

The Multiplier Effect of Tourism on the Local Economy (Case Study of Aryakibans Land Tourism, Rajagaluh Kidul Village, Majalengka)

Reza Rahmat¹, Arni Muslimah Handayani Widjaja²

Universitas Swadaya Gunung Jati, Indonesia

Email: reza.122210010@ugj.ac.id, arni_muslimahw@ugj.ac.id

Keywords:

Multiplier Effect; Tourism
Impact; Local Economy.

Abstract

The tourism industry is a development priority that contributes to regional economic growth and job creation. However, a significant research gap remains regarding economic circulation within community-based and independently managed tourism sites, as most existing literature focuses on highly structured or established destinations. This study aimed to examine the multiplier effect of tourism activities at Aryakibans Land on the local economy of Rajagaluh Kidul Village, Rajagaluh District, Majalengka Regency, with particular emphasis on direct, indirect, and induced economic impacts. This study employed a descriptive quantitative approach. Primary data were collected through structured questionnaires from tourists, local business owners, and employees using proportional stratified random sampling. The data were analyzed by calculating the Keynesian Income Multiplier and Ratio Income Multiplier Type I and Type II to assess economic circulation generated by tourism activities. The findings provided a quantitative depiction of the economic circulation resulting from visitor expenditures on household income and local business activities. The results indicated that the self-managed tourism model at Aryakibans Land demonstrated potential to generate sustainable economic multiplier effects within the local community. These findings suggest that optimizing community-based tourism infrastructure can serve as a practical strategy to enhance grassroots economic development and provide strategic input for local government policymaking.

INTRODUCTION

The tourism sector is one of the priority development areas at both central and regional government levels because it plays an important role in accelerating economic growth, expanding employment opportunities, and reducing regional development disparities (Sarjan et al., 2021). The tourism sector also contributes significantly to environmental management, economic development, social dynamics, politics, culture, and territorial development in Indonesia (By Gusti Ayu, 2019). Given its substantial potential, tourism can be optimized as a source of Regional Original Revenue (PAD). The development and utilization of tourism potential have demonstrated significant impacts on economic and socio-cultural aspects, particularly in transforming and diversifying the livelihoods of local communities (Nurhajati, 2018). Therefore, tourism development requires careful planning and management to ensure that its objectives are achieved optimally. Through the implementation of regional autonomy, local governments have the authority to develop, regulate, and manage their respective land and marine areas in accordance with Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 23 of 2014

concerning Regional Government. This policy aims to improve community welfare through the optimization of local resources and strengthen regional tourism competitiveness (Sudiarta et al., 2021).

According to Law No. 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism (Chapter I Article 1), tourism refers to various tourism activities supported by facilities and services provided by individuals, businesses, governments, and local governments. Tourism can be classified based on geographical scope, including local tourism, regional tourism, national tourism, and global tourism. Tourism activities involve the movement of individuals or groups with the primary purpose of recreation, enjoyment, or fulfilling curiosity based on geographical and regulatory considerations (Ngurah & Ketut, 2017). Through interactions between visitors and destination ecosystems, tourism activities create economic relationships that contribute to local economic development.

Effective tourism management enables destinations to generate economic benefits, whereas poor governance may negatively affect destination sustainability and reputation. From a macroeconomic perspective, well-managed tourism can contribute through employment creation, increased government tax and regional revenues, higher national income, improved foreign exchange earnings, and increased investment in tourism-related and supporting sectors (Hijriati & Mardiana, 2015). Furthermore, tourist expenditures generate multiplier effects that contribute to increasing income and improving local community welfare (Hijriati & Mardiana, 2015). However, uncontrolled tourism development may also produce negative consequences, including environmental degradation, waste accumulation, commercialization of local culture, and changes in local cultural authenticity due to external influences.

Tourism development must consider the concept of carrying capacity to minimize negative impacts and maintain sustainable economic benefits. Carrying capacity refers to the environmental and social limitations of an area in supporting tourism activities without causing resource degradation. In tourism development, carrying capacity consists of ecological, physical, economic, and social dimensions. Ecological carrying capacity relates to environmental limitations before ecosystem quality declines; physical carrying capacity concerns the ability of an area to accommodate activities without physical degradation; economic carrying capacity refers to the level of activity that generates optimal economic benefits; and social carrying capacity concerns community comfort and visitor experiences in relation to space utilization. Therefore, tourism planning at the regional level requires a balance between conservation efforts and economic utilization.

Previous studies have demonstrated that tourism development contributes to improving local community economies. Dinata et al. (2024) found that tourism development in the Sanur tourism area generated positive economic impacts by increasing community income. Similarly, Ratmaji et al. (2025) reported that tourism activities in Sade Hamlet, Rembitan Village, encouraged the growth of supporting businesses, including homestays, culinary businesses, and local handicrafts. These findings are supported by Pajriah et al. (2025), who found that tourism development in Situ Cipanten, Majalengka Regency, provided direct economic benefits for local entrepreneurs and workers. Tourism activities not only increased income but also strengthened local economies through employment creation and the growth of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). Pajriah et al. (2025) identified significant labor absorption in trade, transportation, and tourism services. Similarly, Missa et al. (2025) found that tourism

development at Manikin Beach encouraged the emergence of new MSMEs, including restaurants, photography services, shops, and local transportation providers. Furthermore, Andrayani et al. (2024) demonstrated that tourism villages could create new business opportunities and encourage community participation through the establishment of Tourism Awareness Groups (Kelompok Sadar Wisata / Pokdarwis).

Theoretically, economic growth concepts explain the relationship between tourism development and labor absorption. Economic growth refers to a continuous process of improving economic conditions through increased production capacity, infrastructure development, educational advancement, and capital accumulation (Sukirno, 2016). Economists describe economic growth as a long-term process of economic transformation toward improved conditions (Hasyim, 2017). Classical economic theory identifies several factors influencing economic growth, including population size, capital accumulation, natural resources, and technological development (Sukirno, 2010). Adam Smith argued that population growth could stimulate economic development by expanding markets and increasing specialization through the division of labor (Huda, 2017). Meanwhile, Malthus emphasized the importance of capital accumulation through investment because insufficient capital growth could limit production expansion. Ricardo and John Stuart Mill further discussed the relationship between resource limitations, capital accumulation, and economic growth. These theoretical perspectives explain how tourism activities can stimulate production, employment, and income generation within local economies.

The multiplier effect approach, rooted in Keynesian economic theory, is commonly used to measure the circulation of income and economic impacts generated by tourism activities. Sukirno (2016) explained that the multiplier effect represents a process in which increased expenditure generates additional income within an economy. This concept demonstrates the relationship between changes in expenditure and the total income generated in local economic systems (Hasanah & Sunyoto, 2013). Tourism activities influence multiple economic sectors through direct, indirect, and induced effects. According to Fletcher et al. (2017), direct impacts refer to income received by tourism operators and businesses from visitor expenditures. Indirect impacts occur when tourism businesses redistribute income through purchases of goods and services from supporting industries. Induced impacts arise from household expenditures by workers who receive income from tourism activities. These economic effects can be measured using methods such as the Keynesian Income Multiplier and Ratio Income Multiplier Type I and Type II to assess the extent of tourism's contribution to local economic circulation.

Previous studies have extensively applied multiplier-effect approaches to demonstrate the economic contribution of tourism. Asnawi et al. (2020) found that tourism activities in Mount Bromo National Park generated significant multiplier effects that contributed to regional economic growth. Ikardany et al. (2024) examined Rammang-Rammang Tourism Village using the Keynesian Income Multiplier and Income Multiplier Ratio Type I and Type II to describe direct, indirect, and induced economic impacts. Pajriah et al. (2025) also demonstrated local economic circulation patterns, reporting a Keynesian multiplier value of 0.5, a Type I multiplier value of 2.4, and a Type II multiplier value of 3.4. Humaeroh et al. (2024) found that tourist expenditures in Benang Stokel directly contributed to business income and domestic labor absorption. Furthermore, Dinata et al. (2024) identified positive socio-cultural impacts,

including improvements in education quality, communication skills, and cultural preservation, although challenges related to consumptive lifestyles and potential moral changes were also observed. Ratmaji et al. (2025) highlighted cultural preservation amid economic transformation in the traditional Sasak weaving community in Sade Hamlet. Meanwhile, Andrayani et al. (2024) showed that tourism village development influenced spatial planning patterns and affected environmental quality.

Although quantitative studies focusing on tourism multiplier effects have been widely conducted by Asnawi et al. (2020), Ikardany et al. (2024), Pajriah et al. (2025), and Humaeroh et al. (2024), the resulting multiplier values vary significantly across research locations. This variation indicates that local economic circulation patterns are influenced by destination characteristics, carrying capacity limitations, and internal management conditions. Previous studies have predominantly focused on established tourism destinations with formal management systems and large-scale development patterns. Consequently, limited research has examined multiplier effects in tourism destinations that emerge organically from local community initiatives with simpler, community-based economic structures. Differences in data collection approaches, particularly questionnaire-based methods involving business owners, workers, and tourists, may also contribute to variations in measured multiplier values.

The novelty of this study lies in its focus on a community-initiated tourism destination that transformed a former waste disposal site into a self-managed tourism attraction. Unlike previous studies examining established destinations with formal management structures, this research examined Aryakibans Land as an example of organic, community-driven tourism development. This study aimed to analyze the multiplier effect of tourism activities at Aryakibans Land, located in Rajagaluh Kidul Village, Rajagaluh District, Majalengka Regency. Specifically, this research aimed to: (1) measure the direct, indirect, and induced economic impacts of tourism activities; (2) calculate the Keynesian Income Multiplier and Ratio Income Multiplier Type I and Type II; and (3) assess the overall economic contribution of tourism to the local community. This study contributes empirical evidence regarding the economic potential of community-based tourism models and provides insights for local government policy development and community empowerment strategies. The findings are expected to provide a scientific understanding of tourism economic structures, circulation patterns, and their impacts on grassroots community welfare while offering strategic recommendations for sustainable tourism development.

METHODS

This study employed a descriptive quantitative approach based on the positivist paradigm. This approach was used to examine a specific population or sample through research instruments and statistical analysis to test the proposed hypotheses (Scott, 2019). The descriptive method was applied to provide an overview of field conditions (Widodo, 2017). This approach was selected to obtain empirical data regarding the multiplier effect of Aryakibans Land Tourism on local economic growth in Rajagaluh Kidul Village, Rajagaluh District, Majalengka Regency.

The study population consisted of individuals involved in economic activities within the Aryakibans Land Tourism area (Scott, 2019). Proportional stratified random sampling was applied because the population consisted of different groups with varying characteristics

(Sugiyono, 2019). The research sample was divided into three main groups: visitors, local workers, and business owners operating in the Aryakibans Land Tourism area.

Data were collected primarily through structured questionnaires using closed-ended questions (Scott, 2019). The questionnaire captured three components related to economic circulation: tourist expenditures, business income and operational expenses, and household expenditures of local workers. Table 1 presents the variables, indicators, and distribution of data collection.

Table 1. Variable Indicators and Data Needs Questionnaire

Strata Responden	Research Variables	Key Indicators	Unit of Measure
Tourists	Visitor Expenditure (E)	Admission, rides, consumption, rental, parking	Rupiah (rp)
Business Units	Operating Income (D)	Total monthly turnover, raw material costs, worker wages	Rupiah (rp)
Workforce	Employee Income (N) & Production (U)	Wages received, basic consumption, transportation, education	Rupiah (rp)

Source: Data processing results, 2026

Two main types of mathematical formulations of local economic multiplier effects are used in data analysis techniques. This is the local Keynesian income multiplier and the income percentage multiplier. The percentage of local Keynesian income is used to determine how much of a direct impact visitor spending has on the income of local business owners and labor. Three main calculation formulas are used to systematically test hypotheses:

$$\text{Keynesian Local Income Multiplier} = \frac{D+N+U}{E}$$

$$\text{Ratio Income Multiplier Tipe I} = \frac{D+N}{D}$$

$$\text{Ratio Income Multiplier Tipe II} = \frac{D+N+U}{D}$$

In the formula, the variable E represents visitor expenditure, D represents income received directly by business owners from visitor spending (E), N represents labor income generated indirectly from visitor spending (E), and U represents household consumption expenditure by local workers derived from tourism-related income.

The interpretation of the final index value (x) was divided into three conditions. First, if the index value was less than or equal to zero ($x \leq 0$), the tourism site was considered unable to generate an economic impact. Second, if the index value was between zero and one ($0 < x < 1$), the tourism site generated a limited economic impact. Third, if the index value was greater than or equal to one ($x \geq 1$), the tourism site was considered capable of generating a significant economic multiplier effect in the surrounding area. The economic circulation mechanism began with visitor expenditures on goods and services, such as food, beverages, and entrance fees. These expenditures generated direct income for tourism-related businesses, which subsequently created indirect impacts through supply chain activities and local labor absorption. Furthermore, household expenditures by local workers receiving tourism-related income generated induced effects that contributed to the broader local economic circulation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Respondent Characteristics

The three main groups of respondents in this study are tourists, small businesses (MSMEs), and local workers. In the Aryakiban Tourist Area, this group works. Field data showed that domestic tourists, most of whom came from the area around Majalengka Regency, dominated the respondent population. In terms of age, most employees and visitors are in the productive age range, which is between (X) and (Y). Most of the natives of Rajagaluh Kidul Village currently work as farmers. Businesses in the area mostly come from the informal sector, such as restaurants, hawker stalls, and tourist attraction rentals.

Economic Impact Analysis

Proportion of Average Expenditure of Aryakiban's Land Tourists

Aryakiban's Land data on the proportion of visitor spending in the Land of Aryakiban tourist area is presented in the following Table 2, which allows you to see a comparison of the allocation of visitor expenditure as a whole:

Table 2. Proportion of Average Expenditure of Aryakiban's Land Tourists

Cost	Average Expenses	Percentage
Expenses Within Tourist Areas		
Admission	10.000	22,96
Flying Fox	-	-
River Tubing	32.059	12,86
Fish Therapy	-	-
Konsumsi	31.821	48,24
Rental (Tires, Buoys, etc.)	5.000	0,89
Parking	7.474	16,00
Miscellaneous Expenses	-	-
Total Tourist Expenditure (a)	86.353	100,95
Average Total Visitors Per Month (b)	2.000	
Total Visitor Expenditure Within the Tourist Area (c = axb)	172.706.807	

Source: processed from questionnaire data, 2026

According to the latest data presented in Table 2, consumption is the most spent share by tourists in Aryakiban's Land, accounting for 48.24% of their total money. According to these figures, another of the most important things for visitors when spending time at the tourist site is eating. The next two important expenses are the entrance fee of 22.96% and the vehicle parking fee of 16.00%. Meanwhile, travelers spend 0.89% of their budget on tire and buoy rentals and 12.86% on river tubing.

Statistics show that the number of visitors to Aryakiban's Land averages 2,000 every month. With an average cost of IDR 86,353 per person, the total number of visitors spends IDR 172,706,807 every month. Local businesses and employees in the attraction area benefit greatly from the monthly income that comes from a combination of parking, culinary, rides, and tickets.

Direct Economic Impact

The merchants in Aryakiban's Land earn direct income from the money played by tourists. These stores keep selling consistently on a typical weekday, but they make the most money during holidays or weekends. They spend money every day on operational costs such as buying raw materials, transportation, electricity, and food. One of the benefits is that the area manager does not have to pay for rent, cleanliness, or security. In addition, almost all of the business establishments in Aryakiban's Land are managed by their own families, without the help of employees. The following table 3 shows the complete data from the results of this economic impact analysis:

Table 3. Direct Economic Impact of Aryakiban's Land Tourism per Month

Business Units	Total Population (a)	Income (b)	Propose yourself (%)	Direct Economic Impact (Rp) $e=axb$
Food Stalls	4	15.000.000	54	60.000.000
Rental of Tires, Buoys, etc	1	1.500.000	5	1.500.000
Wahana Flying Fox	1	800.000	3	800.000
River Tubing	1	9.000.000	32	9.000.000
Parking Services	1	1.500.000	5	1.500.000
Total		27.800.000	100	72.800.000

Source: processed from questionnaire data, 2026

Several businesses in the Aryakiban's Land tourist area are driving economic activity, as shown by the data in Table 3. These include food stalls, tire and buoy rentals, flying fox rides, river tubing services, and parking management. Every business has quite a different income every month. The food stall sector generates the highest income every month, with an average of IDR 15,000,000. River tubing services generate IDR 9,000,000 every month. The number of tourists who go to Aryakiban is very interested in water and culinary activities.

However, the value of the direct economic impact is calculated by multiplying the number of business actors by their average monthly income. Based on this method, the food stall business unit has the most dominant direct economic impact, amounting to IDR 60,000,000 per month, because the food stall population is much larger (4 units) compared to other types of businesses that only have one unit.

Indirect Economic Impact

With the existence of tourist attractions in Aryakiban's Land, local residents have many opportunities to start various businesses. There are many businesses running in Aryakiban's land, from restaurants to tire and buoy rentals, flying fox rides, river tubing, parking management, and more due to the growth of the business sector in this tourist area. Most of these business units are self-sufficient, but some ask for help from family members or local residents.

On the contrary, the indirect economic impact caused by money fluctuates in these tourist locations. This value is derived from the operational costs incurred by the company's owners to support their operations in Aryakiban's Land. The absorption of local labor in this industry has a consequent economic impact, namely wages or income received by workers, in addition to operational expenses. Included in the capital turnover are costs incurred by business units, both inside and outside the Aryakiban tourist area. The data for the calculation of indirect economic impact are outlined in the following Table 4:

Table 4. Indirect Economic Impact of Aryakiban's Land Tourism per Month

Workforce	Total Workforce (a)	Labor Income (b)	Total Labour Income (c=axb)	Labor Expenditure in Tourist Areas (d)	Indirect Economic Impact (e=c+d)
Warung Keeper	4	1.000.000	4.000.000	-	4.000.000
Tire Rental Guard	2	1.000.000	2.000.000	-	2.000.000
Media	1	1.000.000	1.000.000	-	1.000.000
Pool Keeper	2	1.000.000	2.000.000	-	2.000.000
Operator River Tubing	2	1.000.000	2.000.000	-	2.000.000
Operator Flying Fox	1	1.000.000	1.000.000	-	1.000.000
Admission Attendant	2	1.000.000	2.000.000	-	2.000.000
Total	14	7.000.000	14.000.000	-	14.000.000

Source: processed from questionnaire data, 2026

According to data, Aryakiban's Land tourist attractions make the largest indirect economic contribution, reaching IDR 4,000,000 per month, which is higher than other types of jobs because the stall guard section employs a maximum of 4 people. This shows that the tourist attractions of Aryakiban's Land have provided real benefits to the welfare of the community.

Continued Economic Impact

Tourism activities in the Land of Aryakiban have significant economic impacts in addition to direct and indirect impacts. This continued impact results from the daily spending patterns of the workers who work there. These workers' daily expenses are usually spent on a variety of basic needs, such as household electricity bills, transportation to work, and children's school fees. The community around the tourist area is automatically driven by the expenses that are redirected by these local workers. Table 5 provides details on how to calculate the average employee expenditure and the total estimated value of the subsequent economic impact.

Table 5. Further Economic Impact of Aryakiban's Land Tourism per Month

Workforce	Total Workforce (a)	Total Average Expenditure (b)	Proportion of Production Within Area (%) (c)	Continued Economic Impact (d=abxc)
Auxiliary	2	IDR 80,000	100	IDR 160,000
Cleaning Staff	2	IDR 70,000	100	IDR 140,000
Toilet Attendant	1	IDR 50,000	100	IDR 50,000
Shopkeeper	2	IDR 90,000	100	IDR 180,000
Parking Attendant	1	IDR 95,000	100	IDR 95,000
Total				IDR 625,000

Source: processed from questionnaire data, 2026

The value of the continued economic impact can be calculated by multiplying the number of workers by the average total expenditure and then multiplying by the percentage of the proportion of spending in tourist areas. Based on this formula, the calculation results show that the total continued economic impact in the Aryakiban's Land tourist area is IDR 625,000 per month. If the continued impact is reviewed by sector, shopkeeper jobs make the largest

contribution, with a salary of IDR 180,000 per month, and maidservants make the largest contribution, with a salary of IDR 160,000 per month. This money turnover shows that the salaries received by local workers are redistributed and drive the economy in tourist areas every month.

Discussion

How much economic influence results from the existence of tourist attractions in Tanah Aryakiban on the financial condition of the surrounding community can be measured by using multiple impact indicators, or multiple impacts. Travelers are spending more money on tourist attractions, which leads to an increase in the economy. Three main parameters are usually used to calculate the value of this multiplier. First, the Keynesian Income Multiplier ratio tracks the economic impact caused by tourist spending. Then, the Type I Income Multiplier ratio measures the indirect economic spread of the business unit's operational turnover. Finally, the Type II Multiplier Income Ratio tracks the continued impact of local labor wage consumption patterns. Tables 6 and 7 comprehensively describe the results of the impact calculation and multiple impact value estimation in Aryakiban's Land.

Table 6. Results of the Economic Impact Analysis of Aryakiban's Land Tourism

Criteria	Value
Tourist Expenditure €	IDR 172.706.807
Direct Impact (D)	IDR 72,800,000
Indirect Impact (N)	IDR 14,000,000
Advanced Impact (U)	IDR 625,000

Source: processed from primary data, 2026

Table 7. Multiplier Effect Value of Aryakiban's Land Tourism

Nilai Multiplier	Value
Keynesian Income Multiplier	0.51
Ratio Income Multiplier Tipe I	1.19
Ratio Income Multiplier Tipe II	1.20

Source: processed from primary data, 2026

The existence of tourist attractions in Tanah Aryakiban spatially functions as a new Central Place that changes the hierarchy and spatial structure of the surrounding area, according to Walter Christaller's theory. In terms of regional and urban planning techniques, a Keynesian Multiplier value of 0.51 indicates that tourist direct spending has succeeded in establishing a constant minimum population threshold, or threshold, to keep tourism business units alive and profitable. At the same time, this tourist attraction expands the geographical reach (range) of the region, where the flow of capital and mobility from outside the region crosses administrative boundaries, leading to a large concentration of transportation movements in the main corridors. This condition attracts investment from the private sector, foreign investors, and non-governmental organizations who want to take advantage of the high turnover of money in this new service center. Nevertheless, these large capital flows harbor structural vulnerabilities related to the risk of an unhealthy working environment. Market cannibalism between big financiers and local informal businesses can be caused by unbalanced competition

for business space, dominance of the informal sector, uncertainty of seasonal incomes, and a lack of employment protection for locals.

Physically, the center of economic turnover driven by the income multiplier effect causes the phenomenon of agglomeration, where various tourism activities come together and form supporting business groups such as culinary, souvenirs, lodging, and transportation services around major tourist sites. Agglomeration results in a new spatial structure in the form of intensive local economic corridors and encourages a massive shift of land from the primary sector (agricultural and green land) to the tertiary sector (built commercial land). The function of the area space is changed in the direction of the ideal market situation (hierarchy $K=3$) and the ideal traffic (hierarchy $K=4$). The Type I Multiplier value of 1.19 indicates the success of agglomeration in improving the internal economic function of the business unit, while the Type II Multiplier value of 1.20 indicates the effect of downward spatial seepage, where financial benefits flow from the center to the suburbs (hinterland or buffer villages) through the distribution of wages and consumption expenditure of workers, effectively reducing the effect of concentration.

The accumulation of spatial activity, land conversion, and increased visitor numbers can put great pressure on the carrying capacity of the area, although this offers financial benefits. These challenges arise from the capacity of physical infrastructure (such as garbage accumulation, road congestion, and limited clean water) and environmental ecological thresholds. It is feared that the natural ecosystem of Aryakiban, which is the main asset of the Aryakiban's Land attraction, will be severely damaged if tourist activities exceed these physical and ecological limits. Therefore, in the upcoming development process of Tanah Arikaiban, instruments that are strictly designed but flexible to control tourism activities should be a top priority. Regional planners must establish strict zoning regulations to limit land conversion, implement Basic Building Coefficient (KDB) restrictions to maintain water catchment areas, set daily visit quotas based on tourist flow management, and establish local regulations that ensure standard wages and employment opportunities for local communities. This flexible control of space and activities allows tourism growth to go hand in hand with the ecological sustainability and social well-being of local communities.

CONCLUSION

The study showed that the Aryakibans Land tourist attraction generated a substantial economic stimulus through the multiplier effects of labor income and local supply chains. The presence of tourism activities and investment opportunities contributed to the development of surrounding businesses and strengthened the destination as a new economic center. However, increased investment and the agglomeration of commercial activities may create pressure on spatial transformation due to uncontrolled land-use conversion, potentially resulting in environmental degradation and conflicts within the local economic ecosystem. Therefore, a strategic recommendation is the need for further research on tourism investment and spatial management. Future studies should focus on the implementation of effective zoning regulations, incentive-based policies, and the prevention of urban sprawl and uncontrolled physical expansion. Sustainable tourism growth is expected to achieve a balance between environmental conservation and social equity for local communities through adaptive and environmentally oriented spatial planning approaches.

REFERENCES

- Andrayani, Y., Nazwin, A. H., & Mintashardi. (2024). Evaluasi Dampak Desa Wisata Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Masyarakat Lokal Di Desa Kuranji Dalang. 11.
- Asnawi, M., Parmono, A., & Si, M. (2020). Diajukan kepada Institut Agama Islam Negeri Jember Untuk Memenuhi Satu Persyaratan Memperoleh Gelar Sarjana Ekonomi (S.E) Fakultas Ekonomi Dan Bisnis Islam Progam Studi Ekonomi Syariah.
- Desiwi, R., Prasmatiwi, F. E., & Marlina, L. (2022). Dampak Taman Wisata Talang Indah Terhadap Perekonomian Masyarakat Di Kabupaten Pringsewu. *Jurnal Ilmu-Ilmu Agribisnis*, 10(1), 53. <https://doi.org/10.23960/jiia.v10i1.5667>
- Dinata, K. S., Mertha, I. W., & Sukariyanto, M. (2024). Dampak Pengembangan Pariwisata Terhadap Kondisi Ekonomi Dan Sosial Budaya Masyarakat Lokal Di Kawasan Pariwisata Sanur. *Jurnal Kepariwisataan*, 23(2), 63–75. <https://doi.org/10.52352/jpar.v23i2.1527>
- Fletcher, J., Fyall, A., Gilbert, D., & Wanhill, S. (2017). *Tourism: Principles and Practice*. Pearson UK.
- Hasanah, E. U., & Sunyoto, D. (2013). *Pengantar Ilmu Ekonomi Makro*. Media Pressindo.
- Hasyim, A. I. (2017). *Ekonomi Makro*. Prenada Media.
- Hijriati, E., & Mardiana, R. (2015). Pengaruh Ekowisata Berbasis Masyarakat Terhadap Perubahan Kondisi Ekologi, Sosial Dan Ekonomi Di Kampung Batusuhunan, Sukabumi. *Sodality: Jurnal Sosiologi Pedesaan*, 2(3). <https://doi.org/10.22500/sodality.v2i3.9422>
- Huda, N. (2017). *Ekonomi pembangunan islam*. Prenada Media. [https://books.google.com/books?hl=id&lr=&id=hcSZDwAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PP1&dq=Huda,+N.,+et+al.+\(n.d.\).+Ekonomi+pembangunan+Islam&ots=L_X24baw_F&sig=tmEwnfiacxa8MnxiXQ4aAIWMMWY](https://books.google.com/books?hl=id&lr=&id=hcSZDwAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PP1&dq=Huda,+N.,+et+al.+(n.d.).+Ekonomi+pembangunan+Islam&ots=L_X24baw_F&sig=tmEwnfiacxa8MnxiXQ4aAIWMMWY)
- Humaeroh, S., Setiawan, B., & Valentino, N. (2024). Analisis Dampak Ekonomi Dan Lingkungan Di Objek Wisata Benang Stokel Desa Aik Berik Kecamatan Batukliang Utara Kabupaten Lombok Tengah.
- Ikardany, H., Suparman, Nai, A., & Nf, A. (2024). Analisis Dampak Desa Wisata Rammang-Rammang Terhadap Sosial Ekonomi Masyarakat.
- I.Paul A, S. I., & Nordhaus, W. D. (2008). *Ilmu Makroekonomi -17/E*. Media Global Edukasi. <https://openlibrary.telkomuniversity.ac.id/pustaka/8440/ilmu-makroekonomi-17-e-.html>
- Missa, V. V., Ballo, F. W., & Tiwu, M. I. H. (2025). Analisis Dampak Pengembangan Pariwisata Pantai Manikin Dalam Meningkatkan Kesejahteraan Ekonomi Masyarakat Kelurahan Tarus Kabupaten Kupang Nusa Tenggara Timur. 14(01).
- Ngurah, W. I. G., & Ketut, S. I. (2017). *Pengetahuan Dasar Ilmu Pariwisata*. Denpasar Bali: Pustaka Larasan.
- Ni Gusti Ayu, K. (2019). Hubungan Timbal Balik Antar Desa Adat dan Pariwisata. *Pariwisata Budaya: Jurnal Ilmiah Agama Dan Budaya*, 4(1), 1. <https://doi.org/10.25078/pba.v4i1.773>
- Nurhajati, N. (2018). Dampak Pengembangan Desa Wisata Terhadap Peningkatan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat.

- Pajriah, P. N., Sulaksana, J., & Umyati, S. (2025). Dampak Berganda (Multiplier Effect) Objek Wisata Terhadap Perekonomian Masyarakat Lokal. 8(1).
- Rahardja, P., & Manurung, M. (2008). Pengantar ilmu ekonomi mikroekonomi dan makroekonomi. Lembaga Penerbit Fakultas Ekonomi UI. <https://elibrary.bsi.ac.id/readbook/204713/pengantar-ilmu-ekonomi-mikroekonomi-dan-makroekonomi>
- Ratmaji, I. K., Purwata, I. ketut, & Bratayasa, I. W. (2025). Dampak Pengembangan Pariwisata Terhadap Perekonomian Masyarakat Lokal Di Dusun Sade Desa Rembitan.
- Sarjan, M., Darwinata, L. I., Antasari, S., Azhari, B. S., Hakim, A. W., & Setyawan, Muh. T. D. (2021). Kebun Kopi Arabika Sembalun Bumbung Sebagai Alternatif Destinasi Agrowisata. Jurnal Pengabdian Magister Pendidikan IPA, 4(3). <https://doi.org/10.29303/jpmpi.v4i3.872>
- 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>
- Sugiyono. (2019). Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif Dan R&D / Sugiyono | Perpustakaan Universitas Bina Darma. ALFABETA. <https://perpustakaan.binadarma.ac.id/opac/detail-opac?id=24>
- Sukirno, S. (2010).). Ekonomi pembangunan: Proses, masalah, dan dasar kebijakan. Kencana press.
- Sukirno, S. (2016). Makroekonomi: Teori pengantar. Rajawali Pers. (Jakarta). [//_%2Fpustaka%2Findex.php%3Fp%3Dshow_detail%26id%3D2183%26keywords%3D](http://_%2Fpustaka%2Findex.php%3Fp%3Dshow_detail%26id%3D2183%26keywords%3D)
- Widodo. (2017). Metode Penelitian Populer&Praktis. Raja Grafindo Persada.