

Research Article

The Role of Local Wisdom as an Instrument of Village Economic Development

(Case Study of the Implementation of Tourism-Based Community Empowerment Programs)

Adi Shambono^{1*}, Khomsahrial Romli², M. Mawardi J³, Sri Ilham Nasution⁴

¹ Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Intan Lampung, email: adishambono88@gmail.com

² Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Intan Lampung, email: khomsahrial@radenintan.ac.id

³ Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Intan Lampung, email: m.mawardij@radenintan.ac.id

⁴ Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Intan Lampung, email: sriilhamnasution@radenintan.ac.id

* Corresponding Author : adishambono88@gmail.com

Abstract: This study explores the strategic role of local wisdom in village economic development through tourism-based community empowerment programs. Local wisdom is defined as a set of cultural values, norms, and practices that regulate the relationship between communities and their social-ecological environment. These values serve as the foundation for sustainability-oriented village tourism. The research employs a literature study with a Content Analysis approach, focusing on conceptual analysis. Data were obtained from 15 secondary sources, including books and journal articles published between 2021 and 2025, selected through purposive sampling with the assistance of the Publish or Perish application. The findings reveal two key aspects. First, local wisdom functions as the primary identity that enhances destination attractiveness through cultural narratives, traditional attractions, ecological practices, and community ethics. Its integration into tourism enriches visitor experiences, strengthens social cohesion, and supports environmental sustainability. Second, tourism-based empowerment programs generate significant economic impacts, reflected in increased employment, growth of local MSMEs, higher village economic turnover, and improved community capacity in business and tourism management. The involvement of women and youth in creative economy activities further expands inclusivity. Overall, local wisdom emerges not only as cultural heritage but also as an effective instrument for sustainable economic development.

Keywords: Community Empowerment; Cultural Heritage; Economic Development; Local Wisdom; Village Tourism

1. Background

Village economic development is one of the strategic agendas in encouraging inclusive national growth. The Government of Indonesia continues to mainstream the strengthening of local potential as sustainable development capital (Sugianto, 2025). This effort is pursued through various programs that emphasize human resource development, optimization of village assets, and expansion of community economic opportunities. One of the approaches that is developing in the development discourse is the use of tourism as a motor for village economic growth. This approach is considered to be able to create added value through the natural, cultural, and social attractions of the village. Strengthening village tourism requires a strategy that is in accordance with the characteristics of the local community. This condition encourages the need to look again at local wisdom as the basis in the village economic development process (Risyantri et al., 2024).

Local wisdom is a system of values, norms, and social practices that grow naturally in people's lives. This wisdom reflects the community's perspective in protecting the environment, managing coexistence, and building economic relationships that are in harmony with the local culture. In the context of village development, local wisdom functions as a social

Naskah Masuk: November 05, 2025

Revisi: November 30, 2025

Diterima : Desember 25, 2025

Terbit: Desember 29, 2025

Versi Sekarang.: Desember 29, 2025



Hak cipta: © 2025 oleh penulis.
Diserahkan untuk kemungkinan publikasi akses terbuka berdasarkan syarat dan ketentuan lisensi Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY SA) (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/>)

guideline that is able to direct collective behavior to maintain a balance between economic, social, and ecological interests (Aprilianti et al., 2025). The use of local wisdom also allows for a more contextual development approach based on the real needs of the community. In the village tourism sector, local values are able to strengthen the identity of the destination through authentic cultural narratives. This identity is an attraction that distinguishes tourist villages from commercial destinations in general. This condition makes local wisdom relevant to be researched as an instrument of village economic development.

In recent decades, villages in Indonesia have begun to tap into local potential through the development of community-based tourism. This model places communities as the main subjects in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of development programs. Community-based tourism development is considered to be able to have a more equitable economic impact than the commercial tourism approach. The community has a wider opportunity to engage in new economic activities such as tourist services, local crafts, and traditional culinary. However, the success of this program is highly dependent on the community's ability to maintain local values as the core strength of tourist destinations. The mismatch between tourism management and local wisdom can cause social pressure and environmental degradation. Therefore, the integration between local wisdom and tourism development is an important issue in village development.

The Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy (Kemenparekraf) has designated three tourist villages as Indonesia's representatives at the international level. These three villages were selected to participate in the Best Tourism Villages program initiated by the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO). The program is aimed at tourist villages that show a strong commitment to inclusive and sustainable tourism development, environmental and cultural conservation, strengthening innovation and entrepreneurship, and improving community welfare and visitor experience. The assessment also includes the village's ability to maintain local values, such as traditional culinary and distinctive crafts. The selected villages are Nglanggeran Tourism Village in Gunung Kidul, Yogyakarta; Wae Rebo Tourism Village in Manggarai Regency, East Nusa Tenggara; and Tete Batu Tourism Village in the Mount Rinjani area, East Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara (Telaumbanua et al., 2023).

This development is part of the recovery process after the pandemic which forced industry players to adjust to the dynamics of market demand. This adjustment is in line with the explanation of the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in a publication entitled Statistics of Tourist Attractions 2023.

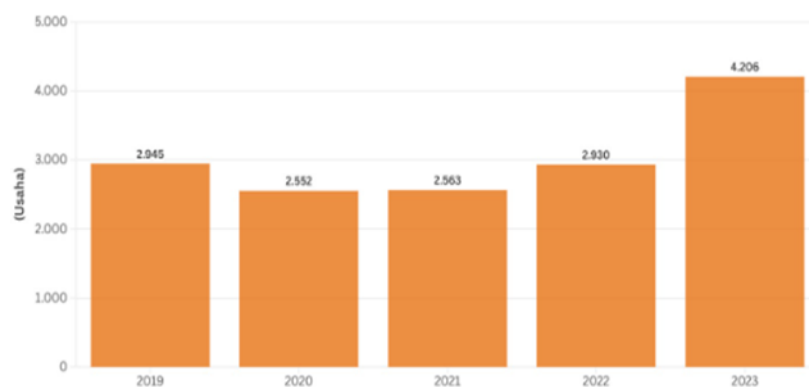


Figure 1. Tourist Attractions 2023.

Source: katadata.co.id 2022.

Data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) illustrates that the number of commercial tourism attractions in Indonesia in the 2019-2023 period has changed quite strikingly. In 2019, the existence of 2,945 business units was recorded, then the number dropped drastically to

2,552 units in 2020 when the Covid-19 pandemic began to hit. This decline is related to restrictions on community activities, the closure of tourist areas, and the uncertain economic situation that hinders the creation of new destinations. Entering 2021, the number of tourist attractions gradually stabilized with a slight increase to 2,563 units, marking the early stages of recovery even though pandemic pressures are still felt. 2023 showed the most prominent development with an increase in the number of businesses to 4,206 units, recording a growth of 32.73% from the previous year.

From the above, we can understand that community empowerment programs are one of the prominent instruments in driving tourism-based village development. This program usually prioritizes capacity building, strengthening local institutions, and creating economic networks. In its implementation, community empowerment will be more effective if it integrates the values of local wisdom as the basis for the formation of community behavior and governance. This integration can encourage the community to maintain a balance between the needs of tourists and the preservation of local culture (Sujita et al., 2021). In addition, local wisdom serves as a filter for various forms of modernization that have the potential to shift village identity. Through an approach rooted in local culture, empowerment programs are able to strengthen the social cohesion of the community. Thus, the sustainability of village tourism will be more guaranteed because the community plays an active role in maintaining ancestral heritage values.

Case studies are the right method to see how the integration between local wisdom and community empowerment programs really happens in practice. This approach allows researchers to understand social, economic, and cultural dynamics in more depth. The selection of villages with growing tourism potential provides a detailed picture of the economic transformation process that is taking place. The study could highlight how communities adapt local traditions in the context of tourism, as well as how those values translate into economic activities. In addition, case studies allow analysis of the successes and obstacles in the implementation of empowerment programs based on local wisdom. The results of the study are expected to be able to show the pattern of interaction between village actors, local governments, and tourists. This analysis is important to understand the factors that affect the sustainability of village economic development.

The phenomenon of globalization and modernization provides challenges as well as opportunities for tourist villages. On the one hand, the increase in tourist mobility brings potential economic benefits to the village community. On the other hand, the pressure of commercialization can threaten the preservation of local wisdom that is the identity of the village. This balance needs to be managed through development policies based on the social character of the community. Research on the role of local wisdom as an instrument of village economic development can provide additional perspectives in formulating these policies. This study is necessary considering the limited research that links aspects of local wisdom with the effectiveness of tourism-based empowerment programs. Research approaches that combine social, economic, and cultural aspects have the potential to provide a comprehensive picture. This can enrich the discourse of village development based on local potential.

Based on this urgency, this study seeks to analyze the role of local wisdom in village economic development through tourism-based community empowerment programs. The research also aims to identify the role of local wisdom in supporting tourism activities and

village economic development as well as the implementation of tourism-based community empowerment programs and their impact on the welfare and sustainability of tourism villages. The results of the analysis are expected to provide strategic recommendations for tourism village managers in designing a more sustainable development model.

2. Research Methods

This study uses a literature study method with a Content Analysis approach. This approach was chosen because the study focused on conceptual analysis of the role of local wisdom in village economic development, not on the collection of empirical data in the field. Literature studies provide a space for researchers to explore, compare, and synthesize theories and findings of previous research to form a more comprehensive framework of understanding. The source of research data is in the form of secondary literature as many as 15 references consisting of scientific books and articles from national and international journals in the 2021–2025 period that are relevant to the topics of local wisdom, community empowerment, and village tourism development.

The literature search process is carried out with the help of *the Publish or Perish application*, while the selection of sources is determined through *purposive sampling*, which is only literature related to the main aspects of the research, such as local cultural values, community participation, empowerment models, tourism management, and economic development based on local wisdom. Searching for data through Publish or Perish helps researchers obtain credible sources that are in line with the focus of the study.

This stage of research is carried out through three main processes that are interrelated. The first process is in the form of data collection by browsing various scientific literature that discusses local wisdom, community empowerment, and tourism-based village economic development. The next process is the classification and selection of data, namely by grouping each library source based on its relevance to the focus of the study so that the discussion remains coherent and directed. The last process is data analysis carried out using descriptive analysis techniques to interpret the content of the literature and formulate conceptual understanding systematically according to the research objectives.

3. Results and discussion

The role of local wisdom in the development of village tourism

Local wisdom is an important foundation in village tourism development because it contains values, norms, and cultural practices born from the community's long experience in managing their environment. This wisdom is not only present as a social identity, but also as a strategic asset that is able to distinguish a village from other destinations (Zulhuda et al., 2025). Tourism development that relies on local character is able to provide unique experiences for tourists while strengthening social and ecological sustainability at the community level. Therefore, a deep understanding of local wisdom is the starting point in formulating a quality village tourism development strategy.

Local wisdom is an element that is integrated with the structure of social, political, cultural, economic, and environmental life in a community. This element has a nature that continues to move with the times because it grows from the experience and practice of the community itself. In people's lives, local wisdom usually appears in the form of customary

rules, traditional knowledge and skills, as well as values and ethics that are guidelines in maintaining social order. All of these elements are inherited sustainably so that they continue to live and develop from one generation to the next (Vuspitasari et al., 2023).

Strengthening village cultural identity through local wisdom also supports the formation of a more meaningful tourism narrative. Every tradition, ritual, or cultural product has a historical story that is inherent in the collective memory of the community (Marhadi et al., 2023). This narrative can be used as a material for tourism interpretation, either through local guides, mini museums, cultural tour packages, or experiential-based educational activities. Stories that are told in an interesting and informative manner will increase tourists' understanding of the village's cultural values, as well as foster a sense of appreciation for local traditions. Thus, local wisdom serves as a narrative element that enriches the tourist experience and increases the bargaining power of the destination.

The development of village tourism that utilizes local wisdom also contributes greatly to community empowerment. Community involvement in tourism management allows residents to become the main actors, not just development objects (Chaerunissa & Yuniningsih, 2020). Local wisdom that has long been a guideline for their lives is then adapted to support tourism activities, such as the provision of homestays based on traditional houses, traditional culinary presentations, making special crafts, and organizing cultural attractions. This direct involvement provides space for communities to gain economic benefits, improve skills, and maintain local creativity.

The integration of local wisdom in village tourism also has a significant impact on environmental conservation. Many local traditions regulate the relationship between humans and nature in a balanced manner, such as the prohibition of destroying certain forest areas, environmentally friendly agricultural techniques, or rituals that function to maintain the harmony of the ecosystem. When these values are used as principles in tourism development, villages are able to present a sustainable tourism concept that is oriented towards nature conservation. A well-maintained environment will improve the quality of the tourist experience and extend the life of the destination in the long term.

The above sentence is in line with the findings of Bagus & Paramita's research, (2025) that local wisdom has a strategic role as an integrative model in the development of various cultural tourism destinations. Local wisdom is considered to be able to unite various interests in tourism management by placing the cultural values of the community as the main basis. This approach allows for a balance between economic goals, social needs, and environmental sustainability. The application of local wisdom also opens up opportunities for other destinations to adopt similar patterns so that tourism development is not only oriented towards short-term profits, but also maintains resource sustainability and social harmony in the long term.

The presence of local wisdom also encourages the birth of a collaboration model between village governments, tourism actors, and indigenous communities. The development of culture-based tourism requires coordination between parties so that tourism activities do not shift the meaning of customs or damage the social order. This collaboration allows for the formulation of village rules, tourism codes of ethics, restrictions on the number of visits, and clear sharing of economic benefits. The involvement of customary institutions in decision-

making makes the village tourism development process remain in line with cultural values inherited from generation to generation.

The importance of local wisdom in the development of village tourism can also be seen from the ability of villages to create innovations that remain rooted in culture. Innovation does not always mean replacing traditions, but it can be in the form of new ways of packaging culture into educational and interesting tourism activities. For example, batik learning activities, local culinary cooking classes, historical tours based on folklore, or live-in programs that invite tourists to live with the village community. Innovations like this provide economic added value while maintaining cultural authenticity so that they do not lose meaning.

The role of local wisdom in village tourism also touches on the aspect of socio-cultural resilience. Villages that actively display and practice local values continuously will create a space for cultural regeneration for the younger generation. The involvement of the younger generation not only maintains the sustainability of traditions, but also enriches tourism innovation with a touch of digital technology, creative marketing, and social media. Collaboration between the older generation as holders of traditional knowledge and the younger generation as the motor of creativity creates positive dynamics in the development of competitive tourism.

Overall, local wisdom is the main pillar that keeps the direction of village tourism development in accordance with the character of the local community and environment. Cultural values, lifestyles, ecological practices, and social identities contained in local wisdom form the foundation for the creation of unique, sustainable, and empowering tourist destinations. When local wisdom is positioned as the center of development, tourism not only generates economic benefits, but also strengthens the village's identity and ensures the sustainability of cultural values for future generations.

The impact of tourism empowerment on the community's economy

Tourism empowerment is a key instrument in encouraging the economic transformation of communities at the village and rural levels. This empowerment process places the community as the main actor in destination management, so that tourism activities not only function as entertainment for tourists, but also as a source of income that is able to drive the local economy (Sugianto et al., 2024). When the community has control over cultural assets, nature, and tourist attractions, opportunities to improve welfare are opened up wider. This practice makes tourism not just a consumptive sector, but a productive sector that creates new economic value. Data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) noted that in 2020 there were 2,552 companies managing commercial tourism attractions in Indonesia.

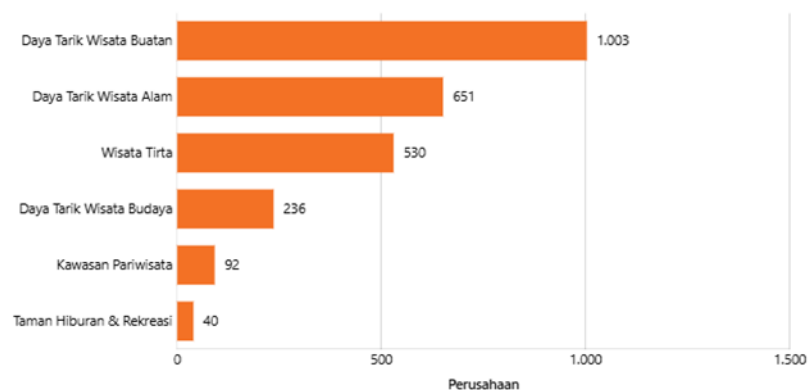


Figure 2. commercial tourism attractions in Indonesia 2020.

Source: katadata.co.id 2022.

This number is arranged in six categories of tourist attractions. The type of artificial tourist attraction object became the largest group with 1,003 companies. The next group is natural attractions which reach 651 companies. The type of tirta tourism was recorded as many as 530 companies, followed by cultural tourism as many as 236 companies, tourism areas 92 companies, and amusement and recreation parks as many as 40 companies. BPS shows that West Java is the province with the sixth largest number of tourist attraction categories, reaching 427 companies. North Kalimantan is the province with the least number of tourist attractions, only 5 companies. From the management side, there are 1,865 tourist attractions managed by the private sector. The local government manages 556 tourist attractions, while 72 tourist attractions are under the management of the Authority and 59 tourist attractions are managed by the central government.

The growth of the tourism sector provides diverse job opportunities for the community, including homestay management. Homestays are an important element in tourism development. Its existence functions as a facility that supports the formation of sustainable tourist destinations. Homestays provide temporary accommodation for tourists during their stay in an area. This facility is usually in the form of a resident's house that opens some rooms to be rented for a certain period of time. Tourists have the opportunity to understand the local culture, community customs, and daily activities of the residents. Homestays have an accommodation role equivalent to modern inns. The presence of this service strengthens the growth of tourism through the provision of comfortable accommodation for visitors (Caroles et al., 2025).

The findings of Dewi & Darmaesti's research, (2023) that the management of homestays in Tetebatu Tourism Village has a real impact through the direct involvement of the community as managers and as operational supporters. Homestay management encourages the implementation of various trainings that help improve residents' ability to run homestay services. This capacity building has led to changes in economic, social, and cultural aspects. The economic impact can be seen from the increase in the welfare of the surrounding community. Social impact is seen through joint activities that create interactions between residents so as to bring about social change. The cultural impact can be seen from efforts to preserve local arts such as the Beleg Drum and the exchange of cultural knowledge between tourists and tourists. Advice for people involved in homestay management is to still consider the ability to maintain the quality of management of Tetebatu Homestay as a community-based homestay.

The development of tourism based on community empowerment also increases the circulation of money at the local level. Tourism activities encourage transactions between tourists and the public, both in the form of purchasing local products, traditional foods, and services. This economic turnover creates a multiplier effect because the income received by tourism actors will be spent in the village. This condition makes the village economy move more dynamically and has the potential to improve the quality of life of the community as a whole.

Tourism empowerment also encourages the growth of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) based on local potential. The community is encouraged to develop

typical village products, such as handicrafts, processed food, and cultural-based souvenirs. MSMEs that grow around tourist destinations not only create new income opportunities, but also increase economic added value from local resources. When the capacity of MSMEs is strengthened through training, mentoring, and market access, the community is able to produce quality goods that are more competitive and have high marketability for local and foreign tourists.

The above sentence is supported by the findings of Laia et al.'s research, (2025) that the existence of tourism villages has a significant impact on increasing the income of the local community. This economic influence can be seen through the development of various MSMEs that take advantage of the momentum of cultural performances, ranging from handicraft production, the provision of regional specialties, to tour guide services that prioritize local cultural narratives. This economic activity encourages increased income circulation at the village level and opens up new business opportunities for residents. The active involvement of the community, especially women and the younger generation, in culturally oriented creative economy activities also presents clear social benefits. This phenomenon shows that cultural development not only functions as a tourist attraction, but also as an instrument of empowerment that expands the welfare of the community.

Another positive impact of tourism empowerment is the increase in people's economic literacy. Involvement in tourism activities requires the public to understand business management, financial management, marketing techniques, and excellent service. This capacity building process forms a more modern and adaptive economic culture, so that the community is not only a beneficiary but also an economic actor who is able to manage the business in a sustainable manner. As managerial skills increase, people's opportunities to increase income and expand their businesses also grow.

Tourism empowerment also has a significant impact on increasing village income through the mechanism of levy or tourism contributions. Village income obtained from tourism activities can be reallocated for the construction of public facilities, improvement of destination facilities, and strengthening the institutional capacity of the community. This cycle creates independent village development because the funds managed come from the community's own activities. The fiscal independence of the village became stronger so that development did not depend entirely on external assistance.

In addition to increasing income, tourism empowerment also strengthens the socio-economic structure of the community. Tourism management involving women, youth, and vulnerable groups presents more inclusive economic opportunities. Equal participation allows all citizens to enjoy economic benefits so that income gaps can be reduced. Women's empowerment through culinary, handicrafts, or homestay management makes a great contribution to family economic stability. Meanwhile, the involvement of youth in the fields of digital marketing, tour guides, and service innovation has given a new color to the dynamics of the village economy.

Tourism development also stimulates infrastructure improvements which indirectly affect the community's economy. Road facilities, transportation, communication networks, and other public facilities usually undergo improvements in response to increased tourist activities. Good infrastructure facilitates the flow of mobility of people and goods so that people's economic activities become more efficient. Although it provides various economic

benefits, tourism empowerment still requires a sustainable management strategy so as not to cause excessive economic dependence. A balance between utilization and preservation must be maintained, especially in villages that rely on natural and cultural resources as the main attraction. Therefore, education to the public about the principles of sustainable tourism is very important so that the resulting economic impact remains positive in the long term.

So the author can conclude that tourism empowerment makes a significant contribution to improving the community's economy through job creation, the growth of local MSMEs, increasing economic literacy, and village independence in income management. The economic value generated from the tourism sector is not only direct, but also triggers the growth of supporting sectors that enrich the economic structure of the village. When empowerment is carried out in a participatory, planned, and sustainable manner, tourism can become an inclusive and well-oriented economic driving force for the community.

This is because it is in line with the findings of the research results of Samuel et al., (2023) that community empowerment in the Tuur Maaseri Educational Tourism Destination makes a significant economic contribution to the participants. The community gets wider job opportunities through various activities that are integrated with educational tourism programs. Residents' income has increased due to the cooperation built with the management of Tuur Maaseri, both through the provision of services, the sale of local products, and involvement in destination operational activities. This collaboration opens up public access to new sources of income that have not been utilized optimally before. The strengthening of economic capacity also shows that empowerment is able to encourage people to become the main actors in destination development, so that their welfare grows along with the development of Tuur Maaseri educational tourism.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results and analysis of the discussion, the authors can conclude as follows: Local wisdom is a key element in the development of village tourism because it contains cultural values, traditional knowledge, and ecological practices that shape the identity of a region. These values not only maintain social and environmental sustainability, but also reinforce a unique and competitive tourism narrative. The integration of local wisdom in tourism allows the community to be actively involved through the management of cultural attractions, handicraft products, and tourism innovations that remain rooted in tradition. This role also creates harmonious collaboration between village governments, tourism actors, and customary institutions so that the direction of tourism development remains in line with the character of the community. Tourism empowerment has a real economic impact on the community through increasing job opportunities, developing MSMEs based on local culture, and increasing citizens' economic literacy. The economic turnover in the village has become more active because tourism activities encourage transactions of local products and services. Homestays, cultural attractions, and culinary businesses are new sources of income that strengthen the economic independence of the village. Participatory tourism management also increases village income through tourism contributions and strengthens economic inclusivity for women and youth. This means that research on local wisdom and community empowerment complement each other in creating sustainable village tourism. Local wisdom strengthens the identity and attractiveness of destinations, while empowerment drives the

community's economy directly. When both are applied in an integrated manner, village tourism is able to improve welfare, maintain cultural preservation, and ensure the sustainability of local values for future generations.

References

- Aprilianti, R., Saputra, D. P., Marlina, R., Nurapipah, A., Tri, V., Herdianto, A., Pakpahan, G., Putri, H. M., Supriatna, E., & Zaelani, R. (2025). The application of batik is motivated by local wisdom as a Situhiang village. *Journal of Community Service*, 1(1), 5–9. <https://jurnal.unlip.ac.id/index.php/sawangi/article/view/2>
- Bagus, I., & Paramita, G. (2025). Integration of Tri Hita Karana Local Wisdom in Sustainable Tourism Management: A Case Study of Penglipuran Village, Bali. *Scientific Journal of Hindu Cultural Tourism*, 6(1), 63–75. <https://journal.mpukuturan.ac.id/index.php/cultoure/article/view/829><https://journal.mpukuturan.ac.id/index.php/cultoure/article/view/829>
- Caroles, K. P. E., Lagarensen, B. E. S., & Poli'i, B. D. (2025). Strategies for developing and managing homestays in kulu tourism villages. *Journal of Hospitality and Tourism*, 8(2), 1–17. <https://jurnal1.polimdo.ac.id/index.php/JHP/article/view/154>
- Chaerunissa, S. F., & Yuniningsih, T. (2020). Analysis of Tourism Development Components of Wonolopo Tourism Village, Semarang City. *Journal of Public Policy and Management Review*, 9(4), 1–17. <https://ejournal3.undip.ac.id/index.php/jppmr/article/view/28998>
- Dewi, N., & Darmaesti, D. (2023). The impact of homestay management on the community in the tourism village of Tetebatu, East Lombok. *Journal of Tourism and Culture*, 4(1), 23–33. <https://jurnal1.polimdo.ac.id/index.php/JHP/article/view/154>
- Laia, B., Gaurifa, M., Lature, R. T., Gaurifa, F., Telaumbanua, T., & Bali, S. Y. (2025). Improving the Community's Economy through Baluse Dance: The Role of South Nias Local Wisdom in Hilimondregeraya Tourism Village. *Journal of Economic Education*, 6(2), 134–148. <https://jurnal.uniraya.ac.id/index.php/JPE/article/view/3698>
- Marhadi, A., Ashmarita, A., Samsul, S., Sofian, N. I., & Keke, A. (2023). Strengthening Local Cultural Identity through the Preservation and Development of the Weaving Industry of the Muna Community in Masalili Village, Muna Regency. *Journal of Community Service*, 1(2), 79–87. <https://journal.fib.uho.ac.id/index.php/harmoni/article/view/2351>
- Risyanti, Y. D., Marhendi, M., & Susanti, P. (2024). Strengthening Tourism Institutions to Improve the Quality of Tourist Attractions in Kledung Village, Kledung District, Regency. *JOURNAL OF COMMUNITY SERVICE OF THE NATION*, 2(4), 1217–1228. <http://jurnalpengabdianmasyarakatbangsa.com/index.php/jpmba/article/view/963>
- Semuel, O. W., Kawatak, S. Y., Indriyanto, M. N., Erina, M., & Merentek, G. (2023). The Economic Impact of Community Empowerment on Tuur Maasereng Educational Tourism Destinations. *Journal of Economics, Management, Accounting*, 3(1), 346–356. <https://ulilalbabinstitute.id/index.php/EKOMA/article/view/2444>
- Sugianto, S. (2025). *SDGs-Based Economic Empowerment Model for Community Welfare (Case Study of the Indonesian SDGs Village Development Center, Jember Regency)* [Sunan Kalijaga State Islamic University, Yogyakarta]. <https://digilib.uin-suka.ac.id/id/eprint/70741/>
- Sugianto, S., Zuhra, S. A., & Alim, M. El. (2024). The Contribution of the Halal Tourism Sector to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Building a Sustainable Economy. *Mutawasith: Journal of Islamic Law*, 7(2), 118–133. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.47971/mjhi.v7i2.969>
- Sujita, S., Zainuri, A., & Sutanto, R. (2021). Empowerment of natural resource-based tourism villages in Karang Sidemen village, Central Lombok. *Journal of Community Service*, 4(1), 315–319. <https://jurnal.pnj.ac.id/index.php/MAK/article/view/3774>
- Telaumbanua, A., Siahaan, A. Y., & Amin, M. (2023). Development of a Tourism Village Based on Local Wisdom in Bawomataluo Village, Fanayama District, South Nias. *PERSPECTIVES*, 12(1), 212–225.

<https://doi.org/10.31289/perspektif.v12i1.7858>

Vuspitasari, B. K., Siahaan, S. V. br, Usman, U., & Hapsari, V. R. (2023). The Role of Women in Encouraging a Creative Economy Based on Local Wisdom as a Driver of Tourism Destinations at the Border. *Scientific Journal*, 21(1), 97–106.

<https://journal.stieamm.ac.id/valid/article/view/348>

Zulhuda, R., Delima, I. P., Oktavianti, W., Azizah, F., & Zora, F. (2025). Local Wisdom as a Source of Inspiration in the Development of Creative Cultural Tourism Products. *Journal Of Social Science Research*, 5(3), 2089–2100. <https://j-innovative.org/index.php/Innovative%0AKearifan>