COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN THE MANAGEMENT OF TOURIST ATTRACTION FACILITIES : A LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

The active role of the local community is a key foundation for long-term tourism success, especially in the management of facilities at tourist destinations. However, generally, the level of community participation is still in the moderate category (around 60%) or "fairly good" (around 55%) , where involvement tends to focus on activities that provide direct economic impact. This gap is important to address because it can hinder the economic sustainability of the local community as well as the management of tourist attraction facilities. The objective of this research is to understand community participation in the management of a tourist attraction facility through a review of literature findings from previous research, as well as answering the research problem formulation regarding how community participation is carried out in the field. This study uses a literature review approach by analyzing 25 scientific articles published in the period 2020–2025 selected from Google Scholar. The article data was analyzed using the TCCM (Theory, Context, Characteristic, Method) analysis to identify the main patterns related to community participation in the management of tourist attraction facilities. The review confirms that local community involvement is key to achieving tourism sustainability. The research is dominated by Community Based Tourism (CBT) and Sustainable Tourism theories, positioning the community as the main actor in management. Management success highly depends on the utilization of authentic local potential and formal institutional support such as BUMDES (Village-Owned Enterprises). The characteristics of management highlight facilities based on interactive experiences and conservation operated by local HR (local champions). Although the dominant method is descriptive qualitative, participation is found to still be low, with the main constraints being the lack of community knowledge related to tourism and limited government support. It is important for the government to act as a facilitator through appropriate training and education, in order to overcome the existing challenges and increase active community participation for sustainable community-based tourist attraction management.

Keywords: Facilities, Tourist Attraction, Community Participation, Management, TCCM

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I. INTRODUCTION

The active role of the local community is the foundation for the success of long-term tourism, particularly in the aspect of maintaining tourist attraction facilities and infrastructure, such as the management and upkeep of facilities at tourist destinations. Community involvement is essential because it can foster a sense of ownership towards tourism programs and ensure the maintenance of the environment and facilities, which are key requirements for sustainability. Community participation in some tourist attraction areas meets a fairly good criterion, at around 55%, where they tend to participate in implementation activities that provide direct economic impact, such as the provision of clean water and restaurant businesses. However, they are less involved in the provision of electricity and parking areas, which fall under government coordination (Puspaningrum, 2024). Nevertheless, the general level of

community participation in managing tourist attractions still tends to be in the moderate category with a percentage value of 60%, indicating a gap between expectations and implementation in the field (Agustiadi and Sagala, 2024).

Community participation in the management of tourist attraction facilities is crucial for achieving sustainability and improving the quality of the tourism experience. This is because the involvement of local communities can provide valuable insights regarding the management of resources and surrounding environmental conditions (Septiawan et al., 2020). Research indicates that community participation in tourism management, such as in the management of several destinations, has a positive impact on the local economy and environmental conservation. Meanwhile, despite challenges such as a lack of knowledge and resources, collaborative management can optimize the community's role in sustainable tourism development (Prasetyo et al., 2024). Thus, this literature review affirms that community participation is not merely support, but also a key element in creating sustainable tourist destinations that benefit all stakeholders (Suryani et al., 2021).

Although prior studies consistently agree that community participation is crucial for sustainable tourism management, the literature still appears fragmented in explaining how participation is transformed into effective, sustained management of tourist attraction facilities. Many studies focus mainly on measuring participation levels (such as moderate-to-low participation categories), emphasizing direct economic benefits, or describing specific local cases, without sufficiently addressing the underlying mechanism that links participation to the community's local capacity and the role of institutional support. This gap becomes evident because several findings show that participation often remains moderate or low when communities have limited tourism knowledge and skills, weak communication and coordination, and insufficient government support. As a result, it remains unclear under what enabling conditions participation can translate into ongoing facility management that supports sustainability. Therefore, this review synthesizes 25 studies from 2020–2025 to clarify how community participation, local capacity (knowledge, skills, organizational ability, communication, and leadership), and institutional support (such as village government.

This research uses a literature review approach to identify the community-based management of tourist attraction facilities based on the findings of previous studies. This approach was chosen because it allows the researcher to comprehensively analyze various views and findings from prior research related to Community-Based Tourism (CBT) at tourist attractions, as well as to identify knowledge gaps that need to be filled. This literature review was conducted by qualifying 25 articles selected from Google Scholar, aligned with the research focus on community participation regarding the management of tourist attraction facilities. These findings can serve as the basis for formulating more targeted policy recommendations, as demonstrated by the literature review which successfully identified key factors for the successful management of tourist attractions (Wibowo & Belia, 2023).

This study contributes to providing an understanding of the management of facilities at tourist attractions by involving local communities in community-based management. The results of this research not only provide an in-depth understanding for the community regarding the management of a tourist attraction's facilities that involves them, but also offer practical benefits for the community. These benefits serve as a reference to motivate community interest to directly participate in the management of tourist attraction facilities. The involvement of the local community significantly aids the existing tourism management in the area and can also support the local economy. The success in the management of a tourist attraction is influenced by several factors, including visitor satisfaction with the offered infrastructure, facilities, and tourism aspects, as well as the factor of relationships among community members (Oktadesia & Bela, 2020).

THEORETICAL REVIEW

Community Based Tourism Theory

The Community Based Tourism (CBT) Theory, proposed by Murphy (1985), explains the importance of local communities as the center in the tourism management process. According to him, tourism management strategies must focus on identifying the goals, desires, and ability of the community to absorb the benefits from tourism activities. Therefore, the involvement of the community, both as tourism actors and facility managers, shows that CBT can improve the standard of living of the local community while preserving traditional and cultural values inherited through generations (Hidayat et al., 2025). With this principle, CBT functions as a participatory development model that positions the community as the owner, decision-maker, and primary beneficiary of tourism activities. The successful implementation of a community-based tourism management strategy must yield tangible impacts, such as increasing community skills and creating new business opportunities at the local level, which will ultimately lead to the self-reliance of the tourist village (Yamin et al., 2022). Fundamentally, the active participation of the local community is the main key to the success and sustainability of tourist village development, ensuring the preservation of local cultural wisdom in the area (Nurwahyuliningsih et al., 2024).

Sustainable Tourism Theory

The Sustainable Tourism Theory is a tourism theory that prioritizes several aspects, namely economic, social, and environmental (UNWTO, 1999). Herawati et al. (2023) state that applying sustainability principles can preserve natural resources for future generations, enhance community well-being, and create better experiences for tourists. This Sustainable Tourism Theory explicitly states that its principles (economic, social, and environmental) can only be realized effectively through the active role of the local community, who act as agents of conservation and innovation. Direct community involvement, especially through the Community Based Tourism (CBT) concept, becomes an effective mechanism for addressing tourism management challenges. This is because it can increase awareness of natural and environmental preservation and contribute significantly to the community's economy that has not yet been reached by government empowerment (Elmia et al., 2025). Therefore, the sustainability of a tourist destination heavily depends on the community's ability to manage village potential comprehensively, leveraging natural, cultural, and social uniqueness to attract tourist visits, while ensuring resource utilization is carried out sustainably (Rumawak et al., 2025). This assumption is reinforced by the view that sustainable tourism policy will achieve its objectives, including economic, social, and environmental aspects, only if its implementation receives full support from the central government, local government, industry, and most importantly, the community itself (Widari, 2020).

METHOD

The method used in this research is a literature review. A literature review is a research method that focuses on the study of previous literature relevant to the topic or problem being investigated by the researcher (Hadi & Afandi, 2021). This research utilizes articles discussing the community-based management of tourist attraction facilities. The search engine used is Google Scholar, as it provides broad access to simplify the process of finding relevant articles, thereby facilitating the researcher in locating articles that serve as references for the literature review (Balqis et al., 2023). Research data were obtained through searches on Google Scholar using specific keywords. The keywords used were: "Pengelolaan" AND "Fasilitas" AND "Objek Wisata" AND "Partisipasi Masyarakat" (Management AND Facilities AND Tourist Attraction AND Community Participation). This search yielded 25 articles published within the

last 5 years (2020-2025). These articles were then analyzed using TCCM (Theory, Content, Characteristic, Method) analysis to review previous research findings concerning community participation in the management of tourist attraction facilities.

Table 1. Literature Related to Community Participation in the Management of Tourist Attraction Facilities

Code	Author's Name	Year	Findings
1	Ryan Andhikautami Oktadesia, Priyendiswara Agustina Bela	2020	There are policies—both from the government and from the traditional village (desa adat) authorities—related to Pandawa Beach. The management of the Pandawa Beach business unit has a formal organizational structure. Based on supporting preferences for tourism activities and facilities that need to be added at Pandawa Beach, these include Balinese Art Education Tourism and Marine Park Education Tourism for additional tourism activities. The addition of clean restrooms and the addition of a café/beach club are suggested for additional facilities. In its management, Pandawa Beach has met all indicators. The most important indicator is the economic aspect, where all profits from the Pandawa Beach tourist attraction are dedicated to the welfare of the Kutuh traditional village community itself. The success of BUMDA Kutuh (Village-Owned Enterprise) and the unit management in its operation is influenced by several factors, including visitor satisfaction with the offered infrastructure, administration, facilities, and tourism aspects; the factor of relationships among traditional community members, local ownership, local leadership, community support, the scale of area development, and the role and support of stakeholders.
2	Pramadika Ramanda, Luchman Hakim & Edriana Pangestuti	2020	The participation of local communities in tourism development is known to be very important, but discussion about this participation in the context of the South Malang coast has not been widely conducted. There are two institutions involved in the management of natural resources for tourist attractions: the Malang Regency government and Perhutani KPH Malang. The form of community participation in the JLS South Malang Coastal Tourism Corridor tends to be dominated by the functional participation model. This participation model guides the community to jointly develop, give suggestions, and plan tourist destinations as a form of appreciation for the existence of local community institutions, but the decision-making in the planning of tourist destinations is dominated by parties outside the community, namely Perhutani.
3	Erwin Septiawan, Agustiah Wulandari, Chairunnisa	2020	The community plays an active role in three management stages: planning, implementation, and benefit utilization. The CBT-based management

			model increases welfare and a sense of ownership towards the tourist attraction. Digital promotion strategies via Instagram & Facebook by TNGR enhance destination visibility. The involvement of influencers and visual content expands promotional reach. Collaboration among the community, government, and digital promotion team is the key to successful sustainable tourism in Timbanuh.
4	Widyarini S. Ira, Muhamad	2020	The local community plays an important role in maintaining the sustainability of ecotourism through mangrove planting and maintenance activities. The level of community participation is categorized as high, covering the planning, implementation, and evaluation stages. Mangrove ecotourism provides a positive impact on community income and environmental awareness.
5	Christina Welly Plaituka, Maria M. Wea	2021	Community participation is very good across all stages of tourism management: planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. Activities include communal work, facility provision, cooperation (**gotong royong**), and site cleanliness supervision. Collective awareness, support from the village government, and the economic potential of tourism are key factors. Limitations include Human Resources (HR) and facilities such as homestays, toilets, and access roads. The government has prepared a budget of Rp250 million for facility upgrades and digital promotion (Instagram, Facebook). Community participation is the main factor in the successful management of Ngabatata Waterfall tourism.
6	Rachmat Hidayat Romeon, Annisa Mu'awanah Sukmawati	2021	The community acts as the main tourism stakeholders (owners of homestays/resorts, providers of tourism services, souvenir vendors, boat rentals, and parking). Traditional figures and the Bapa Raja (local leader) serve as supervisors of tourism activities and controllers to ensure sustainability. The economic motive is the improvement of the community's standard of living from tourism activities. Regional government involvement is still minimal, resulting in most of the management being carried out independently by the community. The local community plays an important role in tourism management through economic initiatives and traditional institutional roles; their role must be strengthened through cross-sector collaboration and structured development programs.
7	Bonefansiana Dewi Endang & Siti Nuurlaily Rukmana	2021	The level of community participation in increasing tourist visits to Torong Besi Beach is dominated by the level of **citizen control** at 82%. The facilities available at the Torong Besi Beach Tourist Attraction are already adequate. There only needs to be an addition regarding the number of hotels

			and restaurants or eateries around the location of the Tourist Attraction. Additional services at the Torong Besi Beach Tourist Attraction are not yet available because the management still depends on the community, and there has been no participation from the local community in the CBT management of additional services at the Torong Besi Beach Tourist Attraction.
8	Putu Suryani,Irmayanti Diah Jatiningsih & Edy Semara Putra	2021	The mysterious weir is located in Balane Village, Hamlet I. The initial construction of this weir was in 1984-1985. The weir construction was carried out by the Provincial Public Works Office with the intention of providing irrigation for transmigrants who would occupy Balane Village and also for agricultural irrigation, as the majority of the community's livelihood in this transmigration area is farming, such as rice farming or dry-field farming. The government authorized the Balane Village community to manage some of their needs, such as in the construction or development of the Mysterious Weir tourist attraction, because this tourist attraction was formed by the community itself, so the community itself is the one who knows what is needed in the development of the Mysterious Weir tourist attraction.
9	Sri Nuryatin Hamzah, Sitti Nursinar dan Nur Fadhilah Ahmad	2022	The fact that some community members have not yet participated in the management of Minanga Beach tourism needs to be a concern for the village and regional governments. Community participation in the management of Minanga Beach tourism is in good condition, with an average total score of 328 or about 65%. The results of the analysis show that community participation in government programs has the highest value (71%), while participation in tourism facilities and infrastructure has the lowest value (55%). Community participation in managing tourism facilities and infrastructure has the lowest value and is in the fairly good category because the community tends to participate in aspects that have economic benefits they can directly feel.
10	Wiwin Listiawati, Johan Bachry & Husaenie Sayut	2023	This tourist village area won first place nationally in the developing category of tourist villages. The awards include the Certificate CHSE (Cleanliness, Health, Safety, Environment) for a healthy village at the district level, and in 2021 it was selected as one of the nominees in the United Nation World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) Best Villages program (Diskominfotik NTB, 2021). The level of participation in the implementation stage is in the high category due to the combined score reaching the high category, with a score of 42.5%. The high community participation in the implementation stage is because the community plays an active

			role in routine group meetings with a score of 37.5%; in addition, the community actively participates in the construction of tourist attraction facilities with a score of 58.12%; the community also plays an active role in the management and maintenance of tourist attraction facilities, which reached a score of 48.75%; furthermore, the community actively participates in program activities.
11	Muchammad Satrio Wibowo , Lutfi Arviana Belia	2023	The level of community participation in ecotourism management is in the **medium** category (60%). Support for facilities and infrastructure is rated highly (87%), including parking areas, musholas (prayer rooms), gazebos, toilets, and photo spots. The government plays a role in financing and decision-making, while the community plays a role in implementation and conservation. Participation provides social, economic, and cultural benefits for the residents of Gebang Village, but awareness and training need to be increased. The main challenges are the lack of conservation education and limited tourism promotion.
12	Yeni Puspitasari, Deby Febriyan Eprilianto	2023	The Sumberbulu Village community plays an active role in tourism development through training, promotion, and management of tourist attractions. Pokdarwis (Tourism Awareness Group) is the main driving force in community-based tourism management. The government provides support through facilitating training, building infrastructure, and promotion. This empowerment provides a positive economic impact for residents and increases environmental preservation awareness. Challenges include limited funding and low digital promotion capabilities.
13	Ega Armansyah,Iing Nasihin, Nina Herlina	2023	The level of community involvement is classified as low, with average scores for: Planning (15%), Organizing (14%), Actuating (15%), and Controlling (14%). The community is less involved in the decision-making process and tourism management. The lack of communication and coordination between the management (KOMPEPAR) and the community results in low participation. The village government and tourism management welcome community participation positively, but the implementation is not yet optimal. It is suggested to increase socialization, communication, and active community involvement through deliberation and consensus mechanisms.
14	Bambang Dwi Prasetyo, Nufian Susanti Febriani, Wayan Weda Asmara	2024	The empowerment of Ngadas tourist village involves CBT, namely the Tourism Awareness Group (Pokdarwis) and the Ngadas Village

	Dewi		Bumdes (Village-Owned Enterprises), through showcasing local village potential as an attractive offering for tourists to visit. This study found that the customary tourism managers of Ngadas Village and Pokdarwis (Main Ideas and Collaborative Works of the Tourist Village) have planned and actively used social media, especially Instagram, to promote their destinations. The Customary Tourist Village Model to support the Tourism Communication Strategy in the Creative Economy Sector in Ngadas Village, Malang Regency, is to use promotion through Instagram and Website social media managed by Pokdarwis and the Village Bumdes.
15	Octovin Lidya Puspaningrum	2024	The factor of local community knowledge about tourism is still very lacking, and communication between customary figures and the youth who participate in tourism management is not smooth. Community participation in managing Gedo Beach is not yet optimal, due to factors of education and communication between community figures and the youth. The management of Gedo Beach is certainly inseparable from the local wisdom of the area. The community members who serve as sources, tour guides, or tour guides for tourists are local residents who have long lived in the area, so they can explain the history or various attractions found at Gedo Beach as a form of local wisdom. The challenges faced are the absence of a special place to sell typical Nabire souvenirs, instances of parking fees being charged above the determined cost are still found, the unavailability of proper toilets, and in addition, waste management in the beach area still needs attention.
16	Ai Reni Ratnasari, Alif Fasah Pachrudin, Abdul Kodir Alhamdani & Hulaiva Pary	2024	The sub-optimal management and marketing of this tourist destination have become a stumbling block for the great potential contained within it. The available facilities are still far from what is expected, with amenities needing improvement to provide an unforgettable experience for visitors. The local government needs to enhance regulations and supervision over tourism activities to ensure the sustainability of natural resources.
17	Carol Ratna Alyssa Nainggolan, Fitriyah, Supratiwi	2024	The research results show that the Samosir Regency Government, through the Department of Culture and Tourism, stands out more as a dynamic factor in tourism development in Kampung Ulos Hutaraja. Supporting factors such as tourist attractions, facilities, and infrastructure make an important contribution to tourism development, but challenges in transportation and the lack of community awareness and involvement are obstacles that need to be overcome. Facilities in

			Kampung Ulos Hutaraja need to be continuously improved to enhance tourist comfort.
18	Zulfahmi Agustiadi, Afrilia Elizabet Sagala	2024	Community participation is in the **medium** category (60%), with roles in the planning, implementation, and evaluation stages. Support for facilities and infrastructure is high (87%), such as parking, musholas (prayer rooms), gazebos, toilets, and photo spots. The community is involved in conservation activities, environmental education, and the provision of tourism services. Challenges include limited promotion, a decrease in visitors, and sub-optimal conservation awareness. Community participation and collaboration among stakeholders are important factors in the sustainability of ecotourism.
19	Rawiyah Safitri Amandaa, Muniruddinb	2024	Community participation in Agam Regency is quite high, especially during the stage of implementing tourism activities. The community plays an active role in the provision of homestays, tourist attractions, and tourist services. Support from the local government is very helpful in training and strengthening the institutional capacity of Pokdarwis (Tourism Awareness Groups). Challenges remain in the low awareness regarding the importance of environmental preservation and digital promotion. The success of tourist village development is highly dependent on collaboration between the community, the government, and the private sector.
20	Obet Tanggu, Aris Lambe, Lenny Sofia Bire Manoe	2024	The local community has participated well in the management of the Wai Kuri Lake tourist attraction, especially in maintaining cleanliness, security, and visitor comfort. Driving factors: strategic location, adequate facilities, and high local economic potential. Inhibiting factors: low education and limited economic capacity of the community. Concrete forms of participation: management of parking, stalls, photo services, boat rental, and maintaining the cleanliness of the tourist area. Social implications: community participation increases welfare, but there are still challenges in conservation awareness and management capacity.
21	Ashab, D., Salsabila, I., Khairani, J. N., Putri, N. A., & Pratiwi, N. A.	2024	Economic Impact: Regional Own-Source Revenue (PAD) increased up to Rp400 million (2023), reducing poverty by up to 30% (since 2019). Business Opportunities: Created new business opportunities and hundreds of jobs (tour guides, MSMEs, accommodation). Skills: Improved community skills (e.g., Cemplon).
22	Eka Nurwahyuliningsih, Lishapsari Prihatini, Indah Pusnita, M. Hilmy Itisham, Andrian	2024	Tourism development carries the concept of educational tourism tours. Educational tours provide a positive impact by maintaining local cultural wisdom and active community

	Fanagung		participation. Tour participants are enthusiastic and gain new knowledge/skills regarding woven crafts and the nipah cigarette-making process. The activity contributes to improving the economic welfare of residents through the sale of products and tour guide services. Active participation of the local community (such as tour guides, workshop trainers, boat providers) is the key to the success of sustainable tourist village development.
23	Lalu Ferdi	2025	Local community participation is a key factor in the development of tourist destinations in Timbanuh Village. Forms of participation include: planning (identifying potential and problems), implementation (managing attractions, parking, and tourism businesses), and benefit utilization (economic and social improvement). The management of Semporonan Waterfall and Aik Seleong is carried out by the community, while Mayung Polak is managed by TNGR (Mount Rinjani National Park). Digital promotion through TNGR's Instagram and Facebook is effective in increasing tourist visits through visual content, collaboration with influencers, and engaging caption strategies. Collaboration between the community and the TNGR promotion team strengthens the image of a sustainable tourist destination.
24	Yudistira Wahyu Hidayat, Sri Mulyani, Joko Tri Nugraha, Natta Sanjaya	2025	The manager has implemented the principles of sustainable tourism through waste management based on a waste bank. However, strategies to anticipate visitor surges that have the potential to damage environmental sustainability have not been implemented. Another challenge in the implementation of CBT (Community-Based Tourism) at Wana Mukti Siguede is the decline in community participation in recent times. Some young people have graduated from high school and some are attending university, thus the number of people participating in tourism management has now decreased, especially among the younger generation.
25	Lalu Ridho Abun Isnan, Primus Gadu, Uwi Martayadi	2025	Community participation in the development of Mawun Beach tourism in Tumpak Village to support sustainable tourism takes the form of contributing ideas/thoughts, involvement in program planning, financial management, as well as contributing materials and labor. The supporting factor for the development of the Mawun Beach tourist attraction is cooperation, while the inhibiting factors are limited funds and low community skills.

Data Source: Google Scholar

II. RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

The mapping of 25 articles published between 2020 and 2025 reveals a consistent but conditional relationship between community participation and sustainable management of tourist attraction facilities through stronger local ownership, economic benefits, conservation practices, and facility maintenance. However, the synthesis shows that participation alone does not guarantee sustainability; its effectiveness depends on the quality of involvement and the community's capacity to participate meaningfully in decision-making and management. Across the studies, tourism knowledge, skills, organizational capacity, institutional support, and stakeholder collaboration consistently emerge as enabling conditions that strengthen the contribution of participation. Thus, the literature suggests that sustainable outcomes are achieved not simply through higher levels of participation, but through meaningful, capacity-based, and institutionally supported participation, providing an important basis for interpreting the TCCM findings.

1. The Theory Used in Research on Tourist Attraction Facility Management

From the theoretical side, most articles use the Community Based Tourism Theory, which is the most widely used because it aligns with the management of tourist attraction facilities that places community participation as a key element. Out of the 25 articles used, 22 articles use a similar concept. Articles 1, 2, and 3, for instance, explain how successful and sustainable destination management highly depends on the adoption of the Community Based Tourism (CBT) model supported by formal institutional structures, cross-stakeholder collaboration, and most importantly, ensuring that participation and benefits, especially economic ones, return to the welfare of the local community (Oktadesia at al., 2020; Ramanda at al., 2020; Septiawan at al., 2020). This approach is not only viewed as a social value but also serves as a practical guideline that can be directly applied in planning and managing a tourist attraction. Meanwhile, Articles 20 and 25 use CBT theory, which is utilized as an operational framework to empower the local community as the main manager of the destination, thereby encouraging local participation and ownership, although its implementation is hampered by limitations in capacity and skills (Tanggu et al., 2024; Isnan et al., 2025).

Sustainable Tourism Theory is the second theory that is quite frequently applied. Articles 11 and 22 show that the implementation of Sustainable Tourism is characterized by the strong integration of social participation to achieve local socio-economic benefits, but institutional and educational aspects remain weak points that must be strengthened to ensure management continuity (Wibowo et al., 2023; Nurwahyuliningsih et al., 2024). In Articles 15 and 19, Sustainable Tourism theory is used to improve the knowledge, skills, and social institutions of the local community (Puspaningrum, 2024; Amandaa et al., 2024). Essentially, these theories are mutually synergistic, with the emphasis that local community participation is an absolute prerequisite that determines whether sustainability is achieved or not.

2. Context of Research Location and Conditions

From the context side, analysis of the 25 articles shows that research related to the management of tourist attraction facilities is multi-dimensional in terms of location, with case studies spread across various provinces in Indonesia. Articles 12 and 14 review the context of Suberbulu Village and Ngadas Traditional Village, where the central role of the local community in utilizing the strength of local culture and nature serves as the foundation for the Tourism Village model to achieve empowerment and adaptation goals (Puspitasari et al., 2023; Prasetyo et al., 2024). In Article 23, local community participation is positioned as a key factor covering the stages from planning to benefit utilization, and is strengthened by collaboration with external parties (TNGR), especially in the aspect of digital promotion (Ferdi, 2025).

The research context in conservation and rural areas is reviewed in Articles 3 and 18. Both equally discuss ecotourism in the Timbanuh area (West Nusa Tenggara), highlighting that the active participation of the community in the three stages of management (planning, implementation, utilization of results) is key to the success of sustainable tourism. In addition, collaboration with the digital promotion team by relevant parties (TNGR) is an important strategy in expanding the reach and image of the destination (Septiawan et al., 2020; Agustiadi & Sagala, 2024).

Coastal and aquatic areas are widely discussed in Articles 1 and 25. Both highlight the management in Pandawa Beach and Mawun Beach, showing that management success is highly influenced by community support, local ownership, and formal organizations (BUMDA/Local Government-Owned Enterprises) (Oktadesia et al., 2020; Isnan et al., 2025). Article 4 provides an overview of the sustainability of mangrove ecotourism through high community participation in planting and maintenance, which has a positive impact on income and environmental awareness (Widyarini & Muhamad, 2020). Furthermore, the context of South Malang coastal areas (Article 2) shows challenges in collaboration, where community participation tends to be functional and decisions are dominated by parties outside the community, such as Perhutani (State Forest Corporation) (Ramanda et al., 2020).

Overall, this diversity of contexts shows that the success of tourist attraction management in Indonesia highly depends on the ability of the managers through various forms of partnership to connect local potential (nature, culture, customs) with strong institutional capacity, while continuously encouraging sustainable local community participation throughout all stages of development.

3. Characteristics of Research on Tourist Attraction Facility Management

Characteristically, the analysis results from the findings of 25 research articles show that the success of tourist attraction facility management highly depends on local community participation (Community-Based Tourism), institutional support, and the provision of facilities focused on authentic experiences. Effective facilities are those capable of accommodating practical and educational activities, such as skills workshops or conservation efforts (articles 1, 5, 9, 13, 20), emphasizing the importance of space and infrastructure for the transfer of local knowledge and skills. The quality of management is largely determined by local Human Resources (HR); a crucial role is carried out by the community, Pokdarwis (Tourism Awareness Group), or local champions (articles 2, 6, 12, 15) who act as facilitators and provide hospitality (article 17), ensuring that educational and cultural interpretations are conveyed authentically. From the institutional side, successful management models involve formal village structures, where tourist attractions are often managed by the Village Government together with the community (article 5) or through Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDES) (article 8), indicating that local organizations are the key managers of facilities and infrastructure. Besides HR and activity factors, the role of the Government is vital as a Motivator, Facilitator, and Dynamic Agent in providing adequate Facilities, Infrastructure, and Attractions (article 17). Essentially, facility management must involve the community comprehensively at all stages from Planning, Organizing, Actuating, to Controlling (POAC) (articles 13, 23) to ensure facilities are not only physically functional but also socially and economically sustainable.

4. Applied Research Methods

Analysis of the methodological approaches used in studies of tourist attraction facility management shows a strong dominance of the descriptive qualitative method (as seen in articles 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25). This method aims to deeply understand phenomena in the field, often using data collection techniques such as interviews,

observation, and Focus Group Discussion (FGD), as shown in articles 1 and 15, to gather information about community participation and the management process. In addition, there are studies that adopt the Mixed Method approach (applied in articles 7 and 9) to combine the depth of qualitative data with quantitative measurements, for example, in analyzing the level of participation in beach tourism management, as carried out by Article 9. Pure Quantitative approaches are also used to measure the level of community involvement in management stages such as POAC (Planning, Organizing, Actuating, Controlling) (found in Article 13), or to assess the extent of participation in the implementation stage (as measured by Article 10). The chosen methods indicate that this research is applied and participatory, with many studies explicitly implementing an empowerment approach, such as assistance and training for local communities (emphasized by Article 2 and Article 12), confirming the research focus on community capacity building and program innovation.

The TCCM analysis suggests a connected pathway linking community participation, local capacity, institutional support, and sustainability. First, community participation provides the social basis for local ownership and involvement in planning, implementation, monitoring, and benefit utilization. Second, participation becomes more meaningful and sustainable when local capacity—particularly tourism knowledge, skills, communication, leadership, and organizational ability—is strengthened through training, experience, and empowerment. Third, institutional support from village governments, BUMDES, Pokdarwis, customary institutions, and external stakeholders provides the structure, resources, coordination, and legitimacy needed to maintain that capacity and participation over time. The reviewed studies therefore indicate that sustainability is better understood as the outcome of an interacting process: community participation activates local capacity; institutional support strengthens and enables that capacity; and the combination supports economically, socially, culturally, and environmentally sustainable facility management. This relationship also explains why participation may remain moderate or decline when training, communication, decision-making authority, or institutional support is weak. Within the TCCM framework, Theory (CBT and Sustainable Tourism) explains the importance of participation and sustainability, Context identifies the role of local and institutional conditions, Characteristics capture the forms of participation and local management capacity, and Methods reveal how these relationships have predominantly been examined through descriptive qualitative approaches.

III. CONCLUSIONS

The results of this literature study confirm that the involvement of the local community in the management of tourism facilities is key to achieving tourism sustainability. The literature findings show that the level of community participation is still relatively low, and some factors causing the low participation are the community's knowledge related to tourism, lack of community interest, and lack of government support. These findings address the research problem formulation regarding how community participation is carried out in the management of tourist attraction facilities.

The objective of this research is to understand community participation in the management of a tourist attraction facility through several literature findings from previous research. TCCM analysis shows that previous research predominantly uses CBT and sustainability theories, with the context of the community as an actor in management. The characteristics of the research indicate how important community participation is for the sustainability and success of tourist attraction management. The method used leans more towards a qualitative approach that provides a deep and comprehensive understanding of a phenomenon. Overall, community participation is an important key in community-based tourist attraction management, but obstacles still hinder community participation, therefore it is important for the government to

act as a facilitator in overcoming existing challenges through appropriate training and education.

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