

SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY-BASED TOURISM IN KEMUTUG LOR TOURISM VILLAGE

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Abstract

Sustainable tourism aims to minimize negative environmental and social impacts while enhancing the local economy. Community-Based Tourism (CBT) serves as an alternative model for sustainable tourism by actively involving local communities. Kemutug Lor Tourism Village is considered a successful example of CBT implementation. This study aims to describe and analyze the sustainable implementation of CBT in Kemutug Lor. A quantitative descriptive method was employed, involving 32 tourism management respondents selected using clustering and quota sampling. Data were collected through a Likert-scale questionnaire and analyzed using univariate descriptive statistics and a t-test hypothesis test. The results indicate that CBT has been successfully implemented at a high level (>72), with a t-value of 9.71 exceeding the critical t-table value of 1.699. The success of CBT is reflected in five key dimensions. Economically, CBT has increased income and employment opportunities, although the unemployment rate remains at 19%, and SDG scores for Goals 8 and 10 are 27.63/100 and 35.89/100, respectively. Socially, it has improved quality of life and social relations, though SDG scores for Goals 3, 4, and 5 are 59.20/100, 41.11/100, and 48.63/100. Culturally, it has contributed to preserving local heritage. Politically, community participation has increased, despite an SDG Goal 18 score of 50.97/100. Environmentally, carrying capacity has improved, with an SDG Goal 6 score of 56.65/100.

Keywords: Community-Based Tourism, CBT, Tourism, Sustainable

INTRODUCTION

Tourism is a significant sector that contributes substantially to both the global and national economies. According to the World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC), the sector accounted for 9.1% of the world's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2023 and employed approximately 329.6 million people globally (WTTC, 2024). (WTTC, 2024). In Indonesia, tourism also plays a strategic role, contributing 4.9% to the national GDP, with the added value of the creative economy reaching Rp1,414.77 trillion (indonesia.go.id, 2024; Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy, 2024).

Despite its considerable potential, the tourism sector faces significant challenges, particularly concerning sustainability. Unregulated tourism activities can have adverse environmental and social impacts, including increased waste production, pollution, ecosystem

degradation, and the overexploitation of natural resources (Bhuiyan & Darda, 2021; Ren et al., 2019). Therefore, it is crucial to guide the sector towards a more sustainable trajectory, emphasizing inclusive economic growth and environmental conservation (Bhuiyan & Darda, 2021; de Abreu et al., 2024).

One of the most effective approaches to sustainable tourism management is Community-Based Tourism (de Abreu et al., 2024; Kurniawan et al., 2022). CBT is a tourism management and development model led by local communities for collective benefit (Suansri, 2003). This approach underscores the importance of empowering and engaging local communities, enabling them to play an active role in preserving their cultural heritage, social structures, and environmental sustainability (Ardiansyah et al., 2021). CBT fosters local economic development, promotes nature and cultural conservation, and aims to establish a fair and equitable tourism industry while mitigating its negative environmental impacts (Budiatiningsih et al., 2024; Nugroho et al., 2022).

Kemutug Lor Village, located in Baturraden District, serves as a successful example of Community-Based Tourism (CBT) implementation. Several tourist attractions in the village are managed directly by local community groups, including Tourism Awareness Group or Pokdarwis SIDAMUKTI (established under the Decree of the Head of the Youth, Sports, Culture, and Tourism Office of Banyumas Regency, Number 556 of 2020), the Kemutug Lor Tourism Village Management Board (based on the Village Head Decree, Number 23 of 2020), the Wana Tirta Mukti Village Owned Enterprises or BUMDes Tourism Unit (regulated by Kemutug Lor Village Regulation, Number 2 of 2020), and independent tourism managers. These four units play a crucial role in the development, management, and promotion of tourism, contributing to the village's economic growth and improving community welfare. Table 1 provides an overview of the various tourist attractions and tour packages managed by these local community groups (see Table 1).

Furthermore, Kemutug Lor Village has received multiple awards in tourism village competitions at both regional and national levels (see Table 2). The village officially holds the status of a Tourism Village under the Village Head Decree, Number 23 of 2020, a designation further reinforced by the Regent of Banyumas Decree, Number 183 of 2024, which recognizes it as a Developing Tourism Village in Banyumas Regency (Banyumas Regency Communication and Information Office, 2024). The designation of Kemutug Lor as a Tourism Village exemplifies the principles of the CBT approach, as it prioritizes the utilization of local resources in tourism development, including community-led management (Budiatiningsih et al., 2024).

Table 1. Tour Packages in Kemutug Lor Tourism Village

Categories Tourism	Destinations/Attractions
Religious Tourism	Damar Payung Sacred Heritage Site, Gedang Lirip Sacred Heritage Site, Brunyahan Ritual Site, and Watu Jumbre Ancient Stone Site.
Educational Tourism	Dairy Education; Handicrafts (Ecopounding Tote Bags, Ecoprint Scarves, Beaded Accessories, Bamboo Angklung, Keychains, Wood Engraving, Knitting); Home Industry Education (Milk Tofu, Milk Crackers, Yogurt, Sumini, Caramel Candy).
Outbound Fun Games Tour	Twin Waterfalls and Pinang Waterfalls
Camping Tours	Djalu Hill, Jelita Lake, Damar Payung, and Art Performances

Culinary Tours	Lamod Rice; Kupiman; Milk Crackers; Milk Sticks; Wonosari Herbal Drink; Jambe Juice
Cultural and Arts Tourism	Grebeg Sura; Ebeg Dance; Calung Banyumasan; Lenggeran Dance; Kentongan; Terbangsan
Nature Tourism	Pinang Waterfall; Baturraden Botanical Garden; Baturraden Nature Tourism; Twin Waterfalls; Belot River
Tour Experience	Saksakan Kebon (Trekking); Tandurpari (Rice Planting Experience); Kecehan (River Tracing); Lengger and Calung Kentongan Performance

Source: Processed from the results of pre-survey interviews, 2024

Table 2. Awards Received by the Pesona Kemitug Lor Tourism Village

Yes	Appreciation	Year
1	Second place in the Central Java Tourism Village Competition	2024
2	Top 45 Tourism Villages of the Archipelago in the Advanced/Independent Village Categorys	2024
3	Arts Team Delegate at the Tourism Village Showcase	2024
4	Recipient of the Bank Indonesia (BI) Social Tourism Program	2023
5	Top 300 in the Indonesian Tourism Village Awards (ADWI)	2023
6	Top 100 in the Indonesian Tourism Village Awards (ADWI)	2022

Source: Processed from the results of pre-survey interviews, 2024

Thus, tourism management in Kemitug Lor Tourism Village has been recognized for fostering active community participation, promoting equitable economic benefits, and enhancing awareness of nature and cultural conservation. Its designation as a tourist village, along with the various awards it has received, reflects the application of the Community-Based Tourism (CBT) concept oriented toward sustainability. However, to ensure that CBT implementation remains truly sustainable, further in-depth research is required. Moreover, academic studies examining the dynamics of CBT implementation in Kemitug Lor Village remain limited. Therefore, this study aims to explore the extent to which CBT has been successfully implemented in a sustainable manner within the village. Specifically, the objective of this research is to describe and analyze the effectiveness of Community-Based Tourism (CBT) implementation in Kemitug Lor Tourism Village from a sustainability perspective.

Research on Community-Based Tourism (CBT) has been widely conducted across various countries and regions. A study by Ngo & Creutz (2022) in Hoi An, Vietnam, assessed the sustainability of CBT using the fuzzy Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) and the Barometer of Sustainability. The findings indicate that socio-cultural aspects contribute more significantly to sustainability than economic factors. A similar study by Aprianto et al. (2023) in Pandansari Tourism Village, Indonesia, utilized Importance-Performance Analysis (IPA) and the Customer Satisfaction Index (CSI), revealing that the village meets most ASEAN tourism standards, with a visitor satisfaction rate of 83.02%..

Additionally, research by Budiatiningsih et al. (2024) confirms the success of CBT implementation through community involvement, cultural preservation, and environmental conservation. Meanwhile, studies by Priatmoko et al. (2021) and Hariyadi et al. (2024) highlight the critical role of local leadership in sustaining CBT, as well as challenges related to promotion and professionalism. Furthermore, research by Abreu et al. (2024) explores the contribution of CBT to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), whereas Islam

(2024) emphasizes the role of technological innovation in enhancing tourism sustainability. Studies by Ardiansyah et al. (2021) and Fauziah & Ilyas (2024) in Indonesia, examine the supporting and inhibiting factors influencing CBT management in tourism villages.

Based on these studies, it can be concluded that the sustainability of Community-Based Tourism (CBT) is highly dependent on community involvement, policy support, and the balance between economic, social, and environmental aspects. This aligns with the concept of sustainable development, which emphasizes maintaining equilibrium between economic growth, social justice, and environmental preservation to ensure that the needs of the present generation are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (Brundtland, 1987).

In supporting the implementation of sustainable development, development administration plays a crucial role in designing, managing, and executing development policies in a structured and systematic manner (Siagian, 2016). According to Tjocrohamidjojo (1976), development administration encompasses two primary functions: the development of the state administrative system and the management of the development process. Through the effective management of the development process, development administration ensures that policies are not solely focused on economic growth but also take into account social and environmental impacts. This approach fosters sustainable and equitable development, benefiting both present and future generations (Listyaningsih, 2014).

The concept of sustainable development has been translated into practical applications within the global development agenda, one of which is the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The SDGs, established by the United Nations (UN), serve as a framework for all member states to achieve sustainable development. Adopted by 190 countries, the SDGs were officially ratified during the UN General Assembly on September 25, 2015, in New York, United States. This global agenda is set to be implemented from 2015 to 2030 (United Nations Department of Global Communications, 2024). The SDGs comprise 17 goals aimed at eradicating poverty, protecting the planet, and ensuring that, by 2030, all individuals can experience peace, prosperity, and environmental harmony (United Nations Department of Global Communications, 2024). These goals are structured around three fundamental pillars: social (human development), economic (economic growth), and environmental (including biodiversity) (Alisjahbana & Murniningtyas, 2018).

Indonesia, as one of the signatories of the SDGs, has demonstrated its commitment to their implementation through the issuance of Presidential Regulation Number 59 of 2017 on the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. At a more localized level, in 2020, the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration (Kemendes PDTT) introduced the Village SDGs program. This initiative adapts the global SDGs to the context of village development in Indonesia, encompassing 18 goals that address various aspects of rural community life (see Figure 1). These goals are formulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Villages (Permendesa) Number 21 of 2020.



Source: (Kemendes PDTT, 2024a)

Figure 1. 18 The Village SDGs Goals

The Village SDGs play a crucial role in national development by serving as an integrated framework to establish inclusive, sustainable, and resilient villages capable of addressing future challenges. Villages are at the forefront of poverty alleviation efforts and the improvement of community welfare. Moreover, the Village SDGs provide a strategic guideline for village governments in formulating comprehensive development plans that align with the aspirations of local residents (Iskandar, 2020) .

Aligned with the principles of sustainable development, sustainable tourism has emerged as a response to the adverse effects of conventional tourism, which often neglects the balance between economic growth, environmental sustainability, and the well-being of local communities (Bhuiyan & Darda, 2021; Ngo & Creutz, 2022; Priatmoko et al., 2021). Sustainable tourism seeks to meet the needs of present-day tourists without compromising the tourism potential available to future generations (UNWTO, 1996). In practice, it adheres to three fundamental pillars: economic, socio-cultural, and environmental aspects (Hadiwijoyo & Anisa, 2020). This approach ensures that the tourism industry not only fosters economic growth through job creation and increased community income but also safeguards local cultural heritage and prevents ecosystem degradation caused by unregulated tourism activities.

Community-Based Tourism (CBT) is a tourism model that aligns with the principles of sustainable development. According to Suansri (2003) CBT is a tourism approach that positions local communities at the forefront of planning, managing, and overseeing tourism activities. This model emphasizes the empowerment and active participation of local communities in preserving the cultural, social, and environmental sustainability of their region (Ardiansyah et al., 2021).

The CBT approach seeks to establish a balance among economic, social, cultural, environmental, and political benefits within a community (Suansri, 2003). Suansri (2003) highlights that the success of CBT is contingent upon five key dimensions: (1) economic aspects, ensuring an equitable distribution of benefits within the community; (2) social aspects, fostering solidarity and enhancing the overall quality of life; (3) cultural aspects, preserving and promoting local values and traditions; (4) political aspects, granting the community rights and control over tourism management; and (5) environmental aspects, prioritizing the protection and sustainability of natural resources. By integrating these principles, CBT not only serves as a means of economic development for local communities but also functions as a tourism model that is oriented toward long-term sustainability.

METHODOLOGY

This study uses a descriptive quantitative approach (Purwanto & Sulistyastuti, 2017). The research was conducted in Kemutug Lor Village, Baturraden District, Banyumas Regency. This location was chosen for its significant potential in the development of community-based tourism. The study population consists of tourism management groups in Kemutug Lor Village, including Tourism Awareness Group (Pokdarwis) SIDAMUKTI, Village Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) Wana Tirta Mukti, tourism village managers, and independent tourism managers. The sampling technique combines clustering and quota sampling, resulting in a total sample of 32 respondents. Data were collected through a survey utilizing a structured questionnaire based on indicators measuring the success of CBT implementation (Creswell, 2016). The questionnaire employed a five-point Likert scale with closed-ended responses (Creswell, 2016). The data were analyzed descriptively using univariate analysis with frequency and proportion distribution (Purwanto & Sulistyastuti, 2017). Data processing is carried out using SPSS software version 22.

The primary variable in this study is the success of Community-Based Tourism (CBT) implementation in a sustainable manner. The operational definition of this variable is the achievement of effective community-based tourism management, assessed through five dimensions: (1) economic, (2) social, (3) cultural, (4) political, and (5) environmental. The detailed operational definition of the variable "The Success of Sustainable CBT Implementation" is presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Variable Operationalization Matrix

Variable	Research Dimensions	Research Indicators	Items
The Success of Sustainable Community Based Tourism (CBT) Implementation	Economics	Creation of new employment opportunities in the tourism sector	Eco_1
		Increase in local community income through tourism activities	Eco_2
		Availability of funding to enhance the capacity of individuals in local community groups	Eco_3
	Social	Enhancement of the quality of life for local communities	Soc_1
		Encouragement of community/group pride	Soc_2
		Establishment of a fair distribution of roles between men and women, as well as between different age groups, in tourism activities	Soc_3
		Strengthening of social relations among local residents through tourism	Soc_4
		Growth in tourism while maintaining security and stability	Soc_5
	Cultural	Encouragement within the community to respect diverse cultures	Cul_1
		Openness to cultural exchange through interactions with tourists	Cul_2
		Development of tourism in harmony with local cultural traditions	Cul_3
		Increased public awareness of the importance of learning and preserving local culture	Cul_4
		Support from the government and tourism management groups for the preservation and development of local culture	Cul_5
	Political	Facilitation of active community participation in the planning, management, and development of tourism	Pol_1

	Greater empowerment and flexibility for the community in tourism-related decision-making	Pol_2
	Establishment of government-guaranteed rights and mechanisms for tourism resource management	Pol_3
	Provision of training programs for local communities in tourism product development	Pol_4
	Government policy alignment with the development and advancement of community-based tourism.	Pol_5
Environmental	Implementation of carrying capacity principles to maintain tourism quality and sustainability.	Env_1
	Establishment of an environmentally friendly waste disposal and management system.	Env_2
	Enhancement of public awareness and concern regarding the importance of environmental conservation.	Env_3

In this study, 21 statements were utilized as research instruments (see Table 3). Each statement was measured using a Likert scale with five assessment categories: Very Low (1), Low (2), Medium (3), High (4), and Very High (5). To determine the interval class, a five-class approach was employed. The maximum possible score was derived from the highest statement value ($21 \times 5 = 105$), while the minimum score was obtained from the lowest statement value ($21 \times 1 = 21$). The length of the interval class can be determined using the following formula (1).

$$\text{The length of the interval class (i)} = \frac{\text{Maximum score} - \text{Minimum score (Range/R)}}{\text{Number of classes (K)}} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{The length of the interval class (i)} = \frac{105 - 21}{5} = \frac{84}{5} = 16.8 \approx 17$$

Table 4. Categories by Interval

Likert scale	Category	Interval
1	Very Low	21 – 37
2	Low	38 – 54
3	Medium	55 – 71
4	High	72 – 88
5	Very High	89 – 105

Thus, each interval class has a length of 17 (Table 4). The interval calculation for the 21 statements is used to establish the criteria for research hypothesis testing. The hypothesis testing in this study employs a descriptive hypothesis test with a parametric statistical approach using a t-test. Specifically, a one-tailed test with a right-tailed test is conducted to examine the assumption that Community-Based Tourism (CBT) in Kemitug Lor Tourism Village has been successfully implemented in a sustainable manner at a high level, with an average score exceeding 72. Statistically, the hypotheses tested are formulated as follows:

- $H_0: \mu \leq 72$ (CBT has not been successfully and sustainably implemented at a high level)
- $H_1: \mu > 72$ (CBT has been successfully and sustainably implemented at a high level)

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Validity and Reliability Tests

The validity test in this study was conducted using the Pearson Correlation method with a significance level of 5% ($\alpha = 0.05$) and a sample size of 32 respondents, resulting in a critical r-value of 0.349. All 21 statements in the questionnaire were deemed valid, as the calculated r-values ranged from 0.408 to 0.733, exceeding the critical threshold. Furthermore, the reliability test, conducted using Cronbach's Alpha, produced a coefficient of 0.90, which is greater than the acceptable threshold of 0.60. This confirms that the research instrument demonstrates high consistency and reliability in measuring the variables under study.

Normality Test

The normality test, conducted using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov method, yielded a significance value of 0.057, which exceeds the 0.05 threshold. This result indicates that the data follow a normal distribution. Consequently, the data meet the requirements for parametric statistical analysis, specifically the t-test.

Table 5. Normality Test Results

	Kolmogorov-Smirnova			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Mr.	Statistic	df	Mr.
The Level of The Success of Sustainable Community Based Tourism (CBT) Implementation	0.157	30	0.057	0.946	30	0.134

Source: (Primary Data Processed, 2024)

Research Hypothesis Test

The hypothesis test in this study employed a one-tailed t-test with a right-tailed test direction to assess the success of Community-Based Tourism (CBT) implementation in Kemutug Lor Tourism Village. The test results indicated a t-value of 9.71, which exceeds the critical t-table value of 1.699. Consequently, H_0 was rejected, and H_1 was accepted. Therefore, it can be concluded that Community-Based Tourism (CBT) has been successfully implemented in Kemutug Lor Tourism Village in a sustainable manner, achieving a high-category score (>72).

Tabel 6. T-Test One Tail Results

Test Value = 72						
t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference		
				Lower	Upper	
The Level of The Success of Sustainable Community Based Tourism (CBT) Implementati on	9.701	29	0.000	14.80000	11.6799	17.9201

Source: (Primary Data Processed, 2024)

Respondent Characteristics

The total number of respondents was 32 respondents, with 7 respondents (21.9%) female and 25 respondents (78.1%) male. Meanwhile, the characteristics of respondents based on the representation of the sample that were part of this study are presented in Table 8. The sample in this study is a tourism management group in Kemutug Lor Tourism Village, which consists of several representative groups. From each of the sample groups, several people were taken who were used as respondents based on the researchers' considerations.

Table 7. Respondent Characteristics by Gender

Respondent	Frequency	Percentage
Man	25	78,1
Woman	7	21,9
TOTAL	32	100,0

Source: (Primary data processed, 2024)

Table 8. Respondents Characteristics based on Representation

No.	Tourism Manager in Kemutug Lor Village	Frequency of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Tourism Awareness Group (Pokdarwis) SIDAMUKTI	12	37,5
2.	Kemutug Lor Tourism Village Management Group	12	37,5
3.	Village Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) Wana Tirta (Tourism Management Unit)	5	15,6
4.	Independent Tourism Management (under the supervision of Tourism Awareness Group/Pokdarwis)	3	9,4
	TOTAL	32	100,0

Source: (Primary data processed, 2024)

Discussion of the Economic Dimension

The research results presented in Table 9 indicate that 59.4% of respondents believe that the management of Community-Based Tourism (CBT) in Kemutug Lor Village has successfully generated a positive impact on the economic dimension of CBT. The success of CBT implementation in the economic dimension falls within the high category, with a score interval range of 12–14. These findings demonstrate that community-based tourism managers in Kemutug Lor Village have effectively created new job opportunities in the tourism sector, increased local community income through tourism activities, and allocated funds to enhance the capacity of individuals within local community groups.

Table 9. Classification of Economic Dimension Categories

No	Category	Interval	Total	
			Frequency	(%)
1	Very Low	3-5	0	0
2	Low	6-8	0	0
3	Medium	9-11	7	21.9
4	High	12-14	19	59.4
5	Very High	15-17	6	18.8
	Total		32	100

Source: (Primary Data Processed, 2024)

This research reinforces the findings of Aprianto et al. (2023) which states that community-based tourism management can create new employment opportunities and positively impact the village economy. This success aligns with the perspective of Garrod and Nicholls (2022) who assert that CBT has significant potential to enhance the income of local communities. Furthermore, in the broader context of Kemutug Lor Village, secondary data from the 2024 Kemutug Lor Village Development Index (IDM) indicate strong economic potential, with an Economic Quality Index (IKE) score of 0.817, accounting for 32.1% of the total IDM (Kemendes PDTT, 2024a).

However, data from the Village SDGs reveal a low score on the 8th SDG indicator (Equitable Village Economic Growth), which stands at only 27.63 out of 100 (see Figure 2). This suggests that the economic benefits of tourism are not yet accessible to all community groups (Kemendes PDTT, 2024c). Furthermore, the 10th SDG indicator (Villages Without Disparities) scores only 35.89 out of 100 (see Figure 2), indicating that economic welfare has not been fully and equitably distributed within the community.



Figure 2. The 8th and 10th indicators of the SDGs in Kemutug Lor Village
Source: (Kemendes PDTT, 2024c)

The study by Abreu et al. (2024) highlights the importance of diversifying the economy and enhancing the skills of local communities to ensure a fairer distribution of benefits in CBT development. To address these challenges, stronger support from the government and other stakeholders is needed, particularly in the form of skills training and market access facilitation. Fauziah and Ilyas (2024) emphasized that the economic success of CBT depends not only on local potential but also on the community's ability to manage tourism businesses professionally. With stronger synergy between the community, government, and other stakeholders, Kemutug Lor Village is expected to foster a more inclusive and sustainable economic ecosystem.

Discussion of the Social Dimension

The results of the research presented in Table 10 indicate that 53.1% of respondents perceive that the implementation of community-based tourism (CBT) management in Kemutug Lor Village has had a positive impact on the social aspects of the local community. The success of CBT in the social dimension is classified as very high. These findings suggest that tourism management groups acknowledge CBT's contribution to enhancing the quality of life for local residents, fostering a sense of pride within the community, ensuring an equitable distribution of roles between men and women as well as between older and younger generations, strengthening social relationships among local residents, and maintaining security despite the growth of community-based tourism. These findings are consistent with the study by Ruiz-Ballesteros and González-Portillo (2024), which emphasizes that the role of CBT in reinforcing social cohesion and fostering a stronger sense of community.

Table 10. Classification of Social Dimension Categories

No	Category	Interval	Total	
			Frequency	(%)
1	Very Low	5-8	0	0

2	Low	9-12	0	0
3	Medium	13-16	0	0
4	High	17-20	15	46.9
5	Very High	21-25	17	53.1
Total			32	100

Source: (Primary Data Processed, 2024)

However, secondary data from the Village SDGs reveal challenges that still need to be addressed (see Figure 3). The score for the 3rd indicator of the SDGs (Healthy and Prosperous Villages) reached only 59.20 out of 100, indicating that public health services require significant improvement (Kemendes PDTT, 2024c). Similarly, the 4th indicator of SDGs (Quality Village Education) received a score of just 41.11 out of 100, highlighting persistent issues in access to and the quality of education. Additionally, this study found that women's participation in tourism management remains low, with only 21.9% (7 people) of the total tourism managers being women.



Figure 3. The 3rd, 4th, and 5th indicators of SDGs in Kemutug Lor Village
Source: (Kemendes PDTT, 2024c)

Nevertheless, there is significant potential for strengthening social capital in Kemutug Lor Village. Community participation in various tourism activities, including the management of arts and cultural events, has fostered solidarity among residents. This aligns with the findings of Juma and Khademi-Vidra (2019), which suggest that cross-generational and gender-inclusive participation in CBT can enhance social well-being.

Discussion of the Cultural Dimension

The survey results indicate that the implementation of Community-Based Tourism (CBT) in Kemutug Lor Village has had a positive impact on the cultural dimension. As presented in Table 11, the majority of respondents (56.3%) rated the application of CBT in the cultural dimension as being in the 'very high' category. These findings suggest that CBT has fostered greater appreciation for cultural diversity through interactions with tourists, promoted openness to cultural exchange, integrated tourism development with local cultural heritage, heightened awareness of the importance of learning and preserving local traditions, and gained support from both government bodies and tourism management groups in efforts to safeguard and develop local culture.

Table 11. Classification of Cultural Dimension Categories				
No	Category	Interval	Total	
			Frequency	(%)
1	Very Low	5-8	0	0
2	Low	9-12	0	0
3	Medium	13-16	2	6.3
4	High	17-20	12	37.5
5	Very High	21-25	18	56.3

Total	32	100
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Source: (Primary Data Processed, 2024)

These findings align with the research of Sholik et al. (2015), which confirms that Community-Based Tourism (CBT) serves as an effective mechanism for preserving local traditions. Furthermore, the management of homestays and various local cultural attractions has facilitated cultural exchange, enriching the experiences of both local residents and tourists. Activities such as ecoprint training and traditional art performances, including Calung Banyumasan, have also proven to be effective mediums for preserving local culture (Kompas.com, 2024). However, this study also highlights the potential risk of cultural commodification, which may diminish the authenticity of local traditions if not managed prudently (Musleh, 2023). Commodification can arise when tourism activities become excessively focused on meeting tourist demands, neglecting the intrinsic cultural values that should be safeguarded.

To ensure a balance between cultural preservation and tourism development, strong support from the government and tourism management groups is essential. The Kemutug Lor Village Government, in collaboration with Tourism Awareness Group (Pokdarwis), has actively incorporated cultural activities into the tour packages offered. This initiative aligns with the findings of Priatmoko et al. (2021), which emphasize the crucial role of government in maintaining the vitality of local cultural values and ensuring their sustainability as a tourism attraction.

Discussion of the Political Dimension

Table 12. Classification of Political Dimension Categories

No	Category	Interval	Total	
			Frequency	(%)
1	Very Low	5-8	0	0
2	Low	9-12	1	3.1
3	Medium	13-16	1	3.1
4	High	17-20	14	43.8
5	Very High	21-25	16	50.0
Total			32	100

Source: (Primary Data Processed, 2024)

The findings presented in Table 12 indicate that 59.4% of respondents believe that the management of Community-Based Tourism (CBT) in Kemutug Lor Village has had a significant positive impact on the political dimension of CBT. The success of CBT implementation in this dimension is classified as being in the very high category.

These results demonstrate that community-based tourism managers in Kemutug Lor Village have successfully fostered active community participation in tourism planning, management, and development. Moreover, they have facilitated training programs for local communities in tourism product development and secured government policy support for the advancement of community-based tourism. This study reinforces the findings of Ngo and Creutz (2022), which emphasizes that community involvement in decision-making processes enhances the overall quality of tourism management.

This success is also evident in the increasing authority and flexibility of the community in managing tourism, as well as in the guarantees of rights and regulatory mechanisms provided by the government for tourism resource management. Tourism Awareness Groups (Pokdarwis)

have been granted full authority to oversee various local destinations, such as Embung Jelita and Curug Pinang (Pre-Survey Data, 2024). The village government has actively supported community participation in tourism management through official regulations, including the Decree of the Head of Kemitug Lor Village No. 41 of 2019 on the Management of Pokdarwis and the Decree of the Head of Kemitug Lor Village No. 23 of 2020 on Tourism Village Management



50,97

Figure 4. The 18th indicator of SDGs in Kemitug Lor Village
Source: (Kemendes PDTT, 2024c)

However, the Village SDGs data indicate an unsatisfactory performance in the 18th SDG (Dynamic Village Institutions and Adaptive Village Culture), with a score of only 50.97 out of 100 (Kemendes PDTT, 2024c) (see Figure 4). This score suggests that, despite increased community participation, village institutions and their adaptability to change still require significant improvement. Addressing these challenges necessitates stronger collaboration between the village government, local communities, and other stakeholders. Through enhanced synergy, Kemitug Lor Village can develop more dynamic institutions capable of adapting to change, thereby ensuring the sustainability of community-based tourism (CBT).

Discussion of Environmental Dimensions

Table 13. Classification of Environmental Dimension Categories

No	Category	Interval	Total	
			Frequency	(%)
1	Very Low	3-5	0	0
2	Low	6-8	0	0
3	Medium	9-11	6	18.8
4	High	12-14	21	65.6
5	Very High	15-17	5	15.6
Total			32	100

Source: (Primary Data Processed, 2024)

Based on the survey data processing presented in Table 13, the findings indicate that 65.6% of respondents assessed the implementation of Community-Based Tourism (CBT) in Kemitug Lor Village as having a positive impact on environmental aspects. The success of CBT implementation in the environmental dimension is classified as high. These findings suggest that tourism management groups recognize the application of the area's carrying capacity to maintain the quality and sustainability of tourism (Musleh, 2023). This study aligns with the findings of Kurniawan et al. (2022), which highlight that CBT can promote sustainable tourism practices by actively involving local communities in environmental conservation.

Moreover, an environmentally friendly waste disposal and management system has been implemented, accompanied by increased public awareness and concern for the importance of environmental conservation. The waste management system has proven to be effective, with

91.68% of households utilizing regularly serviced garbage collection facilities (Kemendes PDTT, 2024b).



56,65

Figure 5. The 6th indicator of SDGs in Kemitug Lor Village

Source: (Kemendes PDTT, 2024c)

In accordance with the sustainability principles outlined in the SDGs of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, particularly the 6th Village SDG on access to clean water and sanitation, Kemitug Lor Village received a score of 56.65 out of 100, indicating the need for improvement (see Figure 5). In the 2024 Building Village Index (IDM), the Environmental Quality Index (IKL) recorded a score of 0.867, accounting for 34% of the total IDM. The IKL encompasses both environmental quality and disaster preparedness, with an environmental quality score of 5, reflecting the absence of pollution in the village.

Nevertheless, a proportion of households still engage in improper waste disposal practices, with 13.03% burning garbage and 1.49% disposing of it in gardens or rivers (Kemendes PDTT, 2024b). This condition shows the urgent need for enhanced public education and improved waste management facilities that align with environmentally sustainable practices. Through more structured interventions and increased community participation, Kemitug Lor Village has the potential to serve as a model for successfully integrating environmental conservation with community-based tourism development.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research findings and discussion, it can be concluded that Community-Based Tourism (CBT) has been successfully implemented in Kemitug Lor Tourism Village in a sustainable manner, achieving a high category (>72). This conclusion is supported by the results of the hypothesis test using a t-test, which yielded a t-calculated value of 9.71, exceeding the t-table value of 1.699. The success of CBT implementation is reflected in several key indicators across the five main dimensions of CBT, as outlined below:

1. Economic Dimension

A total of 59.4% of respondents indicated that the management of Community-Based Tourism (CBT) in Kemitug Lor Village has had a positive impact on the economic dimension, with a success rate categorized as **high**. These findings suggest that CBT has effectively generated new employment opportunities in the tourism sector, increased local income through tourism-related activities, and provided financial support to enhance the capacity of individuals within local community groups. However, within the broader economic context, Kemitug Lor Village continues to face economic challenges, with 19% of the population unemployed and relatively low scores in the 8th (27.63/100) and 10th (35.89/100) Village SDGs.

2. Social Dimension

A total of 53.1% of respondents indicated that community-based tourism (CBT) management in Kemitug Lor Village has had a significant positive impact on the social dimension, with a success rate categorized as **very high**. These findings suggest that CBT has contributed to improving the quality of life for local communities, fostering a sense of pride within the community, ensuring a fair distribution of roles between men and women

as well as between older and younger generations, strengthening social relationships among residents, and maintaining security despite the ongoing development of community-based tourism. However, in a broader social context, Kemetug Lor Village continues to face challenges, as reflected in the relatively low scores on the 3rd (59.20/100), 4th (41.11/100), and 5th (48.63/100) Village SDGs, indicating persistent limitations in healthcare services, education, and women's participation.

3. Cultural Dimension

A total of 56.3% of respondents indicated that community-based tourism (CBT) management in Kemetug Lor Village has had a significant positive impact on the cultural dimension and is classified in the **very high** category. This success is evident in the community's increased appreciation for and openness to cultural differences, the integration of tourism development with local cultural heritage, and the growing public awareness of the importance of learning, maintaining, and preserving local traditions. Additionally, the government and tourism management groups have played an active role in supporting cultural preservation and development initiatives. The implementation of homestays and educational tourism has facilitated authentic cultural exchanges, while government and tourism managers continue to uphold local traditions such as Grebeg Sura, Calung Banyumasan, and traditional craft training programs.

4. Political Dimension

50% of respondents indicated that Community-Based Tourism (CBT) in Kemetug Lor Village has had a significant positive impact on the political dimension, with a success rate classified as **very high**. These findings demonstrate that CBT has effectively promoted active community participation in tourism planning, management, and development. This success is evident in the increased authority of the community in tourism management, with at least six natural tourism destinations managed by the Sidamukti Pokdarwis and the Tourism Village Management Team. Additionally, the government has ensured the protection of rights and established regulatory mechanisms for tourism resource management, as outlined in Village Head Decrees No. 41 of 2019 and No. 23 of 2020. Moreover, training programs have been implemented to enhance local community capacity in tourism-related activities. Despite these achievements, community involvement in broader strategic decision-making remains limited. This limitation is reflected in the 18th Village SDGs score, which only reached 50.97/100.

5. Environmental Dimensions

A total of 65.6% of respondents indicated that community-based tourism (CBT) management in Kemetug Lor Village has had a positive impact on the environmental dimension, with a success rate categorized as high. These findings suggest that the implementation of CBT has facilitated the application of carrying capacity principles to preserve tourism quality and sustainability. Kemetug Lor Village has adopted an environmentally friendly waste management system, conservation initiatives, and tourism carrying capacity management strategies to safeguard the local ecosystem. Additionally, public awareness has been enhanced through greening programs and environmental education efforts. However, challenges remain in ensuring access to clean water and sanitation, as reflected in the 6th Village SDGs score, which stands at only 56.65/100.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The author declares that there are no conflicts of interest related to the writing or publication of this article

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