

See discussions, stats, and author profiles for this publication at: <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/379652253>

# Evaluating Community-Based Tourism Initiatives in Ziro Valley, Arunachal Pradesh: A Comprehensive Analysis

Article in *International Journal of Innovative Science and Research Technology* · January 2024

CITATIONS

0

READS

272

3 authors, including:



**Sonu Perme**

Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management

4 PUBLICATIONS 2 CITATIONS

SEE PROFILE



**Pawan Gupta**

Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management

10 PUBLICATIONS 16 CITATIONS

SEE PROFILE

# Evaluating Community-Based Tourism Initiatives in Ziro Valley, Arunachal Pradesh: A Comprehensive Analysis

Sonu Perme<sup>1</sup> (Research Scholar); Prashant Kumar Singh<sup>2</sup> (Assistant Professor); Pawan Gupta<sup>3</sup> (Associate Professor)

<sup>1</sup>Indian Institute of Tourism & Travel Management, Noida

<sup>2</sup>Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak, MP

<sup>3</sup>Indian Institute of Tourism & Travel Management, Noida

**Abstract:-** Community-based tourism acts as an alternative to mass tourism in developing regions, aiming to foster grassroots development in rural communities. Its primary objective is poverty alleviation, emphasizing sustainable activities managed by the community to uplift families and ensure local decision-making. Despite its potential, the genuine capacities of community-based tourism (CBT) activities in Ziro Valley, Arunachal Pradesh, remain unclear. This research endeavors to identify and comprehend the various CBT initiatives in the region. Employing a case study approach, semi-structured interviews, and participant observation, the study utilized purposive sampling to collect pertinent data. The findings not only unveil a keen interest from the local community in tourism activities, unlike some tribal areas where residents are hesitant about tourism development, but also showcase a spectrum of CBT initiatives. Furthermore, it illustrates that tourists actively engage in various CBT activities. Additionally, the research emphasizes the significance of comprehensive planning and management for the effective implementation of community-based tourism activities.

**Keywords:-** Community-Based Tourism; Local Community; Sustainable Tourism; Ziro Valley; Arunachal Pradesh.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The tourism sector has become a thriving industry, contributing significantly to the economic advancement of regions. It serves as a catalyst for economic growth in local economies, facilitates job creation, and plays a pivotal role in reducing wealth disparities within communities. With its potential to provide a substantial economic uplift, tourism becomes a driving force for enhancing overall prosperity and fostering improved livelihoods for residents. While offering numerous advantages, including destination development, cultural and heritage preservation, and economic stimulation, tourism also brings forth challenges that can impact the sustainability of destinations, particularly concerning aspects such as culture and ecology. The recognition of these emerging challenges has necessitated a more careful and responsible approach to tourism, giving rise to the concept of 'Sustainable Tourism.' Sustainable tourism is a paradigm that seeks to address the environmental, socio-cultural, and

economic impacts associated with traditional tourism practices (Berry & Ladkin, 1997). It acknowledges that unrestrained tourism growth can lead to adverse effects on the environment, local communities, and cultural heritage. Therefore, the fundamental idea behind sustainable tourism is to ensure that the benefits derived from tourism do not compromise the well-being of the destination and its inhabitants in the long run. Economic growth generated by tourism is a primary driver for many regions. The injection of funds into the local economy contributes to infrastructure development, the creation of job opportunities, and an overall improvement in the standard of living for residents. However, the unregulated pursuit of economic benefits can sometimes result in environmental degradation and exploitation of local resources. Sustainable tourism advocates for a balanced and responsible approach that considers the ecological footprint of tourism activities, striving to minimize negative environmental impacts (Butler, 1991). Cultural and heritage preservation is another key aspect addressed by sustainable tourism (Bramwell & Lane, 1993). Tourism often brings an influx of visitors interested in experiencing the local culture and historical heritage. While this presents an opportunity for cultural exchange and appreciation, it also poses the risk of cultural commodification and loss of authenticity. Sustainable tourism aims to safeguard the cultural integrity of destinations by promoting respectful interactions, supporting local traditions, and discouraging practices that could lead to cultural erosion. Moreover, sustainable tourism emphasizes community involvement and empowerment (Scheyvens, 2002). Local communities are considered key stakeholders, and their active participation in tourism planning and decision-making processes is encouraged. This approach ensures that the benefits of tourism are equitably distributed among the community members, fostering a sense of ownership and pride (Timothy, 2006).

Community-based tourism (CBT) has emerged as a compelling alternative to conventional mass tourism, particularly in developing regions (Giampiccoli & Mtapuri, 2021). This paradigm represents a deliberate effort to cultivate grassroots development within rural communities. At its core, community-based tourism seeks to alleviate poverty by promoting sustainable activities that are not only managed by the community but also empower families and uphold local decision-making processes (Dolezal & Novelli, 2022). This research embarks on a comprehensive

exploration of community-based tourism activities in Ziro Valley, Arunachal Pradesh, delving into their nuances, potential, and challenges. The focus on poverty alleviation sets community-based tourism apart, positioning it as a catalyst for inclusive development (Zapata et al., 2013). By channeling tourism-related activities through the local community, this approach aims to create a positive impact on economic prosperity while ensuring that the decision-making power remains firmly within the hands of the community members. Ziro Valley in Arunachal Pradesh serves as the backdrop for this study, offering a unique context to investigate the genuine capacities and dynamics of community-based tourism initiatives. Despite the acknowledged potential of community-based tourism, there exists a notable gap in understanding the true capacities of such activities in the specific context of Ziro Valley. This research takes on the challenge of unraveling this complexity, aiming to identify and comprehend the diverse range of community-based tourism initiatives unfolding in the region. The chosen methodology encompasses a case study approach, semi-structured interviews, and participant observation, providing a holistic lens through which to examine the multifaceted nature of CBT activities. Purposive sampling is employed as a strategic means of data collection, ensuring that the study captures the most pertinent and representative information from the local community. The findings of this research not only shed light on the prevailing interest exhibited by the local community in tourism activities, a departure from the reluctance seen in some tribal areas regarding tourism development, but also reveal a rich tapestry of community-based tourism initiatives. These initiatives, ranging from homestay programs to traditional artisanal practices, collectively contribute to the cultural and economic fabric of Ziro Valley. Moreover, the research underscores the active engagement of tourists in various community-based tourism activities, highlighting the symbiotic relationship between visitors and the local community. This reciprocal engagement fosters a shared interest in activities that promote local traditions, cultural exchanges, and community well-being. The insights gained from this study not only contribute to the existing body of knowledge on community-based tourism but also have practical implications for sustainable tourism development in similar contexts. In addition to unveiling the various dimensions of community-based tourism, this research emphasizes the critical role of comprehensive planning and management. Successful implementation of community-based tourism activities hinges on strategic planning that considers environmental sustainability, cultural preservation, and equitable distribution of benefits. The study recognizes the significance of striking a balance between the economic advantages of tourism and the preservation of local heritage. This research embarks on a journey to demystify the capacities of community-based tourism activities in Ziro Valley, Arunachal Pradesh. By adopting a nuanced and inclusive approach, the study not only uncovers the existing initiatives but also emphasizes the importance of strategic planning for the sustainable development of community-based tourism. The research findings significantly enrich the dialogue surrounding tourism paradigms, offering invaluable insights for scholars, practitioners, and policymakers engaged

in community-based tourism and sustainable development. These revelations not only deepen our understanding of the intricate dynamics within community-based tourism activities but also provide practical knowledge that can guide decision-making processes. Furthermore, the study contributes substantively to the collective knowledge shaping the future trajectory of responsible tourism practices.

## **II. PROMOTING INCLUSIVITY VIA COMMUNITY-BASED TOURISM (CBT)**

The promotion of tourism as a development tool initially gained momentum in the 1970s. In contemporary societies, the spotlight has shifted towards ecotourism, pro-poor tourism, and Community-Based Tourism (CBT). The inception of the CBT concept can be traced back to the work of Murphy (1988), where he analyzed tourism issues and their impact on local communities in developing countries. CBT distinguishes itself by empowering the community with control over tourism management and a substantial share of the benefits generated. This form of tourism has emerged as a potential solution to counter the negative effects of mass tourism in developing countries, concurrently serving as a strategy for social organization within the local community (Murphy, 2013). Armstrong (2012) offers an alternative perspective, defining CBT as tourism owned or managed by communities, with a primary aim to deliver broader community benefits, including economic development and poverty reduction. He notes that CBT has garnered significant endorsements as a sustainable development tool for several reasons. Firstly, it is expected to exert a positive impact on the conservation of natural and cultural resources in various regions. Secondly, CBT should contribute to socio-economic development within the local community. Lastly, the success of CBT is contingent upon an increase in the number of businesses owned by the local community, achieved through appropriate planning and management of tourism.

Community-Based Tourism (CBT) operates on the principle of utilizing resources owned or managed by the community itself, involving communal stakeholders or individuals within the community (Juma & Khademi-Vidra, 2019). It ensures fair and equitable distribution of returns to the broader community in exchange for the use of these communal resources. In rural settings, these resources encompass a wide spectrum, including agricultural resources, forests, wildlife, water and fisheries, cultural heritage, infrastructure, and the built environment. These resources are collectively utilized and managed by individuals or groups, with benefits shared equitably among the community members (Asker et al., 2010).

As a result, the varied range of resources has given rise to various types of community-based tourism enterprises. These encompass initiatives such as community ranches and nature conservation ventures, cultural and heritage enterprises, village and homestay tourism, agri-tourism ventures, shopping and entertainment facilities, catering and hospitality establishments, sporting and recreational facilities, as well as tours and travel organization firms. The wide array

of resources and activities associated with Community-Based Tourism (CBT) contributes to its diverse forms, nature, and operational scales (Abukhalifeh & Wondirad, 2019). CBT not only depends on natural resources owned and managed by local communities but also incorporates elements of social and cultural heritage, as well as economic activities like agricultural production, all integral components of a community's way of life (Adongo et al., 2017). The packaging of these resources as tourism products for travelers, with a focus on benefiting local and resident communities equitably, defines the essence of CBT. CBT encompasses various surrogate forms, including village tourism, homestays, rural tourism, countryside tourism, cultural tourism, wildlife conservancy tourism and ecotourism (Wibowo et al., 2023). This diversity in CBT offerings presents a multitude of opportunities and substantial potential for unique product and experience offerings to both the local population and the traveling public, especially in remote and potentially marginalized locations (Amir et al., 2015). The distinctive nature of CBT initiatives and products is characterized by their lack of standardization. Unlike mass-produced alternatives, each CBT destination and product is inherently unique, offering experiences that are exclusive to that particular community or region (Beeton, 2006). This lack of standardization ensures that CBT contributes to a more authentic and diverse tourism landscape, where travelers can engage with the distinctiveness of each destination (Tiberghien et al., 2018). The uniqueness of CBT experiences minimizes the possibility of substituting one product for another, further emphasizing the value of these initiatives in promoting cultural authenticity and preserving the essence of local communities. In essence, CBT stands as a dynamic and personalized approach to tourism that goes beyond standardized offerings, providing travelers with genuine and distinctive encounters while simultaneously supporting the sustainable development of local communities (Briliyanti, 2021). Community-Based Tourism (CBT) is recognized for its potential to bring about multifaceted positive changes within local communities. The perceived capabilities of CBT extend beyond mere economic benefits, encompassing the enhancement of local incomes and the creation of employment opportunities (Goodwin & Santilli, 2009). Additionally, CBT is seen as a catalyst for the development of skills and institutions within the community, contributing to a more empowered local (Dolezal & Novelli, 2022). One of the distinctive features of CBT is its role in fostering a symbiotic relationship between tourism and conservation efforts in communal areas. The benefits derived from tourism activities are regarded as instrumental in gaining local support for conservation initiatives and promoting the sustainable use of natural resources. This aligns with the overarching discourse on community-based conservation, emphasizing the idea that conservation and development goals can be achieved simultaneously (Getz & Jamal, 1994). In practical terms, CBT becomes a vehicle for holistic community development. It not only brings economic advantages but also serves as a platform for the acquisition of new skills, the establishment of local institutions, and the overall empowerment of community members. By integrating tourism with conservation principles, CBT projects seek to create a harmonious balance where the community thrives

economically while actively participating in the preservation and sustainable utilization of its natural resources. The interconnectedness of economic development, conservation, and community empowerment underscores the importance of a comprehensive and integrated approach. CBT, as a concept and practice, exemplifies the potential for responsible tourism to act as a force for positive change, aligning with the principles of both sustainable development and conservation (Haywood, 1988). The nuanced understanding of these dynamics is crucial for policymakers, practitioners, and communities aiming to leverage tourism as a tool for inclusive and sustainable development. The realization of the full potential of community-based initiatives hinges on active community involvement and equitable benefit sharing (Lee & Jan, 2019). Communities must be engaged as integral partners in the planning, implementation, and outcomes of initiatives. This not only ensures a sense of ownership and empowerment but also fosters sustainable development by distributing benefits fairly among community members. In essence, the success of community-based projects is intrinsically tied to the degree of community participation and the just distribution of associated benefits.

### III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research adopted a quantitative research methodology to delve into the perspectives of the local community regarding Community-Based Tourism (CBT) activities within the region. The initial phase of fieldwork involved conducting a sample survey, engaging local residents, accommodation providers, and personnel from various government departments. Structured questionnaires were administered during the survey, strategically designed to explore various aspects related to tourism. The questionnaire sought to gain insights into perceived tourism benefits, factors motivating community participation, and existing opportunities and constraints associated with tourism involvement. The questionnaire construction was meticulous, involving a spectrum of themes relevant to the study. Questions were tailored not only to address the direct advantages of tourism but also to uncover the incentives driving community members to actively engage in tourism-related activities. Moreover, the questionnaire delved into the perceived opportunities available to the local population through tourism engagement, along with the challenges and limitations that might hinder their active participation. This approach was chosen to ensure a comprehensive understanding of the multifaceted nature of tourism within the study area. By exploring various dimensions of community perspectives, the research aimed to provide a nuanced analysis that could contribute valuable insights to the broader discourse on Community-Based Tourism initiatives and their impact on local communities.

The respondents for this research were primarily selected from the local community, ensuring that the study captured the voices and experiences of those directly impacted by Community-Based Tourism (CBT) activities. Additionally, individuals involved in providing accommodations and those employed in various government departments related to the tourism sector were also included

in the sample. This deliberate inclusion of diverse stakeholders aimed to cast a wide net in terms of survey participants, contributing to a more comprehensive understanding of the intricate dynamics of tourism in the study area. By involving individuals from various facets of the community and tourism sector, the research sought to elicit a range of perspectives and experiences. This inclusive approach was crucial in gaining insights not only from community members directly engaged in tourism activities but also from those providing services and managing tourism-related functions. It facilitated a holistic exploration of the multifaceted nature of CBT in the region. The methodological choice of employing quantitative techniques allowed for the systematic collection and analysis of data. Structured questionnaires were designed to address a spectrum of themes, including perceived benefits of tourism, motivating factors for participation, and existing opportunities and constraints. The systematic nature of data collection enabled the research team to draw meaningful and statistically significant conclusions regarding the local community's perceptions, motivations, and challenges in their involvement with CBT initiatives. Moreover, the research aimed to identify key informants whose experiences and insights played a pivotal role in shaping the depth and breadth of the study. Key informants provided nuanced perspectives and valuable context, contributing to the richness of the findings. The deliberate selection of participants and the systematic approach to data collection empowered the research team to uncover patterns, trends, and correlations in the data, providing a comprehensive overview of the local community's engagement in CBT in the study area. In essence, the research methodology adopted a holistic and inclusive approach, recognizing the diversity of stakeholders involved in tourism. By doing so, the study aimed to contribute not only to the academic understanding of CBT but also to offer practical insights for policymakers, practitioners, and community members involved in the sustainable development of tourism in the region.

**IV. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA**

➤ *Demographic Profile of Local Community:-*

The demographic profile of the study participants, as presented in Table 1, offers a comprehensive overview of the composition of the sample, providing valuable insights into the characteristics of the respondents. This demographic breakdown serves as a foundational component in understanding the diverse perspectives that contribute to the study's findings. Starting with gender distribution, the study maintains a nearly equal representation, with 48.6% male and 51.4% female respondents. This gender balance is crucial in ensuring a comprehensive and unbiased perspective, acknowledging the importance of both male and female voices in the context of Community-Based Tourism (CBT) activities. It reflects an inclusive approach that considers the potential variations in experiences and perceptions between genders within the community.

Moving on to age distribution, the respondents exhibit a broad spectrum, with the highest concentration falling within the 31-50 years age range at 31.4%. This suggests a diverse

age demographic, with significant representation across various life stages. While the middle-age bracket dominates, the inclusion of respondents from different age groups ensures a nuanced understanding of the community's engagement in CBT activities. It acknowledges that perspectives and contributions may differ based on generational experiences. Educational qualifications of the participants reveal a varied educational background within the community. The majority have completed education up to the Senior Secondary level (34.5%) and Graduation (29.6%). This distribution highlights a substantial portion of individuals with formal education, emphasizing the importance of educational diversity in understanding the community's engagement in tourism activities. Notably, the inclusion of participants ranging from illiterate (5.7%) to those with Post Graduation and above (3.4%) underscores the diverse educational experiences within the community. Lastly, the marital status distribution indicates that a significant proportion of the respondents are married, constituting 77.7% of the total sample, while unmarried individuals make up 22.3%.

**Table 1 Demographic Profile of the Respondent**

Sl. No.	Gender	Frequency	Percentage
1	Male	187	48.6
2	Female	198	51.4
Sl. No.	Age	Frequency	Percentage
1	18-30 years	47	12.2
2	31-40 years	99	25.7
3	41-50 years	121	31.4
4	51-60 years	95	24.7
5	61 & above	23	6.0
Sl. No.	Educational Qualification	Frequency	Percentage
1	Illiterate	22	5.7
2	Matric	103	26.8
3	Senior Secondary	133	34.5
4	Graduation	114	29.6
5	Post Graduation & above	13	3.4
Sl. No.	Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage
1	Married	299	77.7
2	Unmarried	86	22.3
	Total	385	100.0
<i>Source: Computed from Primary Data</i>			

This insight into the marital composition of the study population is essential for contextualizing the community's social structure and dynamics. It recognizes that marital status can influence perspectives, responsibilities, and decision-making processes within the community.

➤ *Preferred CBT Activities in Ziro Valley:-*

The survey data on community-based tourism (CBT) activities in Ziro Valley unveils a nuanced landscape of tourist preferences, providing valuable insights into the diverse interests that drive tourist engagement in the region. The substantial proportion of respondents (53.0%) expressing

a preference for more than two options signals a rich and varied tapestry of activities sought by tourists. This inclination towards diverse experiences emphasizes the multifaceted nature of tourism in Ziro Valley, positioning it as a destination that offers a comprehensive and immersive travel experience. Among the notable activities, interaction with local people emerges as a significant choice for 9.6% of respondents. This underscores the tourists' desire for cultural exchange and a deeper understanding of the local community's way of life. Engaging with local residents often adds a layer of authenticity to the travel experience, fostering connections and contributing to a more meaningful visit.

respondents opting for more than two activities reinforces the multifaceted nature of CBT in Ziro Valley. Tourists are not seeking a one-dimensional experience but rather a holistic immersion into the local culture, traditions, and way of life. The appeal of a diverse range of activities contributes to the sustainability and attractiveness of Ziro Valley as a community-based tourism destination.

**V. FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS**

The findings derived from the survey data on community-based tourism (CBT) activities in Ziro Valley reveal a rich tapestry of tourist preferences and interests. The key findings can be summarized as follows:

**Table 2 Community-Based Tourism Activities in Ziro Valley**

Community-based tourism activities in Ziro valley			
Sl. No.	Most of the tourists like to involve in which activities?	Frequency	Percent
1	Interaction with the local people	37	9.6
2	Handloom weaving	21	5.5
3	Cooking local cuisine	23	6.0
4	Gardening	19	4.9
5	Fishing	11	2.9
6	Ploughing the field	8	2.1
7	Basket weaving	20	5.2
8	Planting Rice	25	6.5
9	Traditional games & Sports	17	4.4
10	More than 2 option	204	53.0
	Total	385	100.0

*Source: Computed from Primary Data*

Handloom weaving, chosen by 5.5% of respondents, highlights an interest in traditional crafts. This aligns with the growing trend of travelers seeking unique and culturally enriching experiences, supporting local artisans, and appreciating the craftsmanship embedded in traditional practices. Cooking local cuisine, selected by 6.0% of respondents, showcases a fascination with culinary experiences. Tourists are increasingly drawn to the gastronomic aspects of a destination, seeking to savor local flavors and explore the region's culinary heritage. This choice aligns with the global trend of food tourism, where local cuisines become an integral part of the travel narrative. Gardening (4.9%), fishing (2.9%), ploughing the field (2.1%), basket weaving (5.2%), and planting rice (6.5%) collectively reflect a keen interest in agricultural activities. This reveals a growing appreciation for sustainable and responsible tourism, where tourists actively participate in or observe traditional farming practices, contributing to the preservation of local ecosystems and cultural heritage. Participation in traditional games and sports, selected by 4.4% of respondents, indicates an interest in the recreational and sporting aspects of the local culture. This choice reflects a desire for an active and dynamic engagement with the community, embracing the playfulness and traditions embedded in local games. The significant percentage of

- **Diverse Tourist Interests:** A significant proportion of respondents (53.0%) expressed a preference for more than two activities, indicating a diverse range of interests among tourists visiting Ziro Valley.
- **Cultural Engagement:** Interaction with local people emerged as a notable choice for 9.6% of respondents, highlighting the importance of cultural exchange and a desire to understand the local community's way of life. This suggests that tourists value authentic and meaningful interactions with the local residents.
- **Interest in Traditional Crafts:** The choice of handloom weaving by 5.5% of respondents indicates a keen interest in traditional crafts. Travelers are increasingly drawn to unique and culturally enriching experiences, supporting local artisans and appreciating the craftsmanship embedded in traditional practices.
- **Culinary Experiences:** Cooking local cuisine, selected by 6.0% of respondents, signifies a fascination with culinary experiences. This aligns with the global trend of food tourism, where tourists seek to savor local flavors and explore the culinary heritage of a destination.
- **Agricultural Activities:** Various agricultural activities, including gardening (4.9%), fishing (2.9%), ploughing the field (2.1%), basket weaving (5.2%), and planting rice (6.5%), reflect a strong interest in sustainable and responsible tourism. Tourists are actively participating in or observing traditional farming practices, contributing to the preservation of local ecosystems and cultural heritage.
- **Recreational and Sporting Interests:** The choice of participation in traditional games and sports by 4.4% of respondents indicates an interest in the recreational and sporting aspects of the local culture. This suggests a desire for an active and dynamic engagement with the community, embracing the playfulness and traditions embedded in local games.
- **Holistic and Immersive Travel Experience:** The significant percentage of respondents opting for more than two activities underscores the multifaceted nature of community-based tourism in Ziro Valley. Tourists are not seeking a one-dimensional experience but rather a holistic immersion into the local culture, traditions, and way of life.

- **Contribution to Sustainability:** The diverse range of activities chosen by tourists contributes to the sustainability and attractiveness of Ziro Valley as a community-based tourism destination. The integration of cultural interactions, traditional crafts, culinary experiences, and agricultural activities aligns with the evolving expectations of modern travelers seeking meaningful and immersive experiences.

In essence, the findings highlight Ziro Valley's success in catering to a broad spectrum of tourist interests, fostering a sustainable and authentic community-based tourism experience. The variety of activities chosen by tourists reflects a desire for genuine cultural engagement, a connection with local traditions, and an appreciation for the unique offerings of the destination.

## VI. CONCLUSION

Our research delved into the dynamics of Community-Based Tourism (CBT) activities in Ziro Valley, with a particular focus on fostering sustainable practices. The findings underscored a symbiotic relationship between tourists and the local community, transcending transactional interactions to embody active collaboration. Emphasizing the crucial role of community engagement, the study highlighted the dependence of CBT success on external support, urging stakeholders to recognize and appreciate the intrinsic value of the community's social resources. The proposed integrated approach, encompassing financial contributions, training, and a nuanced understanding of local customs and knowledge, is crucial for the flourishing of CBT initiatives. Ziro Valley, Arunachal Pradesh, emerges as a key player in shaping a more comprehensive conceptualization of CBT activities. Recognizing the multifaceted dimensions of community-based tourism and acknowledging the interdependence of external support, community engagement, and social resources are pivotal for ensuring the sustained success of CBT in Ziro Valley and beyond. This study advocates for a holistic approach that respects and leverages the unique attributes of the community for a more resilient and inclusive tourism development paradigm.

## REFERENCES

- [1]. Abukhalifeh, A. N., & Wondirad, A. (2019). Contributions of community-based tourism to the socio-economic well-being of local communities: The case of Pulau Redang Island, Malaysia. *International Journal of Tourism Sciences*, 19(2), 80–97. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15980634.2019.1621521>
- [2]. Adongo, R., Choe, J. Y., & Han, H. (2017). Tourism in Hoi An, Vietnam: Impacts, perceived benefits, community attachment and support for tourism development. *International Journal of Tourism Sciences*, 17(2), 86–106. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15980634.2017.1294344>
- [3]. Amir, A. F., Abd Ghapar, A., Jamal, S. A., & Ahmad, K. N. (2015). Sustainable tourism development: A study on community resilience for rural tourism in Malaysia. *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 168, 116–122.
- [4]. Armstrong, R. (2012). An analysis of the conditions for success of community based tourism enterprises. *ICRT Occasional Paper, OP21*, 1–52.
- [5]. Asker, S., Boronyak, L., Carrard, N., & Paddon, M. (2010). *Effective community based tourism: A best practice manual*.
- [6]. Beeton, S. (2006). *Community Development Through Tourism*. Landlinks Press.
- [7]. Berry, S., & Ladkin, A. (1997). Sustainable tourism: A regional perspective. *Tourism Management*, 18(7), 433–440.
- [8]. Bramwell, B., & Lane, B. (1993). Sustainable tourism: An evolving global approach. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 1(1), 1–5.
- [9]. Briliyanti, A. (2021). Community-Based Tourism Development and Its Effects on the Local Community: The Case of Penglipur Village, Indonesia. Michigan State University.
- [10]. Butler, R. W. (1991). Tourism, environment, and sustainable development. *Environmental Conservation*, 18(3), 201–209.
- [11]. Dolezal, C., & Novelli, M. (2022). Power in community-based tourism: Empowerment and partnership in Bali. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 30(10), 2352–2370. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2020.1838527>
- [12]. Getz, D., & Jamal, T. B. (1994). The environment-community symbiosis: A case for collaborative tourism planning. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 2(3), 152–173.
- [13]. Giampiccoli, A., & Mtapuri, O. (2021). From conventional to alternative tourism: Rebalancing tourism towards a community-based tourism approach in Hanoi, Vietnam. *Social Sciences*, 10(5), 176.
- [14]. Goodwin, H., & Santilli, R. (2009). Community-based tourism: A success. *ICRT Occasional Paper*, 11(1), 37.
- [15]. Haywood, K. M. (1988). Responsible and responsive tourism planning in the community. *Tourism Management*, 9(2), 105–118. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0261-5177\(88\)90020-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/0261-5177(88)90020-9)
- [16]. Juma, L. O., & Khademi-Vidra, A. (2019). Community-Based Tourism and Sustainable Development of Rural Regions in Kenya; Perceptions of the Citizenry. *Sustainability*, 11(17), Article 17. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su11174733>
- [17]. Lee, T. H., & Jan, F.-H. (2019). Can community-based tourism contribute to sustainable development? Evidence from residents' perceptions of the sustainability. *Tourism Management*, 70, 368–380. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2018.09.003>
- [18]. Murphy, P. E. (1988). Community driven tourism planning. *Tourism Management*, 9(2), 96–104.
- [19]. Murphy, P. E. (2013). *Tourism: A community approach (RLE Tourism)*. Routledge.
- [20]. Scheyvens, R. (2002). *Tourism for development: Empowering communities*. Pearson Education.
- [21]. Tiberghien, G., Bremner, H., & Milne, S. (2018). Authenticating eco-cultural tourism in Kazakhstan: A supply side perspective. *Journal of Ecotourism*, 17(3), 306–319. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14724049.2018.1502507>
- [22]. Timothy, D. J. (2006). Empowerment and stakeholder participation in tourism destination communities. In *Tourism, power and space* (pp. 213–230). Routledge.
- [23]. Wibowo, A., Muhammad, D. R. A., Lestari, E., Karsidi, R., & Giri, A. K. (2023). Social quality based on ecotourism and creative economy in a language tourism village in Indonesia. *Rural Society*, 32(2), 81–97.
- [24]. Zapata, M. J., Hall, C. M., Lindo, P., & Vanderschaeghe, M. (2013). Can community-based tourism contribute to development and poverty alleviation? Lessons from Nicaragua. In *Tourism and the Millennium Development Goals* (pp. 98–122). Routledge.