

A Systematic Literature Review on The Economic Impact of Local Communities on High Priority Destinations in the Indonesian area

Bagas Anggara¹, Budiman², Rizki Sumardani³, Claudia dwi martina⁴,

¹ Universitas Bumigora

² Politeknik Negeri Bali (Lombok Barat)

³ Universitas Bumigora

⁴ Universitas Bina Sarana Informatika

This work is licensed under
a [Creative Commons
Attribution 4.0 International
License](#).

Copyright (c) 2025 Sadar
Wisata: Jurnal Pawirisata



Corresponding Author: Bagas Anggara, Universitas Bumigora, anggara@universitasbumigora.ac.id

Received Date: 8 October 2025

Revised Date: 22 October 2025

Accepted Date: 27 November 2025

Artikel Info

Keywords: Dampak
Ekonomi, Destinasi,
Indonesia, super
prioritas

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis dampak ekonomi pariwisata berbasis masyarakat (community-based tourism) pada lima destinasi super prioritas Indonesia—Borobudur, Mandalika, Labuan Bajo, Danau Toba, dan Likupang—melalui pendekatan Tinjauan Pustaka Sistematis (TPS). Hasil kajian menunjukkan bahwa pengembangan pariwisata berbasis masyarakat memberikan kontribusi nyata terhadap peningkatan pendapatan lokal, penciptaan lapangan kerja, dan penguatan sektor Usaha Mikro, Kecil, dan Menengah (UMKM). Selain dampak ekonomi, pariwisata juga memperkuat identitas budaya, mendorong partisipasi sosial, serta meningkatkan kualitas hidup melalui peningkatan akses dan kesadaran masyarakat. Namun, berbagai tantangan masih dihadapi, seperti dominasi kepentingan politik dan ekonomi, keterbatasan sumber daya manusia, kurangnya infrastruktur dasar, ketimpangan distribusi manfaat, serta risiko degradasi lingkungan dan komodifikasi budaya. Temuan studi ini menegaskan bahwa keberhasilan pengelolaan destinasi super prioritas tidak hanya bergantung pada pembangunan fisik, tetapi juga pada penguatan ekonomi lokal dan penerapan prinsip pariwisata berkelanjutan. Melalui kolaborasi pentahelix antara pemerintah, masyarakat, akademisi, pelaku usaha, dan media, pengelolaan pariwisata diharapkan menjadi lebih inklusif, berkeadilan, dan berkelanjutan.

Abstract

Keywords: *Impact,*
Economy,
Destination s,
Indonesia, super
priority

This study aims to analyze the economic impact of community-based tourism on Indonesia's five super-priority destinations—Borobudur, Mandalika, Labuan Bajo, Lake Toba, and Likupang—using a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) approach. The findings indicate that the development of community-based tourism significantly contributes to local income growth, job creation, and the strengthening of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs). Beyond its economic influence, tourism also reinforces cultural identity, encourages social participation, and enhances quality of life through improved access and community awareness. However, several challenges remain, including the dominance of political and economic interests, limited human resource capacity, lack of basic infrastructure, unequal benefit distribution, and the risks of environmental degradation and cultural commodification. The study highlights that the success of super-priority destination management depends not only on physical development but also on local economic empowerment and the adoption of sustainable tourism principles. Through a pentahelix collaboration among government, local communities, academia, businesses, and media, tourism management can become more inclusive, equitable, and sustainable.

INTRODUCTION

National economic growth aims to improve public welfare (Adedoyin et al., 2023). To achieve this, community support for government policies is essential (Bonaraja Purba et al., 2023). The government, academia, and local communities must collaborate to promote regional economic independence (Fauzi, 2022). Fauzi (2022) identifies three key sectors driving Indonesia's national economic growth: agriculture, tourism, and fisheries. Among these, tourism contributes significantly through its multiplier effects across sectors (Febriansyah & Nuraini, 2022). The nation's diverse natural, cultural, and traditional assets further enhance this sector's potential (Maulana et al., 2022). According to Government Regulation No. 50 of 2011, the National Tourism Development Master Plan 2010–2025 establishes five Super Priority Tourism Destinations (DPSP): Borobudur, Mandalika, Labuan Bajo, Lake Toba, and Likupang (<https://kemenparekraf.go.id/>). These areas are developed for high-quality tourism experiences while ensuring sustainability (Rambling & Sela, 2022; Ismowati, Nur Avianto et al., 2022). The DPSP initiative supports equitable tourism growth, job creation, and regional economic balance (Salukh et al., 2023; Kristiono & Susilo, 2021).

Borobudur is recognized for its exceptional blend of cultural heritage and natural beauty. The Borobudur Temple—the world's largest Buddhist monument—symbolizes 8th-century Indonesian civilization (Hartati & Yunan, 2024). Its surrounding landscapes of rice fields and villages preserve traditional culture (Setiawan et al., 2023). Activities such as cultural rituals, handicrafts, and culinary experiences enrich visitors' engagement with local heritage (Rozi & Lemy, 2023; Soesanta et al., 2023). Mandalika, in Central Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara, combines tropical beauty and vibrant traditions (Artana & Suardana, 2022). The Bau Nyale festival—celebrating the legend of Princess Mandalika—highlights its cultural identity (Artadi et al., 2023). With its white beaches, surfing spots, and scenic hills such as Merese Hill (Satiadji, 2023), Mandalika merges natural allure with modern attractions like the MotoGP circuit and traditional weaving villages (Chotijah, 2021; Bustami et al., 2024). Labuan Bajo, gateway to Komodo National Park, showcases Flores's cultural and ecological diversity. The Caci dance and local music express its living traditions (Syafra et al., 2024). Its small islands, coral reefs, and green hills create a remarkable seascape (Ngurah et al., 2023). Tourists can experience trekking on Padar Island, island-hopping, and diving in marine-rich waters (Batubara, 2024). Lake Toba, in North Sumatra, offers a unique combination of natural beauty and Batak culture (Adamy et al., 2023). Traditional ceremonies, architecture, and Sigale-gale dances maintain local identity (Bobby et al., 2024). As Southeast Asia's largest volcanic lake, Lake Toba and Samosir Island present scenic and cultural richness (Fatmawati & Harahap, 2024). Activities include museum visits, ulos weaving demonstrations, and hiking (Tampubolon & Zulian, 2024). Likupang, North Sulawesi's DPSP, integrates Minahasa traditions with coastal culture through handicrafts, local cuisine, and community festivals (Kawatak et al., 2021). Its white beaches, coral reefs, and mangrove forests offer ideal ecotourism experiences (Adamy et al., 2023; Mantiri et al., 2023). The area's natural and cultural blend positions Likupang as a premier destination for sustainable tourism (Tampenawas & Limpeleh, 2022).

Chaerunissa and Hariyanto (2023) examined the economic impact of tourism and the roles of government and communities in Jelekong Arts and Culture Village. Their findings revealed a positive economic influence on surrounding communities through increased business and employment opportunities, though with modest multiplier effects. Meanwhile, Oktaviani and Yuliani (2023) explored tourism's broader economic impacts across Indonesia, finding benefits such as improved education, new livelihood opportunities, reduced unemployment, and enhanced infrastructure. The current research differs by focusing on community-based tourism in Super Priority Destinations, emphasizing empowerment and sustainability. While previous studies show tourism's contribution to welfare and employment, few analyze how these benefits translate into long-term empowerment, such as capacity building, local autonomy, and active participation in decision-making.

Field observations reveal unequal distribution of tourism benefits. External investors and non-local businesses often dominate profits, while local communities receive limited gains. A major obstacle is the community's limited capacity to manage tourism enterprises effectively. Misalignment between local expectations and national development agendas also marginalizes community participation in resource management. Furthermore, weak social capital, limited trust among stakeholders, and low participation hinder community-based tourism initiatives. Therefore, this study aims to examine how community-based tourism can enhance welfare and economic opportunities while fostering local

empowerment. It argues that sustainable tourism in Super Priority Destinations must integrate economic, social, and cultural dimensions to ensure inclusive and long-term community development.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research focuses on Super Priority Destinations (DSP) distributed across five provinces in Indonesia, namely Lake Toba in North Sumatra, Borobudur in Central Java, Mandalika in West Nusa Tenggara, Labuan Bajo in East Nusa Tenggara, and Likupang in North Sulawesi. These destinations serve as the core of national tourism development programs supported by the Indonesian Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy, aiming to enhance competitiveness, attract domestic and international tourists, and stimulate regional economic growth. Each DSP has distinct natural and cultural characteristics that strengthen Indonesia's tourism identity. The following figure illustrates the geographic locations of these Super Priority Destinations across Indonesia.

This study employs a systematic review approach to analyze prior research on the economic impact of community-based tourism in these high-priority destinations, using academic articles indexed in Scopus and Web of Science from 2020 to 2025. A systematic review explicitly adopts, selects, and critically evaluates relevant studies based on clear research questions (Moher et al., 2009) and is widely applied in tourism and hospitality disciplines (Pahlevan-Sharif, 2019). Data were collected from Google Scholar and Scopus, both recognized as comprehensive databases in the social sciences (Gomes & Vieira, 2009). Scopus contains over 900 titles from more than 500 international journals, while Web of Science includes over 82 journals across diverse research fields, ensuring data validity and reliability (Gomezelj, 2016). The selection process involved identifying relevant literature from 2020–2025, focusing on empirical and review articles written in English or Indonesian while excluding incomplete works and conference proceedings. Keywords used included the economic impact of tourism, community-based tourism for community empowerment, tourism destination areas, and super-priority destinations in Indonesia. From 985 extracted articles, duplicates were removed, leaving 752 for screening. The final selection was refined manually based on titles, abstracts, and keywords to focus on literature addressing the economic impact of tourism and community-based tourism in Indonesia's super-priority destinations..

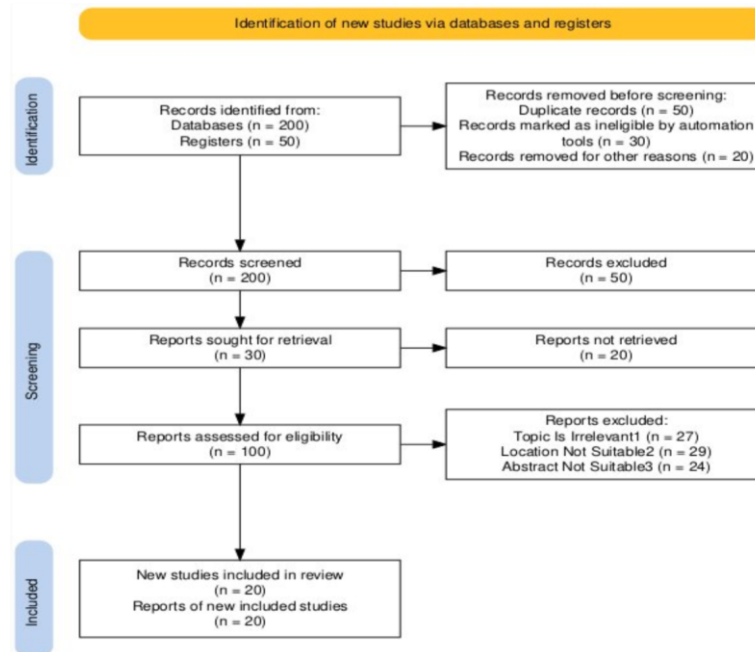


Figure 3.1 PRISMA FLOW DIAGRAM

Source: https://estech.shinyapps.io/prisma_flo_diagram/
accessed on 06/29/2025

Figure 3.1 presents a flowchart based on the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) framework, illustrating the systematic process of identifying, screening, assessing eligibility, and including studies in a systematic literature review. In the identification stage, 250 research records were collected from two main sources—databases (200

records) and registers (50 records). Before screening, 100 records were removed for various reasons: duplication (50 records), not meeting eligibility criteria as determined by automation tools (30 records), and other causes (20 records). The screening stage then examined the remaining 200 records for relevance, resulting in the exclusion of 50 that did not meet the selection criteria. From the 150 reports that advanced, 30 were selected for further assessment. However, due to accessibility limitations and unavailable data, only 10 reports were successfully obtained and analyzed in the final stage.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The development of tourism in Indonesia is a key strategy to boost regional economic growth. The government has designated super-priority destinations as national tourism hubs, focusing on infrastructure, promotion, and community empowerment. Through a community-based approach, it aims to ensure fair economic distribution, reduce disparities, and preserve cultural identity. However, impacts vary across regions due to differing social, cultural, and policy contexts. Using the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) method, this study explores prior research to assess how community-based tourism enhances local economies and identifies key challenges such as limited skills, capital access, weak policy support, and global competition pressures.

Tabel 1 Community-Based Economic Impact on Super Priority Destination Areas in Borobudur

No	Author	Title	Academic Publisher
1	Kausar et al., 2024	Borobudur as a Priority Tourism Destination: How Political Economy Affects World Cultural Heritage Site Management and Heritage Preservation	<i>Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science (IOP Publishing)</i>
2	Wismaningtyas et al., 2024	Borobudur Village as a Supporting Destination Area for Borobudur Temple Super Priority Tourism: A Tourism Component Analysis	<i>Journal of Indonesian Tourism, Hospitality and Recreation</i>
3	Gita Putri & Pakarti, 2023	Community Perceptions of the Economic Impact of Balkondes in Borobudur and Teksongo Villages, Magelang	<i>Bogor Hospitality Journal</i>
4	Budi Hartono et al., 2025	Economic Development Strategy of Borobudur Tourism Area Using SWOT Analysis and QSPM Approach	<i>Jurnal Ekonomi, Manajemen, Akuntansi dan Keuangan</i>
5	Saridi et al., 2021	Implementation of Sustainable Tourism: Economic Indicators for Local Communities at Plataran Borobudur Resort & Spa	<i>Journal of Sustainable Tourism Research</i>

Research by Kausar et al. (2024) shows that cultural heritage sites are strongly influenced by the political economy of tourism, where tourism interests dominate regional decisions and policies. Challenges include the absence of a clear shared vision, overlapping institutional responsibilities, and differing development priorities that often emphasize physical infrastructure over community empowerment. According to Wismaningtyas et al. (2024), Borobudur Village offers diverse attractions—natural, cultural, and man-made—but faces issues with accessibility such as narrow entrance roads, limited parking, and insufficient signage. Amenities like lodging, shops, and health services exist but require quality improvement. Although various stakeholders, including BUMDes Graha Mandala and the Borobudur Tourism Village Team, contribute positively, communication across stakeholder levels needs strengthening. In Gita Putri & Pakarti (2023), findings indicate both villages—Borobudur and Teksongo—experienced income growth, increased employment, and higher village revenue (PADes). However, while Teksongo residents perceived visible development progress, Borobudur residents felt its impact was limited. Negatively, both noted that economic benefits from Balkondes remain underoptimized due to limited human resource capacity, with Borobudur villagers also perceiving increased, sometimes unfair, business competition.

Meanwhile, Budi Hartono et al. (2025) found Borobudur Temple's strong advantages in historical value, UNESCO recognition, and MSME participation provide major economic opportunities. Yet, inadequate infrastructure, poor policy integration, and low visitor awareness remain major challenges. Finally, Saridi et al. (2021) revealed that Plataran Borobudur Resort & Spa successfully implements sustainable tourism management. Based on ISTA indicator B (economic utilization by local communities), the resort scored 348 (green category), earning an excellent sustainability rating.

Table 2
Community-Based Economic Impact on Super Priority Destination Areas in Mandalika

No	Author	Title	Academic Publisher
1	Widjaja et al., 2023	The Economic Impact of Tourism Development in Mandalika, Lombok, Indonesia	<i>Journal of Law and Sustainable Development</i>
2	Sayuti et al., 2023	Socio-Economic Mapping for Community Empowerment in Mandalika Special Economic Zone, Lombok, Indonesia	<i>IOP Publishing</i>
3	Nafisah et al., 2024	Study on the Potential and Impact of Tourism Development in Mandalika, Central Lombok Regency	<i>Journal of Tourism Student Research</i>
4	Aprilani & Cahayani, 2022	Community-Based Tourism Development in Improving Community Welfare in the Mandalika Special Economic Zone	<i>International Conference on Government, Education, Management and Tourism</i>
5	Yuli et al., 2025	Tourism-Driven Development: Evaluating the Benefits of the Mandalika Special Economic Zone	<i>Cogent Social Sciences</i>

Research conducted by Widjaja et al. (2023) reveals that tourism development in Mandalika generates both direct and indirect economic impacts on the local economy, affecting communities in both the core and buffer zones. Similarly, Sayuti et al. (2023) found that despite the construction of various tourism infrastructures, social and economic conditions in the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (SEZ) remain inadequate. Basic public facilities such as clean water, sanitation, and waste management are still lacking, and many residents continue to have low incomes. However, local human resources, ecology, and culture are identified as potential assets. The study also emphasizes the importance of a penta helix collaboration model involving government, academics, communities, media, and business actors to achieve effective community empowerment. Meanwhile, Nafisah et al. (2024) highlight Mandalika's strong tourism potential, including natural attractions (Kuta Mandalika Beach, Merese Hill), cultural assets (Bau Nyale Festival, Sasak traditions), and man-made icons such as the MotoGP Circuit. Nevertheless, development has also led to environmental degradation, economic disparity, and cultural commodification. Therefore, sustainable tourism management that emphasizes environmental protection, local empowerment, and cultural preservation is urgently needed. Supporting this view, Aprilani & Cahayani (2022) found that community-based tourism development significantly improves local welfare. In line with these findings, Yuli et al. (2025) report that Mandalika SEZ has enhanced employment, income, infrastructure, and educational access, but uneven skill levels among residents hinder equal benefit distribution. Thus, inclusive and sustainable development strategies are essential to ensure that Mandalika becomes a model for equitable tourism-based growth.

Table 3
Community-Based Economic Impact on Super Priority Destination Areas in Labuan Bajo

No	Author	Title	Academic Publisher
1	Ismowati, Rizon, et al., 2022	Community Participation in Efforts to Maximize the Economic and Tourism Potential of the Labuan Bajo National Priority Super Area (KSPN) in West Manggarai Regency	<i>Jurnal Ilmiah untuk Mewujudkan Masyarakat Madani</i>

2	Tobing, Afifuddin, & Linda Sari, 2023	Analysis of the Economic Impact of Integrated Tourism Development in the Lake Toba Area on the Welfare of the People of North Sumatra Province	<i>LEO Network of Science</i>
3	Kiwang & Arif, 2020	Socio-Economic Changes in the Labuan Bajo Community Due to Tourism Development	<i>Gulawentah: Journal of Social Studies</i>
4	Sudiarta et al., 2021	Analysis of the Impact of Tourism Development on Socio-Economic Conditions of the Community Exploration of Natural Resources and Local	<i>Business and Accounting Education Journal of Economics</i>
5	Alysia et al., 2022	Economic Resilience (Literature Study on Labuan Bajo Tourism Destination)	<i>Development Issues (JEDI)</i>

Research conducted by Ismowati, Rizon, et al. (2022) shows that the Central Government—through the Coordinating Ministry for Creative Economy and Perumda Bidadari, West Manggarai Regency—has provided opportunities for communities in the Labuan Bajo Super Priority Tourism Area (KSPN) to participate in tourism development. The findings indicate that the community demonstrates both willingness and capacity to engage in tourism activities, with participation occurring at three levels: implementation, utilization of results, and evaluation. However, community involvement remains absent at the planning stage, suggesting that local residents are not yet included in the decisionmaking processes of tourism planning. Similarly, Tobing, Afifuddin, & Linda Sari (2023) highlight that empowering human resources in the tourism sector is crucial to enhancing economic development in the Lake Toba region, aligning with Indonesia's broader tourism priorities across the five Super Priority Destinations—Lake Toba, Borobudur, Likupang, Mandalika, and Labuan Bajo.

Meanwhile, Kiwang & Arif (2020) report that tourism in Labuan Bajo continues to grow rapidly, evidenced by a steady rise in tourist arrivals each year. This growth positively influences business expansion, job creation, and provides alternative livelihoods for residents, though it also brings social changes such as lifestyle shifts and evolving educational aspirations. Supporting this, Sudiarta et al. (2021) found that tourism development has significantly impacted the socioeconomic conditions in Purwakertih Village, with community income averaging Rp 2,857,125 per month, categorized as “agree,” while business and employment opportunities were rated “strongly agree” and “agree,” respectively. However, Alysia et al. (2022) caution that rapid development in Labuan Bajo has led to natural resource exploitation and land privatization by investors, displacing local fishermen and tour guides. These practices marginalize local communities and create unequal competition between residents and foreign entrepreneurs, highlighting the urgent need for more inclusive and sustainable tourism governance.

Table 4

Community-Based economic impact on the Super Priority Destination Area at Lake Toba			
No	Author	Title	Academic Publisher
1	Tobing, Afifuddin, & Sari, 2023	Analysis of the Economic Impact of Integrated Tourism Development in the Lake Toba Area on the Welfare of the People of North Sumatra Province	<i>Proceeding of International Conference on Innovations in Social Sciences, Education, and Engineering</i>
2	Tobing et al., 2024	Evaluating Community Welfare Effects of the Tourism Development on Geopark Caldera Toba	<i>Journal of Ecohumanism</i>

3	Remus et al., 2021	The Effect of Sustainable Tourism Economy of Lake Toba National Strategic Area on Community Economic Improvement	<i>University of Muhammadiyah Mataram</i>
4	Siregar et al., 2024	The Impact of Tourism Development in Tomok Village on Socio-Economic Perspective of Lake Toba “Monaco of Asia”	<i>Academy Pyramids</i>
5	Adamy et al., 2023	Development Strategy of Lake Toba MSMEs after Covid-19 Pandemic as a Super Priority Tourism Destination	<i>Journal of Management Sciences</i>

Research by Tobing, Afifuddin, & Sari (2023) emphasizes that enhancing human resource productivity in the tourism industry is vital for supporting government policies to strengthen economic development in Indonesia’s five Super Priority Destinations—Lake Toba, Borobudur, Likupang, Mandalika, and Labuan Bajo. Further findings by Tobing et al. (2024) indicate that tourism development in the Toba Caldera Geopark significantly contributes to local economic growth and community welfare. Key drivers include the number of visitors, supportive government policies, and human resource capacity, which collectively improve income, health, and education, demonstrating tourism’s economic and social benefits for local communities. Meanwhile, Remus et al. (2021) found that tourism enablers significantly influence ecological balance, economic improvement, and sustainable tourism, with ecology and economy serving as partial mediators. Adamy et al. (2023) highlight the crucial role of MSMEs in Indonesia’s economy, stressing the need for effective business management across production, human resources, finance, and marketing. A SWOT analysis is recommended to assess internal and external factors affecting MSME competitiveness. Lastly, Siregar et al. (2024) focus on the importance of strategic development stages to ensure that community-based tourism initiatives align with sustainability and local economic empowerment goals. Table 5

Community-Based Economic Impact on Super Priority Destination Areas in Lukupang

No.	Author	TitleAcademic Publisher
1	Pondaag et al., 2024	Community-Based Tourism Development in Increasing Original Income of the Marinsouw Village Region, East Likupang District, North Minahasa Regency <i>Journal of Research in Business and Management</i>
2	Lagarensen et al., 2022	Sustainable Tourism and Socio-Economic Development in Likupang, North Minahasa: A Super Priority Destination of North Sulawesi, Indonesia <i>Atlantis Press Publications</i>
3	Tampenawas & Limpeleh, 2022	The Community-Based Economy in the Super Priority Destination Area in Likupang: The Impact of Tourism on Perceptions and Participation of Local Communities <i>Journal of Vocational Accounting</i>
4	Rambling & Sela, 2022	The Influence of Visitor Attraction and Tourism Service Quality on Visitor Satisfaction in the Super Priority Destination Area of East Likupang District, North Minahasa Regency <i>Media Matrasain Publications</i>
5	Maramis et al., 2025	Community-Based Tourism and Local Economic Empowerment in Likupang Super Priority Destination Area <i>Journal EMBA Publications</i>

The research conducted by Pondaag et al. (2024) shows that the village of Marinsow, Dimembe District, North Minahasa Regency, provides certainty that the local community benefits from tourism

activities, namely that the management of the beach tourist attraction provides direct and indirect benefits to the community. The community can directly feel the economic improvement from the Pall Beach tourism activities. Indirectly, the large number of visitors who come to the Pall Beach tourist site can see and publicize the customs and traditions of the community. Research conducted by Lagarensen et al. (2022) shows that the development of sustainable tourism in Likupang, North Minahasa, as a high-priority destination has an impact and provides positive benefits in terms of tourism, social, and economic aspects for the region and the community living in the destination. Therefore, the model of sustainable tourism development and management needs to be implemented by all stakeholders in the tourism pentahelix, namely the Government, Community, and Media. Research conducted by Tampenawas & Limpeleh (2022). The results of this study show that the development of a superpriority tourism destination area in Likupang has had a positive impact on the socio-economic growth of the community there. This can be seen from the number of construction activities for public facilities and infrastructure, as well as human resource development. Research conducted by Rambing & Sela (2022). This research was conducted in East Likupang District, in the coastal tourism areas of Pulisan Village, Marinsow Village, Kinunang Village, and Maen Village. The research method used was descriptive qualitative. There were 80 respondents from the local community. Data was collected through interviews, questionnaires, and observation. After conducting a qualitative analysis using a Likert scale, the results showed that the local community's perception of the development of Likupang DPSP was quite good. In addition, the results showed that the local community "often" participated in efforts to develop Likupang DPSP.

The discussion of this study reveals that community-based tourism development across Indonesia's Super Priority Destinations (SPDs)—Borobudur, Mandalika, Labuan Bajo, Lake Toba, and Likupang—has generated substantial economic and social benefits, while also presenting complex challenges that require collaborative management. Research by Maramis et al. (2025) shows that tourism service quality significantly influences visitor satisfaction, with a combined contribution of 72% from attraction and service quality factors. In the Borobudur SPD, the temple and its surrounding areas present significant economic opportunities driven by local MSMEs, BUMDes, and tourism villages. The positive effects include increased income, employment, and village revenue. However, persistent issues such as political and economic dominance, weak institutional coordination, and infrastructure gaps remain. The implementation of sustainable tourism management by stakeholders like Plataran Resort & Spa, which has earned an excellent sustainability rating, demonstrates Borobudur's potential for inclusive and community-centered economic growth through stakeholder synergy and capacity building.

Similarly, in the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (SEZ), tourism contributes directly and indirectly to income, job creation, and infrastructure improvement, supported by the penta helix model (government, academia, business, media, and community). Yet, social inequality, limited human resources, and environmental degradation remain obstacles. In Labuan Bajo, tourism growth stimulates economic activity and employment but also exposes inequalities due to limited local participation in planning and resource exploitation by external investors (Ismowati et al., 2022; Alysia et al., 2022). The Lake Toba area reflects similar trends: tourism development enhances income, health, and education (Afifuddin & Sari, 2023; Tobing et al., 2024), supported by effective policy implementation, ecological awareness, and MSME empowerment (Remus et al., 2021; Adamy et al., 2023). In Likupang, sustainable tourism initiatives promote socio-economic advancement, with strong community participation and support from the penta helix synergy (Pondaag et al., 2024; Lagarensen et al., 2022; Tampenawas & Limpeleh, 2022; Rambing & Sela, 2022). Overall, these findings underline that while SPDs have substantial potential to drive equitable growth, success depends on strengthening local participation, sustainability practices, and multi-stakeholder collaboration.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of various studies in five Super Priority Destination Areas (Borobudur, Mandalika, Labuan Bajo, Lake Toba, and Likupang), it can be concluded that community-based tourism development has a significant economic impact on local communities, both through increased income, expanded employment, strengthening of MSMEs, and the development of infrastructure and public facilities. In addition to economic benefits, tourism also encourages cultural preservation, human

resource development, and improved quality of life for communities through access to education and health care. However, various challenges remain, such as the dominance of political-economic interests, limited basic infrastructure, low human resource competencies, unequal distribution of benefits, and the risk of environmental damage and cultural commodification. Therefore, the success of DSP management is highly dependent on the application of sustainable tourism principles, pentahelix collaboration (government, community, academics, business actors, and media), and the empowerment of local communities so that the benefits of tourism can be felt evenly and sustainably.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author would like to express his gratitude and thanks to God Almighty for His grace and blessings, which have enabled the completion of this systematic literature review on “The Economic Impact on Local Communities in Indonesia's Super Priority Destinations.

REFERENCE

- Adamy, Z., Wiradharma, G., Prasetyo, M. A., Evriza, E., & Igiriza, M. (2023). Strategi Pengembangan UMKM Danau Toba Pasca Pandemi Covid-19 sebagai Destinasi Pariwisata Super Prioritas. *Jurnal Ilman: Jurnal Ilmu Manajemen*, 11(3), 71–77. <https://doi.org/10.35126/ilman.v11i3.542>
- Adedoyin, F. F., Seetaram, N., Disegna, M., & Filis, G. (2023). The Effect of Tourism Taxation on International Arrivals to a Small Tourism-Dependent Economy. *Journal of Travel Research*, 62(1), 135–153. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00472875211053658>
- Alysia, V., Kurniawati, E. E., Aini, A. F., & Yudha, A. T. R. C. (2022). Journals of Economics Development Issues (JEDI) Eksplorasi Sumber Daya Alam Dan Ketahaan Ekonomi Lokal. *Journals of Economics Development Issues (JEDI)*, 5(1), 549–560.
- Anissa Fitri Chaerunissa, & Asep Hariyanto. (2023). Dampak Industri Pariwisata terhadap Perekonomian Masyarakat di Kampung Seni dan Budaya Jelekong. *Jurnal Riset Perencanaan Wilayah Dan Kota*, 107–114. <https://doi.org/10.29313/jrpwk.v3i2.2742>
- Artadi, I. M. P., Remawa, A. A. G. R., Wasista, I. P. U., Waisnawa, I. M. J., & Yasa, G. P. P. A. (2023). Perancangan Gerai Kerajinan Khas Mandalika Sebagai Destinasi Wisata Super Prioritas Dengan Pendekatan Storynomics Tourism. *Jurnal PATRA*, 5(1), 16–27. <https://doi.org/10.35886/patra.v5i1.508>
- Artana, I. M., & Suardana, I. K. (2022). Representasi pemberitaan kompas. com tentang destinasi wisata mandalika. *Communicare*, 3(1), 31–40. <http://dx.doi.org/10.55115/communicare.v3i1.2136>
- Bobby, T., Sinaga, H., Halfi, M., Syahputra, I., Perencanaan, P., Pengembangan, D., Politeknik, P., & Medan, P. (2024). *Jurnal Darma Agung Evaluation Of Tourism Village Development In Tarabunga Tourism Village , Toba Regency , North Sumatera Corresponding Author : Tuan Bobby Harsono Sinaga Of Tourism Village Development In Tarabunga*. 267–282.
- Bonaraja Purba, Anjel Ezania Sihombing, Nazwa Fazirah Nasution, & Arnol Prabowo Siagian. (2023). Dampak Globalisasi Dalam Mempengaruhi Ekonomi Nasional Melalui Pandangan Ekonomi Politik. *Ekonomika45 : Jurnal Ilmiah Manajemen, Ekonomi Bisnis, Kewirausahaan*, 10(2), 402–414. <https://doi.org/10.30640/ekonomika45.v10i2.1925>
- Budi Hartono, Hanung Eka Atmaja, Axel Giovanni, Clarisa Alfa Lionora, Alief Rizaldi, Aldo Arul Hermawan, & Yoga Aji Kusuma. (2025). Strategi Pengembangan Ekonomi Kawasan Wisata Borobudur Menggunakan Pendekatan Analisis SWOT Dan QSPM. *Jurnal Ekonomi, Manajemen, Akuntansi Dan Keuangan*, 6(1), 1–23. <https://doi.org/10.53697/emak.v6i1.2187>
- Bustami, S. Y., Hidayat, A., Rizki, K. Z., & Makhroja, M. N. (2024). Politik Pembebasan Lahan Dan Ekspansi Industri Pariwisata Di Kawasan Ekonomi Khusus Mandalika, Lombok Tengah, Nusa Tenggara Barat. *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Sosial Dan Humaniora*, 1(November 2023), 166–179. <https://doi.org/10.29303/sh.v1i1.961>
- Cantika Yuli, S. B., Azizurrohman, M., Angga Pramuja, R., & Ginting, Y. M. (2025). Tourism-driven development: evaluating the benefits of the Mandalika Special Economic Zone. *Cogent Social Sciences*, 11(1). <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2025.2460317>
- Chotijah, S. (2021). Relasi Media Mandalika Sebagai Destinasi Superprioritas Dalam Pemberitaan Kesiapan Pelaksanaan Event MotoGP 2021. *JCommsci - Journal Of Media and Communication Science*, 4(1), 14–22. <https://doi.org/10.29303/jcommsci.v4i1.126>

- Fatmawati, & Nur Muqni Melliyan Harahap. (2024). Collaborative Governance Dalam Revitalisasi Wisata Danau Toba Untuk Meningkatkan Kunjungan Wisatawan Mancanegara. *SUMUR- Jurnal Sosial Humaniora*, 2(2), 45–55. <https://doi.org/10.58794/sumur.v2i2.922>
- Fauzi, M. I. F. (2022). Dampak Perkembangan Pariwisata Terhadap Kondisi Sosial Budaya dan Ekonomi Masyarakat Samarinda. *TOBA: Journal of Tourism, Hospitality and Destination*, 1(4), 162–168. <https://doi.org/10.55123/toba.v1i4.820>
- Febriansyah, G. A., & Nuraini, I. (2022). Dampak Wisata Taman Ghanjaran Terhadap Pendapatan Masyarakat Desa Ketapanrame Kabupaten Mojokerto. *Journal of Economic and Social Empowerment*, 2(01), 125–136. <https://doi.org/10.22219/joesment.v2i01.20178>
- Gita Putri, O., & Pakarti, M. B. (2023). Persepsi Masyarakat Terhadap Dampak Ekonomi Balkondes Di Desa Borobudur Dan Tuksongo, Magelang. *Bogor Hospitality Journal*, 7(1), 17–25. <https://doi.org/10.55882/bhj.v7i1.75>
- Haggy Bakti Batubara. (2024). Valuasi Ekonomi: Travel Cost dan Willingness To Pay Ekowisata Taman Nasional Komodo. *Al-Kharaj: Jurnal Ekonomi, Keuangan & Bisnis Syariah*, 6(6), 4614–4630. <https://doi.org/10.47467/alkharaj.v6i6.1992>
- Hartati, S. Y., & Yunan, P. D. (2024). Analisis Hukum Penyusunan Peta Peluang Investasi Perhotelan dan Konvensi (The Transito Hotel and Convention) Sektor Pariwisata Halal di Kawasan Borobudur. *Jurnal Pendidikan Transformatif*, 3(2), 35–49.
- Ismowati, M., Nur Avianto, B., Sulaiman, A., Liany Rihadatul Aisi, A., & Zaynul Firmansyah, V. (2022). Edukasi Pariwisata Dan Aksi Sisir Pantai Dari Sampah Wisata Dalam Upaya Meningkatkan Partisipasi Masyarakat Di Kawasan Super Prioritas Nasional (KSPN) Labuan Bajo, Kabupaten Manggarai Barat. *Jurnal Komunitas : Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, 5(1), 12–21. <https://doi.org/10.31334/jks.v5i1.2288>
- Ismowati, M., Rizon, D. P., Saputra, A. S., Azizah, A., Rahmawati, H. N., Bilqis, H., & Bakri, M. S. A. (2022). Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Upaya Memaksimalkan Potensi Ekonomi Dan Pariwisata Kawasan Super Prioritas Nasional (KSPN) Labuan Bajo Di Kabupaten Manggarai Barat. *Reformasi Administrasi*, 9(1), 41–49. <https://ojs.stiami.ac.id/index.php/reformasi/article/view/2369>
- Kausar, D. R., Damanik, J., & Tanudirjo, D. (2024). Borobudur as priority tourism destination: How political economy affects world cultural heritage site management and heritage preservation. *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, 1366(1). <https://doi.org/10.1088/17551315/1366/1/012057>
- Kawatak, S. Y., Indriyanto, M. N., & L Waloni, T. G. (2021). Strategi Pengembangan Berbasis Pariwisata Berkelanjutan Di Pantai Pulisan Likupang. *Jurnal Cakrawala*, 10(1), 39–54. <https://ejournal.uksw.edu/cakrawala/article/view/4660>
- Kiwang, A. S., & Arif, F. M. (2020). Perubahan Sosial Ekonomi Masyarakat Labuan Bajo Akibat Pembangunan Pariwisata. *Gulawentah: Jurnal Studi Sosial*, 5(2), 87. <https://doi.org/10.25273/gulawentah.v5i2.7290>
- Kristiono, R., & Susilo, D. (2021). Paradigma Pariwisata Berkelanjutan di Indonesia dalam Perspektif Sosiologi Lingkungan. *Jurnal Indonesia Maju*, 1(1), 49–64.
- Lagarense, B. E. S., Turangan, J. L. R., & Putong, I. H. (2022). *Sustainable Tourism and Socio-Economic Development in Likupang, North Minahasa: A Super Priority Destination of North Sulawesi, Indonesia*. 2, 449–455. https://doi.org/10.2991/978-2-494069-83-1_80
- Lidona Aprilani, T., & Cahayani, M. (2022). Community-Based Tourism Development in Improving Community Welfare in the Mandalika Special Economic Zone. *The 2nd International Conference on Government Education Management and Tourism (ICoGEMT)+TECH*, 1–13.
- Mantiri, J., Manampiring, N., Semuel, M. Y., Mege, R. A., Roring, V. I. Y., Pratasik, S., & Rumondor, R. (2023). Revitalisasi Usaha Tani untuk Menunjang Pariwisata Super Prioritas Likupang Minahasa Utara. *Jurnal Aplikasi dan Inovasi Iptek*, 5(1), 85–94.
- Maramis, M. K. T., Worang, F. G., Karuntu, M. M., Karuntu, M. M., Maramis, M. K. T., Worang, F. G., & Karuntu, M. M. (2025). *Pengaruh Visitor Attraction Dan Tourism Service Quality Terhadap Visitor Satisfaction Pada Daerah Destinasi Super Prioritas Kecamatan Likupang Timur Kabupaten Minahasa Utara the Influence of Visitor Attraction and Tourism Service Quality on Visitor Satisf*. 13(2), 72–83.

- Maulana, A., Oktaviyanti, D., Wahyuni, D., Sasono, N., & Sakti, G. (2022). Implikasi Kebijakan atas Terbitnya Travel & Tourism Development Index 2021 Terhadap Upaya Peningkatan Daya Saing Kepariwisata Indonesia di Pasar Global. *Jurnal Kepariwisata Indonesia: Jurnal Penelitian Dan Pengembangan Kepariwisata Indonesia*, 16(2), 149–162. <https://doi.org/10.47608/jki.v16i22022.149-162>
- Nafisah, A., Wahyuni, A. D., Septiana, A., Farizna, A. C., Istiari, A. P., Zamzabila, A., Windarti, A. S., & Rifada, B. H. N. (2024). Kajian Tentang Potensi Dan Dampak Pengembangan Pariwisata Di Mandalika, Kabupaten Lombok Tengah. *Jurnal Penelitian Mahasiswa Pariwisata*, 2(2), 197–208.
- Ngrah, I., Suprastayasa, A., Rumadana, I. M., & Sabudi, I. N. S. (2023). *Rekonstruksi Kuliner Lokal untuk Memperkuat Branding Makanan Tradisional Labuan Bajo*. 11(1), 56–66. <https://doi.org/10.52352/jgi.v12i1.1361>
- Oktaviani, A. B., & Yuliani, E. (2023). Dampak Pengembangan Pariwisata Terhadap Kondisi Ekonomi Masyarakat. *Jurnal Kajian Ruang*, 3(1), 1. <https://doi.org/10.30659/jkr.v3i1.22574>
- Pondaag, J. J., Maramis, M. T. H. B., & Soepeno, D. (2024). *Community-Based Tourism Development In Increasing Original Income Of The Marinsouw Village Region East Likupang District , North Minahasa District*. 12(2), 109–115.
- Pratijnjo, M. H., Pio, R. J., & Tulusan, F. M. G. (2024). Exploring and Developing Community Participation in the Likupang SEZ Program as A Super Priority Tourism Destination (Study in East Likupang Sub-District). *Kurdish Studies*, 12(1), 1101–1118.
- Rambling, E. S., & Sela, R. L. . (2022). Persepsi Dan Partisipasi Masyarakat Lokal Dalam Pengembangan Wilayah Destinasi Pariwisata Super Prioritas Likupang. *Media Matrasain*, 19(2), 85–102.
- Remus, S. P., Tarmizi, H. B., Daulay, M., & ... (2021). Pengaruh Ekonomi Pariwisata Berkelanjutan Kawasan Strategis Nasional Danau Toba Terhadap Peningkatan Ekonomi Masyarakat. *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Planoeart*, 113–123. <https://journal.ummat.ac.id/index.php/PRPE/article/view/7852>
- Rifan, M., & Fikriya, H. I. (2021). Disharmonisasi Periode Pemberlakuan Rencana Induk Pembangunan Kepariwisata Daerah di Indonesia (Implementasi Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 50 Tahun 2011 tentang Rencana Induk Pembangunan Kepariwisata). *Jurnal Kepariwisata Indonesia: Jurnal Penelitian Dan Pengembangan Kepariwisata Indonesia*, 14(2), 141–158. <https://doi.org/10.47608/jki.v14i22020.141-158>
- Rozi, F., & Lemy, D. M. (2023). Pengembangan Model Tata Kelola Pariwisata Berkelanjutan Sebagai Upaya Penyebaran Kunjungan Wisatawan Di Kawasan Borobudur. *Masyarakat Pariwisata : Journal of Community Services in Tourism*, 4, 8–16. <https://doi.org/10.34013/mp.v4i1.1231>
- Salukh, J. Y., Pandie, D. B. W., & Fanggidae, A. H. J. (2023). Analisis Evaluasi Kebijakan Pengembangan Pariwisata Super Prioritas Berkelanjutan di Labuan Bajo Nusa Tenggara Timur. *Jurnal Ilmiah Multidisiplin*, 1(7), 191–214.
- Saridi, S., Novianti, E., Rizal, E., Nuzul, B., Astuti, Y., & Sapari, M. (2021). Implementasi Pariwisata Berkelanjutan: Indikator Ekonomi Untuk Masyarakat Lokal di Platiran Borobudur Resort & Spa. *Tornare - Journal of Sustainable Tourism Research*, 3(2), 62–67. <https://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/tornare/article/view/32552/15420>
- Satiadji, A. R. (2023). Sinergitas Industri Lokal Penyelenggara Wisata MICE dan Event di Destinasi Pariwisata Super Prioritas (DPSP) Mandalika. *Journal of Event, Travel and Tour Management*, 3(2), 47–52. <https://doi.org/10.34013/jett.v3i2.1358>
- Sayuti, R. H., Taqiuddin, M., Hayati, Evendi, A., Hidayati, S. A., Asri, K. H., & Sopian, E. (2023). Socio-economic mapping for community empowerment in Mandalika special economic zone, Lombok, Indonesia. *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, 1253(1), 0–11. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/1253/1/012067>
- Setiawan, Z., Amarrohman, F. J., & Firdaus, H. S. (2023). Analisis Nilai Tanah Akibat Pengembangan Kawasan Strategis Pariwisata Nasional (KSPN) Borobudur. *Jurnal Geodesi Undip*, 12(2), 91–100.
- Siregar, A. Z., Mahatir, M., Hutagalung, A. E., Sabila, H., Luthfiah, W., Ningrum, T. D. A., Apriyani, R., & Surbakti, M. I. (2024). Dampak Perkembangan Pariwisata Desa Tomok Terhadap Sosial

- Ekonomi dengan Perspektif Danau Toba“Monaco of Asia.” *Buletin Pengabdian Multidisiplin*, 2(1), 40–49. <https://doi.org/10.62385/budimul.v2i1.69>
- Soesanta, P. E., Putra, I. R. A. S., & Hutagalung, O. H. (2023). The Development of a Sustainable Tourism Area for Borobudur Temple as a City Branding Theme for Magelang Regency. *Jurnal Bina Praja*, 15(1), 111–122. <https://doi.org/10.21787/jbp.15.2023.111-122>
- Sudiarta, I. M., Suharsono, N., Tripalupi, L. E., & Irwansyah, M. R. (2021). Analisis Dampak Perkembangan Pariwisata Terhadap Kondisi Sosial Ekonomi Masyarakat. *Business and Accounting Education Journal*, 2(1), 22–31. <https://doi.org/10.15294/baej.v0i1.42765>
- Syafera, A., Antropologi, D., & Mada, U. G. (2024). *Pengembangan DSP Labuan Bajo : Sebuah Quantum Leap*. 14(April), 26–41. <https://doi.org/10.22146/jnp.92634>
- Tampenawas, M. A., & Limpeleh, R. H. S. D. (2022). Kajian dampak sosial ekonomi pembangunan kawasan Destinasi Pariwisata Super Prioritas (DPSP) di Likupang. *Jurnal Akuntansi Vokasi*, 6(2), 74–81.
- Tampubolon, G. Y., & Zulian, I. (2024). Kerjasama Unesco dan Indonesia dalam Pembangunan Wisata Danau Toba Melalui Program Global Geopark. *Action Research Literate*, 8(3), 378–385.
- Turangan, J. L. (2023, February). Development in Likupang, North Minahasa: A Super Priority Destination of North Sulawesi, Indonesia. In *Proceedings of the International Conference on Applied Science and Technology on Social Science 2022 (iCAST-SS 2022)* (Vol. 719, p. 449). Springer Nature.
- Tobing, M., Afifuddin, ad, & Linda Sari, R. (2023). Analysis Of The Economic Impact Of Integrated Tourism Development In The Lake Toba Area On The Welfare Of The People Of North Sumatra Province. *The Third International Conference on Innovation in Social Sciences Educations and Engineering (ICoLSSEE)*..
- Widjaja, H. R., Rizkiyah, P., Royanow, F., Lemy, M., & Brian, R. (2023). *THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN Super Priority Tourism Destinations proclaimed by the Ministry of Tourism and*. 1–19.
- Wismaningtyas, T. A., Sinuraya, S. I., Nugraha, J. T., Mahendrardi, R. M., Orbawati, E. B., & Hendrarto, H. (2024). Desa Borobudur sebagai Pendukung Kawasan Destinasi Pariwisata Super Prioritas Candi Borobudur: Sebuah Analisis Komponen Wisata. *Journal of Indonesian Tourism, Hospitality and Recreation*, 7(1), 69–82. <https://doi.org/10.17509/jithor.v7i1>

