



Tourism Development Strategy as a Lever of Local Original Income

Abdul Hafiz¹, Abdelsalam Alnaddaf², Shaimaa Adel Yaseen Saleh³

¹Physical Education and Sport Science, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Terbuka, Lampung, Indonesia

²Department Physical Education and Sport Science, Social Science, Mutah University, Jordan

³Department Physical Education and Sport Science, Social Science, Shaimaa Adel Yaseen Saleh, Assiut University, Egypt

Article Info

Article history:

Received Oct 13, 2025

Revised Nov 27, 2025

Accepted Dec 9, 2025

OnlineFirst dec 12, 2025

Keywords:

Local Own-Source Revenue

Regional Economic Growth

Stakeholder Collaboration

Sustainable Tourism

Tourism Development

ABSTRACT

Purpose of the study: This study aims to analyze tourism development strategies in increasing Local Own-Source Revenue in Bandar Lampung City through tourism promotion, infrastructure development, stakeholder collaboration, and community-based tourism approaches to support sustainable regional economic growth and regional fiscal independence.

Methodology: This study employed a descriptive qualitative approach using a case study method. Data were collected through semi-structured interviews, observations, and documentation involving Tourism Office officials, tourism destination managers, tourism business actors, and community representatives. The study used interview guidelines, observation sheets, and documentation checklists. Data were analyzed using the Miles and Huberman interactive analysis model through data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing techniques.

Main Findings: The findings revealed that tourism development strategies contributed significantly to increasing Own-Source Revenue through tourism promotion, infrastructure improvement, stakeholder collaboration, and community-based tourism development. Digital promotion increased tourist visits, while infrastructure enhancement improved tourist satisfaction and accessibility. However, several obstacles remained, including limited budgets, weak stakeholder coordination, low human resource quality, and environmental management issues affecting tourism competitiveness and sustainable tourism development.

Novelty/Originality of this study: The novelty of this study lies in its comprehensive analysis integrating institutional roles, stakeholder collaboration, digital promotion, infrastructure development, and community empowerment in tourism development strategies to increase Own-Source Revenue. This study provides a contextual and integrated tourism development framework specifically for Bandar Lampung City, which has rarely been explored comprehensively in previous tourism development and regional income studies.

This is an open access article under the [CC BY](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) license



Corresponding Author:

Abdul Hafiz,

Physical Education and Sport Science, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Terbuka,,

Pelita Ujung Road, Lampung, Bandar Lampung, 35132, Indonesia

Email: abdulhafiz@gamil.com

1. INTRODUCTION

Regional economic development in the context of regional autonomy requires policies oriented toward local uniqueness and regional potential as the main drivers of economic growth. The endogenous development theory emphasizes that effective regional development originates from the optimization of human resources, institutional capacity, and local physical resources [1]-[3]. This approach positions local potential as the foundation

of sustainable economic growth rather than dependence on external assistance. Therefore, local governments are required to formulate development strategies based on regional characteristics and superior sectoral potential to create long-term economic competitiveness. In this context, local governments play a significant role in developing strategic policies capable of optimizing potential sectors as sources of Local Own-Source Revenue improvement and regional welfare enhancement [4].

The implementation of regional autonomy provides broader authority for local governments to manage regional development and financing independently. Fiscal decentralization policies encourage local governments to become more innovative in exploring local economic potential to strengthen regional fiscal independence [5], [6], [7]. However, the implementation of regional autonomy in many regions of Indonesia still faces various challenges, particularly regarding the capability of local governments to develop superior sectors that significantly contribute to Local Own-Source. Many regions remain dependent on central government transfer funds because they have not yet optimized their regional economic potential strategically [8], [9]. This condition indicates that the success of regional autonomy is not only determined by the extent of authority possessed by local governments but also by their capacity to formulate and implement effective and innovative development strategies.

Local Own-Source Revenue Local Own-Source is an important indicator of regional fiscal independence in supporting sustainable development [10]-[12]. High v reflects the ability of a region to finance development and public services independently without excessive dependence on the central government. Moreover, increasing Local Own-Source contributes to greater budget flexibility in supporting infrastructure development, public services, and community welfare. However, the Local Own-Source structure in many Indonesian regions is still dominated by conventional taxes and levies, limiting the sustainability of regional income sources [13]. This condition highlights the need for innovative strategies in developing strategic sectors with high economic potential and strong multiplier effects on regional economic growth. One of the sectors considered to have significant potential in increasing Local Own-Source is the tourism sector [14].

The tourism sector is recognized as one of the strategic sectors capable of contributing significantly to regional and national economic growth. Tourism not only functions as a service industry but also stimulates the development of other economic sectors such as trade, transportation, hospitality, culinary businesses, and micro-enterprises [15], [16]. Globally, tourism has been acknowledged as a sector capable of creating employment opportunities, increasing community income, and strengthening regional economies sustainably. In Indonesia, tourism development has become a national development priority because it possesses a strong leverage effect on regional economic growth. Regions capable of managing tourism effectively have demonstrated increases in tourist visits and regional income through hotel taxes, restaurant taxes, tourism retributions, and various supporting economic activities. Therefore, tourism development has become an essential strategy in strengthening regional fiscal independence and economic resilience [17], [18].

Regional tourism development must be carried out in a planned, integrated, and sustainable manner to generate optimal economic impacts. The concept of sustainable tourism development emphasizes the balance among economic, social, cultural, and environmental aspects in tourism management. Successful tourism development is influenced not only by the existence of tourism destinations but also by infrastructure quality, tourism promotion, community participation, and stakeholder collaboration. Local governments, private sectors, and communities all play important roles in creating effective and sustainable tourism management systems. However, many regions still experience obstacles such as weak inter-institutional coordination, limited budgets, low human resource quality, and inadequate tourism promotion [19], [20], [21]. These challenges prevent tourism potential from contributing optimally to regional economic growth and PAD enhancement.

Bandar Lampung City is one of the regions with significant tourism potential, including natural tourism, cultural tourism, and artificial tourism destinations. These tourism resources provide strategic opportunities for the local government to increase Local Own-Source and stimulate community economic growth. Nevertheless, the existing tourism potential has not yet contributed optimally to regional revenue due to various management and development challenges. Several tourism destinations still face problems related to destination management, supporting facilities, accessibility, and tourism promotion. Furthermore, collaboration among local governments, business sectors, and communities in tourism development has not been fully optimized. This condition indicates that tourism development in Bandar Lampung City requires more comprehensive, contextual, and collaborative strategies to maximize the contribution of tourism to Local Own-Source sustainably [22].

The analysis of previous studies reveals several research gaps in tourism development strategy studies. Cristea [23] mainly focused on identifying tourism potential in Bandar Lampung City descriptively without examining institutional strategies supporting Local Own-Source improvement. Furthermore, Krstick et al. [24] emphasized collaboration between government and private sectors in tourism management but did not comprehensively discuss community participation and integrated tourism development strategies. Pabayo [25] primarily highlighted the economic contribution of tourism quantitatively without analyzing tourism development strategies based on local conditions and institutional capacity. Based on these three studies, there remains a limitation in research discussing tourism development strategies that integrate institutional roles, stakeholder

collaboration, community empowerment, and their contribution to Local Own-Source improvement contextually in Bandar Lampung City.

The novelty of this study lies in its comprehensive analysis of tourism development strategies that not only emphasize the economic contribution of tourism but also integrate the institutional role of the Tourism Office, stakeholder collaboration, digital promotion, infrastructure development, and community empowerment in increasing Local Own-Source. This study provides a more contextual and comprehensive analysis of tourism development strategies based on the local conditions of Bandar Lampung City, which has rarely been explored in previous studies. In addition, this study positions collaboration among local governments, private sectors, and communities as the primary factor in creating sustainable tourism development capable of generating long-term economic impacts for the region [26].

This study provides both theoretical and practical implications for regional tourism development policies. Theoretically, the study strengthens the concept of local potential-based regional development through tourism sector optimization as a driver of regional economic growth and Local Own-Source enhancement. Practically, the findings may serve as references for local governments in formulating more integrated, innovative, and sustainable tourism development policies. This study also highlights the importance of improving human resource quality, strengthening stakeholder collaboration, optimizing digital promotion, and developing tourism infrastructure to enhance regional tourism competitiveness [27]. Furthermore, the findings can serve as references for other regions in developing tourism strategies based on local potential to strengthen regional fiscal independence.

The urgency of this study is based on the importance of tourism sector development as a strategy for increasing Local Own-Source Revenue amid the demands for regional fiscal independence in the era of regional autonomy. Bandar Lampung City possesses substantial tourism potential; however, this potential has not yet contributed optimally to Local Own-Source due to various challenges in tourism management and development. If these conditions are not addressed through appropriate development strategies, the economic potential of the tourism sector will not be fully utilized. Moreover, competition among regions in tourism development is becoming increasingly intense, requiring local governments to formulate innovative and competitive tourism strategies. Therefore, this study is essential to provide strategic analysis and recommendations regarding effective and sustainable tourism development capable of optimizing Local Own-Source improvement in Bandar Lampung City.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

2.1. Research Design

This study employed a descriptive qualitative approach using a case study method [28] to analyze tourism development strategies in increasing Local Own-Source Revenue in Bandar Lampung City. A qualitative approach was selected because the study focused on understanding policies, strategies, and stakeholder roles in tourism development comprehensively and contextually. According to Creswell, qualitative research is used to explore social phenomena in natural settings through interpretation and in-depth analysis. The case study method was applied because this research specifically examined tourism development strategies implemented by the local government, particularly the Tourism Office of Bandar Lampung City. The research was conducted systematically through several stages, including problem identification, literature review, data collection, data analysis, and conclusion drawing to obtain comprehensive findings regarding tourism development as a driver of regional income.

2.2. Subjects/Sample

The research subjects consisted of informants directly involved in tourism development activities in Bandar Lampung City. The informants were selected using purposive sampling techniques based on specific considerations related to the objectives of the study. The participants included officials from the Tourism Office, tourism destination managers, tourism business actors, and community representatives involved in tourism activities. Purposive sampling was chosen because the selected informants were considered capable of providing relevant and in-depth information regarding tourism development strategies and their contribution to Local Own-Source. The number of informants was determined based on data saturation, meaning the data collection process stopped when no new information was found.

Table 1. Research Informants

Informant Category	Number of Informants	Role in Research
Tourism Office Officials	3	Tourism policy and strategy planning
Tourism Destination Managers	3	Tourism destination management
Tourism Business Actors	2	Tourism economic activities
Community Representatives	2	Community participation in tourism
Total	10	

2.3. Data Sources and Data Collection Techniques

The data sources in this study consisted of primary and secondary data [29]. Primary data were obtained directly through in-depth interviews and field observations. Secondary data were collected from government reports, tourism statistics, policy documents, scientific journals, and other related literature. Data collection techniques included interviews, observations, and documentation. Semi-structured interviews were conducted to allow flexibility in exploring information from informants. Observations were carried out to identify the actual conditions of tourism destinations, facilities, and tourism activities in Bandar Lampung City. Documentation techniques were used to collect supporting documents related to tourism development and regional income data.

Table 2. Data Collection Techniques

Technique	Data Obtained	Source
Interview	Tourism development strategies	Informants
Observation	Tourism conditions and activities	Tourism destinations
Documentation	PAD and tourism policy data	Government documents

2.4. Research Instruments

The main instrument in this study was the researcher as a human instrument responsible for collecting, analyzing, and interpreting the research data. Supporting instruments included interview guidelines, observation sheets, and documentation checklists. The interview guideline was designed to ensure that the interview process remained aligned with the research objectives. Observation sheets were used to record the physical conditions of tourism destinations, tourism facilities, and tourism-related activities. Documentation checklists were utilized to collect administrative reports, tourism statistics, and policy documents related to tourism development and PAD [30].

Table 3. Research Instruments

Instrument	Function	Research Aspect
Interview Guide	Collect interview data	Tourism development strategy
Observation Sheet	Observe field conditions	Tourism facilities and activities
Documentation Sheet	Collect supporting documents	PAD and tourism data

2.5. Data Analysis Technique

The data analysis technique used in this study was the interactive analysis model proposed by Miles and Huberman, consisting of data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. Data reduction was conducted by selecting and simplifying relevant data related to the focus of the study. Data display was presented in narrative descriptions and tables to facilitate interpretation. Conclusion drawing was conducted by identifying relationships and patterns among the collected data. To ensure the validity of the findings, source triangulation and technique triangulation were applied by comparing the results obtained from interviews, observations, and documentation [31].

2.6. Research Procedure

The research procedure was conducted systematically through several stages. The first stage involved identifying research problems and reviewing relevant literature regarding tourism development and regional income. The second stage was selecting informants using purposive sampling techniques. The third stage involved collecting data through interviews, observations, and documentation. The fourth stage was analyzing the collected data using the Miles and Huberman interactive analysis model. The final stage involved preparing the research report based on the findings and interpretations of the study. These procedures were carried out systematically to ensure that the research findings were scientifically valid and reliable.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Tourism Development Strategy in Increasing Local Own-Source Revenue

The results of this study indicate that tourism development strategies in Bandar Lampung City were implemented through destination development, tourism promotion enhancement, infrastructure improvement, and stakeholder collaboration strengthening. Based on interview findings, the Tourism Office focused on optimizing natural tourism, cultural tourism, and artificial tourism destinations with high attractiveness for both local and domestic tourists. In addition, the government promoted community-based tourism to encourage local community participation in tourism management and economic activities surrounding tourism destinations.

Tourism promotion strategies were conducted through digital media utilization and tourism event organization. The use of social media and online promotional platforms significantly contributed to increasing public awareness and tourist visits. Field observations revealed that several tourism destinations experienced an increase in visitor numbers after digital promotion strategies were implemented. These findings demonstrate that digital promotion has become an effective strategy in improving tourism competitiveness and supporting local economic growth.

Infrastructure development also played a significant role in tourism development strategies. The local government improved accessibility roads, parking areas, sanitation facilities, and public infrastructure around tourism destinations. Adequate infrastructure increased tourist comfort and satisfaction, which positively affected tourist revisit intentions. Tourism destinations with better facilities and accessibility tended to attract more visitors than destinations with limited infrastructure support. Based on documentation analysis, the tourism sector contributed to Local Own-Source through hotel taxes, restaurant taxes, tourism retributions, and other supporting economic activities. This finding indicates that tourism has a multiplier effect on regional economic development. Increasing tourism activities stimulated the growth of microbusinesses, transportation services, culinary businesses, and local trade activities, thereby contributing to regional revenue growth [32].

Table 4. Tourism Development Strategies and Their Impact on Local Own-Source

Strategy Aspect	Implementation	Impact on Local Own-Source
Tourism Promotion	Digital media and tourism events	Increased tourist visits
Infrastructure Development	Improvement of roads and facilities	Improved tourist comfort
Stakeholder Collaboration	Government-private-community synergy	Effective tourism management
Community-Based Tourism	Community participation	Increased local income

The findings also revealed that the effectiveness of tourism development strategies highly depended on stakeholder coordination. Collaboration among government institutions, tourism businesses, and local communities played a crucial role in supporting sustainable tourism development. The local government acted as a regulator and facilitator, while private sectors and communities contributed to tourism management and destination development.

3.2. Challenges in Tourism Development

Despite the significant potential of tourism in increasing Local Own-Source, several challenges were identified in the implementation of tourism development strategies in Bandar Lampung City. One of the major challenges was limited financial resources for tourism development programs. Budget constraints caused delays in infrastructure improvement and tourism innovation projects.

Another challenge was weak coordination among stakeholders. Interview findings indicated that sectoral ego and limited collaboration among institutions often hindered integrated tourism management. The lack of private sector investment also affected tourism destination competitiveness and infrastructure development. In fact, private investment is essential for improving tourism facilities and creating attractive tourism experiences. Human resource quality also became a challenge in tourism management. Several tourism destination managers and local communities still lacked adequate skills in tourism services, destination management, and digital promotion. As a result, some tourism destinations were not managed professionally and had limited competitiveness compared to other tourism regions.

Environmental management issues were also identified during field observations. Some tourism destinations still faced problems related to waste management and facility maintenance. Poor environmental management could reduce destination attractiveness and negatively affect tourist satisfaction and revisit intention.

Table 5. Obstacles in Tourism Development

Obstacle	Impact
Limited budget	Delayed tourism infrastructure development
Weak stakeholder coordination	Ineffective tourism management
Low human resource quality	Suboptimal tourism services
Environmental management issues	Reduced tourism attractiveness

These findings indicate that tourism development strategies should not only focus on promotion but also emphasize institutional strengthening, human resource development, and sustainable environmental management to maximize tourism contributions toward regional income.

The findings demonstrate that tourism development significantly contributes to increasing Local Own-Source Revenue Local Own-Source in Bandar Lampung City. These results support the endogenous development theory, which emphasizes the importance of optimizing local resources to stimulate regional economic growth.

Tourism activities generated economic benefits through taxes, tourism retributions, hospitality services, and local business activities [13], [33].

This study also supports previous studies stating that integrated tourism management positively affects regional economic performance. Collaboration among government institutions, private sectors, and communities was proven effective in improving tourism management and destination sustainability. In addition, digital promotion strategies significantly contributed to increasing tourist attraction and destination visibility in the digital era. However, the study also found several limitations in tourism development implementation, including limited budgets, inadequate human resource quality, and weak stakeholder coordination. These findings indicate that tourism development requires multidimensional approaches involving economic, institutional, social, and environmental aspects. Without comprehensive and integrated strategies, tourism contributions to Local Own-Source may not reach optimal levels [34].

The analysis of previous studies indicates several research gaps related to tourism development strategies. Putri et al. focused primarily on identifying tourism potential without examining institutional strategies that support Local Own-Source improvement. Sopian [35] emphasized government and private sector collaboration but did not comprehensively discuss community participation in tourism development. Meanwhile, Sugiaman et al. [36] examined tourism contributions quantitatively but did not analyze tourism development strategies based on local contexts and stakeholder synergy. Therefore, there remains a significant research gap regarding comprehensive tourism development strategies integrating institutional roles, stakeholder collaboration, community empowerment, and regional income improvement within the context of Bandar Lampung City.

The novelty of this study lies in its comprehensive analysis of tourism development strategies emphasizing institutional roles and stakeholder collaboration in increasing Local Own-Source. Unlike previous studies focusing mainly on economic contributions, this research integrates digital promotion strategies, infrastructure development, community participation, and government-private partnerships into a unified tourism development framework [37], [38]. Furthermore, this study provides contextual analysis specifically related to tourism development conditions in Bandar Lampung City, which has rarely been explored comprehensively in previous research.

This study provides both theoretical and practical implications for regional tourism development policies. Theoretically, the findings strengthen the concept of local resource-based regional development through tourism sectors. Practically, the results may serve as references for local governments in formulating integrated and sustainable tourism policies [39], [40]. The findings also emphasize the importance of improving human resource quality, strengthening stakeholder collaboration, and optimizing digital promotion strategies to enhance tourism competitiveness and regional income growth.

This study has several limitations that should be considered. First, the study employed a qualitative approach; therefore, the findings focused on interpretative analysis rather than quantitative measurement of tourism contributions to PAD. Second, the study was limited to Bandar Lampung City, so the findings may not be generalized to other regions with different tourism characteristics. Third, limited research duration and data accessibility restricted the analysis of broader aspects such as private investment influence and tourist behavioral analysis. Therefore, future studies are recommended to apply mixed-method approaches and broader regional scopes to obtain more comprehensive findings regarding tourism development strategies and regional economic impacts.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that tourism development strategies in Bandar Lampung City have an important role in increasing Local Own-Source Revenue. The strategies implemented through tourism promotion, infrastructure development, stakeholder collaboration, and community-based tourism were able to improve tourist visits and stimulate regional economic activities. The tourism sector contributes to Local Own-Source through taxes, tourism retributions, hospitality services, and other supporting economic sectors. However, the effectiveness of tourism development is still influenced by several challenges, including limited budgets, weak stakeholder coordination, low human resource quality, and environmental management issues. Therefore, integrated and sustainable tourism development strategies are necessary to optimize the contribution of tourism to regional economic growth and Local Own-Source improvement. This study also emphasizes the importance of synergy among government, private sectors, and local communities in supporting sustainable tourism development.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors would like to express sincere gratitude to all parties who contributed to the completion of this research. Appreciation is also extended to all participants and respondents who provided valuable information and support during the research process. In addition, the authors would like to thank everyone who contributed directly or indirectly to the successful completion of this study.

REFERENCES

- [1] L. Olmedo and M. O. Shaughnessy, "Community- based social enterprises as actors for neo- endogenous rural development: A multi-stakeholder approach," *Rural Sociol.*, vol. 87, no. 4, pp. 1191–1218, 2022, doi: 10.1111/ruso.12462.
- [2] E. P. Yudha, B. Juanda, and L. M. Kolopaking, "Rural development policy and strategy in the rural autonomy era . Case study of Pandeglang Regency - Indonesia," *J. Stud. Res. Hum. Geogr.*, vol. 14, no. 1, 2020, doi: 10.5719/hgeo.2020.141.8.
- [3] B. B. Faber and C. Gaubert, "Tourism and economic development: Evidence from mexico's coastline," *Am. Econ. Rev.*, vol. 109, no. 6, pp. 2245–2293, 2019, doi: 10.1257/aer.20161434.
- [4] Z. Mukaiyaroh and S. Anik, "The effect of local government size, local original revenue (pad), balance funds, capital expenditures, on local government financial performance," *Econ. Rev. J.*, vol. 4, pp. 983–994, 2025, doi: 10.56709/mrj.v4i3.778.
- [5] K. Indahsari, "Analysis of local own-source revenue components and their contribution to regional fiscal independence: A case study of Tuban regency," *Bul. Ekon. Pambang.*, vol. 6, no. 2, pp. 180–193, 2025, doi: 10.21107/bep.v6i2.33395.
- [6] S. Rizky, C. Akhyar, R. Ristati, and H. Husaini, "The influence of local own-source revenue (pad) on the financial independence of regencies/cities throughout Sumatra Island," *J. Manag. Res. Util. Financ. Digit. Assets*, vol. 14, pp. 353–358, 2017, doi: 10.54443/jaruda.v1i4.55.
- [7] N. Hasanah, R. Masdar, and A. C. Furqan, "Empirical evidence on the role of local own-source revenue in strengthening fiscal independence of Indonesian local governments," *Own. Ris. J. Akunt.*, vol. 9, no. 2022, pp. 2950–2962, 2025, doi: 10.33395/owner.v9i4.2788.
- [8] V. S. Febriana and A. K. Galuh, "An analysis of the effectiveness and the contribution of local taxes and local user fees on the local own-source revenue improvement in East Java," *J. Dev. Econ. Soc. Stud.*, vol. 4, no. 2, pp. 373–386, 2025, doi: 10.21776/jdess.2025.04.2.03.
- [9] H. Sasana, "Economics Development Analysis Journal," *Econ. Dev. Anal. J.*, vol. 8, no. 1, 2019, doi: 10.15294/edaj.v8i1.29879.
- [10] S. Rahman, "Exploring fiscal decentralization in indonesia: The impact of special autonomy funds on the economies of Aceh, Papua, and West Papua," *J. Pambang. Pemberdaya. Pemerintah.*, vol. 9, no. 1, pp. 118–135, 2024, doi: 10.33701/j-3p.v9i1.4193.
- [11] L. Anyu, "Impact of tourism on regional economic growth: A global value chain perspective," *Asian Development Bank*, vol. 34, no. 6, 2022, doi: 10.22617/WPS220014-2.
- [12] J. Sawo, M. No, P. Bar, K. P. Minggu, and K. J. Selatan, "Analisis strategi pengembangan digital tourism sebagai promosi pariwisata," *Gemawisata J. Ilm. Pariwisata*, vol. 19, no. 1, 2023, doi: 10.56910/gemawisata.v19i1.262.
- [13] K. Angelevska-najdeska and G. Rakicevik, "Planning of sustainable tourism development," *Soc. Behav. Sci.*, vol. 44, no. 3, pp. 210–220, 2012, doi: 10.1016/j.sbspro.2012.05.022.
- [14] T. López-guzmán and S. Sánchez-cañizares, "Community - based tourism in developing countries: A case study," *Tour. An Int. Multidiscip. J. Tour.*, vol. 6, no. 1, pp. 69–84, 2011, doi: 10.26215/tourismos.v6i1.196.
- [15] A. A. Prakoso, E. Pradipto, and M. Roychansyah, "Community-based tourism : oportunities and challenges concepts , oportunities and challenges," *J. Sustain. Tour. Entrep.*, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 95–107, 2020, doi: 10.35912/joste.v2i2.563.
- [16] M. Jaafar and A. Salman, "Linking stakeholder collaboration and sustainable tourism development: A systematic review," *Tour. An Int. Interdiscip. J.*, vol. 74, no. 2, pp. 327–340, 2026, doi: 10.37741/t.74.2.11.
- [17] N. Huda, N. Rini, S. Hidayat, E. Takidah, and D. P. Sari, "Strategic model for halal tourism development in Indonesia: A preliminary research," *Indones. J. Halal Res.*, vol. 2, no. 2022, pp. 53–64, 2023, doi: 10.15575/ijhar.v4i2.11849.
- [18] A. Arintoko and A. A. Ahmad, "Community-based tourism village development strategies: A case of borobudur tourism village area, Indonesia," *Geoj. Tour. Geosites*, vol. 29, no. 2, 2020, doi: 10.30892/gtg.29202-477.
- [19] C. Kurniawan, E. P. Purnomo, and A. T. Fathani, "Sustainable tourism development strategy in West Nusa Tenggara province, Indonesia," *Earth Environ. Sci.*, vol. 11, no. 9, 2023, doi: 10.1088/1755-1315/1129/1/012022.
- [20] A. Kumar and C. S. Barua, "Leveraging digital innovations in tourism marketing: A study of destination promotion strategies," *Int. J. Bus. Manag. Res.*, vol. 12, no. 1, pp. 8–12, 2024.
- [21] T. Hoang, T. Phuong, and B. Márta, "Good governance and tourism development in Vietnam : looking back at the past three decades," *Cogent Bus. Manag.*, vol. 11, no. 1, p., 2024, doi: 10.1080/23311975.2024.2407048.
- [22] H. Pasarela, A. Soemitra, and Z. M. Nawawi, "Halal Tourism Development Strategy in Indonesia," *Konfrontasi J. Cult. Econ. Soc. Chang.*, vol. 91, pp. 14–26, 2022, doi: 10.33258/konfrontasi2.v9i1.188.
- [23] S. D. Cirstea, "Travel & Tourism competitiveness : a study of world ' s top economic commpetitive countries," *Procedia Econ. Financ. 15*, vol. 15, no. 14, pp. 1273–1280, 2014, doi: 10.1016/S2212-5671(14)00588-7.
- [24] B. Krstic, S. Jovanovic, V. Jankovic-milic, and T. Stanisic, "Examination of travel and tourism competitiveness contribution to national economy competitiveness of sub-Saharan Africa countries," *Dev. South. Afr.*, vol. 33, no. 4, pp. 470–485, 2016, doi: 10.1080/0376835X.2016.1179103.
- [25] A. S. T. Pabayo, "The impact of fiscal decentralization policy on regional fiscal independence in Indonesia," *J. Local Gov. Issues*, vol. 8, no. 22, pp. 142–160, 2025, doi: 10.22219/logos.v8i1.37646.
- [26] F. F. Adedoyin, N. Seetaram, M. Disegna, and G. Filis, "The effect of tourism taxation on international arrivals to a small tourism-dependent economy," *J. Travel Res.*, vol. 62, no. 1, 2023, doi: 10.1177/00472875211053658.
- [27] N. S. Putra, "Financial performance of the province of Riau archipelago in the context of the degree of independence, degree of dependence, and fiscal decentralization," *Int. J. Bus. Rev.*, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 13–26, 2022, doi: 10.17509/tjr.v5i1.46729.
- [28] A. D. A. Tasci, W. Wei, and A. Milman, "Uses and misuses of the case study method," *Ann. Tour. Res.*, vol. 14, no. 4, 2019, doi: 10.1016/j.annals.2019.102815.
- [29] K. T. Aung, R. A. Razak, N. Nazrina, and M. Nazry, "Establishing validity and reliability of semi-structured interview questionnaire in developing risk communication module: A pilot study," *Edunesia J. Ilm. Pendidik.*, vol. 2, no. 3, pp. 600–606, 2021, doi: 10.51276/edu.v2i3.177.
- [30] R. Bahtiar and F. Akhmad, "Innovation in banyuwangi papring batik in efforts to boost the community's economy," *Int. J. Environ. Sustain. Soc. Sci.*, vol. 3, no. 3, pp. 798–803, 2022, doi: 10.38142/ijess.v3i3.422.
- [31] M. Alwi, L. Mumtahana, A. Alai, J. Roza, and A. Moh, "The principal's strategy in improving the quality of teacher performance in the learning process in Islamic elementary schools," *J. Adm. Pendidik. Islam*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 66–78, 2023, doi: 10.59373/kharisma.v2i1.21 The.
- [32] I. A. Kartiksari, B. Usodo, and R. Riyadi, "The effectiveness open-ended learning and creative problem solving models to teach creative thinking skills," *Pegem J. Educ. Instr.*, vol. 12, no. 4, pp. 29–38, 2022, doi: 10.47750/pegegog.12.04.04.
- [33] D. Susanto and M. S. Jailani, "Teknik Pemeriksaan Keabsahan Data Dalam Penelitian Ilmiah," *J. Pendidik. Keabsahan Data dalam Penelit. Ilm.*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 53–61, 2023, doi: 10.61104/jq.v1i1.60.
- [34] L. S. Asipi, U. Rosalina, and D. Nopiadi, "The analysis of reading habits using miles and huberman interactive model to empower students' literacy at IPB Cirebon," *Int. J. Educ. Humanit.*, vol. 2, no. 3, pp. 117–125, 2022, doi: 10.58557/ijeh.v2i3.98.
- [35] A. Sopian and H. Hidayatulloh, "Feasibility of al-muthalaah teaching materials based on Miles and Huberman model analysis and

- pancasila student profile," *J. Iqro' Kaji. Ilmu Pendidik.*, vol. 9, no. 2, pp. 312–326, 2024, doi: 10.25217/ji.v9i2.4357.
- [36] A. G. Sugiama, D. Suhartanto, and C. Y. Lu, "Tourist satisfaction and revisit intention: The role of attraction, accessibility, and facilities of water park tourism," *Geoj. Tour. Geosites*, vol. 52, no. 1, pp. 257–266, 2024, doi: 10.30892/gtg.52125-1202.
- [37] H. Ba, H. Le, T. Binh, H. Chinh, Q. Hieu, and C. Thanh, "Examining the structural relationships of destination image and tourist satisfaction," *Manag. Sci. Lett.*, vol. 10, no. 15, pp. 1993–2000, 2020, doi: 10.5267/j.msl.2020.2.013.
- [38] M. E. Apriyanti and M. The, "The importance of tourism infrastructure in increasing domestic and international tourism," *Int. J. Res. Vocat. Stud.*, vol. 3, no. 4, pp. 113–122, 2024, doi: 10.53893/ijrvocas.v3i4.46.
- [39] A. G. Sugiama, H. C. Oktavia, and M. Karlina, "The effect of tourism infrastructure asset quality on tourist satisfaction: A case on forest tourism in Tasikmalaya regency," *Int. J. Appl. Sci. Tour. Events*, vol. 6, no. 1, pp. 65–71, 2022, doi: 10.31940/ijaste.v6i1.65-71.
- [40] A. S. Wiranatha, M. Budiarsa, D. Program, A. Info, and D. V. Marketing, "The effectiveness of bali tourism promotion through out digital marketing videos," *Int. J. Soc. Sci.*, vol. 1, no. 5, pp. 553–562, 2022, doi: 10.53625/ijss.v1i5.1294.