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Strengthening The Role of Local Community in Developing Countries Through Community-Based Tourism from Education Perspective: Bibliometric Analysis

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ABSTRACT

Community-based Tourism (CBT) provides sustainability principles, local community participation, and benefits for local communities. The research aims to present the strengthening of the role of the local community in developing countries through CBT and find research gaps related to factors to strengthen the role of the local community in developing countries through CBT. The methodology was a narrative review. Papers were collected from ScienceDirect and Google Scholar links in 1999-2023, using the keyword "community-based-tourism," and applied inclusion/ exclusion criteria. Eighty-two papers were processed using a VOS viewer. The results reveal that strengthening the role of the local community through CBT still faces internal and external challenges. However, there are some opportunities to strengthen the role of the local community in the themes of power and empowerment. Since most of the CBT research was in the context of uptown, future research should be conducted in downtown.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) program of “2030 Agenda” includes SDGs 1 (no poverty), SDGs 3 (good health and well-being), SDGs 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDGs 15 (life on land) for our planet better future. In line with the SDGs Agenda 2030, tourism activities must provide economic, environmental, and socio-cultural benefits for local communities. The economic benefits that impact local communities are the ability of tourism to encourage an entrepreneurial culture, create jobs, increase the income of local communities, develop human resources, and drive empowerment (Setokoe & Tshepiso Jonathan, 2021).

The environmental benefit of tourism activities should maintain a green, beautiful, and clean environment around the tourist attraction (Sarkar & Sinha, 2015; Stone & Rogerson, 2011). While socio-cultural benefits for local communities are: (1) being a local community as a subject in a tourist attraction, (2) encouraging the local community to develop tourist attraction, (3) affiliating opportunity, (4) feeling needed, (4) increasing self-capacity, or gaining respect from other community members (Kayat, 2002).

CBT is considered a model that can positively contribute to local communities in economic, environmental, and socio-cultural aspects (Dolezal & Novelli, 2022; Holladay & Powell, 2013; Shafieisabet & Haratifard, 2020). However, these positive benefits can only occur if there is synergy between stakeholders: local community participation and government support (Çakmak *et al.*, 2018; Manyara & Jones, 2007; Mottiar *et al.*, 2018; Situmorang *et al.*, 2019).

However, in developing countries, community participation tends to be low, and government support is ineffective (Park *et al.*, 2018; Mbaiwa & Stronza, 2011). Thus, many questions must be answered regarding the application of CBT in developing countries. This paper aims to: (1) present the strengthening of the role of the local community in developing countries through CBT using bibliometric analysis and (2) find research gaps related to factors to strengthen the role of the local community in developing countries through CBT.

2. METHODS

This paper presents a literature review with the approach of narrative review on community-based-tourism (CBT) using bibliometric analysis (Donthu *et al.*, 2021). A narrative review is a general approach to identifying a study. However, it mustn't be more systematic and follow a specified protocol.

Papers were collected from the ScienceDirect and Google Scholar links using the keyword "community-based-tourism." The choice of ScienceDirect is because ScienceDirect publishes the most considerable peer-reviewed literature in the world. Meanwhile, the Google Scholar platform was selected because it is the largest and most easily accessible database (Gusenbauer, 2019). Furthermore, papers were selected by applying the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) method through inclusion and exclusion criteria (Ayuningtyas *et al.*, 2021; Chi *et al.*, 2020; Moher, 2019).

The first criterion is language, year, and Scopus indexed. At this stage, papers were written in English from 1999 to 2023 and indexed by Scopus. Thus, papers in languages other than English, published before 1999, and not indexed by Scopus are not selected. *The second criterion* is context appropriateness. At this stage, papers that examined CBT in developing countries related to local communities were selected. Furthermore, papers discussing CBT in countries "not" developing countries, and "unrelated to local communities," such as tourists,

policies, sites, image, environment, and destinations, were not selected. *The third criterion* is the unit of analysis.

The selected papers are papers with the unit of analysis "local community behaviors," so papers with units of analysis other than local communities, such as: "behavior in corporations, companies, schools," are not selected. The fourth criterion is research design and type of writing. The selected papers are papers in the form of original papers and review papers. While proceedings, websites, essays, book chapters, encyclopedias, book reviews, calendars, publication notes, annual indexes, research notes, conference reports, viewpoints, and research probes were not selected. **Table 1** shows the criteria, inclusion, and exclusion for searching papers.

Table 1. Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria.

Criteria	Inclusion	Exclusion
1. Language, year, and Scopus indexed	English, in the year from 1999 to 2023, Scopus indexed.	Non-English, < the year of 1999, non-Scopus indexed.
2. Context appropriateness	CBT in developing countries related to local communities.	CBT in non-developing countries, and non-local communities (such as tourist, policy, sites, brand, environment, destination, etc.).
3. Unit of analysis	Local community attitude.	Community in corporations, companies, and schools.
4. Research design and type of writing	Original paper, review paper.	Proceeding, website, essay, book chapter, encyclopedias, book review, calendar, publication note, annual index, research note, conference report, viewpoint, research probe.

Source: author's work (2023)

Papers were selected through 4 (four) stages of activity; there are identification, screening, eligibility, and inclusion. *At the identification stage*, papers were downloaded through the link of ScienceDirect and Google Scholar. Six hundred fourteen papers were obtained from ScienceDirect, and 950 papers were obtained from Google Scholar, so the total number of papers was 1,564.

Then *the screening stage* was carried out on the 1,564 papers. At the screening stage, selects 372 papers in English published between 1999 - 2023 and indexed by Scopus. *At the eligibility stage*, only select: (1) CBT papers in developing countries related to local communities, and successfully selected 191 papers, (2) local community attitude analysis units, and obtained 106 papers. *Finally, at the included stage*, only select papers were written as original and peer-reviewed papers, so in the end, 82 papers were obtained and included papers. **Figure 1** presents the selected papers.

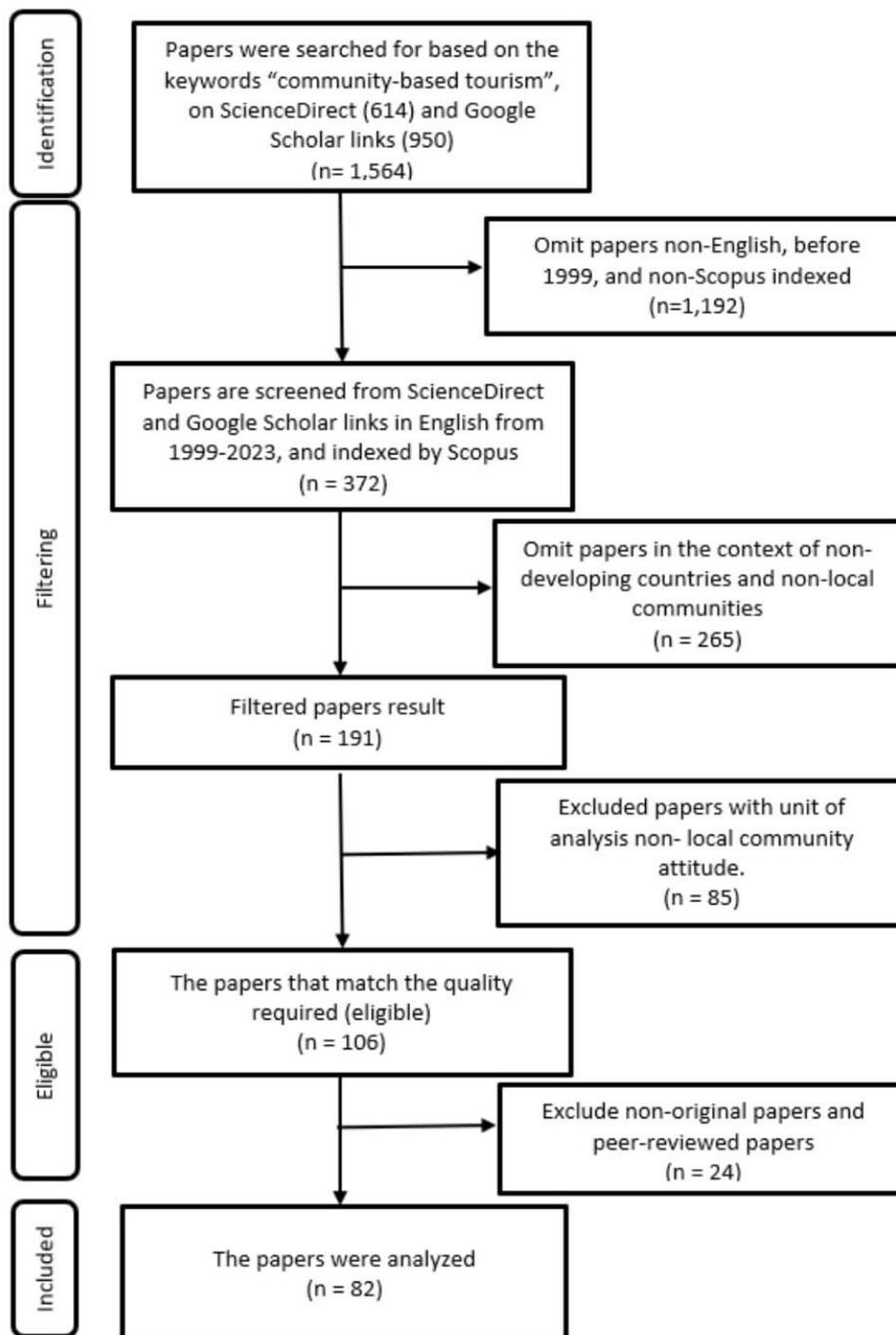


Figure 1. The diagram of selected papers

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The 82 papers were scattered in 16 journals. The *Annals of Tourism Research* published 17 papers (20.73%) on CBT with the theme "power and development." The *Journal of Tourism Management Perspectives* published 19.51% on the themes of eco-tourism (10 papers), economic development (4 papers), and conflict & power (2 papers)". In third place, the *Journal of Tourism Management* published CBT papers, namely 11 papers (13.41%) consisting of 9 papers with the themes of resident attitude, one on eco-tourism, and one on heritage tourism. Next in fourth place is the *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, with nine papers (10.98%)

on collaboration, empowerment, and sustainable tourism development. Ranked fifth is the Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management, which publishes six papers (7.32%) on CBT with the theme of destination management. Finally, current Issues in Tourism published four papers (4.88%) on knowledge co-production/interactions.

Then, Tourism Geographies 4 papers (4.88 %) with the theme of community development and sustainable tourism. The journal African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism, and Leisure publishes three papers (3.66%) on CBT with the theme of participation. After that, each journal publishes two papers (2.44 %), therefore Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research (theme: community participation), Geo Journal of Tourism and Geosites (theme: community development), Journal of Rural Studies (theme of environmental justice), Tourism Review International (theme: economic and woman empowerment). Finally, each published one paper (1.22%) on CBT, namely Emerald Insight (theme: eco-tourism), Journal of Environmental Management (theme; community-based natural conservation), Journal of Tourism and Cultural Change (theme: authentication), and Tourism Recreation Research (theme: of resident attitudes). 16 (sixteen) journals that have published research on CBT, complete with the percentage of papers, the number of papers, and the theme of the papers published in each journal, are presented in **Table 2**.

Table 2. Journals that Publish Research on CBT.

No	Journal Name	%	The number of papers	Themes
1	Annals of Tourism Research	20.73	17	Power, development.
2	Tourism Management Perspectives	19.51	10	Eco-tourism.
			4	Economic development.
			2	Conflict and power.
3	Tourism Management	13.41	9	Resident attitude.
			1	Eco-tourism.
			1	Heritage tourism.
4	Journal of Sustainable Tourism	10.98	9	Collaboration, empowerment, sustainable tourism development.
5	Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management	7.32	6	Destination management
6	Current Issues in Tourism	4.88	4	Knowledge co-production/interactions.
7	Tourism Geographies	4.88	4	Community development, sustainable tourism.
8	African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure	3.66	3	Participation.
9	Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research	2.44	2	Community participation.
10	Geo Journal of Tourism and Geosites	2.44	2	Community-development.
11	Journal of Rural Studies	2.44	2	Environmental justice.
12	Tourism Review International	2.44	2	Economic and woman empowerment.
13	Emeraldinsight	1.22	1	Eco-tourism.
14	Journal of Environmental Management	1.22	1	Community-based natural conservation.
15	Journal of Tourism and Cultural Change	1.22	1	Authentication.
16	Tourism Recreation Research	1.22	1	Resident attitude.
		100.00	82	

Based on the sustainability concept of CBT refers to the aspects of economic, environmental, and socio-economic, the 82 papers are categorized into 3 (three) topics, namely economic, environmental, and socio-cultural (Dolezal & Novelli, 2022; Holladay & Powell, 2013; Shafieisabet & Haratifard, 2020). CBT research in the context of socio-cultural topics is 41 papers (50%), while CBT research in the context of economic topics is 29 papers (35.37%), and CBT in the context of environmental topics are 12 papers (14.63%). Those are described in **Table 3**. Furthermore, 82 papers were processed using the VOS-viewer application to see the appearance of network visualization, overlay visualization, and density visualization. The result of the network visualization shows that 17 research themes are grouped into 6 clusters, each theme is connected to 28 links, and the link strength is 72. Furthermore, the results of the 17 themes are grouped into 3 (three) major topics, namely CBT which is associated with economic topics (35.7%), environmental (14.63%), and socio-cultural (50%) (see **Table 4**). **Figure 2** show a network visualization in this study.

Table 3. The themes of papers based on the topic of economic, environmental, and socio-cultural.

Topic/ Themes	The Number of Papers	%
Economics	29	35.37
Power, development.	17	
Economic development.	4	
Knowledge co-production/ interactions.	4	
Community-development.	2	
Economic and woman empowerment.	2	
Environmental	12	14.63
Eco-tourism.	11	
Sustainable tourism.	1	
Community-based natural conservation.	1	
Socio-cultural	41	50.00
Conflict and power.	2	
Resident attitude.	9	
Heritage tourism.	1	
Collaboration, empowerment, sustainable tourism.	9	
Destination management.	6	
Community development, sustainable tourism.	4	
Participation, tourism.	3	
Community participation.	2	
Environmental justice.	2	
Authentication.	1	
Resident attitude.	1	

Table 4. Themes Based on Economics, Environmental, and Socio-Cultural.

Topics	Clusters/Themes
Economic (35,7 %)	1. Community-based tourism, development. 2. Power.
Environmental (14,63 %)	3. Ecotourism, sustainability.
Socio-cultural (50%)	4. Community development. 5. Resident attitude. 6. Sustainable tourism.

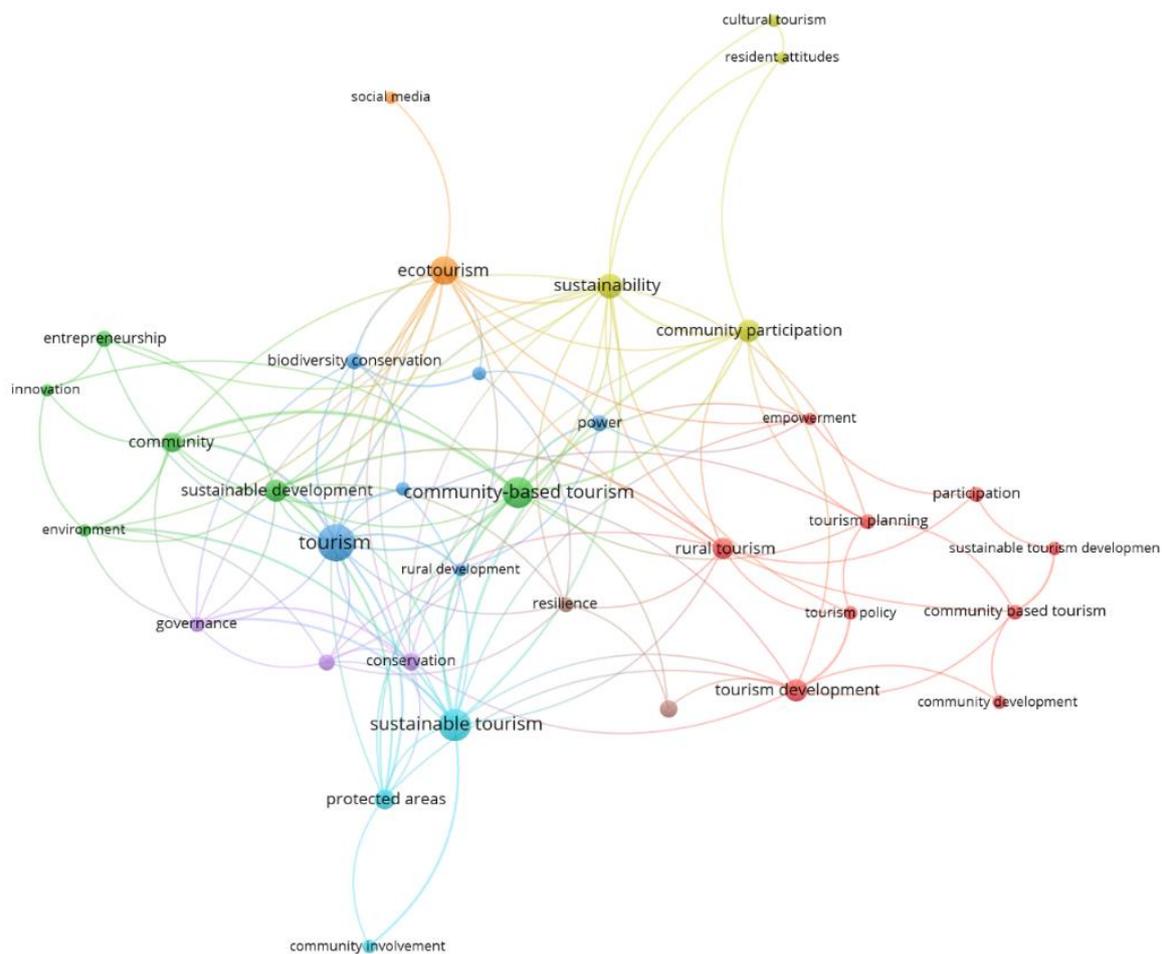


Figure 2. Network Visualization.

3.1. The Topic of the Economy

CBT has a vision of providing economic benefits to local communities (Manyara & Jones, 2007). These economic benefits can be obtained from ecotourism management by developing various tourism products that tourists can enjoy, such as offering natural beauty (Gurung & Seeland, 2008). At the planning stage of CBT development, local communities get priority to become hosts of tourism activities (Mitchell & Reid, 2001). The inclusion of local communities as tourism business actors is an effort to achieve tourism sustainability because, with the support of local communities, tourism development will succeed (Moayerian *et al.*, 2022; Shakeela & Weaver, 2018).

The role of local communities must be developed into informal groups of entrepreneurs or social entrepreneurs who can collaborate with stakeholders, act as tourism catalysts, and play a role in building networks so that businesses can survive and even continue to grow (Çakmak *et al.*, 2018; Mottiar *et al.*, 2018). The more the local community's capacity develops, the higher their participation level in developing tourist destinations. However, efforts to make local communities the subject in tourist destinations often face obstacles from socio-cultural aspects, such as the rejection of cases of commercialization of traditional culture, gender inequality, and the perception that CBT does not have a promising future (McCall & Mearns, 2021; Cheer *et al.*, 2013; Park *et al.*, 2018; Phommavong & Sörensson, 2014; Timothy, 1999; Trupp & Sunanta, 2017). This condition results in low local community participation, which is in the passive category, rarely participates, and does not participate, which causes problems in realizing the vision of providing economic benefits (Park *et al.*, 2018).

Local community capacity building is related to CBT sustainability. Local communities with a high capacity have the confidence to participate in decision-making, cooperate, and build relationships with tourists (Moayerian *et al.*, 2022). Relations with tourists can increase the local community's capacity to increase welfare and personal capacity (Zahra & McGehee, 2013). This capacity building can be in the form of building a community mindset and fostering local community attachment to the development of tourist destinations (Nicholas *et al.*, 2009). In addition, increasing local communities' capacity can be obtained through participation in tourism associations because experience as a member of a tourism association provides an opportunity to carry out activities together, be concerned for the community interests, and suppress the dominance of certain parties (Knight & Cottrell, 2016). Empirical studies of ethnic Chinese tourism development show that their inclusion in political, cultural, economic, and educational forums enables this community to eradicate poverty (Li *et al.*, 2020). Because poverty alleviation through tourism development is heavily influenced by political goodwill (Lor *et al.*, 2019). Thus, developing community capacity is the initial foundation of CBT development.

Various factors influence the success of developing CBT on community welfare. *First*, the factor of local community perceived of tourism activities. It can be grown by understanding local communities that CBT positively impacts community development (socio-economic) and reduces poverty (Setokoe & Tshepiso Jonathan, 2021). Furthermore, CBT management must implement good governance and fair benefit sharing (Stone & Rogerson, 2011). *Second*, building open communication, equitable participation, a sense of tolerance, and harmonious relations between community members and other stakeholders related to tourism activities (Matarrita-Cascante, 2010). *Third*, developing social capital and interconnectivity in every community in tourist destinations (Steel, 2012). *Fourth*, preventing the alienation of the local community in tourism activities, utilizing community representatives in tourism activities, eliminating the alienation of relations between local communities and tourists, and in tourism production activities to prevent a sense of not belonging (Cuong, 2020; Stone & Rogerson, 2011). *Fifth*, developing collaboration between stakeholders so that the community needs to increase knowledge about stakeholders, digitalization, intervention from policyholders (government), empowering, government involvement in marketing (ideas and intermediaries), the community changes from operator community to social entrepreneurs who have a place identity, adequate infrastructure support, promotions, leadership development, managerial capabilities, and succession planning (Banki & Ismail, 2015; Kunjuraman & Hussin, 2017; Pasanchay & Schott, 2021; Ngo *et al.*, 2018; Sumarni *et al.*, 2020; Vajirakachorn & Chongwatpol, 2017; Wassler *et al.*, 2019).

3.2. The Topic of Environmental

The principles of ecotourism include environmental sustainability, conservation, and education, gaining cultural experience, carrying out cultural preservation, and bringing economic benefits (Cobbinah, 2015). CBT is proven to increase local community concern for nature conservation or improve ecological quality if CBT implements an effective management system, strengthens small business development, provides basic training, and provides long-term assistance to local communities (Qian *et al.*, 2016). However, the spirit of protecting the environment is often hampered by an imbalance between economic interests and environmental sustainability (Sarkar & Sinha, 2015; Wishitemi *et al.*, 2015). The economic benefits of the community are smaller than the damage to the natural environment (Ghoddousi *et al.*, 2018). Tourism activities can potentially disrupt ecosystems, especially if these tourist destinations need more resources, are located in remote areas, and need to

empower and encourage community participation to protect the environment (Wondirad *et al.*, 2020).

The negative impact of the CBT program (e.g., neglecting to care for the natural environment) can be anticipated by building cohesiveness between stakeholders so that it has an impact on developing social capital and increasing capacity (system thinking, personal mastery, mental models, shared vision, and team learning), then strengthening these two aspects raises resilience in preserving nature (Imbaya *et al.*, 2019; Musavengane & Kloppers, 2020; Tirasattayapitak *et al.*, 2015). The natural environment can be preserved by implementing green practice-based services or environmentally friendly transportation (Birendra *et al.*, 2021). Because the natural environment that produces crops and is integrated with tourism activities can overcome food security in tourist destinations (Degarege & Lovelock, 2021). In addition to the natural environment, heritage resources must also be a concern for mitigation programs, namely through direct protection management, trust in the government, community participation, and support for sustainable tourism, which must be carried out by international authorities, governments, non-governmental organizations, and scholars (Al-Ansi *et al.*, 2021).

The existence of human resource management (HR) co-management, collective action, and the understanding that tourism and conservation can provide economic benefits to local communities and change the attitude of residents from negative to positive towards tourism and conservation (Mbaiwa & Stronza, 2011). The government's good intentions for community empowerment and institutional strengthening must be reflected in the government's vision (Connelly & Sam, 2018). However, local community perceptions of the benefits of tourism can be heterogeneous, so community participation varies (Nugroho & Numata, 2021).

3.3. The Topic of Socio-Cultural

Community development in the socio-cultural context highlights conflicts between community members and socio-cultural issues (rejection by local communities of tourism activities, mutual claims about indigenous people), thereby weakening members' attachment to the community and threatening the planning and development of CBT sustainability (Fan *et al.*, 2021; Panyik *et al.*, 2011; Sood *et al.*, 2017; Wang, 2021; Ghaderi & Béal, 2020). Conflicts can be resolved by involving the leader as a mediator, where the leader makes decisions without discrediting other stakeholders (Yankholmes, 2018). In addition, traditional and modern lifestyle changes resulted in a sense of community anxiety (Mbaiwa & Stronza, 2011). However, community development provides entrepreneurial opportunities for women, makes the local community the subject, and enables the community to build its destination image. To improve the quality of community interaction locally with tourists (Ribeiro *et al.*, 2021; Li *et al.*, 2016; Nyaupane *et al.*, 2006; Salazar, 2012; Xiong *et al.*, 2021).

Thus, community development must be accompanied by an increase in the financial dimension, business implementation, and community support (Makwindi & Ndlovu, 2021; Pawson *et al.*, 2017). Community participation varies depending on the socio-cultural and economic conditions of the community (Iorio & Corsale, 2014; Mayaka *et al.*, 2018). Positive relations between local communities and policymakers in partnership and collaboration work patterns can influence local community participation in developing tourist destinations (Dolezal & Novelli, 2022; Manyara & Jones, 2007; Situmorang *et al.*, 2019). This relationship will impact service quality so that the relationship between the local community and tourists is mutually beneficial (Wearing & McDonald, 2002). In addition, the existence of local community awareness to do something for the community and the need to fulfill social

needs/affiliation can increase the participation of local communities (Kayat, 2002). Community participation in CBT development is influenced by awareness of economic/social-cultural/environmental benefits, trust, social capital, cultural awareness, social bonds, capacity building, empowerment, participation in decision-making, and awareness of place identity (Chaderopa, 2013; Gabriel-Campos *et al.*, 2021; Kuo *et al.*, 2021; Lenao, 2017; Ngo *et al.*, 2018; Nugroho & Numata, 2020; Shafieisabet & Haratifard, 2020). These factors can shape the resilience of local communities (Holladay & Powell, 2013). The local community's perception of tourism responsibilities impacts improving the quality of life, which is mediated by acceptance of destination sustainability (Mathew & Sreejesh, 2017).

CBT management enables local communities to benefit from tourism through formal and non-formal employment. In one of the tourist attractions in Bali's Batur Traditional Village, funds generated from entrance tickets are reserved for religious ceremonies, services for adat village authorities, and business development (Subadra, 2019). CBT in Hat Company Village, Ranong Province, Thailand, established a cooperative to offer tourists products and services through a combination of local wisdom, arts, culture, and lifestyle (Pranee, 2019). CBT in Bario in North Sarawak Malaysia implements integration between tourism, community development, ecotourism, adventure tourism, cultural tourism, and research tourism by utilizing natural resources (Harris, 2009).

The sustainability of CBT (e.g., in getting support for environmental conservation from local communities) can be achieved by implementing rational communication (partnerships), applying the practice of deliberation, and empowering marginalized communities to engage in tourism without destroying nature (Martin & Rutagarama, 2012; Vasco Pérez *et al.*, 2015). Furthermore, CBT is considered to be able to overcome power imbalances because it encourages the involvement of all stakeholders, even though in CBT management practices, there are still issues of imbalance of power relations between external and internal stakeholders, differences in the empowerment of community members, and the existence of power issues in the authentication process for tourist objects (Mbaiwa & Stronza, 2011).

3.4. Overlay Visualization

The Overlay visualization result shows the track record of CBT research from 1999-2022, visualized in color (Figure 3). The blue color indicates research related to CBT from 1999-2014. The green color shows the history of research related to CBT that was conducted from 2014 to 2015. Traces of CBT research after 2015 to 2016 are marked in light green. While the CBT research trail from 2016 to 2017 is marked with a light yellowish-green color. Traces of CBT from 2017-2022 are highlighted in yellow.

3.5. Density Visualization

Density visualization (Figure 4) shows the level of research emphasis in each research group. The bolder the yellow color in the density visualization, the more research related to this item is carried out. In contrast, the duller the yellow color in the density visualization, the rarer the research item is carried out. In Figure 4, it can be seen that the items most often carried out in research are community-based tourism and sustainable tourism items. The other items still can be researched, such as community participation, ecotourism, rural tourism, community development, empowerment, participation, cultural tourism, resident attitude, pro-poor tourism, and power.

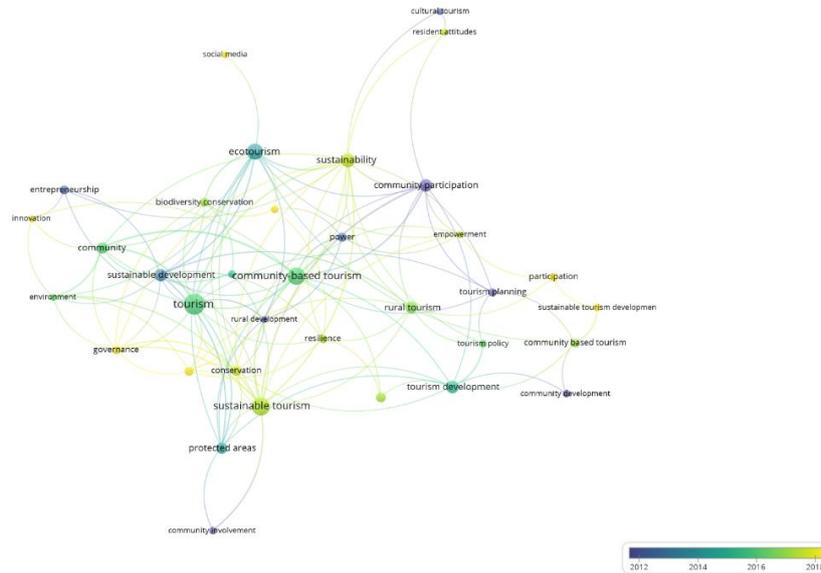


Figure 3. Overlay Visualization.

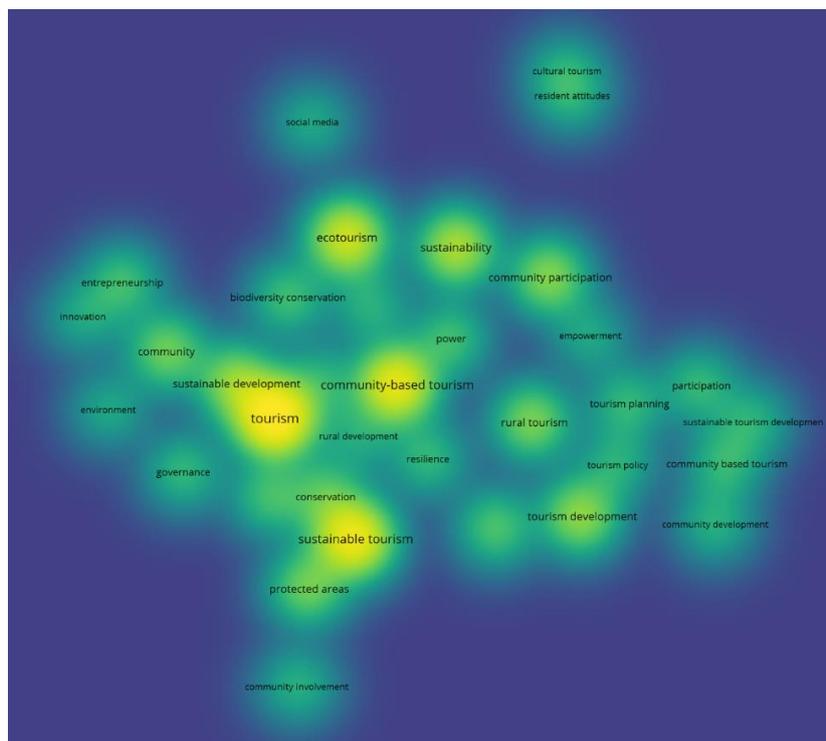


Figure 4. Density Visualization.

3.6. Research Methods of CBT

Table 5 describes the types of research methods applied in research on CBT. Research on CBT mostly uses qualitative methods in 58 articles (70.73%). Data collection was carried out by conducting in-depth interviews, observations, field notes, semi-structured interviews, unstructured interviews, cross-case analyses, case studies, ethnography, and exploratory. CBT research using quantitative methods is 13 articles (15.85%). Research data collection was carried out by conducting a survey. As for the mixed-methods method, there were 10 articles (12.20%), and data collection was carried out utilizing surveys, in-depth interviews, and Focus Group Discussions (FGD). In addition, there was an article (1.22%) that was written using the conceptual paper method.

Table 5. Research Methods of CBT.

Research Methods	The Number of Papers	%
Qualitative In-depth interview, Observations, field notes, semi-structured interviews, Unstructured interviews, Cross-case analysis, Case study, Ethnography, Exploratory	58	70.73
Quantitative Survey	13	15.85
Mixed methods Survey In-depth interview Focus Group Discussion	10	12.20
Conceptual paper	1	1.22
Total	82	100

Research on CBT mainly uses qualitative methods in 58 articles (70.73%). Data were collected by conducting in-depth interviews, observations, field notes, semi-structured interviews, unstructured interviews, cross-case analyses, case studies, ethnography, and exploratory. On the other hand, CBT research using quantitative methods is 13 articles (15.85%). Research data collection was carried out by conducting a survey. As for the mixed-methods method, there were ten articles (12.20%), and data collection was carried out employing surveys, in-depth interviews, and Focus Group Discussions (FGD). In addition, an article (1.22%) was written using the conceptual paper method.

Based on the literature review results, research on CBT obtained 82 journal papers published in 16 Scopus-indexed journals with various themes. The 82 journals mainly discussed CBT with socio-cultural topics, the second most discussed CBT with economic topics, and the least discussed CBT with environmental topics. CBT themes are grouped into six groups. In addition, most CBT research uses qualitative methods, followed by quantitative methods, and the fewest are mixed methods and a conceptual paper method.

The role of the local community in developing countries can be strengthened by the enhancement and enrichment of the capacity of the local community (Çakmak *et al.*, 2018; Mottiar *et al.*, 2018). If they have good capacity, they will have the ability to generate products or services for tourism, and this means the participants will improve as well (McCall & Mearns, 2021; Cheer *et al.*, 2013; Park *et al.*, 2018; Phommavong & Sörensson, 2014; Timothy, 1999; Trupp & Sunanta, 2017). Their experiences in tourism activities will automatically improve their self-quality to interact with stakeholders (e.g., local government, tourists, and suppliers) and finally support tourism sustainability (Knight & Cottrell, 2016; Lor *et al.*, 2019; Moayerian *et al.*, 2022; Nicholas *et al.*, 2009; Y. Li *et al.*, 2020; Zahra & McGehee, 2013).

Additionally, strengthening the local community's role depends on the local government's willingness to support them. The support such as implementing good governance, equitable atmosphere, and pro-local community policy (Banki & Ismail, 2015; Cuong, 2020; Kunjuraman & Hussin, 2017; Matarrita-Cascante, 2010; Ngo *et al.*, 2018; Pasanchay & Schott, 2021; Stone & Rogerson, 2011; Sumarni, Elya K., 2020; Vajirakachorn & Chongwatpol, 2017; Wassler *et al.*, 2019). Those will lead to local community cohesiveness as a capital to mitigate ecosystem damage at the tourism destination (Al-Ansi *et al.*, 2021; Cobbinah, 2015; Degarege &

Lovelock, 2021; Ghoddousi *et al.*, 2018; Imbaya *et al.*, 2019; Qian *et al.*, 2016; Birendra *et al.*, 2021; Musavengane & Kloppers, 2020; Tirasattayapitak *et al.*, 2015; Sarkar & Sinha, 2015; Wishitemi *et al.*, 2015; Wondirad *et al.*, 2020).

Several themes that still have the opportunity to be explored about CBT include power and empowerment for accelerating community participation. Moreover, since recently community-based tourism has also risen in downtowns, future research suggests researching CBT in the downtown context.

4. CONCLUSION

CBT promotes sustainability, involves the local community, and benefits the neighborhood. Research gaps linked to elements to increase the local community's role in developing countries via CBT are to be found in order to demonstrate the strengthening of local community role in developing countries through CBT. The review process used a narrative approach. Using the phrase "community-based-tourism," papers were gathered from ScienceDirect and Google Scholar connections between 1999 and 2023, and inclusion/exclusion criteria were used. A VOS viewer was used to process eighty-two papers. The findings show that increasing local community involvement through CBT still has internal and external difficulties. But, there are certain chances to enhance the local community's contribution to the power and empowerment themes. Future studies should be carried out downtown since the majority of CBT research was done in the environment uptown.

5. AUTHORS' NOTE

There is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this article and confirmed that the paper was free of plagiarism.

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