

# Do Locals Participate and Benefit from Their Village-Tourism Development?

## Understanding The Complexity and Challenges of Community-Based Tourism in Ciasmara Village, Bogor Regency, West Java Indonesia

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### Abstract

Tourism is a sector that contributes to national income. This condition makes all parties develop their tourism potential, including Ciasmara Village in Bogor Regency. The abundant potential has made local people try to develop tourism since 2005. This research tries to identify the extent to which local communities participate in and benefit from tourism development in the village. This study used a sequential mixed method, as many as 210 people were randomly selected as the research sample. This study uses several data analysis techniques, including the average score, and the Independent T-Test. This research finds people from certain groups who can participate and gain economic benefits from community-based tourism development.

**Keywords:** community-based tourism; participation; economic benefit; tourism development.

The tourism sector significantly contributes to national income, as highlighted by previous studies (Barančoková & Barančok, 2020; Wu et al., 2019). In Indonesia, this sector has been a notable contributor to the national economy since 2016 (Bappeda, 2017a). By 2019, the Indonesian government aimed to increase the tourism sector's contribution to 8% of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Additionally, the tourism industry provides employment opportunities for approximately 13 million individuals. To enhance the competitive edge of cities and regencies in the tourism sector,

the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy (Kemenparekraf) established the Tourism Index in 2016. This index evaluates and identifies the top 10 cities/regencies excelling in tourism, including Denpasar, Surabaya, Batam, Sleman, Semarang, Bandung Regency, Bandung City, Banyuwangi, Bantul, and Bogor (Apriyono, 2016).

Bogor Regency, located in West Java Province, ranks among the top ten cities/regencies with the highest Tourism Index in Indonesia. This achievement is attributed to several key factors: (1) the business-supportive

environment, (2) governance, (3) tourism potential, and (4) infrastructure. These four indicators serve as normative benchmarks for evaluating the Tourism Index of cities and regencies in Indonesia. Despite its high ranking, Bogor Regency faces challenges in developing its tourism potential while adhering to the principles of sustainable, community-based tourism. Presently, tourism in this region generates various negative externalities, including environmental degradation, socio-cultural disruptions, and limited economic benefits for rural communities near tourist attractions (Butarbutar & Soemarno, 2013; Jatmika, 2018).

Community-based tourism development efforts in this study focused on community-based tourism management in the Ciasmara tourist village, which began in 2006, at which time the community independently started to open access to the Curug Saderi area and the Pasir Luhur campsite and carried out an inventory of tourism potential in this village. in the form of the book "Tourism Objects in the Gunung Menir Tourism Area" published in 2006, which was also initiated by Ciasmara resident Ujang Sirojudin (Ujang Abud). Until finally in 2013 the village raised its status to become a tourist village. However, after about 16 years of running, tourism in the tourist village of Ciasmara seems to be stagnant, not running optimally, and running modestly without a clear concept. Departing from this situation, this research generally wants to see how far the community-based tourism management ecosystem in the Ciasmara tourism village has supported or is still far from expectations.

Ciasmara tourist village is one of the villages included in the Pongkor Earth Park Tourism Priority (Geopark) which is also located in Mount Halimun Salak National Park (TNGHS) (Bappeda, 2017b) as see on figure 1. Ciasmara Village is also a Tourism Village that has very complete tourism potential, namely waterfalls (curug), hot springs, camping grounds, agricultural culture, traditional musical instruments, and terraced rice fields (figure 2). The development of tourism based in Ciasmara village has been started in 2006 when the community began to open access roads to tourist sites such as the noble sand camping ground and the opening of hot spring baths, until later in 2013, its status became Ciasmara Tourism Village. However, in practice, community-based tourism in Ciasmara village faces several challenges in its development, ranging from communication barriers that result in distrust between the main actors managing village tourism such as the village government, Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) (Siregar, Amaliasari, et al., 2023), village management communities (Pokdarwis), Mount Halimun Salak National Park (TNGHS), interventions from these parties make the concept of tourism development in this village always changing, to the complaints of non-management communities not being able to easily participate and not feeling the economic benefits of tourism community-based tourism village development requires coordination and cooperation, besides that, it also requires a balanced role between all stakeholders in the village, therefore a participatory approach is very important (Friedmann, 2011). This fact is very far from the initial expectations of the emergence of community-based tourism, which should improve the community's economic quality in tourist locations. Community involvement is a very important factor in the development of community-based tourism (Ćurčić et al., 2021; Kelfaoui & Rezzaz, 2021), according to (Putri, Agustina Ela; Khadjah, Ute Lies Siti; Novianti, 2020a), there are two important indicators in the

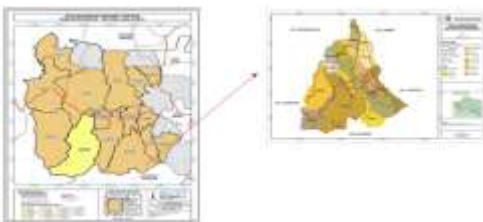


Figure 1. Pongkor National Geopark

development of community-based tourism, namely independence from institutions. local and the second is the capacity of human resources in managing tourism villages.



Figure 2. Tourism Site in Ciasmara Tourism Village

Attention to the concept of community-based tourism began to be recognized in 1985 when the concept was first stated by Murphy (1985) in (López-Guzmán et al., 2011a) Based Tourism (CBT) opens the way for new research and the possibility of developing joint-oriented tourism (Pro-Poor Tourism/PPT), Community Benefit Tourist Initiatives (CBTI), or Community-Based Business (Community-Based Tourism). Based Enterprises/CBEs). In essence, the community-oriented tourism study agrees that communities should be included in tourism planning and management decision-making processes, for three main reasons, namely: (1) considering them as part of the tourism product, (2) local communities adapt easily to change, and (3) help open their minds (Arintoko et al., 2020a; Butler, 1980a; Purnomo et al., 2020a). The idea of community-based tourism is very good and ideal, but in the context of rural communities in Indonesia, this idea of community-based tourism needs to be looked at comprehensively considering the relationship between actors in the village is very dynamic so that it can allow this community-based tourism to be managed only controlled and managed. only benefit certain parties and are not supported by knowledge of sustainable tourism itself.

Departing from these concerns, this study attempts to contribute to the academic debate on community-based tourism development. This

research is expected to provide an overview of the condition of the community-based tourism ecosystem in the village, as well as to see to what extent the development of community-based tourism in the tourist village involves all levels of society and provides benefits to all levels of society or only benefits certain parties who are actually in the future. will only make people uncomfortable and cause internal conflict. Based on the problems above, this research in more detail aims to (1) Identifies the level of community knowledge in the Ciasmara tourist village about sustainable tourism. (2) Identify the extent to which the community in the village can feel the direct economic impact in the form of increasing income and analyze which community groups are able to capture the benefits of village tourism and (3) Identify the level of community participation in community-based tourism management in the Ciasmara tourist village and analyze which groups are actively involved in the management of community-based tourism in the Ciasmara tourist village. The three objectives of this research are expected to be able to provide information about ecosystems and raise the complexity of community-based tourism management in the Ciasmara tourist village.

## Literature Review

The United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) describes tourism carrying capacity as the highest number of individuals who can simultaneously visit a tourist destination without causing harm to the physical, economic, or socio-cultural environment, while maintaining an acceptable quality standard. This perspective emphasizes tourism as an essential and enduring activity that does not alter the local environment while satisfying the expectations of stakeholders, including tourists, businesses, and local communities. The concept of assessing carrying capacity emerged in the 1960s. "The first flow defines tourism capacity as how much the number of tourists can be accommodated before

the negative impacts begin to be seen; The second school of thought defines the capacity achieved when tourists themselves see a negative impact and begin to attract from an area because it no longer meets their needs. Carrying capacity assessment examines the interplay between the tourism industry, the environment, and local communities. Nevertheless, this assessment requires identifying the limitations of a destination. In this regard, local stakeholders and tourism planners must evaluate the carrying capacity of their destinations and map out acceptable impacts on natural, social, and economic environments (Candia et al., 2020a). From a socio-cultural sustainability perspective, the perceptions and attitudes of residents in Hongcun, China, illustrate the evolving impacts of tourism. As tourism has expanded in the region, residents have shown a positive and optimistic outlook regarding the economic, environmental, social, and cultural benefits of sustainable tourism development. However, a noticeable increase in negative perceptions of the economic, environmental, and socio-cultural effects has also been observed (Song et al., 2021a).

It is hypothesized that disparities in benefit distribution result in changes to the level of advantages experienced by residents, directly influencing their perceptions. Specifically, the dynamic interaction between urban and rural mobility in ancient city areas has altered the host-guest relationship, posing new challenges for local tourism development. Despite negative perceptions, ongoing economic, environmental, and socio-cultural progress in Hongcun, China, is achievable only with the active involvement and support of all community members, including both long-time residents and newcomers. Achieving socio-culturally sustainable tourism requires the engagement of residents, not just in economic and social development but also in cultural advancement. From a cultural perspective, the application of cultural sustainability influences individuals' understanding of their surroundings and the

natural environment through deeply ingrained cultural values. Consequently, tourism-induced environmental disturbances are often perceived as cultural intrusions, particularly in societies where cultural values are closely tied to the physical environment. Sustainable tourism must integrate cultural contexts, emphasizing not the exclusion of economic aspects but rather their alignment with cultural interdependencies inherent in tourism activities.

Cultural dimensions often receive limited attention in sustainability discussions, potentially because their effects are subtle, challenging to quantify, and hindered by contemporary social paradigms that resist shifts in authority. Cultural concerns encompass identity, ownership, spiritual significance, and the moral and legal rights of communities. Limited focus on cultural aspects in sustainable tourism may stem from three key factors: (1) difficulties in measuring cultural impact, (2) the commodification of culture as an interchangeable resource, and (3) challenges in articulating cultural dimensions within political frameworks (Li et al., 2021). The concept of community-based tourism (CBT) was initially introduced by Murphy (1985), as cited in (López-Guzmán et al., 2011). Murphy's work explored tourism's connection to local community development, laying the groundwork for further research and alternative tourism models, such as Pro-Poor Tourism (PPT), community benefit tourism initiatives (CBTI), and Community-Based Enterprises (CBEs).

These approaches converge on the principle that destination communities should actively participate in tourism planning and decision-making processes for three main reasons: (1) recognizing them as integral components of the tourism experience, (2) fostering their adaptability to changes, and (3) encouraging a broader perspective (Arintoko et al., 2020b; Butler, 1980b; Purnomo et al., 2020b). The definition of community-based tourism is a tourism activity that supports the traditional way of life of local communities and helps the

community obtain prosperity by protecting and maintaining socio-cultural values and cultural resources, and natural heritage. This business's ownership, management, operation, and supervision belong to the community. Sustainable tourism, which is used as an approach to tourism development as a global standard, demands a draft policy that involves the concepts of participation, empowerment, transparency, and justice (Arintoko et al., 2020b). The development of tourism studies currently focuses on the study of sustainable tourism development in developing countries, especially in rural communities. Many villages are capable of hosting well-resourced with great potential for tourism development. Current tourism research increasingly highlights sustainable tourism development in rural communities, particularly in developing countries. Numerous villages possess significant potential for tourism development, enabling them to thrive as tourist destinations. The concept of sustainable tourism development has evolved, highlighting the importance of conserving and enhancing resources utilized for tourism purposes. This study seeks to contribute to the academic discourse by examining whether community-based tourism development effectively addresses rural development or if it introduces unintended negative externalities. Furthermore, this research aims to provide insights into the state of community-based tourism ecosystems in villages, analyzing the extent to which such initiatives involve all societal strata and distribute benefits equitably or disproportionately favor specific groups.

## Method

This study aims to see to what extent CBT has an impact on the community in Ciasmara village and the extent to which the community is involved and interested in being involved in the management of the Ciasmara Tourism village. This research was carried out from January 2022 to March 2022 in Ciasmara Village, Pamijahan District, Bogor Regency. Based on data from the

village potential, there are around 2090 Heads of Families (KK) in Ciasmara village. According to (Neuman, 2014) if the population is between 1,000 - 10,000 then the number of representative samples is sufficient for 10% of the population so 10 community respondents are obtained. This study uses a sequential mixed method, with a sequential explanatory strategy, where the first stage of this strategy is to collect and analyze quantitative data (to produce initial data) followed by collecting and analyzing qualitative data (to explain the rationale of the findings in more depth). The questionnaire instrument consists of several parts, including the characteristics of the community in Ciasmara village, involvement in community-based tourism management, and the level of community interest in being involved in community-based tourism management in Ciasmara village. Meanwhile, qualitative data was obtained through in-depth interviews with the community managing village tourism, Bumdes, Village Government, and Community Leaders in Ciasmara Village. This study uses two data analysis techniques, namely quantitative data analysis techniques and qualitative data analysis techniques. For quantitative data analysis techniques, this study uses descriptive statistics in the form of average scores and inferential statistics on the independent T-test with SPSS 28. Meanwhile, for the qualitative analysis technique, this study uses data reduction techniques.

## Case Studies

Community Characteristics in Ciasmara Village

Before discussing more deeply public knowledge about sustainable tourism, the economic impact of tourism, and community participation in community-based tourism management, it is necessary to describe the context of the Ciasmara tourism village. The community context in this study will be described through the characteristics of the community in the Ciasmara tourist village.

Based on Table 1 below, the characteristics of the community in the Ciasmara tourist village are dominated by men, people with an education level of junior high school graduates, people who

work as farmers, farmers who do not own land, the majority do not have access to work in the tourism sector and are not tour managers.

**Table 1. Community Characteristics in Ciasmara Tourism Village**

Characteristic	Category	Frequency (Person) (n = 210)	Percentage (%)
Gender	Male	136	64,8
	Female	74	35,2
Level of Education	Did not pass elementary school	42	20
	Graduated from elementary school	59	28,1
	Graduated from junior high school	80	38,1
	High school graduate	25	11,9
	Graduated from University	4	1,9
Job	Non- Farmer	80	38,1
	Farmer	130	61,9
Land Ownership Status	Non-Land Owner	115	54,76
	Land Owner	95	45,24
Have Access to Work in Tourist Locations	Do Not Have Access	184	87,62
	Have Access	26	12,38
Tourism Management Membership	Member	18	8,57
	Non-member	192	91,43
Village Government	Government	14	6,67
	Non- Government	196	93,33

Source: primary research data

Table 1 also provide an overview of the community characteristics in Ciasmara Tourism Village, highlighting various demographic and socioeconomic factors that influence local involvement in tourism activities. The data shows a gender disparity, with 64.8% of respondents being male and 35.2% female, suggesting that men may be more involved in tourism-related activities. Additionally, a significant proportion of the community, 74.76%, reside in areas that intersect with the tourism site, indicating a higher potential for direct involvement in the tourism sector due to proximity.

Educational attainment in the village varies, with the majority of respondents having completed junior high school (38.1%) and elementary school (28.1%). A smaller portion of the community has reached senior high school

(11.9%) and university (1.9%) levels (Nugraha & Nugroho, 2021; Nugraha & Supriatna, 2020). This distribution suggests that the community's educational background may influence their roles in the tourism industry (Siregar, Damayanti, et al., 2023), potentially limiting higher-level managerial or specialized positions to those with more education.

This research reveals that, despite Ciasmara being designated as a tourism village, not all residents have the opportunity to work or establish businesses within its tourist sites. According to Wahyu, the 25-year-old chairman of the village-owned enterprise (Bumdes), limited community access to engaging in business activities within the tourism area stems from the requirement that individuals must be registered as managers of Ciasmara Tourism Village to participate in its operations.

Additionally, those wishing to conduct business or sell products in the tourist zones must obtain approval from both Bumdes and the Gunung Halimun Salak National Park (TNGHS) authorities (Interview, WR, 02/04/2022).

Since 2014, the management of tourism in Ciasmara Village has changed on three occasions—in 2014, 2018, and 2021. These transitions were influenced by various factors, including shifts in village leadership and changes in the Bumdes chairman, who holds responsibility for overseeing tourism management in the village. Furthermore, the majority of Ciasmara residents are farmers without access to their agricultural land, particularly those residing near the village's tourist attractions.

Tourism village Communities Do Not Understand Sustainable Tourism and Level of Knowledge of People Living in Tourism villages on Sustainable Tourism.

The level of knowledge in this study of Ciasmara tourism village communities towards sustainable tourism is defined as the level of community knowledge in the village in mapping the impact to be received on the natural, social-cultural, and economic environment (Candia et al., 2020b; Everett & Aitchison, 2008; Purnomo et al., 2020b).

Table 2. Knowledge Level of the Ciasmara Tourism Village Community about Sustainable Tourism

Sustainable Tourism Knowledge Level	Score Average	Score Information
Economic Sustainability	2,72	High
Social Sustainability	2,73	High
Cultural Sustainability	2,28	Low
Environmental Sustainability	2,07	Low
<b>Total Score Average</b>	<b>2.45</b>	<b>Low</b>

Information: 1 – 1.75: Very Low; 1.76 – 2.51: Low; 2.52 – 3.27: High 3.28 – 4.00: Very High

Source: the result of data analysis

Table 2, it is presented that people in the Ciasmara tourism village have high knowledge of the economic impact (2.72) and social impact of tourism (2.73) and low knowledge of cultural impact (2.28) and environmental impact (2.07). If examined in more detail, people in Ciasmara village have high knowledge about the economic impact of tourism, especially on the aspect of tourism that will increase people's income, and tourism is considered to create job opportunities for local communities. Meanwhile, regarding aspects of social impact, the community's knowledge is high on the impact of the gradually increasing land price. There will be a shift in land ownership in the village, and it will facilitate road access for communities around the location. The high knowledge of the people of Ciasmara tourism village regarding the economic and social impact of tourism cannot be separated from the empirical experience that they have felt from the development of tourism in their village, as stated by (Fazey et al., 2005)). That experience has a very important position in shaping one's knowledge and skills. People in the Ciasmara tourism village can already see that tourism in their village can open the workforce and increase income for several community groups. In addition, the community has also seen that the improved access to tourism development in their villages has an impact on better road access, land prices have begun to increase, and the transfer of land ownership functions has begun to occur around their areas. It is also stated by the Ciasmara Village Chief that since the road access to tourist sites was improved, the land price increased from about \$ 10 / m2 now to \$ 24 / m2 (interview J, 17/3/2022). Based on the results of an interview with one of the former village administrators, the increase in land prices at tourist sites is not directly caused by the existence of tourism sites, but it is because of access to road construction as far as 1.4 km from the village government intended for tourist roads (interview U, 23/3/22). Meanwhile, the community has not felt the impact of tourism

development on cultural and environmental conditions.

#### Understanding Community Groups That Have Knowledge of Sustainable Tourism

Knowledge of sustainable tourism is important to be understood by all elements of society in tourism villages, especially if the region applies a community-based tourism approach. Additionally, this occurs because the tourism community needs to understand that tourism will have a social, economic, environmental, and cultural impact (Choi & Sirakaya, 2005; Song et al., 2021b; Uslu et al.,

2020). Following the rationale, table 3 below try to depict what kind of community groups know about sustainable tourism.

Table 3, it shows that not all people in the Ciasmara tourism village have high knowledge of sustainable tourism. Community groups that have a high level of knowledge about sustainable tourism are people with a high level of education (p-value of 0.01), people who have access to work in the tourist sectors (p-value of 0.03), and people who are included in the tourism management membership in Ciasmara tourism village (p-value 0.05).

Table 3 Level of Public Knowledge on Sustainable Tourism Based on Community Characteristics

Community Characteristics	Category	Mean (n = 210)	Sig	Information
Location of the village	The Main Location of Tourism	2.44	0.31	Insignificant
	Not the main location of tourism	2.46		
Job	Farmer	2.41	0.13	Insignificant
	Non – Farmer	2.46		
Land Ownership Status	Non-Land Owner	2.42	0.10	Insignificant
	Land Owner	2.48		
Education Level	Low	2.40	0,01**	Insignificant
	High	2.49		
Having Access to work in the tourism sector	Do Not Have Access	2.43	0,03*	Significant
	Have access	2.55		
Tourism Management Membership	Non-member	2.44	0,05*	Significant
	Member	2.55		
Gender	Female	2.42	0.14	Insignificant
	Male	2.46		
Village Government	Non-government	2.45	0.14	Insignificant
	Government	2.42		

Source: the result of data analysis

People with a higher level of education tend to have a higher level of sustainable tourism knowledge than people with low education. According to (Enciso et al., 2017; Monterrubio et al., 2020), people with higher levels of education will have higher critical thinking skills. In the context of tourism, the higher the level of education of the community, the more they will tend to have to look critically at the possible impacts that will arise from tourism practices in the Ciasmara tourism village. People who have access to work in the tourism sector and tourism managers also tend to have a higher

level of knowledge about sustainable tourism than people who do not have access and are not tourism managers in Ciasmara tourism villages. This finding happens due to several facts, comprising: (1) people who have access to work in the tourist sector and who get involved in the Ciasmara tourism village management, are very interested in ensuring that tourism in this village can continue so that they must be able to mitigate the possible impacts that will interfere with the sustainability of their tourism, as stated by the manager of the Cipanas Karang hot spring (50 years old) that he and his friends of the tourism



manager must maintain the cleanliness and comfort of visitors so that this site can still run (interview H, 16/9/2021). (2) people who have access and tourism managers have participated in discussions several times with TNGHS and the Village Government (WR interview, 15/3/2022). On that occasion, the public got information about tourism management rules. These impacts can arise if they do not maintain tourism properly. (3) they gain experience from tourism villages around their areas, they study what impacts may occur from the development of tourism villages, including one of which they do not allow community organizations (Ormas) to open business areals at tourist sites (WR interview, 15/3/2022).

**Community’s View on the Direct Economic Impact of Tourism Development in Ciasmara Village.**

This study examines the extent to which community-based tourism development generates direct economic benefits for all segments of the community within a tourism village. It is grounded in the ideas proposed by Murphy (1985), as cited in (Lo & Janta, 2020a; López-Guzmán et al., 2011b), which emphasize that the community-based tourism model should align with frameworks such as Pro-Poor Tourism (PPT) (Simpson, 2008), Community Benefit Tourism Initiative (CBTI), or Community-Based Enterprises (CBEs). Therefore, the management of community-based tourism is expected to positively influence broader community welfare in Ciasmara Tourism Village.

This research also incorporates insights from Critical Agrarian Studies (CAS), particularly (Bernstein, 2010) perspective on examining ownership and benefit distribution in the context of tourism. By exploring "who owns what" and "who gets what," the study seeks to analyze the socio-economic dynamics within Ciasmara's tourism sector. Additionally, it draws on (Pizam, 1978a) framework to investigate community attitudes when confronted with economic opportunities presented by tourism development.

**Table 4. Direct Economic Impacts on the Community**

The impact felt by the community	Score Average	Information
Economic Impact	2,6	High

Information \*:1 – 1.75: Very Low; 1.76 – 2.51: Low; 2.52 – 3.27: High 3.28 – 4.00: Very High

Source: the result of data analysis

Table 4 shows that the people of Ciasmara tourism village began to feel the direct economic impact of increased income from the development of community-based tourism in Ciasmara tourism village. The village has focused on the development of village tourism since 2006 and has officially become a tourism village in 2013. Furthermore, the tourist attractions have been developed from the beginning which only had two tourist sites, namely Saderi waterfall and Pasir Luhur camping ground. Recently, it has developed into a total of 7 tourist attractions, namely Pasir Luhur camping ground, Saderi waterfall, Tebing waterfall, Kawah waterfall, Hordeng waterfall, Cikawah waterfall, and Cipanas Karang hot spring. It is an indication that tourism in the village develops over time. This development has more or less had an economic impact on the community in the Ciasmara tourism village, such as the emergence of stalls selling meals, snacks, and cigarettes, taxi motorcycles services, public transportation for visitors and tourism guides. In addition to the direct economic impact in the form of increased income, this study also found that there is an indirect economic impact that can also be felt by the people in Ciasmara tourism village, namely the construction of tourism road access that makes it easy for farmers in Cibereum hamlets (tourist sites) to bring their crops. Therefore, they do not need to spend more money to rent transportation services inasmuch as middlemen now can come to the upper hamlet and take agricultural products directly.

**Who benefits from Community-Based Tourism Development in Ciasmara Tourism Village?**

Although aggregately, people in Ciasmara tourism villages get a direct economic impact from the development of community-based tourism, there are also community groups who admit that they do not feel the direct economic impact of increased income from tourism in the village. As stated by (Interview IY, IS, RF 17/03/2022), They stated that the impact of increasing income could only be obtained directly by those involved in tourism

management as certain parties only control tourism management in the village. This finding became the basis for using the Critical Agrarian Studies (CAS) approach (Bernstein, 2010) to see which community groups gained more excesses or benefited from the development of community-based tourism in the Ciasmara tourism village, which will be more detailed discussed in table 5 below.

Table 5. Economic Impact based on Community Characteristics in Ciasmara Tourism Village

Economic Benefits of Tourism	Category	Mean	Sig	Information
Location of the village	The Main Location of Tourism	2.56	0.00**	Very Significant
	Not the main location of tourism	2.68		
Job	Farmer	2.52	0.00**	Very Significant
	Non – Farmer	2.77		
Land Ownership Status	Non-Land Owner	2.60	0.18	Insignificant
	Land Owner	2.67		
Education Level	Low	2.57	0.01*	Significant
	High	2.69		
Having Access to Work in the Tourism Sector	Does Not Have Access	2.60	0.03*	Significant
	Have access	2.87		
Tourism Management Membership	Non-member	2.61	0.02*	Significant
	Member	2.88		
Gender	Female	2.68	0.01*	Significant
	Male	2.60		
Village Government	Non-government	2.63	0.38	Insignificant
	Government	2.68		

Source: the result of data analysis

Table 5 shows that not all community groups are able to get a direct economic impact in the form of increasing income from community-based tourism development in the Ciasmara tourism village. From the table above, it is known that those who get a direct economic impact are only people whose areas are far from tourist sites (p-value 0.00), non-farming communities (p-value 0.00), people with higher education levels (p-value 0.01), people who have access to work in the tourism sector (p-value 0.03), tourism management membership (p-value 0.02), and women (p-value 0.01).

It seems that what (Pizam, 1978b) occurred in Cape Cod also happened in Ciasmara Village. Pizam states that the more dependent a person is on tourism, as a livelihood, the more

positive his overall attitude toward tourism will be. In Ciasmara, people who live outside the tourist area feel the economic impact because in general, they are people who work outside the agricultural sector such as in transportation services like motorcycle taxis and taxi bus (angkot) owners, diner owners, shop owners and also land-owners. The existence of tourism in the Ciasmara tourism village has a direct impact on their income because they can capture these economic opportunities. Meanwhile, people with a high level of education tend to also get an economic impact from tourism development since they generally live-in non-tourist areas, where they come from non-farmer families, and they also work in sectors such as in workshops, in minimarkets, and in schools. The following

groups of people who get direct economic impact are those who have access to the tourism sector and those who are included in the management of tourism villages. With this luxury, the people of this group are able to optimize their income inasmuch as they work in the tourism sector such as becoming tour guides, opening food stalls at tourist sites, and opening tourist ticket counters. Another interesting finding from this research is, it turns out that those who have access to work in the tourism sector are people who are members of the tourism management community group. After being investigated, based on information from Yuwah (25 years old) (interview, WR, 02042022), the public cannot simply sell something in tourist locations. They must first obtain permission from the Village-Owned Enterprises (Bumdes) and tourism managers in the Ciasmara tourism village. Further, those opening business in tourist areas also need to report and get permission from the Mount Halimun Salak National Park (TNGHS).

This indicates that those who are able to get the economic impact of tourism must have a relation with the main actors of tourism management in the Ciasmara tourism village. Women also become a community group who benefit because they can work in small food stalls located at tourist sites, while men still have to focus on farming. The groups that enjoy economic benefits from the development of community-based tourism in the Ciasmara tourism village are groups that are smaller in number or "minority". This finding indicates that access to economic benefits from a development is still closely related to power relations in that location. Relations play an important role in determining the extent to which people in rural areas are able to benefit or not. (Nugroho, 2018), the closeness between the community and the main actors of development in rural areas will greatly determine the extent to which the community is able to capture the benefits of the development program.

Is it true that all levels of the community participate in community-based tourism management in Ciasmara Tourism Village?

In regard, to community-based tourism, one of the important aspects of building community-based tourism is community participation (Putri, Agustina Ela; Khadijah, Ute Lies Siti; Novianti, 2020b). This study tries to see the extent to which the community in the Ciasmara tourism village is involved in the development of community-based tourism. Also, it incorporates which groups are involved in the development of community-based tourism because the level of community participation in community-based tourism development will determine the success of tourism and sustainable development in the village.

Table 6. Community Participation Level of Ciasmara Tourism Village in Community-Based Tourism Development.

Participation	Score Average	Score Information*
Tourism Planning	1,52	Very Low
Tourism Management	1,36	Very Low
Tourism Monitoring and Evaluation	1,43	Very Low
<b>Total Score Average</b>	<b>1.44</b>	<b>Very Low</b>

Information\*: 1 – 1.75: Very Low; 1.76 – 2.51: Low; 2.52 – 3.27: High 3.28 – 4.00: Very High

Source: the result of data analysis

Table 6 it is presented that community participation in community-based tourism development in Ciasmara tourism village is still very low, both at the tourism planning stage, tourism management and monitoring and evaluation of tourism programs in Ciasmara tourism village. The low community participation in tourism management in the Ciasmara tourism village is caused by several things, including: (1) the community is not informed about meetings on tourism management, and (2) the community feels that tourism management is only controlled by certain parties. such as tourism management

families, village governments, and village-owned companies. The low community participation in tourism development was conveyed by Mani (55 years old) who said that the people in the Ciasmara tourism village were more focused on the agricultural sector, and they also felt that they had never been invited by tourism managers to get involved in tourism management in their village (Interview, IM, 02/04/2022). People who know the general information are village administrators, and the information never reaches the wider community. Besides Nois (50 years old), there is also Fanri (40 years old) who said that he had never received information or been invited to participate in tourism development discussions in the Ciasmara tourism village. If he received information, he would definitely be interested in getting involved because he saw economic

development opportunities. (Interview, IS and IR, 17/03/2022). The phenomenon of low community participation in community-based tourism was also found by (Lo & Janta, 2020b), in their research they stated that there were several challenges in developing community-based tourism, including: conflict over ownership of tourism production sources, small profits, and low community participation.

Is Community-Based Tourism Management only controlled by the Village Elites?

In understanding community participation in community-based tourism development, it is important to look at the structure of which parties are involved in tourism development (Blackstock, 2005a). This section tries to see more clearly who, or which parties are involved in the management of community-based tourism in the Ciasmara tourism village.

Table 7. Level of Community Involvement in Community-Based Tourism Management in Ciasmara Tourism Village based on Community Characteristics

Economic Benefits of Tourism	Category	Mean	Sig	Information
Location of the village	The Main Location of Tourism	1.59	0.01**	Very Significant
	Not the main location of tourism	1.29		
Job	Farmer	1.47	0.29	Insignificant
	Non – Farmer	1.56		
Land Ownership Status	Non-Land Owner	1.30	0.01**	Very Significant
	Land Owner	1.61		
Education Level	Low	1.31	0.12	Insignificant
	High	1.51		
Having Access to Work in the Tourism Sector	Does Not Have Access	1.35	0.00**	Significant
	Have access	2.54		
Tourism Management Membership	Non-member	1.23	0.00**	Significant
	Member	3.5		
Gender	Female	1.19	0.00**	Significant
	Male	1.57		
Village Government	Non-government	1.36	0.00**	Insignificant
	Government	2.55		

Source: the result of data analysis

Based on table 7, it is pointed out that the community groups involved in community-based tourism management are those who: come from main tourism locations (p-value 0.01), own land (p-value 0.01), have access to work to the

tourism sector, become members of tourism management (p-value 0.00), are male community members (p-value 0.00), and are community members who become members of the village government (p-value 0.00). This

finding indicates that not all community members can be involved in community-based tourism management in the Ciasmara tourism village. People who live near tourist sites tend to have a higher level of participation because they do live in tourist areas. Hence, they can easily do business in tourist sites since their location is very close. As said by Mani (55 years old), the people in Cibereum village are definitely more involved and know more because they live close by, and some are even inside tourist sites (Interview, IM, 17/03/2022). Meanwhile, people who own land have a higher participation since, in general, the village government and tourism managers are people who do have lands, such as Iduy (30 years old) who both works as a security unit and owns rice fields and fish ponds. In fact, he is also active as a tourism manager and a tour guide. The participation of tourism managers tends to be dominated by men inasmuch as tourism in the village is nature-based with a fairly heavy and scattered terrain, while women, are more often involved in maintaining the stalls.

Table 7 also implies that people who have a higher level of participation are elite communities, such as tourism managers who come from renowned families in the upper hamlet, village representatives, the managers of the village-owned company, and the village government itself. The low community participation in community-based tourism management in the Ciasmara tourism village can be a challenge for the sustainability of tourism in this village. This is because the public will feel the social distance among people who live near tourist sites, but they have a limited involvement in community-based tourism management. Gradually this condition can lead to distrust between the community and the main actors of tourism management which will have an impact on communication among stakeholders (Blackstock, 2005b).

## Conclusion and Recommendation

This research resulted in several conclusions as follows: the level of community knowledge in

the Ciasmara tourism village about sustainable tourism is still low, especially knowledge about the cultural and environmental impacts resulting from tourism. However, the community has begun to understand the social and economic impacts of tourism development. People who have a high level of knowledge about sustainable tourism come from groups with a high level of education and groups having access to work in the tourism sector and being members of tourism management groups.

The people of the Ciasmara tourism village have started to feel the direct economic impact in the form of increasing income and the indirect economic impact in the form of access to tourist roads that have been built to facilitate the community's economic activities. However, when examined in more detail, the groups of people who tend to get economic benefits from the tourism sector are those who live outside of tourist sites, are not farmers, have a higher education level, have access to work to the tourism sector, tourism management communities, and women. This indicates that community-based tourism management in Ciasmara tourism village tends to be enjoyed by "minority" groups in the village.

The level of participation of the Ciasmara tourism village community in tourism management is still very low. Ironically, the participation of community-based tourism management in the village tends to be only limited to elite participation, such as those from community groups who live in the core tourism location, own land, have access to work to the tourism sector, are members of tourism management, are male, and are members of the village government.

Furthermore, a more in-depth study will be conducted on how to increase the knowledge of the low-educated community about sustainable tourism in Ciasmara Village. Another question related to the findings of this study is how does Ciasmara Village need to organize communication at the elite management level that is able to expand its impact socially,

economically, and increase community participation in community-based tourism development?

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