communities' engagement has increased and their economy has benefited from the use of CBT concepts. While 65% of participants reported an increase in revenue as a result of the growing number of tourists, 75% of participants felt that they owned an existing tourist attraction and helped manage it. Positive interactions between visitors and locals also demonstrate that CBT prioritizes both the preservation of local culture and economic considerations.

5.1 Suggestion

In order to promote sustainable tourist development, local governments and other stakeholders are advised to strengthen their support for community-based tourism development in light of the study's results. This may be accomplished by giving local communities training in tourism management, local product marketing, and infrastructure provision. Involving the community in tourism development decision-making is also crucial because it makes them feel accountable and invested in the long-term viability of tourist destinations.

5.2 Policy Recommendations

For sustainable tourist development, local governments must create regulations that encourage the growth of community-based tourism, such as more efficient tourism promotion and incentives for nearby companies. In addition to guaranteeing that all

towns may equally benefit economically from tourism, this strategy should conserve the environment and local culture.

5.3 Implications of Tourism Policy

The study's findings demonstrate that CBT's success can serve as a template for other areas looking to boost sustainable tourism and strengthen local economies. In addition to strengthening local cultural identity, policies that encourage community involvement in tourism development can make tourist sites more sustainable and appealing.

5.4 Research Limitations

It is important to take into account the many limitations of this study. First off, while this study was carried out in Genggeling Village, its findings might not apply to other places. Second, the data's representativeness may be impacted by a small sample size. To support these conclusions, more studies with bigger sample sizes and in other places are required.

5.5 Future Research

It is recommended to conduct further research that explores the Implementation of CBT principles in other areas with different characteristics. The research could include a more in-depth analysis of the social and cultural impacts of community-based tourism development, as well as comparisons between regions that implement CBT and those that do not. In addition, research involving a quantitative approach can provide more comprehensive data on the economic impact of tourism development.

Acknowledgments. We would like to thank all parties who have made valuable contributions to this research. Especially to Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Mataram, and LPPM, University of Mataram who have provided funding support in this research. We are also grateful to members of the tourism awareness group (Pokdarwis), Business Actors and Local Communities around Kerta Gangga Waterfall in Genggeling Village who have been willing to participate in this research.

References

1. A. Giampiccoli, A. Dłużewska, and E. M. Mnguni, "Host population well-being through community-based tourism and local control: Issues and ways forward," *Sustainability*, vol. 14, no. 7, p. 4372, 2022.
2. B. Na thongkaew, A. Ruksapol, and P. Brewer, "The Role of Local Networks in Supportive Mechanisms Model for Sustainable Community-based Tourism Administration," *Tour. Plan. Dev.*, pp. 1–23, 2024.
3. H. Suyatna, P. Indroyono, T. K. Yuda, and R. S. M. Firdaus, "How Community-based Tourism Improves Community Welfare? A Practical Case Study of 'Governing the

- Commons' in Rural Nglanggeran, Indonesia," *Int. J. Community Soc. Dev.*, vol. 6, no. 1, pp. 77–96, 2024.
4. T. Lee and Y. Chatkaewnapanon, "Planning Sustainable Community-Based Tourism in the Context of Thailand: Community, Development, and the Foresight Tools," *Sustainability*, vol. 14, no. 12, pp. 1–13, 2022.
 5. R. Dodds, A. Ali, and K. Galaski, "Mobilizing knowledge: Determining key elements for success and pitfalls in developing community-based tourism," *Curr. Issues Tour.*, vol. 21, no. 13, pp. 1547–1568, 2018.
 6. F. Hafezi, M. Bijani, S. Gholamrezai, M. Savari, and S. Panzer-Krause, "Towards sustainable community-based ecotourism: A qualitative content analysis," *Sci. Total Environ.*, vol. 891, p. 164411, 2023.
 7. T. B. Vongvisitsin, W.-J. Huang, and B. King, "Urban community-based tourism development: A networked social capital model," *Ann. Tour. Res.*, vol. 106, p. 103759, 2024.
 8. J. K. L. Chan, K. M. Marzuki, and T. M. Mohtar, "Local community participation and responsible tourism practices in ecotourism destination: A case of lower Kinabatangan, Sabah," *Sustainability*, vol. 13, no. 23, p. 13302, 2021.
 9. M. Partanen, M. Kettunen, and J. Saarinen, "Community inclusion in tourism development: young people's social innovation propositions for advancing sustainable tourism," *Tour. Recreat. Res.*, pp. 1–16, 2023.
 10. A. Leiras and C. Eusébio, "Perceived image of accessible tourism destinations: a data mining analysis of Google Maps reviews," *Curr. Issues Tour.*, vol. 27, no. 16, pp. 2584–2602, 2024.
 11. C.-K. Pai, Y. Liu, S. Kang, and A. Dai, "The role of perceived smart tourism technology experience for tourist satisfaction, happiness and revisit intention," *Sustainability*, vol. 12, no. 16, p. 6592, 2020.
 12. R. Ye, J. De Vos, and L. Ma, "New insights in travel satisfaction research," *Transp. Res. Part D Transp. Environ.*, vol. 102, 2022.
 13. L. Gamidullaeva, S. Vasin, T. Tolstykh, and S. Zinchenko, "Approach to regional tourism potential assessment in view of cross-sectoral ecosystem development," *Sustainability*, vol. 14, no. 22, p. 15476, 2022.
 14. N. Kapoor and V. K. Bansal, "Spatial suitability assessment for planning infrastructure facilities at site level in hill areas," *J. Urban Manag.*, vol. 10, no. 1, pp. 27–45, 2021.
 15. Z. Ghaderi, E. Shahabi, D. Fennell, and M. Khoshkam, "Increasing community environmental awareness, participation in conservation, and livelihood enhancement through tourism," *Local Environ.*, vol. 27, no. 5, pp. 605–621, 2022.
 16. M. Curcija, N. Breakey, and S. Driml, "Development of a conflict management model as a tool for improved project outcomes in community based tourism," *Tour. Manag.*, vol. 70, pp. 341–354, 2019.
 17. A. B. P. Andalecio and E. S. Martin, "A structural equation modeling study on productivity investments in tourism security of a multi-islands province: Community perspectives for Community-Based Tourism model of Romblon, the Philippines," *J. Tour. CULINARY, Entrep.*, vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 32–63, 2023.
 18. P. N. Hutnaleontina, I. K. G. Bendesa, and I. G. W. M. Yasa, "Correlation of community-based tourism with sustainable development to improve community welfare: a review," *Int. J. Appl. Sci. Tour. Events*, vol. 6, no. 2, pp. 183–193, 2022.
 19. T. D. Quang, Q. X. T. Nguyen, H. Van Nguyen, V. Q. Dang, and N. T. Tang, "Toward sustainable community-based tourism development: Perspectives from local people in Nhon Ly coastal community, Binh Dinh province, Vietnam," *PLoS One*, vol. 18, no. 10, p. e0287522, 2023.

20. S. Langridge and T. Michaud, "Stakeholder perceptions of managing an emergent tourist destination: the Fagradalsfjall volcanic eruption in Iceland," *Bull. Volcanol.*, vol. 85, no. 2, p. 11, 2023.
21. S. W. Litvin, R. E. Goldsmith, and B. Pan, "Electronic word-of-mouth in hospitality and tourism management," *Tour. Manag.*, vol. 29, no. 3, 2008, doi: 10.1016/j.tourman.2007.05.011.
22. R. H. Sayuti, "Community Readiness in Implementing Sustainable Tourism on Small Islands: Evidence from Lombok, Indonesia," *Sustainability*, vol. 15, no. 12, p. 9725, 2023.
23. C. Shah, A. Trupp, and M. L. Stephenson, "Conceptualising local perceptions of research-related tourism in an indigenous village in Fiji," *Int. J. Tour. Res.*, vol. 25, no. 4, pp. 416–428, 2023.
24. G. Zeren, J. Lu, C. Kerven, and G. Rang, "Exploring the role of nested institutions in community-based tourism development: Two case studies from China's Tibetan pastoral region," *J. Sustain. Tour.*, vol. 32, no. 4, pp. 677–694, 2024.
25. E. C. Erdmenger, "The end of participatory destination governance as we thought to know it," *Tour. Geogr.*, vol. 25, no. 4, pp. 1104–1126, 2023.
26. P. Kampetch and R. Jitpakdee, "The potential for key success of community-based tourism sustainability: Case study Baan Rim Klong Homestay, Samut Songkram, Thailand," *ABAC J.*, vol. 39, no. 4, pp. 111–122, 2019.
27. J. Zhang and H. Xu, "The power dynamics in local–tourist interactions," *Ann. Tour. Res.*, vol. 98, p. 103509, 2023.
28. H. B. Gidebo, "Linking livelihood and biodiversity conservation in protected areas: Community based tourism development perspective from developing country," *Tour. Hosp. Res.*, vol. 23, no. 3, pp. 361–375, 2023.
29. H. Azwar, M. H. Hanafiah, A. Abd Ghani, M. Azinuddin, and N. S. M. Shariffuddin, "Community-Based Tourism (CBT) moving forward: Penta helix development strategy through community local wisdom empowerment," *Plan. Malaysia*, vol. 21, 2023.
30. E. L. M. Gutierrez, "Re-examining the participation and empowerment nexus: Applications to community-based tourism," *World Dev. Perspect.*, vol. 31, p. 100518, 2023.
31. S. Priatmoko, M. Kabil, Y. Purwoko, and L. D. Dávid, "Rethinking sustainable community-based tourism: a villager's point of view and case study in Pampang Village, Indonesia," *Sustainability*, vol. 13, no. 6, p. 3245, 2021.
32. F. Rahmafritia and G. R. Nurazizah, "Community Based Tourism: A Corelation Between Knowledge and Participation in Mountain Based Destination," in *1st UPI International Conference on Sociology Education*, Atlantis Press, 2016, pp. 80–83.

Open Access This chapter is licensed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits any noncommercial use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license and indicate if changes were made.

The images or other third party material in this chapter are included in the chapter's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the chapter's Creative Commons license and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder.

