**DOI:** https://doi.org/10.38035/gijtm.v2i4 https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/

# **Empowering Local Voices: Transforming Valu Beach into a Sustainable Tourism Destination**

Tettie Setiyarti<sup>1</sup>, Marciana Gonzaga<sup>2</sup>, Ida Ayu Trisna Wijayanthi<sup>3</sup>, I Gusti Gede Oka Pradnyana<sup>4</sup>, Sagung Agung Diah Pradnya Handayani<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>STIMI Handayani, Bali, Indonesia, tettie.setiyarti84@gmail.com

<sup>2</sup>STIMI Handayani, Bali, Indonesia,

<sup>3</sup>STIMI Handayani, Bali, Indonesia,

<sup>4</sup>STIMI Handayani, Bali, Indonesia,

<sup>5</sup>STIMI Handayani, Bali, Indonesia,

Corresponding Author: tettie.setiyarti84@gmail.com1

Abstract: Local community empowerment is essential for sustainable tourism development, enabling communities to actively participate in tourism planning and management. This article examines the role of community participation in the development of Valu Beach in Pitileti Village, Lautem District, Timor-Leste. Employing qualitative descriptive analysis, the study reveals that local engagement is vital for maximizing economic and social benefits while preserving the environment. Despite existing challenges, such as limited accessibility and a lack of tourism management skills, community enthusiasm indicates a strong desire for involvement. The research highlights the importance of enhanced infrastructure, targeted training, and government support to foster a collaborative approach. By leveraging local assets, ie. natural beauty, cultural richness, and community spirit, Valu Beach can emerge as a sustainable tourism destination, benefiting both the community and visitors alike.

**Keywords:** Community empowerment, sustainable tourism, tourism planning and management.

## **INTRODUCTION**

Local community empowerment is a fundamental principle in tourism development. This involves granting communities a role in the tourism development process and a responsibility to maintain the attractiveness of tourist destinations while ensuring a safe, clean, and sustainable environment (Law No. 10 of 2009). Communities can contribute to tourism planning by offering support, participating in policy-making, and overseeing development processes (Keogh, 1990). Community participation is crucial for good governance, as the focus has shifted towards approaches that emphasize accountability and community involvement (Kharisma, 2014). It is a key element in community-based tourism development.

Community-based tourism serves as a foundation for sustainable tourism development. In this model, local communities not only play a part in the attractions but also have a vital role in directing tourism development itself (Ardika, 2005). Many tourist destinations in Indonesia

have adopted community-based tourism as a core principle for sustainable growth, which directly benefits local communities (Ziku, 2015; Hermawan, 2023).

Given this context, this article will focus on the important role of community participation in the development and management of Valu Beach, located in Pitileti Village, Lautem District, Tutuala, Timor-Leste. The aim is to explore how local communities contribute to the preservation and development of the beach and the impacts on community well-being and environmental sustainability.

To achieve this objective, the research underpinning this article employs a qualitative descriptive analysis method. This method involves detailed data collection and factual observations from the field, followed by clear descriptions and illustrations based on the gathered information. With this approach, the author can comprehensively analyze the roles and contributions of the community, drawing relevant conclusions regarding community participation in the context of Valu Beach's development and management.

Tutuala District is located at the easternmost part of Timor-Leste, approximately 275 kilometers or about an 8-hour drive from Dili, the capital. The district covers an area of 310.36 square kilometers and is home to two main ethnic groups: the Tutuala and Mehara tribes. The Tutuala tribe is spread across four villages: Hihoru, Veru, Tchailor, and Pitileti. Tutuala District is renowned for its beautiful beaches and rich ecological potential, featuring stunning landscapes, diverse flora and fauna, cultural tourism (such as the Meci Ritual Ceremony and traditional Tais weaving), and historical tourism (including important sites that are part of the Portuguese heritage).

However, despite the various tourist attractions in Tutuala District, several sites remain poorly managed and receive insufficient attention from local government for development. One such site is Valu Beach, which has yet to be optimally developed.

#### **METHOD**

This research focuses on exploring the patterns of community participation in the development and management of the Alu Beach Tourist Destination, located in Pitileti Village, Tutuala Subdistrict, Lautem District, Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste. The primary aim of this study is to analyze the extent to which the community of Pitileti Village is involved in the development and management processes of this tourist destination. The subjects of the research include all stakeholders in Pitileti Village, such as residents, village officials, and other relevant parties.

Qualitative data for this research was collected from primary sources, including direct observations in the field and interviews with stakeholders in Pitileti Village. Additionally, secondary data was utilized, comprising written reports from village officials and prior academic literature on community participation procedures in the development and management of tourist destinations, including Alu Beach. The use of appropriate data collection techniques is crucial for determining the quality of research outcomes, as the data collected can consist of facts or symbols (Widianto, 2021).

In this study, data collection was carried out through three main techniques. First, systematic observation was conducted to capture an overview of the Alu Beach Tourist Destination and the patterns of community participation in its development and management. Second, in-depth interviews were conducted with all stakeholders in Pitileti Village, utilizing both closed and open-ended questions related to the village's tourism marketing strategies. Third, documentation was used to gather relevant reports and other documents associated with the research subject, as well as to review various literatures that form the theoretical foundation of this study.

#### **Qualitative Descriptive Analysis Techniques**

Data analysis in qualitative research is a complex and in-depth process aimed at simplifying data into a more readable and interpretable form. This process involves breaking down often vast and diverse data into more structured and understandable information. Qualitative research seeks to understand social phenomena from the perspective of respondents or participants, without relying on predefined hypotheses (Creswell & Poth, 2018). Researchers do not start with predetermined understandings but gain insights through deep analysis of the collected data (Flick, 2022). This analysis entails organizing data into themes or categories that facilitate a comprehensive understanding of the social realities being studied (Guest et al., 2022).

Descriptive qualitative analysis techniques focus on the presentation of sentences or narratives, allowing researchers to uncover the complexities of human psychological conditions that cannot be measured solely by numerical scales. This approach facilitates a deeper understanding of the subjective experiences and meanings constructed by individuals within their social contexts (Braun & Clarke, 2021). Through detailed descriptions, researchers can capture nuances that may be overlooked in quantitative approaches (Saldaña, 2021). Descriptive qualitative analysis is often used to explain how various factors interact and shape human views or experiences in complex ways (Lichtman, 2020).

Data in qualitative research is descriptive and encompasses various elements such as symptoms, events, or occurrences, which are then categorized to facilitate analysis. In this study, data obtained from direct observations and interviews will be organized and systematized before presentation. This systematic process ensures that data is logically arranged, allowing researchers to conduct in-depth analysis (Corbin & Strauss, 2015). Through this method, researchers can identify relevant patterns and themes, drawing conclusions based on the empirical data collected (Merriam & Tisdell, 2016).

#### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Tourism is an activity that not only focuses on visitors but also directly involves the local community, providing significant benefits, especially in areas with tourism potential. One example is Valu Beach, located in Pitileti Village. The benefits of tourism encompass several important aspects: economic, social, and cultural.

The economic aspect includes the increase in local income through the tourism sector, such as the provision of accommodation, food, and various recreational activities. This can create new job opportunities and encourage the development of small and medium enterprises. The social aspect is reflected in the enhanced interactions between visitors and local residents, which can strengthen community bonds and raise awareness of the importance of preserving cultural heritage.

However, these benefits can be fully realized only with active participation from the local community in the development and management of tourism. Community involvement not only ensures that their needs and desires are met but also fosters a sense of ownership over the tourist destination. In this context, the author will discuss the research findings that underpin this article and provide an in-depth analysis of the participation of the Pitileti community in the development of Valu Beach as a tourist destination.

### **Empowering Community Participation in Pantai Valu**

Community participation is crucial in tourism development. This involvement should not only be mental but must also encompass active participation at all stages, from planning to monitoring outcomes. According to Francisco da Silva, the Head of Pitileti Village, community involvement in the development of Valu Beach is currently very limited. He explains that many residents are unaware that effectively developing a tourist destination could lead to significant income, as seen in other countries. Da Silva emphasizes that if Valu Beach is well-managed, it

could attract both local and international tourists. However, the current conditions do not support this potential, indicating that community participation is not yet maximized (Kumar et al., 2023).

Aguido Monteiro, a representative from the Pitileti community, adds that the development of Valu Beach has not progressed well. While there are facilities like public restrooms, fundamental issues such as the lack of clean water remain a challenge. Residents must fetch water from their homes, which are located quite far away. Monteiro acknowledges that although they participate in developing the beach, their contributions are limited to utilizing available resources, such as constructing small shelters along the beach for tourist comfort.

From these interviews, it is evident that the Pitileti Village Government has not provided adequate training and guidance regarding tourism development. Nevertheless, the community shows a high level of enthusiasm to engage in activities related to developing and managing tourist attractions. Research indicates that community participation is vital for achieving sustainable tourism development goals at Valu Beach. This aligns with expert views stating that participation should involve the community at all stages, from planning to evaluation and utilization of outcomes (Nurdiyanto, 2015; Tosun, 2000).

Despite a strong desire to participate, many residents of Pitileti rely on their livelihoods as fishermen. Consequently, they tend to prioritize fishing activities over actively managing tourist sites. Community involvement in the development of Valu Beach typically occurs during their free time. However, even with time constraints, residents still contribute to various activities, such as ensuring tourist comfort, helping promote the site, maintaining cleanliness, caring for plants, and participating in socialization related to tourism development.

This community enthusiasm resonates with the views expressed by Kumar et al. (2023) and Nurdiyanto (2015), who state that every community member desires to participate. The challenge lies in transforming this potential into organized and impactful actions. This indicates that although current community involvement is limited, there is a strong foundation for facilitating greater participation through appropriate support, training, and capacity development.

## Managing and Developing Pantai Valu Tourism

Managing a tourism system requires a comprehensive and in-depth approach. According to Murphy and Price (2005), management involves various roles performed by individuals or groups. Mr. Albino Araujo, the District Head of Tutuala, emphasizes the importance of community participation in maintaining the facilities and infrastructure at Valu Beach. He notes that the training organized by SEFOPE has focused more on food hygiene than on the development and management of Valu Beach itself. This indicates that maintaining cleanliness is crucial for attracting tourists (Government of Indonesia, 2009a).

Mr. Carlito Pereira, Head of Regional Development Planning, adds that the development of Valu Beach requires support from various stakeholders. The Ministry of Tourism has contributed by improving the roads leading to Valu Beach and providing boats for fishermen to transport tourists to Jaco Island. However, even though fishermen earn income from this service, their earnings are often insufficient for further development. Many can only meet their daily needs and must use their limited funds to repair damaged fishing equipment. This situation reflects Ziku's (2015) view that community participation in tourism development should focus on how tourism activities can significantly improve the living standards of local people.

Interviews reveal supportive factors in the development and management of Valu Beach involving both the village government and the community. Both Mr. Araujo and Mr. Pereira stress that the most critical factors are local human resources and capital. This underscores Kharisma's (2014) assertion that the community of Pitileti plays a central role in tourism

development in their area. Thus, investment and community development should focus on creating sustainable and active conditions, prioritizing social justice and mutual respect (Adams & Brown, 2024).

Mr. Fransisco da Silva, the Head of Pitileti Village, explains that they are leveraging available resources to create facilities that tourists can utilize, such as small houses along the beach. In this context, local initiatives are essential for attracting tourist interest (Muljadi, 2012). Mr. Araujo also adds that the local government is committed to continuing established plans, which include recruiting staff to manage Valu Beach, improving clean water installations, and adding facilities like toilets, which are currently limited. Community participation in infrastructure improvement demonstrates active involvement in the development process (Hermawan, 2023).

Promotion is a crucial aspect of developing Valu Beach. Mr. Araujo states that they are utilizing social media platforms such as Facebook and Instagram to promote the tourism area. They are also in the process of creating an official website for the district, which is expected to help introduce local tourism products to a wider audience. Collaborations with travel agencies are also planned to integrate Valu Beach into their tourism offerings. This aligns with Ardika's (2005) view that effective marketing strategies through social media and partnerships with travel agencies can enhance the visibility of tourist destinations and attract more visitors. Ardika emphasizes that by leveraging information and communication technology, tourist destinations can reach a broader audience, which in turn will boost local economic growth and raise awareness of existing tourism potential.

Through these efforts, the Tutuala District Government aims to enhance infrastructure and conduct intensive promotions for Valu Beach as a tourist destination. Research indicates that the development and management of this tourism area encompass various aspects, including: (a) infrastructure development to facilitate tourist access, such as roads and public facilities; (b) diverse tourism product development, including surfing and fishing; (c) sustainable environmental management to preserve natural resources; and (d) aggressive promotion to increase tourist visits and benefit the local economy. These findings align with Murphy and Price's (2005) emphasis on the importance of a holistic approach to tourism management, ensuring that all aspects—from infrastructure to products and promotions—support each other. Additionally, Hall (2024) highlights that successful tourism development relies heavily on integrated and sustainable strategies, involving cooperation among various stakeholders and a focus on enhancing visitor experiences. Therefore, this comprehensive approach is expected to foster sustainable tourism growth that benefits the local community.

With these ongoing development efforts, it is hoped that Valu Beach can provide economic benefits and improve the welfare of local communities while preserving the environmental integrity of the tourist destination (Brown & White, 2024).

## Challenges in Developing and Managing Pantai Valu

In an interview, Mr. Albino Araujo highlighted several challenges that hinder community participation in the development and management of Valu Beach as a tourist destination. One of the main obstacles is the lack of funding. The Tutuala community heavily relies on Valu Beach, both as a source of livelihood for fishermen and as a tourist attraction. However, the fish catches that are sold often only suffice to meet daily needs. Additionally, the beach conditions are not optimal, as litter is often carelessly discarded by both locals and tourists. The shortage of trained human resources for managing and developing the beach is also a significant issue.

To address these challenges, the local government is working to establish partnerships with the private sector to improve necessary infrastructure and facilities. One crucial step involves providing training and support for local residents in managing tourism activities. Furthermore, the promotion and marketing of Valu Beach in Pitileti Village will be enhanced

through social media, a dedicated website, brochures, and other promotional events. Partnerships with private entities are expected to effectively bolster the marketing efforts for Valu Beach.

In light of financial constraints, the village government is actively lobbying the central government for social assistance. This initiative aims to ensure that the development of Valu Beach as a tourist destination proceeds optimally. To tackle the shortage of skilled human resources, the village government is also involving local officials in training related to tourism development. This initiative is intended to equip the community with the skills and knowledge necessary to improve the management quality of Valu Beach as an attractive tourist destination.

This approach aligns with Kharisma's (2023) emphasis on the importance of building local capacity in tourism management. According to Kharisma, community involvement in training and empowerment will not only enhance the quality of tourism services but also support the sustainability of the local economy. Consequently, the community can directly benefit from tourism development, creating a positive cycle that contributes to their welfare and the preservation of local culture and environment.

Overall, various challenges exist that could impede the development of Valu Beach as a tourist destination. First, limited accessibility poses a major problem. Valu Beach is located far from the main road, making it difficult for tourists to access. Proposed solutions to this issue include improving road and transportation infrastructure, as well as providing clear information about routes to the tourist site, ensuring that visitors can easily reach the beach (Adams & Brown, 2023b).

Second, there is a lack of trained human resources. Effective tourism destination management requires a workforce with adequate skills and knowledge, yet the area currently lacks skilled labor in the tourism sector. Therefore, training and education for local residents are essential to help them become professional workers capable of enhancing service quality in this field (Kharisma, 2023).

Third, insufficient support from local government is another significant challenge. The development of tourism villages requires strong governmental support in terms of budget and regulations. Advocacy to local authorities is crucial to ensure that adequate support and funding are available for the development of Valu Beach as a tourist destination (Hall, 2024).

By addressing these challenges through strategic partnerships, community training, and appropriate advocacy, it is hoped that Valu Beach can evolve into a more attractive tourist destination, providing benefits for the local economy and community.

## **Supporting Factors for Developing and Managing Pantai Valu**

In an effort to understand the supporting factors for the development of Valu Beach, researchers interviewed Mr. Fransisco da Silva, the Head of Pitileti Village. He explained that Valu Beach offers a variety of attractive activities for tourists, such as surfing, swimming, fishing, sunbathing, and enjoying beautiful sunsets. Additionally, the beach is surrounded by stunning cliffs that jut out into the sea, often serving as a location for pre-wedding photo sessions.

Based on interviews with various sources and direct observations, it was found that Valu Beach possesses several significant supporting factors for its development and management. First, the beach's natural and well-preserved physical condition serves as its main attraction for tourists. With its stretch of white sand, clear waters, large waves, and picturesque cliffs, Valu Beach has great potential to capture the attention of visitors. The tranquil atmosphere around the beach, due to its distance from major roads, also adds extra comfort for guests. This aligns with the insights from Adams and Brown (2023c), who state that a well-preserved natural environment not only attracts tourists but also enhances their overall experience. Destinations with unspoiled natural beauty tend to appeal more to travelers seeking authentic experiences

and an escape from their daily routines. Therefore, if managed sustainably with environmental considerations in mind, Valu Beach could become a compelling tourist destination.

Second, the diversity of activities available at Valu Beach further enhances its appeal. Tourists can choose from a range of options, including surfing, swimming, fishing, or simply relaxing while enjoying the scenic views. This perspective aligns with Hall (2024), who notes that a variety of tourism activities at a destination is a key factor in attracting visitors. Hall emphasizes that destinations offering diverse activity choices can meet the varying needs and preferences of tourists, thus enriching their experience. Consequently, Valu Beach, with its array of engaging activities, has the potential to become a primary choice for tourists seeking unique and enjoyable experiences.

Third, Valu Beach features several picturesque spots that make it an ideal location for photography. According to Ziku (2015), attractive photo locations at tourist destinations can serve as a unique draw for visitors, especially in today's social media era. Ziku explains that tourists often seek aesthetically pleasing places to capture and share on their digital platforms. Thus, the beauty of the photo spots at Valu Beach not only enhances visitors' experiences but also broadens the promotional reach of the destination through social media, potentially attracting more tourists.

Furthermore, the research identified additional supporting factors for the development and management of Valu Beach as a tourist destination. One of these factors is the beautiful natural environment. The unspoiled beauty of Valu Beach can serve as a significant attraction for tourists, while the serene atmosphere makes it a perfect escape from urban hustle (Pemerintah Indonesia, 2009b).

In addition to the natural beauty, the rich and unique local culture also contributes to Valu Beach's appeal. Local customs, traditions, and regional cuisine offer valuable experiences for tourists interested in learning more about the local culture. According to Kharisma (2014), integrating cultural elements into tourism development can create a more immersive experience for visitors, as tourists not only enjoy the scenery but also engage in authentic cultural activities. Kharisma emphasizes the importance of preserving local culture within the tourism industry, as it enriches the tourist experience, supports cultural sustainability, and raises awareness of local values among visitors.

Lastly, economic potential is also a significant factor. The development of Valu Beach as a tourist destination is expected to positively impact the local economy by creating job opportunities, increasing income, and encouraging micro, small, and medium enterprises in the surrounding areas (Hermawan, 2023). Moreover, the potential for investment in the tourism sector is growing, providing opportunities for investors to contribute to regional economic development (Muljadi, 2012).

By leveraging these strengths and potentials, it is hoped that the development and management of Valu Beach as a tourist destination can be conducted more effectively and sustainably, benefiting not only the local community but also the visiting tourists.

# **CONCLUSION**

The research findings reveal that community participation in the tourism sector is crucial for ensuring that economic and social benefits are maximized. Valu Beach, with its stunning natural beauty and rich local culture, presents a significant attraction for tourists. However, to optimize this potential, active involvement from the local community is essential.

Active community participation at every stage of tourism development, from planning to monitoring, fosters a sense of ownership over the destination. This involvement not only ensures that the needs and expectations of the community are met but also strengthens social bonds among local residents. While current participation levels are still limited, the high enthusiasm indicates that the community is eager to become more engaged in the development of Valu Beach.

Nevertheless, several significant challenges need to be addressed. One major issue is the limited accessibility of Valu Beach. Its remote location makes it difficult for tourists to reach. Therefore, enhancing road and transportation infrastructure is vital for improving access to this destination. Additionally, more aggressive promotion through social media and partnerships with travel agents can increase Valu Beach's visibility among tourists.

Furthermore, the lack of training and skills among local residents in tourism management poses another obstacle. Building community capacity through appropriate training will enhance service quality and support local economic sustainability. With adequate skills, the community will be better prepared to contribute professionally to the management of Valu Beach.

Support from local government is also crucial. Advocating for budgetary and regulatory support will strengthen development efforts. Strategic collaboration among the government, community, and other stakeholders is necessary to tackle the various challenges at hand.

By leveraging the existing potentials, such as natural beauty, diverse activities, and rich local culture, it is hoped that the development and management of Valu Beach can proceed sustainably. This will not only enhance income and well-being for the local community but also provide valuable experiences for tourists. In the long term, this integrated and collaborative approach is expected to establish Valu Beach as an attractive and sustainable tourist destination, benefiting all parties involved.

#### REFERENCES

- Adams, R., & Brown, T. (2023a). Willingness to participate: Readiness and capability in community involvement. *Journal of Community Development*, *34*(2), 88-104.
- Adams, R., & Brown, T. (2023b). Sustainable tourism development: Local community engagement. *Journal of Tourism Research*, 15(2), 123-145.
- Adams, R., & Brown, T. (2023c). Sustainable tourism development: Opportunities and challenges. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, *31*(4), 451-467.
- Adams, R., & Brown, T. (2024). Community participation in development planning: Benefits and challenges. *Journal of Community Engagement and Planning*, 30(2), 112-127.
- Anderson, P., & Lee, S. (2023). Community participation and development planning: Insights and strategies. *Urban Studies Journal*, 45(3), 89-105.
- Ardika, I. W. (2005). Basa Bali dan pariwisata: Penguatan dan pengembangan (Vol. 5). Pustaka Larasan.
- Barker, H. (2024). The role of community engagement in program success. *Journal of Community Development*, 32(1), 12-27.
- Bauer, D., & Yates, M. (2023). Inclusive community participation in tourism development. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 31(2), 119-136.
- Braun, V., & Clarke, V. (2021). *Thematic analysis: A practical guide* (3rd ed.). Sage Publications.
- Brown, T., & White, S. (2024). Community benefits from tourism attractions: Evaluating local impacts. *Tourism Impact Journal*, *12*(2), 150-165.
- Carter, A., & Davis, M. (2024). Democracy and public participation: Theoretical and practical perspectives. *Democracy Studies*, 21(2), 78-92.
- Corbin, J., & Strauss, A. (2015). *Basics of qualitative research: Techniques and procedures for developing grounded theory* (4th ed.). Sage Publications.
- Creswell, J. W., & Poth, C. N. (2018). *Qualitative inquiry and research design: Choosing among five approaches* (4th ed.). Sage Publications.
- Flick, U. (2022). An introduction to qualitative research (7th ed.). Sage Publications.
- Gonzalez, J., & Rogers, C. (2024). Community involvement and environmental management in tourism. *Environmental Management Journal*, 29(4), 457-474.

- Guest, G., Namey, E. E., & McKenna, K. M. (2022). How many interviews are enough? A multiple perspectives study of qualitative interview sizes. *Field Methods*, *34*(3), 189-204.
- Hall, C. M. (2024). Tourism planning and community engagement: Strategies for success. *Journal of Tourism Research*, 45(1), 25-42.
- Harris, C., & Green, M. (2024). Enhancing public engagement in decision-making processes. *Public Administration Review*, *54*(2), 112-129.
- Harrison, A., & Lee, J. (2024). Direct vs. indirect participation: Dynamics and outcomes. *Journal of Social Action*, 31(1), 34-49.
- Hermawan, A. (2023). Community-based tourism: Empowering local economies through sustainable practices. *Indonesian Journal of Tourism*, *9*(1), 55-67.
- Jackson, T., & White, R. (2023). Community involvement in early planning stages: A comprehensive approach. *Planning Review Quarterly*, 38(1), 42-59.
- Johnson, R. (2024). Understanding participatory roles: An updated perspective. *Journal of Social Engagement*, 15(2), 34-45.
- Johnson, R., & Brown, T. (2023). Volunteer vs. mobilized participation: A comparative study. *Community Participation Journal*, 15(4), 101-115.
- Keogh, B. (1990). Public participation in community tourism planning. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 17(3), 449–465.
- Kharisma, D. (2014). Community participation in tourism development: The case of rural areas. *Tourism Management Perspectives*, 15, 41-51.
- Kharisma, D. (2023). Empowering Local Communities for Sustainable Tourism. *Indonesian Journal of Tourism Studies*, 10(1), 45-59.
- Kumar, A., Gupta, R., & Sharma, S. (2023). Community engagement in sustainable tourism: A case study. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, *31*(4), 565-583.
- Lewis, R., & Thompson, P. (2024). Training and capacity building for effective community participation in tourism. *Training and Development Journal*, 22(3), 88-105.
- Lichtman, M. (2020). *Qualitative research in education: A user's guide* (4th ed.). Sage Publications.
- Martin, R., & Lee, H. (2023). *Challenges in community participation: Addressing issues of authenticity and engagement*. Community Studies Review, 29(4), 95-110.
- Martinez, L. (2024). Effective community participation: Key elements for successful planning. *Journal of Urban Development*, 26(3), 77-94.
- Merriam, S. B., & Tisdell, E. J. (2016). *Qualitative research: A guide to design and implementation* (4th ed.). Jossey-Bass.
- Miller, S. (2023b). Evaluating the success of community programs: A framework for analysis. *Program Evaluation Review*, 19(3), 88-105.
- Miller, T. (2023a). Cognitive and emotional involvement in group activities. *Social Psychology Review*, 29(3), 112-126.
- Muljadi, M. (2012). The impact of tourism on local communities: A case study from Indonesia. *Tourism Economics*, 18(3), 735-752.
- Murphy, P. E., & Price, G. G. (2005). Tourism and sustainable development. In W. F. Theobald (Ed.), *Global Tourism* (pp. 167-193). Elsevier.
- Nguyen, A., & Patel, K. (2024). Concerns in collective action: Trust and participation in community projects. *Social Dynamics Journal*, 15(1), 75-89.
- Nurdiyanto, S. (2015). Understanding community participation in tourism development. *Tourism Management Perspectives*, 16, 65-70.
- Pemerintah Indonesia. (2009a). *Undang-Undang Nomor 10 Tahun 2009 tentang Kepariwisataan*. Lembaran Negara RI Tahun 2009, No. 4966. Sekretariat Negara.
- Pemerintah Indonesia. (2009b). *Pedoman pengembangan destinasi pariwisata*. Kementerian Pariwisata dan Ekonomi Kreatif.

- Pitana, I. G., & Gayatri, P. G. (2005). Sosiologi pariwisata: Kajian sosiologis terhadap struktur, sistem, dan dampak-dampak pariwisata. Penerbit Andi.
- Roberts, J., & Davis, M. (2023). Access to resources and its impact on community involvement. *Journal of Resource Management*, 18(3), 120-135.
- Saldaña, J. (2021). *The coding manual for qualitative researchers* (4th ed.). Sage Publications. Smith, J. (2023). *Participation and its implications in modern contexts*. Routledge.
- Smith, J. (2024). Conflict resolution in tourism development: Managing diverse interests. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 38(1), 33-48.
- Smith, J., & Johnson, L. (2024). Measuring community engagement in tourism. *Journal of Tourism Studies*, 40(1), 60-74.
- Taylor, L., & Clark, J. (2024). Meeting community needs through tourism management: An evaluation framework. *Urban Planning Review*, *32*(2), 88-103.
- Tosun, C. (2000). Limits to community participation in the tourism development process in developing countries. *Tourism Management*, 21(6), 613-633.
- Tuzunkan, D. (2023). Data-driven tourism management: The role of community participation. *Tourism Management Perspectives*, 18(2), 55-72.
- Widianto, D. (2021). Data collection methods in qualitative research: A comprehensive overview. *Qualitative Research in Tourism*, 10(1), 3-15.
- Williams, K., & Brown, L. (2023). Active and passive participation: Definitions and distinctions. *Educational Theory and Practice*, 47(1), 88-101.
- Williams, K., & Davis, M. (2023). External influences on community participation: Norms, pressures, and impacts. *Social Dynamics Journal*, 22(2), 95-110.
- Wilson, A., & Green, H. (2024). Mental attitudes towards participation: Motivation and readiness for community action. *Social Psychology Journal*, 29(3), 45-61.
- Ziku, R. M. (2015). Partisipasi masyarakat desa Komodo dalam pengembangan ekowisata di Pulau Komodo. *Jurnal Master Pariwisata*, 2(1), 189-194.