



Development of Community-Based Tourism Village through Local Community Participation (A Literature Review)

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Abstrack. Tourism development certainly involves the community, especially the development of tourist village tourism. The tourist village is one of the most developed tourism areas in Indonesia because it has the potential to support it. This study has the aim of knowing the development of tourist villages using the concept of community based tourism and the impact of implementing community based tourism for the community. The method used in this research is Literature Study. In this study, the development of a tourist village that uses the concept of community based tourism which involves the community of the tourist village area to manage the tourist village and the community has full involvement from the planning, implementation to evaluation stages as well as the impact on the community's economy with the tourism village which is getting better. This research is expected to be a consideration for the community to manage a tourist village.

Keywords: Tourism Village, CBT, Development.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The structure of the local community's life, combined with established customs and traditions, integrated into attractions, accommodations, and supporting facilities, is often referred to as a tourist village. (Nurhayati, 1993) A tourist village is a form of tourism development that emphasizes the contribution of the surrounding rural communities and the preservation of the rural environment. Tourist villages offer culturally valuable tourism products with strong traditional characteristics. The inhabitants of tourist villages still maintain strong and original cultural traditions, and they also offer local cuisine, agricultural systems, social systems, as well as well-preserved natural resources and environments. These elements are essential factors for an area to be called a tourist village. (Dewi Wulaningrum, 2018)

As a manifestation of tourism, tourist villages are commodities that need to be developed. The development of tourist villages is carried out to provide a positive multiplier effect on various sectors, especially in the social, economic, and cultural aspects of the local community's life, as well as the

branding of the region. Conceptually, the development of tourist villages should mitigate the negative impacts of tourism, ensuring the authenticity and sustainability of village life.

To realize sustainable rural tourism, a development concept called Community-Based Tourism (CBT) is developed. According to Hausler (2005), Community-Based Tourism (CBT) is a form of tourism that provides local communities with the opportunity to control and participate in the management and development of tourism in the tourist village, thus supporting the sustainability of the tourist village. In the concept of Community-Based Tourism (CBT), the development of tourism designates the local community as a significant subject in the tourism development of the tourist village. The community plays a role in developing the tourist village based on an understanding of community values and becomes a key actor in promoting the tourist village to the public, motivating outsiders to visit the tourist village.

Tourism is closely related to community-based tourism, and they have a strong interconnectedness as a whole, where tourism inevitably involves the community, and there is a strong connection between the two. Alternative community-based tourism relates to the pressure on cultural sustainability, although it does not actually apply pressure; instead, it aligns with its goals, which aim to develop local culture for tourists through education and community tourism development organizations.

With the presence of tourism activities in the area where they reside, it automatically becomes an effort to improve the lives of the community for the better. Certainly, tourism activities generate income derived from these activities. For example, the community can participate by seizing opportunities to sell food or offer services related to their destination to tourists. They can also create new innovations such as souvenirs specific to the area, which can be purchased by tourists to take home. This helps reduce unemployment and increase the income of the community, making it more financially sustainable. Community-based tourism can improve the quality of life for the community and enhance their standard of living by providing additional income beyond their regular working hours, as the community can open side businesses or create crafts for sale to tourists visiting the tourist village.

2. THEORETICAL STUDIES

2.1 Tourist Destination

Tourist destinations can be categorized as follows, based on the resources they possess. (1) Natural resource destinations such as climate, beaches, and forests. (2) Cultural resource destinations such as historical sites, museums, theaters, and communities. (3) Man-made resource destinations such as recreational facilities and amusement parks. (4) Events like the Bali Festival, Lake Toba Party, Night Market, etc. (Hermawan, 2017).

2.2 Special Interest Tourism

Special interest tourism consists of various forms of travel and has long been recognized as a market potential for many years, being popular among tourism industry players. Some of the categorizations considered as special interest tourism include: (1) Adventure or outbound tourism, (2) Rural tourism, (3) Cultural tourism, (4) Religious tourism, (5) Ecotourism, (6) Culinary tourism, (7) Wildlife tourism, (8) Heritage tourism, and (9) Medical tourism (Bawole, 2020).

In principle, special interest tourism is closely related to the category of outbound or adventurous travel. The typology of tourists who enjoy physical activities, exertion, and the element of challenge is often associated with it. In terms of travel form, special interest tourism often explores

remote areas with activities such as trekking, hiking, mountain climbing, river rafting, and more (Brahmanto et al., 2017).

2.3 Sustainable Tourism Development

Sustainable tourism development is a combination of the words 'development' and 'sustainability.' Sustainable development has three indicators, namely: (1) Emphasis on the environmental dimension, (2) Current environmental conditions, and (3) Community responses to environmental issues. Therefore, sustainable tourism involves comprehensive considerations of the full impacts on the social, economic, and environmental aspects of both the present and the future (Noor & Pratiwi, 2016). It also entails engaging communities in the process of addressing tourism issues with all its aspects.

2.4 Tourism Village

Village tourism represents a form of tourism development that emphasizes the contribution of the local rural community and the preservation of the rural environment. Village tourism offers culturally valuable tourism products and exhibits strong traditional characteristics (Dewi Wulaningrum, 2018). Additionally, according to Inskeep, rural tourism involves a group of tourists residing in a traditional atmosphere, living in the village to learn about rural life.

Based on the level of development, village tourism can be classified as follows: a) Embryonic village tourism refers to a village that already possesses existing tourism potential and can be developed into a village tourism destination. The local community actively participates in managing the village as a tourism destination. b) Developing village tourism is similar to embryonic village tourism, but it has seen greater involvement from the local community and the local government. In these villages, self-help initiatives or community-driven efforts are present. Once tourists express interest in visiting, the village becomes more active as a tourism destination. c) Advanced village tourism represents a stage where a village tourism destination has been professionally managed. It often involves the establishment of management forums such as Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDesa) and cooperatives, along with consistent and effective marketing promotions. These efforts lead to a continuous influx of tourists, making the village tourism destination widely recognized beyond the local area.

Local communities around village tourism destinations must cultivate creative and innovative ideas for their development. This is especially crucial given the proliferation of village tourism destinations in various regions. Local communities should prioritize making their village tourism destination unique and distinctive, offering something that cannot be found in other destinations. This approach encourages tourists to visit their village tourism destination, thus elevating its quality and services.

The development of village tourism should adhere to certain criteria, such as: a) Village tourism must feature a destination or attraction that serves as a magnet, ideally located near renowned tourist attractions to facilitate packaged tours. b) Adequate physical access and marketing strategies are essential within the village tourism destination. c) The potential for partnerships should exist. d) Local communities must be enthusiastic and motivated to take on the role of the village tourism destination's subjects. e) Public facilities within the village tourism destination must be satisfactory.

These criteria are interrelated components of a village tourism destination. A village can be considered a village tourism destination if it meets these criteria. It is crucial to consider the ease with which a village tourism destination can achieve these criteria. Forcing a village to meet all criteria when it lacks the potential could lead to unmet expectations (Syarifah & Rochani, 2022).

2.5 Community Based Tourism

Community Based Tourism (CBT) is the most fundamental form of tourism driven by the local community, signifying tourism managed and owned by the community, for the community. Therefore, tourism in a village within the CBT framework originates from and is based on the local population, who develop their region as a tourism destination.

The objectives of CBT include introducing the region's tourism to travelers, fostering an understanding of local community life, and enhancing the economic conditions of the local population. At the core of CBT lies the role of the community in development, particularly in the field of tourism. Communities that implement CBT are responsible for all aspects of tourism development, including its growth, quality, and the services provided.

The community's role in building tourism has been established in the concept of Community Based Tourism. In this concept, the local community plays a crucial role in local tourism development. Their involvement, whether direct or indirect, is based on the principle that local communities build their own region for their own benefit, fulfilling their needs.

The implementation of the CBT concept does not always proceed smoothly and as planned due to unforeseen obstacles and challenges that may arise. These challenges can be attributed to sudden, unexpected factors or a decline in the community's motivation during the process of developing tourism in their region.

CBT-supported tourism activities include adventure travel, cultural tourism, and ecotourism. Community Based Tourism development comprises five main dimensions: a) Economic Dimension: This includes indicators such as the need for financial resources, job creation in the tourism sector, and the tourism sector serving as a source of income for the local community. b) Social Dimension: Indicators involve the development of life values, gender equality within the community, and strengthening the sense of community. c) Cultural Dimension: This includes indicators like fostering respect for different cultures, supporting cultural exchange, and maintaining local traditions and culture. d) Environmental Dimension: This involves understanding and respecting the carrying capacity of an area, waste management, and raising awareness about environmental protection. e) Political Dimension: This includes encouraging community participation, expanding community networks, ensuring the protection of natural resources, and safeguarding rights.

An example of CBT in tourism is a village tourism destination, where the local community can develop their region's potential to create a tourism attraction. This potential may include natural resources, unique cultural heritage, and the human resources managing it. If these resources are deemed supportive, the development of the Community Based Tourism concept can be applied to the tourism in that area (Syarifah & Rochani, 2022).

3. METHOD

The method employed in this research is literature review. The researcher conducted a review of several references related to the concept of community-based tourism villages in tourism development, specifically tourism villages. Literature review is a research method that analyzes written works, including published and unpublished research findings. The required data for the research were obtained from various literature sources or documents, and the variables in the literature review research are non-standardized. Data collection techniques were carried out qualitatively through exploration of various literature sources (literature research), such as books and journals. The analyzed data are secondary data obtained from literature related to community-based ecotourism.

The search tool used is the "publish or perish" software. The "publish or perish" software is a tool that facilitates the process of searching for articles by organizing and connecting them from various publication sites (as of now, the metadata covered by Harzing's "publish or perish" includes Google Scholar, Microsoft Academic, Scopus, and Web of Science), providing researchers with ease in searching for articles as references in literature review. Subsequently, the collected data were analyzed using the traditional review technique through a literature review.

This literature review was conducted by qualifying articles that focus on the development of community-based ecotourism. Based on these criteria, the researcher conducted searches using keywords such as: 1) Community-based tourism village development, 2) Application models of community-based tourism villages, 3) Potential of tourism villages in Indonesia. These articles were then analyzed using qualitative descriptive analysis and content analysis.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Tourist villages, in their implementation, encompass various development concepts. One of the concepts in tourist village development is the application of the community-based tourism (CBT) concept, where all activities are based on and for the benefit of the community. This is done to improve the standard of living of the community, especially in the economic aspect. It can be observed through the elements of community participation, community organizations that manage tourist villages, and the potential within the Tourist Village. In this research, there are five differentiated regions used for comparison, with a focus on the first being the tourist village development model, the second being the application of the community-based tourism (CBT) concept, and the last being an analysis of the potential in the study area, which includes Teluk Bakau Village (Husni & Safaat, 2019), Wanasari Tourist Village (Zamrodah, 2016), Jatiluwih Tabanan Tourist Village (Dewi et al., 2013), Linggarjati Kuningan Tourist Village (Sidiq & Resnawaty, 2017), and Belimbing Tabanan Tourist Village (Ratnaningsih & Mahagangga, 2014).

4.1 Teluk Bakau Tourist Village, located in the Gunung Kijang District of Bintan Regency

4.1.1 Development Model

Teluk Bakau Tourism Village, located in Bintan Regency, is a village that is currently undergoing tourism development involving the local community. The aim is to raise awareness among the local community to participate in building the village, particularly in tourism activities, and to help improve the local economy. In the implementation of tourism development in Pandansari Village, the local community is involved through an organization called Karang Taruna and several NGOs such as GMPL (Community Movement for Environmental Care). Karang Taruna and GMPL play a crucial role in building and supporting tourism activities in Teluk Bakau Village. Additionally, local entrepreneurs in the tourism sector, such as lodging operators, restaurant owners, tour guides, hotel employees, and tourist attraction managers, also contribute to this effort.

Local residents are required to participate in the village's tourism management program. Teluk Bakau Tourism Village applies the concept of community-based tourism, where the village's development is centered on and driven by the community. The community manages the entire process of developing the tourism village with the goal of improving the local economy.

While community participation is still limited, it has a significant impact on the development of the tourism village. This participation extends beyond mere implementation and involves decision-making, program planning, development, and enjoying the benefits of the programs.

Teluk Bakau Village has great potential for tourism due to its abundant natural resources. The village utilizes and develops its existing potential for various tourism activities. The village offers natural attractions such as marine tourism, snorkeling, safari bathing ceremonies, and traditional boat races. Most of these attractions utilize the natural resources in the area, making Teluk Bakau a nature-based rural tourism

destination. Tourists can engage in activities like swimming, snorkeling, outbound activities, and enjoy local cuisine and culture in Teluk Bakau Village (Husni & Safaat, 2019).

4.1.2 The Application of the CBT Concept in Teluk Bakau Tourism Village

The Teluk Bakau Tourism Village applies the concept of community-based tourism (CBT), where all aspects within the village are closely connected to the local community. Several aspects include:

First, involving the community in various aspects related to the tourism village, starting from the planning, management, and evaluation stages. It begins with identifying the existing potentials within the planning area to develop into a tourism village. Then, in its management, the community actively participates. Examples of participation by the local community include selling products in the Teluk Bakau Tourism Village attraction area and serving as tourist guides (guides) – a side job for village youths. These young locals have a good understanding of Teluk Bakau's tourism, explaining various tourist attractions. Additionally, during routine village activities and events, the local community voluntarily participates in tasks such as cleaning up the area around Pandansari Village.

Moreover, for evaluation purposes, the local community is also involved in village meetings held in the village hall to discuss the development of Pandansari Village as one of the tourism areas in Batang Regency. The most noticeable impact is the improvement in the local community's economy and living standards. The improved economy benefits local residents, creating job opportunities and generating income from tourism-related activities. Some of the Pandansari Village residents work as laborers or farmers, and in the past, they experienced three failed harvests. Ultimately, the local residents have seen significant improvements in their living conditions, with better-built houses made of bricks and ceramic floors. Additionally, some community members make traditional bamboo products like rice containers, trays, and more to earn a living.

Second, the establishment of a community organization or association responsible for managing the tourism village, such as GMPL (Community Environmental Care Movement). This community is committed to preserving the tourism environment and managing promotional activities to make the tourism village known to tourists through social media promotion, as well as through the creation of posters and brochures for village promotion.

Overall, the application of the CBT concept in Teluk Bakau Tourism Village has led to increased community involvement, economic improvements, and a stronger sense of community identity and responsibility in preserving the local environment and promoting tourism. (Husni & Safaat, 2019)

4.1.3 Potential

The potentials existing in Teluk Bakau Village, which are developed as tourist attractions, include: a) Maritime Tourism, b) The beauty of underwater tourism in Teluk Bakau Village, c) Cultural Tourism: Safar bathing ceremonies, Jong boat races in Teluk Bakau Village, and d) Endemic Flora and Fauna. These potentials are processed and developed by the local community according to their functions, and the community plays a crucial role in their management.

4.2 Wanasari Tourism Village

4.2.1 The Development of Wanasari Tourism Village

Wanasari Tourism Village is located in the Wanasari sub-district of Sungai Loban, Tanah Bumbu Regency. The potential of Wanasari Tourism Village is directly managed by the local community of Wanasari. The development of the tourism village is carried out entirely by the local residents through POKDARWIS (Tourism Awareness Group) by utilizing the development of various village potentials while also considering their daily routines and local wisdom, which can provide additional benefits both economically and non-economically to the community. Wanasari Tourism Village boasts stunning natural beauty and several local wisdom of the surrounding community.

The participation of the community in developing the tourism village is fundamentally based on resource management. Therefore, the formulation of the model must represent or involve the community in every aspect. The expectations of the Wanasari village community for tourism village development include: (1) development should be guided by the potential of the community and the

philosophy of Tri Hita Karana (the philosophy of life) based on Hinduism, which teaches a harmonious relationship with the Creator, (2) the development process of the tourism village requires full community involvement, (3) the rights of the local community must be fully respected, (4) the preservation of the environment and the sanctity of places (Pura) in Wanasari Village, (5) accommodation for tourists can utilize the homes of local residents, (6) the local community under the authority of the customary village should form autonomous and self-reliant institutions.

The management of the tourism village involves the authority and role of the government, including: (1) providing tourism memory elements in the village, which requires guidance on products, packaging, and local cuisine, (2) as a village's distinctive feature, arranging and conserving the village environment, (3) improving infrastructure for offerings and sanitation, (4) realizing the seven charms through community movements, (5) information dissemination and the creation of tourism facilities, (6) environmental preservation in the tourism center or other areas requires the support of Tourism Awareness Group (Pokdarwis). (Zamrodah, 2016)

4.2.2 The Implementation of the CBT Concept in Wanasari Tourism Village

In the Planning Phase of Tourism Village Development, the role of local residents or the local village community in building and developing the tourism village is very significant, and the involvement of the village population is not forced in any form. The community is enthusiastic about building and developing the tourism village to make their village better known, especially its culture and traditions.

Moving on to the Implementation Phase of Tourism Village Development, the involvement of the community can be seen in the development of small businesses and artistic communities within the village. Their participation includes establishing small stalls around cultural centers and developing artistic communities, including traditional dance and music. In this implementation phase, the government also plays a significant role by providing funds for infrastructure development such as roads, cultural centers, and the grand temple that serves as a cultural attraction in Wanasari tourism village.

The third phase is the Supervision Phase of Tourism Village Development. In this phase, the community has substantial control over the development of the tourism village because decision-making processes should be in the hands of the community. Therefore, decision-making authority should be given to the local community. Parameters for community participation in supervision include involvement in the monitoring team and the authority they possess. The community's involvement in supervising the tourism village is extensive. It is evident that the local community contributes significantly to the planning and development of the tourism village. In this regard, the community works closely with the government to oversee the development of the tourism village

4.2.3 Potential

The potentials developed as tourist attractions in Teluk Bakau Tourism Village include terraced landscapes, the unique local culture of Bintan, adventurous activities, and hiking

4.3 Jatiluwih Tourism Village, Tabanan, Bali

4.3.1 Development of Jatiluwih Tourism Village

The Jatiluwih Tourism Village is located in Tabanan Regency, managed by the local community with the implementation of the CBT concept, where the community manages everything within the tourism village. This tourism village was formed by the desire of the local people themselves to create a tourism village area. Jatiluwih Tourism Village offers attractions such as the natural beauty of waterfalls, the traditional Jatiluwih art called 'rindik,' and the unique Jatiluwih culinary experience

with high-quality red rice, adding to the charm of Jatiluwih as a tourism destination. Furthermore, the natural beauty of Jatiluwih with its terraced rice fields has been recognized as one of the main strengths of tourism in Bali on the global tourism map. The uniqueness of the terraced rice fields has positioned Jatiluwih as one of the attractions included in the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage site, capable of attracting tourists to visit Jatiluwih. The designation of Jatiluwih as a UNESCO World Cultural Heritage site is seen as strategic, especially in encouraging the participation of the local community in the preservation of resources based on the strengths of existing cultural values, promoting regional development, and improving the welfare of the local community.

In the effort to develop community participation in the development of the tourism village, the principles are: (1) the development of the tourism village should be guided by the 'Tri Hita Karana' philosophy. Tri Hita Karana is a way of life based on Hinduism that teaches the need for a harmonious relationship between humans and God (*parahyangan*), between fellow human beings (*pawongan*), and with the natural environment (*palemahan*) to achieve physical and spiritual well-being; (2) the community must be fully involved in the development of the tourism village; (3) respecting the rights of the local community; (4) considering environmental sustainability and the sanctity of the temples around the Jatiluwih Village; (5) utilizing residents' homes for tourist accommodation; and (6) establishing autonomous and self-reliant institutions formed by the local community under the responsibility of the traditional village." (Dewi et al., 2013)

4.3.2 The Application of the CBT Concept in Jatiluwih Tourism Village

First, Community Participation in the Planning Phase. In this phase, the participation of the community is somewhat nominal. The forms of participation do not yield significant results, and feedback provided by the local community regarding decisions made by authorities is often ignored. In the context of community-based tourism development, the participation of the Jatiluwih community should ideally be active and direct. However, it is frequently hindered by top-down decision-making processes. Such mechanisms make the Jatiluwih community unaccustomed to participating actively. There is a high dependence on the government and investors, leading to a lack of response, enthusiasm, and involvement of the local community in the management and development of assets in their area.

Second, Local Community Participation in the Implementation Phase. The parameters of community participation in the implementation phase involve involvement in the management of tourism businesses, such as accommodation management, restaurant management, tour guiding, hotel staff, and attraction management. Local community involvement in the implementation phase is limited in terms of seizing opportunities. Even when there is some form of participation, it predominantly takes the form of managing small-scale businesses. This contrasts with the participation of external individuals who monopolize large-scale businesses. For example, out of seven tourism facilities consisting of four accommodations and three restaurants, five are managed by foreigners, and only two are managed by the local community. This is due to the fact that large-scale business opportunities require substantial capital, high business risks, intense competition, and demand high competence. The Jatiluwih community, with low business competence and limited capital, cannot compete with large-scale capital owners, most of whom come from outside the village. Ironically, large-scale capital owners not only engage in large-scale businesses but also take over small-scale businesses originally managed by the local community. As a result, the majority of the proceeds from these businesses do not stay within the local community but flow out of the village.

Third, Local Community Participation in the Supervision Phase. The local community plays a substantial control role in the development of the tourism village because control over decision-

making processes should be given to those who will ultimately bear the consequences of the tourism village's development, including its failures or negative impacts. Therefore, decision-making authority should be vested in the local community. The community chooses to participate in preventive supervision to prevent negative actions that could disrupt the village's security. For example, they oversee the activities of young people who indulge in alcohol around the Jatiluwih cafe area at night, monitor street vendors around the rice terraces, and supervise parking arrangements that often lead to congestion. However, when it comes to more complex supervisory tasks such as violations of spatial planning and violations of sacred areas, most residents tend to be apathetic, even though, in substance, the local community should be involved in supervision. Complex supervisory tasks are typically carried out by a small number of critical community members, including local elites.

4.3.3 Tourism Potential

The tourism potential in Teluk Bakau Village that has been developed as attractions for tourists includes a waterfall, rich flora and fauna, terraced landscapes, and unique local cuisine and culture.

4.4 Linggarjati Tourism Village

4.4.1 The Development of Linggarjati Tourism Village

Kaki Langit Tourism Village is located in Linggarjati Village, situated in the Cilimus District of Kuningan Regency, West Java. It is approximately 5 km away from the center of Kuningan Regency and about 30 km from Cirebon City, West Java. Linggarjati Village is a highland village located at the foot of Mount Ciremai. This village is situated at an altitude of 500-1500 meters above sea level and has an average annual rainfall of 2500 mm. The air temperature ranges from 26°C to 29°C, making the atmosphere here pleasantly cool. The village's topography consists of hills with slopes of up to 600 degrees, which requires the cultivation of terraced rice fields as the main source of livelihood for the residents. Kaki Langit Tourism Village attracts tourists on weekends and holidays.

The implementation of Community-Based Tourism (CBT) in Linggarjati Tourism Village strongly involves the direct participation of the community. Previously, the local population primarily worked in agriculture, but with the establishment of this tourism village, the local community can manage and develop it to attract tourists. Kaki Langit Tourism Village has received provincial, regency, and national-level awards due to its significant impact on the local economy. The local community has benefited economically as they now have additional sources of income beyond their professions. The residents have found new job opportunities such as managing accommodations, eateries, souvenir shops, parking areas, outbound activities, and more

4.4.2 The Application of CBT Concept in the Tourism Village

The tourism village of Kaki Langit has a CBT concept application where everything is based on the community. First, the development of the Linggar Jati Tourism Village, which uses the concept of community empowerment and is directly managed by the community, certainly requires direct participation from the community. The level of community involvement in the development of the Linggarjati Tourism Village is quite high because the management has formed eight business units to be developed and subsequently directly managed by the Mangunan Hamlet community. The community is given the freedom to develop these business units because only the Mangunan Hamlet community can develop and manage them. The managers of the Linggarjati Tourism Village have created eight platforms to encourage community participation in tourism development, including homestays, culinary, cultural attractions, tourism accommodation, outbound activities, handicrafts, and education. The most noticeable impact is in terms of the economy, where the community has side

jobs such as managing tourist attractions, selling souvenirs or food in tourist areas, which provides them with additional income and improves their standard of living, ultimately leading to prosperity

4.4.3 Potential

The potential attractions developed in Teluk Bakau Tourism Village include terraced landscapes and village exploration

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the above research, the conclusion that can be drawn is that in the implementation of tourist villages in various regions, each area has differences in its management, but still prioritizes the participation of the local community in the management and development of the tourist village, with each tourist village implementing community-based tourism (CBT).

The most noticeable and impactful effect of implementing CBT in each tourist village is in the economic aspect, where the local economy has improved, raising the standard of living and overall quality of life for the community. Please note that this translation is a summary and may not capture all the nuances of the original text.

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