

DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.11322527

COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT BASED ON LOCAL WISDOM IN AGRITOURISM DEVELOPMENT: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF RESEARCH FROM 2015 TO 2025

Hendra Rochmawan^{1*}, Adhi Iman Sulaiman², Tamad³, Dindy Darmawati Putri⁴, Slamet Rosyadi⁵, Budi Dharmawan⁶, Totok Agung Dwi Haryanto⁷

Faculty of Agriculture, Jenderal Soedirman University, Indonesia. hendra.mh@mhs.unsoed.ac.id, <https://orcid.org/0009-0009-9137-6639>

Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Jenderal Soedirman University, Indonesia. adhi.sulaiman@unsoed.ac.id, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7439-9961>

Faculty of Agriculture, Jenderal Soedirman University, Indonesia. tamad_1965@yahoo.com, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4455-5994>

Faculty of Agriculture, Jenderal Soedirman University, Indonesia. dindy.putri@unsoed.ac.id, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0018-5039>

Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Jenderal Soedirman University, Indonesia. slamet.rosyadi@unsoed.ac.id, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1173-0426>

Faculty of Agriculture, Jenderal Soedirman University, Indonesia. budi.dharmawan@unsoed.ac.id, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1939-3890>

Faculty of Agriculture, Jenderal Soedirman University, Indonesia. totok.haryanto@unsoed.ac.id, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2319-0594>

Received: 27/07/2025

Accepted: 27/08/2025

Corresponding Author: Hendra Rochmawan
(hendra.mh@mhs.unsoed.ac.id)

ABSTRACT

Agrotourism combines natural beauty with agricultural activities and plays an important role in rural development by enhancing productivity, protecting the environment, and creating employment opportunities, especially for younger generations. This study seeks to design an agrotourism development strategy based on local wisdom that represents the uniqueness of Indonesia. The research applied a descriptive qualitative method through field studies in the Lembang Agrotourism area and a literature review of publications from 2015 to 2025. The results show a significant increase in interest in community empowerment through agrotourism, which grew strongly after 2019 and reached its peak in 2024. Agrotourism is identified as a multidisciplinary concept that covers social, economic, and environmental aspects, making it a strategic instrument for inclusive and sustainable village development. Its rapid growth is supported not only by attractive natural landscapes but also by recreational facilities, photo spots, and the marketing of post-harvest products. Nevertheless, several challenges remain such as weak management, partnership systems that do not yet empower farmers, marketing chains that are still dependent on middlemen, limited processing of agricultural products, and promotional efforts that have not been optimal. To overcome these barriers,

development strategies should emphasize participatory approaches based on local wisdom including mutual cooperation, traditional farming knowledge, and values of conservation. The sustainability of agrotourism will also require strengthening community capacity through training, counseling, and partnerships, as well as active involvement of stakeholders such as farmer groups, managers, government institutions, academics, tourism practitioners, and the media.

KEYWORDS: Agritourism, Local Wisdom, Food Security, Community Empowerment, Stakeholders.

1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia possesses abundant natural resources, particularly in the agricultural sector, as an agrarian country with the potential to enhance agricultural commodity production, ensure food security, and improve community welfare. However, challenges persist in the development process, including food insecurity, declining soil fertility and land productivity, reduced environmental carrying capacity, the expansion of critical lands, increasing pollution and environmental degradation, and the rising number of poor and unemployed individuals in rural areas.

Another issue in agricultural development stems from the negative impacts of industrialization, which often does not support the agricultural sector. This has led to the mismanagement of land-use conversion from productive agricultural land, environmental pollution, and the dwindling number of farming generations. Several studies have shown that industrialization produces diverse impacts on human life, including social changes as well as non-social effects, such as urban physical transformation and environmental pollution.

Industrial activities contribute to road damage, depletion of water sources, traffic congestion, waste generation, air pollution, and inappropriate land-use conversion. These industrial impacts, particularly increasing air, water, and soil pollution, are not sufficiently counterbalanced by environmental management strategies (Debela et al., 2020; Handoyo et al., 2024; Jayadevan, 2020; Nofrian, 2019; Nurcayah et al., 2023; Zhang & Wu, 2023; Zhang, 2023).

These challenges have been formally acknowledged in the consideration of Law No. 41 of 2009 concerning the Protection of Sustainable Agricultural Land. The law highlights that the growing population, coupled with economic and industrial development, has led to degradation, land-use change, and the fragmentation of agricultural land, which in turn threatens the national capacity to maintain food independence, security, and sovereignty.

Food security is a vital aspect of development as it relates to the basic needs of society. Law No. 18 of 2012 on Food defines food security as the condition in which food is available at the national to individual levels, adequate, safe, nutritious, diverse, equitable, and affordable, in accordance with cultural values. Food governance must be implemented fairly and sustainably, based on the principles of food sovereignty, self-reliance, and security.

Similarly, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) action plan, adopted as a global and national

commitment during the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015, includes 17 goals to be achieved by 2030. Among these goals are: No Poverty, Zero Hunger, Good Health and Well-being, Decent Work and Economic Growth, and Responsible Consumption and Production.

As a country with a large population and diverse natural and food resources, Indonesia should be able to fulfil its food needs in a sovereign and self-reliant manner. The Strategic Plan of the Food Security Agency 2019–2024 outlines a community food diversification and security program at the individual level, based on the principles of food sovereignty and independence. **The plan focuses on four key priority activities** (1) Development of food availability and handling of food insecurity, (2) Development of distribution systems and food price stability, (3) Development of food consumption diversification and safety, and (4) Management and technical support.

Villages can maintain food security by implementing community empowerment programs aimed at meeting basic needs and developing flagship commodities as sources of income and improved welfare. In this way, villages are no longer merely the objects of development or areas abandoned in favour of urban centers. One effort to address food security issues is through community empowerment, especially via the development of agritourism, which holds significant potential in various regions of Indonesia. This approach can foster economic self-reliance and strengthen social resilience at the village level.

Agritourism embraces an environmentally conscious concept that promotes the preservation of natural and environmental resources while fostering mutual benefits. It involves the development of cultural potential, agriculture, tourism areas, and festivals. Rural agritourism, which utilizes agricultural potential and involves rural communities, can function as a form of community empowerment in alignment with community-based tourism (Chusmeru et al., 2023; Ekwueme et al., 2023; Safarov et al., 2024; Sugito et al., 2019; Sulaiman et al., 2024).

Thus, it is essential to implement participatory community empowerment in agritourism development, encompassing planning, implementation, and evaluation processes that actively involve the village community. Empowerment aims to facilitate and encourage communities to become key actors in leveraging their strategic environments to achieve long-term sustainable development. These strategic environments include the production, economic,

social, and ecological spheres (Sugito et al., 2019; Windiasih et al., 2023).

The government must also adopt a more proactive role in facilitating participatory and cooperative development communication by organizing open and harmonious meetings or dialogues with community members (Handoko et al., 2014). Sustainable development requires procedures that function as social and ecological systems to assist in formulating visions, building networks to realize these visions, and devising strategies across sectors, supported by monitoring and evaluation (Fahmi et al., 2017; Telesford & Strachan, 2017). The development of an integrated community sustainability plan is also crucial, involving the inclusion of all stakeholders into policy-making for a more coordinated and inclusive approach to planning and management (Collins et al., 2017).

Sustainable national development is inextricably linked to the role of the agricultural sector, especially in Indonesia as an agrarian country. Nevertheless, various challenges hinder the achievement of food security, including declining land productivity, environmental degradation, and uncontrolled land-use conversion driven by industrialization and population growth. These conditions result in dependency on food imports and weakened national food self-sufficiency. Therefore, comprehensive solutions based on local potential are required to address these issues (Adam et al., 2022; de Pee et al., 2021; Guindo & Nurjihadi, 2024; Guiné, 2024; Prosekov & Ivanova, 2018; Razaki, 2021; Rozaki et al., 2023; Suhartanto et al., 2022).

One promising approach is community empowerment based on agrarian and rural tourism potential. Agritourism, which combines agriculture and tourism, is considered an effective community empowerment strategy, as it encourages active involvement of villagers in managing local resources (Sugito et al., 2019; Sulaiman et al., 2024). This approach aligns with the principles of community-based tourism, which positions the community as the primary actor in sustainable tourism development (Chusmeru et al., 2023).

However, agritourism implementation faces several obstacles, including limited community capacity, weak participation in development planning, and insufficient institutional support. The success of agritourism is not solely determined by natural potential, but also by the community's ability to manage and sustain the endeavour independently and participatively (Windiasih et al., 2023). Thus, a structured empowerment approach is required, from planning to evaluation stages.

Moreover, the success of agritourism development necessitates the government's active role in fostering cooperative and open development communication with rural communities. Participatory dialogue and integrated policies are essential prerequisites to support sustainable development that integrates social, economic, and ecological dimensions (Fahmi et al., 2017; Handoko et al., 2014). Without inclusive and cross-sectoral planning, agritourism will remain an untapped potential.

Based on the above, it is both important and strategic to conduct a study on community empowerment and agritourism development as a means of supporting sustainable agriculture and food security, considering the existing gap research where previous studies have not yet systematically mapped trends nor deeply explored strategies of community empowerment rooted in local wisdom and participatory approaches. This paper aims to map research related to community empowerment through agritourism between 2015 and 2025, as well as to analyse and develop strategies for community entrepreneurship empowerment based on local wisdom in the context of agritourism development.

2. METHODS AND MATERIALS

This study employs a descriptive qualitative research method (Denzin & Lincoln, 2018), which aims to provide detailed and in-depth understanding of specific phenomena, experiences, or contexts. Descriptive analysis focuses on constructing phenomena and experiences through subjective interpretation. Data were collected through field observations, document analysis, and interviews. The analysis involved data collection, reduction, and verification.

The qualitative approach is complemented by a literature review method (Snyder, 2019), involving research studies on community empowerment based on agritourism from 2015 to 2025. **The process included identifying similarities and differences and proceeded through the following stages**

- 1) Identifying the research topic and conducting a preliminary study by gathering initial information to understand the context and background, along with reviewing relevant concepts and theories related to agritourism.
- 2) Searching for literature using the Scopus database via the Publish or Perish (PoP) application.
- 3) Carefully reading and analyzing selected sources, noting key points, methodologies, findings, and research gaps, while evaluating

various perspectives and approaches within the literature.

- 4) Categorizing the collected data and synthesizing the findings by identifying themes, trends, and contradictions within the literature.
- 5) Strengthening the analysis and categorization with comprehensive and structured literature citations to highlight the current research status and focus on key findings for future studies.
- 6) Conducting additional research based on the literature review, observations, document analysis, and field interviews to plan further studies or experiments.
- 7) Reviewing and refining the literature analysis and research focus to deepen the analytical rigour of the findings.

In this study, literature searches were conducted using the main keywords “agrotourism,” “agritourism,” “empowerment,” and “community development.” The search process was carried out using the Publish or Perish (PoP) application and the Scopus database, covering publications from 2015 to 2025. The resulting publications were mapped using the VOSviewer application. **The mapping results are presented through cluster analysis and three types of visualization** network visualization, overlay visualization, and density visualization.

To ensure transparency and maintain the quality of the analysis, specific inclusion and exclusion criteria were applied. **The inclusion criteria comprised** (1) publications appearing between 2015 and 2025, (2) studies that explicitly focus on agritourism, community empowerment, or community development, and (3) peer-reviewed journal articles indexed in Scopus. Conversely, the exclusion criteria involved the removal of duplicate records, publications not directly related to agritourism or empowerment, non-scholarly sources such as editorials and news articles, and works without accessible full texts.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Overview of Research on Community Empowerment through Agritourism (2015–2025)

The initial bibliometric analysis was conducted using the Publish or Perish (PoP) application, selected for its high flexibility and robust database support, which enables comprehensive and thorough data analysis (Lukito & Firmansyah, 2024; Sinaga et al., 2024). Data were retrieved from the Scopus database using the keywords “agrotourism + empowerment,” “agrotourism + community +

development,” “agritourism + empowerment,” and “agritourism + community + development”. The search through the PoP application yielded 237 relevant publications. After further identification and screening, 215 publications were found to align with the theme of this research. Based on year of publication, these studies are grouped as illustrated in Figure 1.

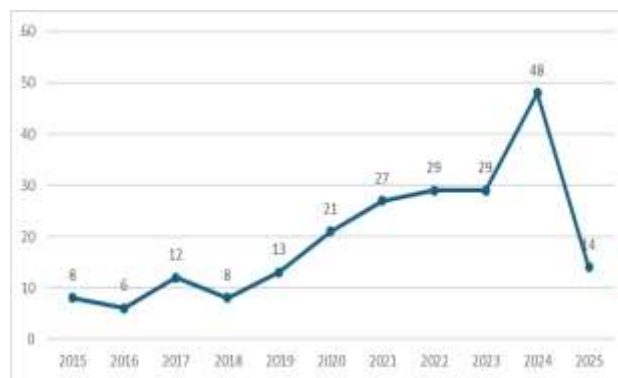


Figure 1: Annual Trend of Scopus-indexed Publications on Community Empowerment in Agritourism Development (2015–2025).
(Source: Processed PoP Data, 2025).

The figure illustrates the development of publications focusing on community empowerment in agritourism as indexed by Scopus from 2015 to 2025. The data reflect a growing academic interest in the critical role of local communities in sustainable agritourism development. During the early years (2015–2018), the number of publications remained relatively low and fluctuated. The year 2015 began with eight publications, decreased to six in 2016, rose to twelve in 2017, and then dropped again to eight in 2018. This suggests that during this period, the topic had not yet become a central focus within academic discourse.

Starting in 2019, there was a noticeable increase in scholarly interest, with publications rising to thirteen, and then surging to twenty-one in 2020. **This upward trend continued through 2023, with a relatively stable output** twenty-seven in 2021 and twenty-nine in both 2022 and 2023. This growth indicates a rising recognition of community empowerment in agritourism as a strategic issue in local potential-based development, sustainability, and the socio-economic resilience of rural communities.

The year 2024 marked a peak in the number of publications, with forty-eight recorded, highlighting a substantial surge in academic attention. This spike may be attributed to the broader implementation of community-based tourism development policies,

increased community access to academic literacy and technology, and global advocacy for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly in relation to empowerment and rural economic sustainability.

However, a significant decrease to fourteen publications was observed in 2025. This decline does not necessarily reflect diminished scholarly interest but may instead result from the year still being in progress, with many publications yet to be indexed in Scopus. This condition should be acknowledged as a research limitation, since the incomplete data for 2025 may not fully capture the actual publication

trend of that year.

Overall, the chart demonstrates a gradual increase in scholarly focus on community empowerment in agritourism, followed by a sharp rise in the early 2020s, underscoring the vital role of local communities in global agritourism practices and research.

The study also reveals that several Scopus-indexed journals have shown considerable interest in this topic. Of the 215 publications analyzed, ten journals were identified as having published a significant number of articles on community empowerment in agritourism (Figure 2).

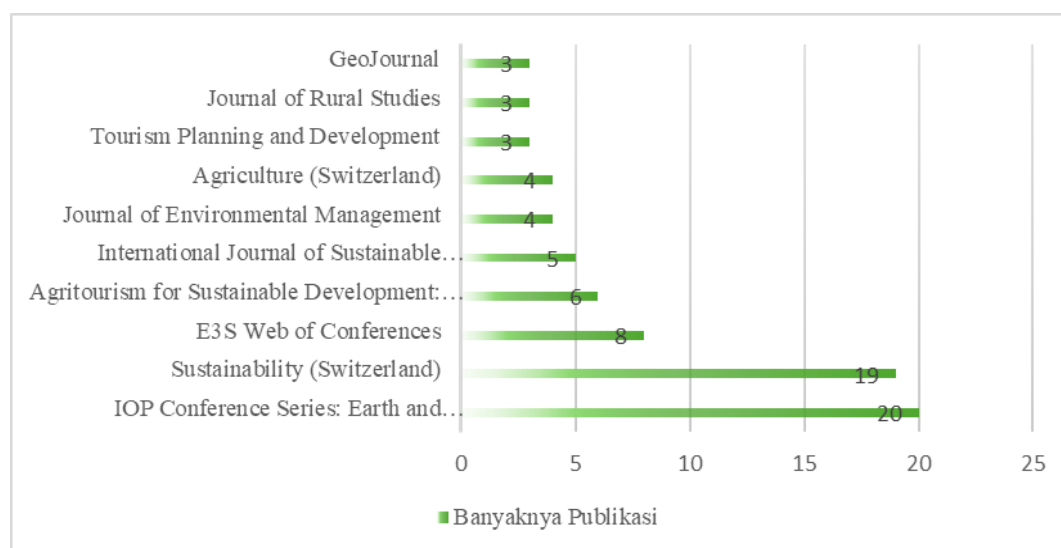


Figure 2: Scopus-Indexed Journals Publishing the Highest Number of Articles on Community Empowerment in Agritourism Development (2015–2025).
(Source: Processed PoP Data, 2025).

Figure 2 presents the ten Scopus-indexed journals that have published the highest number of articles related to community empowerment in agritourism. **The IOP Conference Series Earth and Environmental Science** ranks first with twenty publications. This journal primarily features conference proceedings focused on environmental and sustainable development issues, making it a relevant platform for exploring the community role in agritourism. **Sustainability (Switzerland)** follows with nineteen publications, reflecting the journal's strong focus on integrating sustainability, local economies, and community participation within the agritourism sector.

E3S Web of Conferences ranks third with eight publications, indicating the significant role of academic forums in disseminating current research in this field. **The Agritourism for Sustainable Development Reflections from Europe** journal contributed six publications, focusing on reflections

and practices in agritourism that promote community empowerment in rural areas. The **International Journal of Sustainable Development and Planning** recorded five publications, emphasizing its relevance to community-based sustainable development planning.

Other contributing journals include the **Journal of Environmental Management and Agriculture (Switzerland)**, each with four publications, as well as **Tourism Planning and Development**, **Journal of Rural Studies**, and **GeoJournal**, each with three publications. These journals illustrate the interdisciplinary nature of agritourism and community empowerment, spanning tourism, agriculture, geography, and rural development studies. Based on this distribution, it can be concluded that community empowerment in agritourism is a topic of broad academic interest and that these journals serve as key platforms for disseminating scholarly work supporting inclusive

and sustainable rural development.

3.2. Research Mapping on Community Empowerment through Agritourism (2015–2025)

The dataset harvested using Publish or Perish (PoP) was further analyzed using VOSviewer to visualize bibliometric information. VOSviewer was employed to identify connections between key terms such as “agrotourism,” “agritourism,” “empowerment,” and “community development” in

published research. The VOSviewer analysis identified forty-four interrelated keywords, which were grouped into eight clusters. The relationships among items in this analysis are represented by 169 links, with a total link strength of 329. Each cluster is assigned a different color to indicate the interconnectedness of terms in the literature. A greater number of keyword connections indicates a clearer research direction and focus on community empowerment in agritourism.

Table 1: Term Clustering from VOSviewer Analysis.

Cluster	Terms	Source Journals
1	attitude, conservation, development, edu agrotourism, impact, local community empowerment, rural tourism, society	Ammirato et al., 2020; Ndhlovu & Dube, 2024; Thao et al., 2025; Turtureanu et al., 2025; Yuliati & Utami, 2024
2	agritourism, agritourism activity, challenge, empowerment, opportunity, reserach, state, sustainability	Iaromenko & Kryszak, 2025; Lalisan et al., 2024; Pato & Duque, 2025; Vu et al., 2025
3	agriculture, agritourism development, economic, era, evidence, mediating role, stakeholder perspective	Ammirato et al., 2020; Karampela et al., 2021; Rauniyar et al., 2021; Yasin & Bacsı, 2025
4	adaptation, agrotourism development, community, corporate social responsibility, role, woman	Canovi, 2019; Gascón, 2023; Paniccıa & Baiocco, 2020; Uduji et al., 2021
5	agritourism area, environmental, farm, sustainable development, tool	Lupi et al., 2017; Pérez-Olmos & Aguilar-Rivera, 2021
6	contribution, rural community, tourism, tourism village	Li et al., 2025; Padmaningrum et al., 2025; Purnomo & Purwandari, 2025; Sgroi et al., 2018; Sulistyo et al., 2025
7	agrotourism, importance, sustainable tourism	Panić et al., 2025; Xiao et al., 2025
8	rural area, rural development, sustainable community	Cordova-Buiza et al., 2025; Singh et al., 2025; Yasin & Bacsı, 2025

Source: Processed VOSviewer Data, 2025

Table 1 outlines eight thematic clusters generated from the keyword mapping in the scientific literature on community empowerment in agritourism development. Each cluster represents a dominant research focus frequently discussed in Scopus-indexed publications. Cluster 1 includes terms such as attitude, conservation, edu agritourism, and local community empowerment, highlighting studies that emphasize community attitudes, environmental conservation, and the role of agritourism education in supporting local community empowerment (Ammirato et al., 2020; Ndhlovu & Dube, 2024; Thao et al., 2025; Turtureanu et al., 2025; Yuliati & Utami, 2024).

Cluster 2 comprises terms like agritourism, empowerment, challenge, opportunity, and sustainability, reflecting a focus on both the challenges and opportunities associated with empowering communities through sustainable agritourism (Iaromenko & Kryszak, 2025; Lalisan et al., 2024; Pato & Duque, 2025; Vu et al., 2025). Cluster 3 is more economically and institutionally oriented, with terms such as agriculture, agritourism

development, economic, and stakeholder perspective, showing how agritourism development involves stakeholders and impacts local economies (Ammirato et al., 2020; Karampela et al., 2021; Rauniyar et al., 2021; Yasin & Bacsı, 2025).

Cluster 4 addresses more social themes, including adaptation, corporate social responsibility, role, and woman, emphasizing the roles of women and corporate responsibility in supporting community-based agritourism (Canovi, 2019; Gascón, 2023; Paniccıa & Baiocco, 2020; Uduji et al., 2021). Cluster 5 includes terms like agritourism area, environmental, and sustainable development, demonstrating a focus on ecologically sustainable management of agritourism areas (Lupi et al., 2017; Pérez-Olmos & Aguilar-Rivera, 2021). Cluster 6 features terms such as contribution, rural community, and tourism village, emphasizing agritourism’s role in strengthening rural tourism and village development (Li et al., 2025; Padmaningrum et al., 2025; Purnomo & Purwandari, 2025; Sgroi et al., 2018; Sulistyo et al., 2025). Cluster 7, though concise, is significant, containing agritourism, importance, and sustainable

tourism, capturing the central role of agritourism in promoting sustainable tourism (Panić *et al.*, 2025; Xiao *et al.*, 2025).

Lastly, Cluster 8 comprises terms like rural area, rural development, and sustainable community, reinforcing the notion that agritourism is part of a broader rural development strategy aimed at creating sustainable communities (Cordova-Buiza *et al.*, 2025; Singh *et al.*, 2025; Yasin & Bacsı, 2025).

In conclusion, this clustering analysis reveals that community empowerment in agritourism is a multidisciplinary topic, encompassing social, economic, environmental, and institutional dimensions. This mapping provides insights into research directions and facilitates the development of more integrated and responsive policies tailored to the needs of rural communities in the agriculture-based tourism sector.

3.2.1. Network Visualization

The results of the network visualization analysis using VOSviewer, as illustrated in Figure 3, present a map of the interconnections among keywords found in scholarly literature on community empowerment based on local wisdom in agritourism development. This visualization reveals the relationships between key concepts within the topic. Each node represents a keyword, with the node size indicating the frequency of its appearance in the literature, the larger the node, the more frequently the keyword appears. The connecting lines between nodes represent the strength of co-occurrence of those keywords within the same documents. Additionally, color differences classify the keywords into thematically related clusters with strong semantic connections.

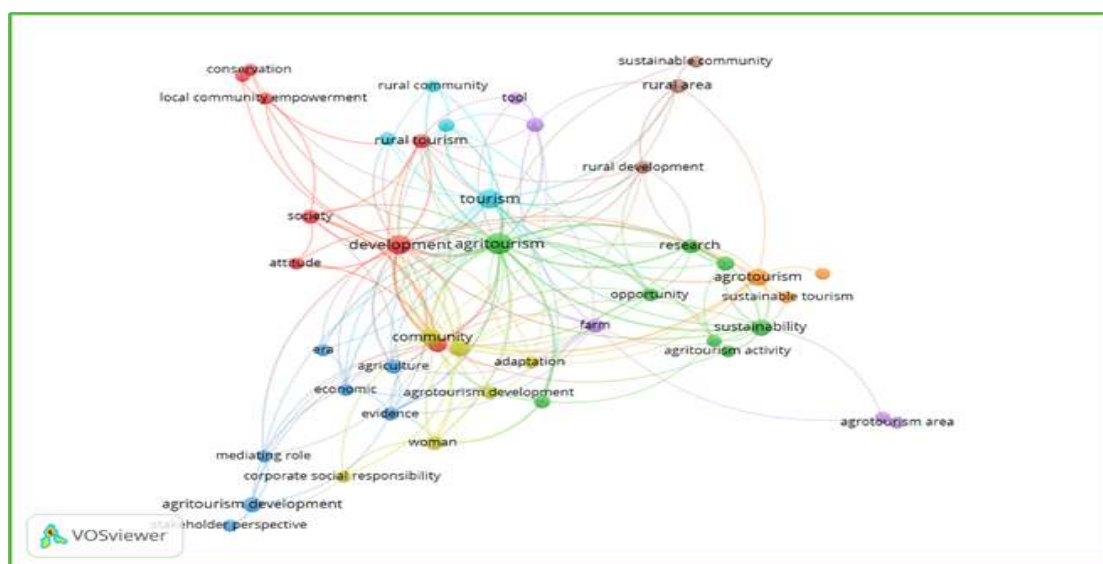


Figure 3: Network Visualization of Studies on Community Empowerment in Agritourism Development, 2015–2025.

(Source: VOSviewer Analysis, 2025).

The red cluster highlights core themes related to the empowerment of local communities and the preservation of local wisdom. Keywords such as local community, empowerment, society, and conservation reflect significant scholarly attention to the ways in which local communities are empowered as key actors in agritourism development (Arroyo *et al.*, 2019; da Silva *et al.*, 2025; Djuwendah *et al.*, 2023; Dushkova & Ivlieva, 2024; Ghana *et al.*, 2024; Kunjuraman *et al.*, 2022; Meutia *et al.*, 2022; Saufi *et al.*, 2014; Zielinski *et al.*, 2020). This cluster underscores the importance of community engagement in environmental and cultural preservation, emphasizing how social attitudes and values form a foundational strength for sustainable

tourism. Local wisdom is not only regarded as a cultural asset but also as a source of innovation and social resilience.

The blue cluster emphasizes economic and institutional aspects of agritourism. Keywords such as economic, corporate social responsibility, stakeholder, and mediating role indicate that much of the literature discusses the involvement of various stakeholders, private, public, and NGOs, in the development process (Ferdian *et al.*, 2024; Khazami & Lakner, 2021; Magno & Cassia, 2021; Manaf *et al.*, 2018; Wondirad *et al.*, 2020; Yang *et al.*, 2019). This cluster highlights the importance of collaborative models and corporate social responsibility (CSR) in promoting investment and empowerment. The

economic perspective also stresses that agritourism not only yields cultural and social benefits but also generates economic value for rural communities.

The green cluster focuses on adaptation, sustainability, and local innovation. Keywords such as sustainability, adaptation, farm, opportunity, and research depict efforts by communities and stakeholders to adapt agritourism practices to contemporary changes, whether market-related, technological, or climate-driven (Ammirato et al., 2020; Arroyo et al., 2019; Cavalleri et al., 2022; Djuwendah et al., 2023; Ndhlovu & Dube, 2024; Obeidat, 2022; Turtureanu et al., 2025; Zulgani et al., 2023). This cluster stresses the significance of research-based approaches in building agritourism that is not only economically viable but also environmentally sound and sustainable over the long term. Scientific literacy and community adaptive capacity emerge as crucial focal points within this cluster.

The yellow cluster presents themes concerning community roles and gender equity in agritourism. The presence of keywords such as community, woman, responsibility, and agritourism development indicates literature that emphasizes social inclusivity, particularly the involvement of women in the agritourism sector (Dong & Khan, 2023; Komariah et al., 2019; Qanti et al., 2022; Seuneke & Bock, 2015; Vujko et al., 2024; Wondirad & Ewnetu, 2019). In many cases, women play a pivotal role in managing home-based agritourism enterprises and preserving local culture. This cluster also highlights the community's role as a driver of social and economic transformation, promoting bottom-up development processes.

The purple cluster pertains to regional

development and rural revitalization. Keywords such as rural area, rural tourism, rural development, and sustainable community reflect how agritourism serves as a strategic instrument for revitalizing rural area (Buchari et al., 2024; He et al., 2021; Riady et al., 2024; Suyatna et al., 2024; Turčinović et al., 2025; Zulgani et al., 2023). This cluster describes spatial and policy-based approaches to support infrastructure development, connectivity, and accessibility in remote regions. Such approaches are essential for minimizing regional disparities and ensuring that the benefits of agritourism are distributed equitably.

Overall, the analysis reveals that community-based agritourism development rooted in local wisdom is a multidimensional issue, encompassing social, economic, environmental, institutional, gender, and spatial aspects. This visualization proves valuable in understanding the research landscape, identifying gaps, and designing evidence-based interventions for inclusive and sustainable agritourism development.

3.2.2. Overlay Visualization

The overlay visualization analysis using VOSviewer, presented in Figure 4, maps the evolution of scholarly studies on community empowerment based on local wisdom in agritourism development, with the addition of a temporal dimension that offers critical insight into the direction and dynamics of research over time. In this visualization, node colors represent the average year of appearance of each keyword in the literature from dark blue for earlier years (2021 and before), to green for the transitional period (2022), and bright yellow for the latest trends in and after 2023.

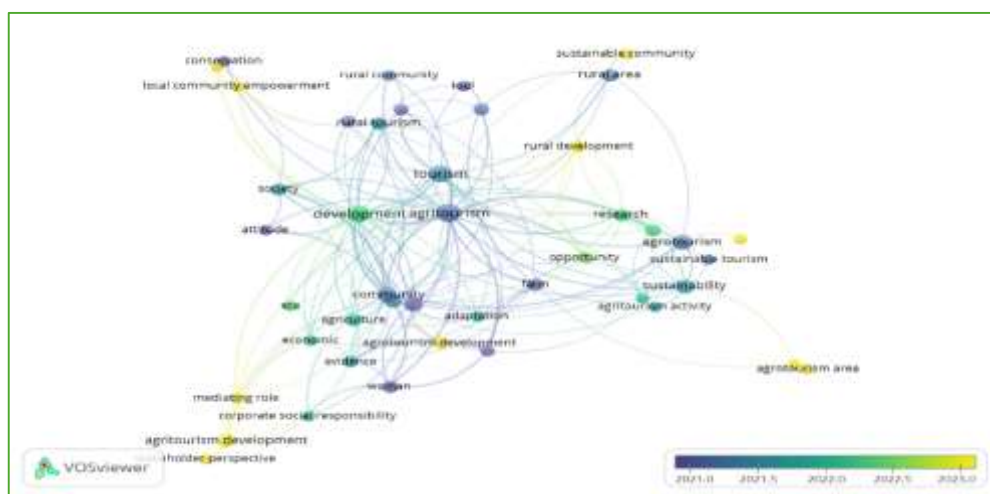


Figure 4: Overlay Visualization of Studies on Community Empowerment in Agritourism Development, 2015–2025.

(Source: VOSviewer analysis, 2025).

At the center of the map, a bright red area highlights the keywords with the highest density, namely tourism, development, agritourism, and community. These terms are the primary focus of the literature, indicating that agritourism is conceptually closely tied to rural development and community empowerment. The keywords community and agritourism emphasize the importance of community participation in agriculture-based tourism models, while development and tourism serve as overarching themes in policy strategy and practical implementation (Adamov et al., 2020; Ammirato et al., 2020; Arroyo et al., 2019; Ciolac et al., 2019; Liang, 2017; Naidoo & Sharpley, 2016; Turtureanu et al., 2025; Wojcieszak-Zbierska et al., 2020; Yasin & Bacsı, 2025).

In the yellow-shaded areas, keywords such as rural tourism, agriculture, adaptation, and sustainability appear, indicating major supporting themes. These topics occur frequently and exhibit strong connections with the central themes, reflecting the critical roles of rural contexts and the agricultural sector in agritourism practices. They also underscore the importance of sustainability and adaptability to dynamic environmental and social changes. At this stage, research is increasingly emphasizing the transition from potential-based activities to resilient and sustainable practices (Ammirato et al., 2020; Belliggiano et al., 2020; Lecegui et al., 2022; Robinson, 2021; Santoro et al., 2020; Song et al., 2017; Xue & Kerstetter, 2019).

In the green zone, keywords such as research, corporate social responsibility, stakeholder perspective, and agritourism development are visible. These indicate emerging topics that have gained increasing scholarly attention in recent years. Although their frequency is not as high as the central themes, their presence signals new directions in research, particularly those involving collaborative approaches, corporate social responsibility, and the inclusion of multiple stakeholders in developing inclusive agritourism systems (Gunarta & Hanggara, 2018; Magno & Cassia, 2021; Naidoo & Pearce, 2018; Uduji et al., 2021; Utama & Trimurti, 2021).

On the periphery of the map, in the blue-colored zones, keywords such as agritourism area, tool, and woman appear. These terms have low density, indicating they are still underexplored in the literature but hold potential for future research. For example, the keyword woman could be further developed in relation to gender roles in agritourism, while agritourism area relates to spatial planning and territorial governance, areas that warrant deeper investigation (Arroyo et al., 2019; Bozchelouie, 2019;

Landeta-Bejarano et al., 2025).

3.3. Research Trends in Community Empowerment through Agritourism Development (2015–2025)

Over the past few decades, agritourism has emerged as one of the strategic approaches to sustainable rural development. More than just recreational activities based on agriculture, agritourism functions as a vehicle to enhance local economic capacity, preserve environmental integrity, and promote socio-cultural empowerment. With growing academic interest in the contributions of agritourism to empowering rural communities, numerous studies have explored its social, economic, and ecological implications.

One significant indicator of a study's influence is the number of citations it receives from the global scholarly community. Accordingly, the following analysis presents a list of the most influential publications, ranked by citation count, on the theme of "community empowerment through agritourism development," published in reputable, Scopus-indexed journals. This analysis not only highlights the dominant scholarly works in the field but also reveals key directions, trends, and theoretical dimensions that have garnered academic focus.

Table 2 presents 14 of the most-cited scholarly articles on the theme of community empowerment through agritourism development published in Scopus-indexed journals. **The top-ranked article is by Ammirato et al. (2020) titled "Agritourism and sustainability** What we can learn from a systematic literature review", published in Sustainability (Switzerland) with 118 citations. This article provides a comprehensive literature review on the relationship between agritourism and sustainable development, serving as a critical reference for subsequent studies. Ranked second is the article by Naidoo & Sharpley (2016), which examines local perceptions in Mauritius regarding the comparative contributions of agritourism and enclave tourism to community well-being, receiving 107 citations and published in the Journal of Destination Marketing and Management.

In third place, Ciolac et al. (2019) explore agritourism as a sustainable development factor that enhances the "health" of rural settlements, particularly in Romania's Apuseni Mountains region, with 100 citations. Arroyo et al. (2019) follow with a study emphasizing the role of agritourism in women's empowerment in Andean mountain communities, highlighting the social dimensions of agritourism development (74 citations). The Romanian context reappears in the work of Adamov

et al. (2020), which discusses sustainability initiatives and challenges in mountainous regions (72 citations).

Table 2: Most-Cited Publications on Community Empowerment through Agritourism Development in Scopus-Indexed Journals.

Authors and Year	Title	Journal	Citations
Ammirato et al. (2020)	Agritourism and sustainability: What we can learn from a systematic literature review	Sustainability (Switzerland)	118
Naidoo & Sharpley (2016)	Local perceptions of the relative contributions of enclave tourism and agritourism to community well-being: The case of Mauritius	Journal of Destination Marketing and Management	107
Ciolac et al. (2019)	Agritourism-A sustainable development factor for improving the 'health' of rural settlements. Case study Apuseni Mountains area	Sustainability (Switzerland)	100
Arroyo et al. (2019)	Cultivating women's empowerment through agritourism: Evidence from Andean communities	Sustainability (Switzerland)	74
Adamov et al. (2020)	Sustainability of agritourism activity. Initiatives and challenges in Romanian mountain rural regions	Sustainability (Switzerland)	72
Wojcieszak-Zbierska et al. (2020)	Agritourism in the era of the coronavirus (Covid-19): A rapid assessment from Poland	Agriculture (Switzerland)	54
Chiodo et al. (2019)	Agritourism in mountainous regions-insights from an international perspective	Sustainability (Switzerland)	53
Nugraha et al. (2021)	Social capital, collective action, and the development of agritourism for sustainable agriculture in rural Indonesia	Evergreen	49
Santeramo & Barbieri (2017)	On the demand for agritourism: a cursory review of methodologies and practice	Tourism Planning and Development	47
Annes & Wright (2015)	'Creating a room of one's own': French farm women, agritourism and the pursuit of empowerment	Women's Studies International Forum	45
Ciolac et al. (2020)	Agritourism activity-A "smart chance" for mountain rural environment's sustainability	Sustainability (Switzerland)	43
Gargano et al. (2021)	The agroecological approach as a model for multifunctional agriculture and farming towards the European green deal 2030 – Some evidence from the Italian experience	Sustainability (Switzerland)	42

Responding to global circumstances, Wojcieszak-Zbierska et al. (2020) provide a rapid assessment of agritourism in Poland during the COVID-19 pandemic, garnering 54 citations and demonstrating agritourism's adaptive capacity in times of crisis. Chiodo et al. (2019) analyze agritourism in mountainous regions from an international perspective and receive 53 citations.

From a methodological perspective, Santeramo & Barbieri (2017) provide a methodological review of agritourism demand in their article *On the Demand for Agritourism: A Cursory Review of Methodologies and Practice*, which has been cited 47 times. The gender dimension re-emerges in the work of Annes & Wright (2015), who explore the experiences of female farmers in France in seeking empowerment through agritourism, garnering 45 citations. Another significant contribution comes from Ciolac et al. (2020), who argue that agritourism activities represent a "smart opportunity" to achieve environmental sustainability in mountainous regions, with 43 citations. In the European context, Gargano et al. (2021) integrate agroecological approaches with agritourism within the framework of the European Union's Green Deal 2030. With 42 citations, their study underscores the interconnected

ecological, economic, and social functions of agriculture.

Overall, the emerging trend across this body of literature suggests that agritourism is positioned not only as a rural economic strategy but also as a vehicle for social empowerment, cultural preservation, and environmental stewardship. Sustainability (Switzerland) dominates as the primary journal of publication, indicating that sustainability is the prevailing analytical framework in this field. Additionally, rural and mountainous regions in Eastern Europe, as well as several cases from the Global South, such as Indonesia and South America, are prominently featured as study sites, reflecting growing geographic inclusivity in the literature. Themes such as women's empowerment, social capital, community well-being, and crisis response (e.g., to the pandemic) demonstrate the multidimensional scope of agritourism research.

3.4. The Development of Agritourism Based on Local Wisdom

Based on the author's 2024 field study in a well-known agritourism hub that serves as both a domestic and international tourist destination, Lembang, West Java Province, it was found that

agritourism villages grounded in food security and natural beauty generally thrive in mountainous areas with a minimum elevation of 500 meters above sea level, characterized by a cool, lush, and green environment. The majority of residents earn their livelihoods as farmers and agricultural commodity traders. Main crops include perennial commodities such as coffee, cloves, coconut sugar, and timber, with horticultural crops, especially strawberries, being the most prominent. Other widely cultivated vegetables include potatoes, tomatoes, bell peppers, chili peppers, cabbage, carrots, mustard greens, scallions, celery, Chinese cabbage, pak choi, romaine lettuce, and corn.

The distinctive natural resources and productivity of local communities form the hallmark features and unique attractions for visitors. Initially, agritourism sites functioned as rest areas for short-term stays or stopovers. Over time, they evolved into full-fledged nature tourism destinations offering signature food and beverages, as well as “pick-your-own” or direct-purchase opportunities for agricultural products (Choo & Park, 2020; Lupi et al., 2017; Siregar et al., 2023; Vélez Arenas et al., 2023).

Agritourism also serves as a platform for educational tourism (edutourism), frequently utilized by community organizations and educational institutions for activities such as community service programs, training, outbound events, camping, practicums, and academic research. These facilities are often supported by diverse infrastructures, including flower gardens, fruit orchards, vegetable parks, playgrounds, mazes,

campgrounds, homestays, and adventure attractions such as trekking trails, children's agri-playgrounds, ATV rides, high ropes, ziplining, and horseback riding. The main appeal of agritourism lies in its scenic beauty, agricultural uniqueness, and rich local arts and culture. Additionally, social capital, such as trust, community norms, and social networks, plays a pivotal role in the successful development of agritourism.

Agritourism communities generally uphold a rich tradition of local wisdom passed down through generations (Chusmeru et al., 2023; Hanim et al., 2023; Komariah et al., 2018; Prandodo & Mustikarani, 2024; Sriyadi & Yekti, 2021; Sulaiman et al., 2022; Utomo et al., 2023; Zainurossalamia et al., 2025). First, they possess a strong culture of cultivating horticultural crops, both in home gardens for household consumption and on a commercial scale as part of food security strategies. Second, key agricultural decisions, such as crop selection, are made collectively through group deliberations among farmers. Third, these communities strongly uphold collective solidarity, carrying out the entire process from planting to harvesting and selling cooperatively, while equitably sharing profits and losses to preserve communal harmony. Fourth, they maintain a communal fund sourced from monthly contributions, which is used to provide support during crop failures or to meet social needs. Fifth, long-standing trust-based relationships between farmers and local collectors (middlemen) discourage the adoption of new marketing channels for fear of disrupting existing social bonds.

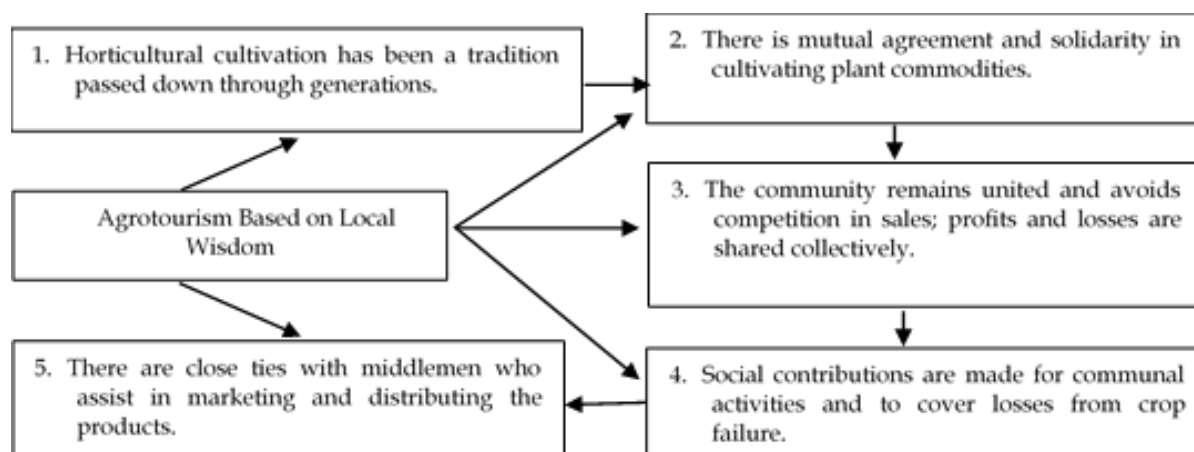


Figure 6: Conceptual Framework of Agritourism Development Based on Local Wisdom.
(Source: Processed Data, 2025).

Figure 6 illustrates how agritourism is built upon local wisdom, namely, the traditional ways of life and values that govern community interactions with the environment. This wisdom includes indigenous

knowledge, worldviews, and survival strategies for addressing challenges and meeting daily needs. These values are transmitted across generations and serve as guiding principles for conserving natural

and human resources (Albantani & Madkur, 2019; Duryatmo *et al.*, 2019; Parhan & Dwiputra, 2023).

One tangible expression of this local wisdom is the community's practice of cultivating horticultural crops, both for daily household needs and for commercial purposes. This activity not only generates income but also reflects the community's cultural identity, becoming an attraction in its own right within the agritourism landscape. Moreover, home-based cultivation of fruits and vegetables enhances local food security, helping communities remain resilient during economic crises such as inflation or rising fuel and basic goods prices.

3.5. Challenges in Agritourism Development

Agritourism offers unique advantages through its abundant natural resources, integration of local wisdom, and food security supported by distinctive horticultural products. These features create a competitive edge compared to other tourism destinations. Beyond serving as a serene nature-based tourist area, it has evolved into an edu-tourism zone, combining education and recreation. Edu-tourism refers to areas endowed with natural beauty, sociocultural characteristics, and economic productivity that serve as learning environments. These destinations foster knowledge acquisition, insight development, and character building through educational, training, research, and practicum activities.

Table 3: Research on Issues in Tourism Development. Source: Processed secondary data, 2025).

Author and Year	Research Findings
Ciolac <i>et al.</i> (2019)	Demonstrated the critical role of agrotourism in sustainable development, yet noted socio-economic challenges.
Adamov <i>et al.</i> (2020)	Analyzed sustainability challenges in agrotourism and early-stage development initiatives.
Kachniewska (2015)	Identified tourism as a factor influencing quality of life, hindered by local development issues.
Nugraha <i>et al.</i> (2021)	Reviewed collective barriers in agrotourism-based rural tourism development in Indonesia.
Musa & Chin (2022)	Investigated constraints and potentials of "farm-to-table" activities in agrotourism.
Shen <i>et al.</i> (2020)	Presented environmental sustainability challenges in rural tourism.
Nguyen <i>et al.</i> (2018)	Analyzed local attitudes towards agrotourism and barriers to community involvement.
Ćirić <i>et al.</i> (2021)	Described barriers faced by farmers in active participation in agrotourism.
Ramaano (2022)	Two studies highlighting administrative and geographical constraints in sub-Saharan agrotourism.

Edu-tourism employs educational methods that directly identify, analyze, explore, and reconstruct factual realities through environmental, socio-cultural, community decision-making, institutional structures, local wisdom, economic activities, and production processes in sectors such as agriculture, plantations, fisheries, trade, and innovation adoption (Arrasyid *et al.*, 2021; Bhakti *et al.*, 2024; Maryani & Indrianty, 2024; Sari *et al.*, 2024).

Agritourism sites frequently host education and training programs (Diklat), including outbound activities, camping, and scientific research visits for students and university community service programs. They also accommodate various empowerment initiatives such as government-led training and community outreach conducted by central/local authorities, universities, and NGOs, often averaging four to five activities annually.

Tourism development strategies may include customer care training programs for local businesses. Popular activities include sightseeing, camping, education, training, outdoor activities, and nature recreation. Local wisdom-based tourism destinations, in addition to highlighting natural and cultural beauty, also serve as valuable educational resources through outdoor study methodologies.

However, based on the author's 2024 field research in Lembang, West Java, Indonesia, a region renowned as a domestic and international tourism destination, alongside findings from other studies (Baipai *et al.*, 2023; Godfrey *et al.*, 2023; Kipkorir *et al.*, 2022; Malkanthi, 2015; Rauniyar *et al.*, 2021; Safarov *et al.*, 2024; Suhartanto *et al.*, 2020; L. Yang, 2012) shows the existence of various challenges.

One major issue is the lack of interest among younger generations in utilizing horticultural potential as part of distinctive local food security systems. For instance, strawberries can be processed into high-value products such as jams, health drinks, chili sauces, and snacks like brownies and traditional dodol, which could be attractively packaged as regional souvenirs. However, this innovative approach has yet to gain widespread appeal.

On the one hand, agricultural yields are often sold directly to middlemen due to familial ties and the guarantee of immediate profits without distribution costs. Farmers tend to maintain these relationships as middlemen frequently provide capital loans and facilitate marketing (Ministry of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia, 2014). Consequently, the processing of crops into higher-value products remains underdeveloped. Moreover, the sustainability of strawberry production continues to face environmental challenges, such as high rainfall

and pest infestations. Although the government has intervened by constructing greenhouses in four designated zones, their utilization has not been optimal due to insufficient technical training, assistance, and maintenance. The lack of monitoring and evaluation has led farmer groups to revert to conventional cultivation methods, which are perceived as simpler and more profitable, especially when integrated with tourism area management.

Another technical obstacle in greenhouse implementation involves the complexity of regulating temperature, humidity, and the distribution systems for water and fertilizers. These technologies require advanced environmental control systems and incur high maintenance costs (Aznar-Sánchez et al., 2020; Ghani et al., 2019; Goddek et al., 2023; Wayua et al., 2020). Furthermore, there is an imbalance in the distribution of benefits from empowerment programs, which are often enjoyed by groups with closer ties to village authorities. The lack of inclusive community engagement, particularly among farmer groups and local entrepreneurs, has reduced program effectiveness. Women's participation in decision-making remains very limited, both at the village and farmer group levels. Male dominance within village institutional structures and prevailing perceptions of women's roles as confined to the domestic sphere hinder their active involvement in agricultural development and local economic empowerment (Choi, 2014; Dhak, 2014; Goidel et al., 2008; Handoko et al., 2014; Kakati & Behera, 2014; Windiasih et al., 2023).

Moreover, empowerment programs implemented by various institutions tend to be fragmented, uncoordinated, and lacking comprehensive evaluation. This has resulted in duplication and inefficiency (Muhtarom et al., 2021; Sabiq et al., 2020; Sugito et al., 2022; Sulaiman et al., 2022). The government should play a stronger role in ensuring the sustainability of empowerment efforts and coordinating among implementing agencies. Another issue is the absence of partnerships between agritourism management, farmer groups, government, and the private sector in developing processed products into signature culinary goods with commercial value. Facilities such as culinary centers, agrimarts, or restaurants based on local horticultural produce are currently unavailable. Yet agritourism involves the integrated management of social, cultural, land, financial, and marketing systems that require robust infrastructure and coordinated promotion (Chairunnisa et al., 2024; Utama, 2023; Wiranatha et al., 2024).

Although various training and extension activities have been conducted to enhance the added value of horticultural products, weak follow-up and limited marketing networks have hindered continuity and farmer self-reliance. Many farmers are more attracted to the quick income from tourism activities rather than engaging in post-harvest production processes. Moreover, leadership within farmer groups needs to be more transparent, especially in the management of aid and programme implementation, to avoid negative perceptions among members. Sustained support at both group and individual levels must be reinforced by local governments, academics, and market players to ensure inclusive and sustainable development of horticulture-based agritourism (Sarwar et al., 2020; Younas et al., 2022; Yu et al., 2023).

3.6. Designing Community Empowerment Strategies in Agritourism Development

Field research conducted by the author in 2024 in Lembang Agritourism, West Jawa a destination with both local and international recognition, revealed that the area requires a systematic and comprehensive community empowerment strategy. This strategy must go beyond technical interventions and adopt a participatory social approach encompassing agribusiness, local capacity building, and sustainable development. Numerous studies emphasize the importance of integrating technological innovation with local wisdom in advancing the agritourism sector (Ariandi et al., 2023; Buchari et al., 2024; Ilvira & Arumugam, 2024; Jayantini et al., 2024; Liangco et al., 2024; Nabila, 2025; Reflis et al., 2024).

The initial steps involve enhancing production capacity through pest control, strengthening cultivation techniques via hydroponics, greenhouse construction in response to climate extremes, development of superior strawberry seedlings, production of organic fertilizers, and provision of post-harvest cooling storage facilities. These efforts must be complemented by product downstreaming, in which strawberries are processed into higher-value goods such as syrup, strawberry leaf tea, dodol, and getuk. However, the potential of horticulture as a pillar of local food resilience has yet to be commercially maximized. Likewise, agritourism services such as fruit-picking experiences remain limited and have not been expanded to include other commodities, nor are they supported by modern distribution facilities such as agrimarts with vacuum-sealed packaging technology.

Therefore, community empowerment strategies must be executed within a comprehensive and structured framework encompassing planning, socialisation, implementation, mentoring, evaluation, promotion, and partnership strengthening (Chusmeru *et al.*, 2024; Sulaiman *et al.*, 2020). The planning phase begins with preliminary studies, including literature reviews, field observations, and in-depth interviews with key stakeholders such as village heads, village consultative bodies (BPD), farmer group leaders, and agritourism managers. Findings are further refined through Focus Group Discussions (FGD) and Participatory Decision-Making (PDM), involving relevant agencies experienced in community empowerment.

Based on this analysis, a locally driven entrepreneurial empowerment programme was designed, integrating food security with sustainable development principles, social, economic, and ecological (Bali Swain & Yang-Wallentin, 2019; Leal Filho *et al.*, 2018; Mensah, 2019). During implementation, outreach is carried out in a participatory and evaluative manner through dialogical approaches, enabling farmer groups, women farmers, and village-owned enterprise (BUMDes) managers to acquire knowledge, motivation, and skills for independent enterprise development (Setiadi *et al.*, 2024; Sugiarto & Sulaiman, 2021; Suswanto *et al.*, 2021).

Subsequent training is conducted using the Training of Trainers (ToT) method, whereby trained groups serve as facilitators for others, thereby creating a knowledge replication system. Ongoing mentoring involves monitoring and evaluation through discussion forums, surveys, interviews, and direct observation. The evaluation aims to assess programme effectiveness and determine the need for follow-up interventions for both existing and new participant groups.

The next phase involves institutional strengthening through comparative studies of successful empowerment initiatives, along with technical training in packaging, labelling, and obtaining permits such as halal certification and food safety approval from relevant agencies. This strategy aligns with a human-centred, participatory development approach, where communities are not merely beneficiaries but active agents of change (Handoko *et al.*, 2014; Sugito *et al.*, 2022; Sulaiman *et al.*, 2023).

Promotion and marketing represent strategic components of empowerment, with training provided to equip communities with promotional media production skills, social media account management, and digital marketing network development. Public relations play a key role in enhancing product image and public acceptance through strategies such as viral

marketing, newsletters, social media campaigns, and community-based marketing techniques (Ahmadi *et al.*, 2023; Dahana *et al.*, 2023; Joyner *et al.*, 2018; Lehmann, 2020).

Further assistance is directed at fostering partnerships and investment in agritourism and edutourism with government, private sector, and higher education institutions. Business groups, farmer collectives, and agritourism managers are encouraged to proactively seek, establish, and expand communication networks and opportunities. As noted by Castells (2007), Batta *et al.* (2014), and Cho (2014), the formation of digital communities is instrumental in disseminating information, knowledge, and marketing networks to wider audiences.

To enhance sustainability and business expansion, empowerment programs must be supported by strategic partnerships and investments involving communities, entrepreneurs, government, and academic institutions. These partnerships aim to improve both the quality and quantity of production by providing essential inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, packaging equipment, and supporting infrastructure, agrimarts, tourist facilities, culinary centers, and road access. An ideal partnership model is one that upholds the principles of transparency, equity, and mutual benefit for companies, government, managers, and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) recipients, in accordance with Government Regulation No. 44 of 1997 and PP No. 26 of 2021 (Masrukin *et al.*, 2023; Sugiarto & Sulaiman, 2021).

The culmination of this entire process is the achievement of community self-reliance, both at the individual and collective levels. Communities are expected to manage local resources independently, without relying on external aid, and serve as the main drivers of empowerment in their regions. This independence can be realized by enhancing youth agribusiness capacity, fostering ecological innovation, and mobilizing local resources to establish community-based productive enterprises (Bargerstock & Bloomgarden, 2015; Haight *et al.*, 2024; Ngobeni, 2024; Oyekola *et al.*, 2020; Sarah *et al.*, 2023). Thus, empowerment programs function not only as development instruments but also as vehicles for sustainable social and economic transformation.

4. CONCLUSION

This study reveals that community empowerment through agritourism has gained significant scholarly attention, particularly since 2019, with a peak observed in 2024. This surge highlights the growing recognition of agritourism as a vital instrument in sustainable rural development and local community

empowerment. The publications are distributed across various interdisciplinary international journals, reflecting the multidimensional nature of this issue.

Using VOSviewer analysis, eight major clusters were identified, encompassing social, economic, environmental, and institutional dimensions, including themes such as the role of women, education, sustainability, and social responsibility. These findings affirm that agritourism is not merely a tourism sector but a strategic tool for inclusive and sustainable socio-economic transformation in rural areas.

Nonetheless, the development of agritourism continues to face several challenges. These include the limited participation of younger generations in farming, the tendency to sell agricultural products directly to middlemen for immediate income, and the lack of interest in post-harvest processing. Moreover, there is an absence of participatory, comprehensive, and sustainable empowerment programs tailored to the community's needs, challenges, and potentials, particularly in developing unique, attractive, and durable post-harvest products, as well as effective marketing strategies.

Agritourism development can be supported through the empowerment of farmer groups and small enterprises via extension services and training programs. These should cover agricultural cultivation, pest control, adoption of innovations such as hydroponics and greenhouses, and post-harvest processing to create value-added products. This includes the production of distinctive food and beverages derived from fruits, especially strawberries, that can be served to visitors and marketed as souvenirs.

Empowerment programs must be designed through participatory approaches involving farmer groups, small businesses, village and regional governments, agritourism facilitators, and academics. In doing so, empowerment becomes a shared programme and collective responsibility, particularly in creating employment opportunities for the younger generation and encouraging the emergence of a new generation of farmers.

4.1. Implications

The findings of this study provide several implications for theory, practice, and policy.

Acknowledgments: We would like to express our heartfelt appreciation to the anonymous reviewers, whose suggestions significantly improved this work.

REFERENCES

- Adam, L., Jin, J., & Khan, A. (2022). Does the Indonesian farmer empowerment policy enhance the professional farmer? Empirical evidence based on the difference-in-difference approach. *Technology in Society*, 68,

Theoretically, this research contributes to the academic discourse on agritourism and community empowerment by systematically mapping research trends from 2015 to 2025, identifying key clusters such as empowerment, sustainability, rural development, and the role of women. These insights strengthen the theoretical foundation for developing integrated models of community-based tourism and sustainable agriculture. Practically, the results highlight the critical role of participatory approaches in agritourism development, offering guidance for local governments, non-governmental organizations, and practitioners to design inclusive programs that enhance community capacity, promote local wisdom, and ensure ecological sustainability. From a policy standpoint, the study underscores the need for integrated regulations that align agritourism development with national agendas on food security, sustainable rural development, and poverty alleviation. Furthermore, it provides empirical evidence to support government efforts in land-use regulation, environmental protection, and cross-sectoral collaboration, thereby reinforcing the long-term sustainability of agritourism initiatives.

4.2. Limitations

This study is subject to several limitations that should be acknowledged. First, the scope of the analysis was restricted to publications indexed in Scopus between 2015 and 2025. While this ensures reliability and quality, it may exclude relevant studies published in other reputable databases or in non-indexed local journals. Second, the inclusion criteria were limited to peer-reviewed journal articles focusing on agritourism, community empowerment, or community development, which may narrow the diversity of perspectives, particularly from interdisciplinary or grey literature sources. Third, duplicate records and non-scholarly works such as editorials and news articles were excluded, potentially omitting practical insights outside formal academic publications. Finally, the dataset for 2025 remains incomplete, as many publications are still in progress or not yet indexed. This condition should be considered a research limitation since the data may not fully reflect the actual publication trend of that year.

11924. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.techsoc.2022.101924>
- Adamov, T., Ciolac, R., Iancu, T., Brad, I., Peț, E., Popescu, G., & Șmuleac, L. (2020). Sustainability of agritourism activity. Initiatives and challenges in Romanian mountain rural regions. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 12(2502), 1–23. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su12062502>
- Ahmadi, D., Sulaiman, A. I., Runtiko, A. G., Noegroho, A., Ar Raqi, R. I., Maryani, A., Yuniati, Y., & Yulianita, N. (2023). Marketing Communications for Tourism Development in Ecoethno Leadcamp Site. *Studies in Media and Communication*, 11(4), 67–77. <https://doi.org/10.11114/smc.v11i4.5909>
- Albantani, A. M., & Madkur, A. (2019). Think Globally, Act Locally: The Strategy of Incorporating Local Wisdom in Foreign Language Teaching in Indonesia. *International Journal of Applied Linguistics and English Literature*, 7(3), 1–8. <https://doi.org/10.7575/aiac.ijalel.v.7n.2p.1>
- Ammirato, S., Felicetti, A. M., Raso, C., Pansera, B. A., & Violi, A. (2020). Agritourism and sustainability: What we can learn from a systematic literature review. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 12(22), 1–18. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su12229575>
- Andayani, S. A., Umyati, S., Dinar, Tampubolon, G. M., Ismail, A. Y., Dani, U., Nugraha, D. R., & Turnip, A. (2022). Prediction model for agro-tourism development using adaptive neuro-fuzzy inference system method. *Open Agriculture*, 7(1), 644–655. <https://doi.org/10.1515/opag-2022-0086>
- Annes, A., & Wright, W. (2015). “Creating a room of one’s own”: French farm women, agritourism and the pursuit of empowerment. *Women’s Studies International Forum*, 53, 1–11. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wsif.2015.08.002>
- Ariandi, Masniawati, A., Haloho, R. D., Nurdin, M., Manguntungi, B., Aslam, M., Muis, N., & Wahid, M. (2023). Agroedutourism-Based Community Empowerment Strategy as the Implementation of a Sustainable Agriculture Program in Batulaya Village, West Sulawesi. *Proceeding of International Conference on Sustainable Development and Green Economy in Small Islands*, 1(1), 20–29. <https://e-journal.unkhair.ac.id/index.php/icsdgesi/article/view/70/96>
- Arrasyid, R., Urfan, F., Darsiharjo, Ruhimat, M., Setiawan, I., & Logayah, D. S. (2021). Edutourism development model in unesco global geopark ciletuh palabuhan ratu sukabumi district. *IOP Conf. Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, 683, 1–10. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/683/1/012120>
- Arroyo, C. G., Barbieri, C., Sotomayor, S., & Knollenberg, W. (2019). Cultivating women’s empowerment through agritourism: Evidence from Andean communities. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 11(11), 1–14. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su11113058>
- Aznar-Sánchez, J. A., Velasco-Muñoz, J. F., López-Felices, B., & Román-Sánchez, I. M. (2020). An Analysis of Global Research Trends on Greenhouse Technology: Towards a Sustainable Agriculture. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 17(2), 1–22. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph17020664>
- Baipai, R., Chikuta, O., Gandiwa, E., & Mutanga, C. N. (2023). A framework for sustainable agritourism development in Zimbabwe. *Cogent Social Sciences*, 9(1). <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2023.2201025>
- Bali Swain, R., & Yang-Wallentin, F. (2019). Achieving sustainable development goals: predicaments and strategies. *International Journal of Sustainable Development & World Ecology*, 27(2), 96–106. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13504509.2019.1692316>
- Bargerstock, B. A., & Bloomgarden, A. (2015). Community Partnerships and Impacts. *International Journal of Research on Service-Learning and Community Engagement*, 3(1), 1–5. <https://doi.org/10.37333/001c.21567>
- Batta, H., Ashong, C., & Obot, C. (2014). Science, nano-science and nano-technology content in Nigeria’s elite and popular press: Focus on framing and socio-political involvement. *New Media and Mass Communication*, 31, 9–20.
- Belliggiano, A., Garcia, E. C., Labianca, M., Valverde, F. N., & De Rubertis, S. (2020). The “eco-effectiveness” of agritourism dynamics in Italy and Spain: A tool for evaluating regional sustainability. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 12(17), 1–25. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su12177080>
- Bhakti, A. D. P., Prakoso, H. A., Nasvian, M. F., Bakhtiar, A., Wibowo, N. F. S., & Anwar, V. A. (2024). The Development of Edutourism Research: A Bibliometric Analysis. *Journal of Ecohumanism*, 3(6), 408–423. <https://doi.org/10.62754/joe.v3i6.4014>
- Bozchelouie, R. K. (2019). Gender identities and farm survival: Women’s activities in the agricultural sector in remote rural areas. *Corvinus Journal of Sociology and Social Policy*, 9(2), 77–98.

- <https://doi.org/10.14267/CJSSP.2018.2.04>
- Brune, S., Vilá, O., & Knollenberg, W. (2023). Family farms' resilience under the COVID-19 crisis: Challenges and opportunities with agritourism. *Land Use Policy*, 134, 106902. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landusepol.2023.106902>
- Buchari, R. A., Zuhdi, S., Abas, A., Aiyub, K., Muhtar, E. A., Miftah, A. Z., Muharam, R. S., & Darto, D. (2024). Community Empowerment Strategy In Developing Agrotourism Village In Kuningan Regency, West Java. *Journal of Government and Civil Society*, 8(2), 246–263. <https://doi.org/10.31000/jgcs.v8i2.11550>
- Canovi, M. (2019). Resistance to agritourism diversification: An analysis of winery owners' identities. *Tourism Management Perspectives*, 32(May), 100566. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tmp.2019.100566>
- Castells, M. (2007). Communication, power and counter-power in the network society. *International Journal of Communication*, 1, 238–266.
- Cavalleri, S. A. E., Tanwattana, P., & Grünbühel, C. M. (2022). Systemizing a rural livelihood diversification framework for sustainable community-based agritourism: A participatory approach to ensure resilience. *Frontiers in Sustainable Food Systems*, 6. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fsufs.2022.993892>
- Chairunnisa, S. M., Hubeis, M., & Munandar, J. M. (2024). Model of Tourist Visiting Decision for Agritourism in Lampung Province. *Indonesian Journal of Business and Entrepreneurship (IJBE)*, 10(2). <https://doi.org/10.17358/ijbe.10.2.339>
- Chassang, L., Hsieh, C. J., Li, T. N., & Hsieh, C. M. (2024). Feasibility Assessment of Stakeholder Benefits in Community-Based Agritourism through University Social Responsibility Practices. *Agriculture (Switzerland)*, 14(602), 1–16. <https://doi.org/10.3390/agriculture14040602>
- Chiodo, E., Fantini, A., Dickes, L., Arogundade, T., Lamie, R. D., Assing, L., Stewart, C., & Salvatore, R. (2019). Agritourism in mountainous regions-insights from an international perspective. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 11(13), 1–20. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su11133715>
- Cho, J. (2014). Will social media use reduce relative deprivation? Systematic analysis of social capital's mediating effects of connecting social media use with relative deprivation. *Journal of Public Deliberation*, 10(9), 1–19.
- Choi, I. (2014). What explains the success of participatory budgeting? Evidence from seoul autonomous districts. *Journal of Public Deliberation*, 10(9), 1–19.
- Choo, H., & Park, D. B. (2020). The Role of Agritourism Farms' Characteristics on the Performance: A Case Study of Agritourism Farm in South Korea. *International Journal of Hospitality & Tourism Administration*, 23(3), 464–477. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15256480.2020.1769520>
- Chusmeru, Adi, T. N., Runtiko, G. A., Sulaiman, A. I., Prawoto Jati, P. I., Weningsih, S., & Arimurti, N. H. (2024). Development Of Cultural And Religious Tourism Villages In Enhancing Rural Community Welfare. *International Journal Of Community Service*, 4(4), 290–298. <https://doi.org/10.51601/ijcs.v4i4.299>
- Chusmeru, Sulaiman, A. I., Adi, T. N., Runtiko, A. G., Rofik, A., & Weningsih, S. (2023). Empowerment of Socio-Economic Institutions in Religious Tourism Villages Based on Local Wisdom. *International Journal of Business, Economics, and Social Development*, 4(4), 321–331. <https://doi.org/10.46336/ijbesd.v4i4.490>
- Ciolac, R., Adamov, T., Iancu, T., Popescu, G., Lile, R., Rujescu, C., & Marin, D. (2019). Agritourism-A sustainable development factor for improving the “health” of rural settlements. Case study Apuseni Mountains area. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 11(1467), 1–24. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su11051467>
- Ciolac, R., Iancu, T., Brad, I., Popescu, G., Marin, D., & Adamov, T. (2020). Agritourism activity-A “smart chance” for mountain rural environment's sustainability. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 12(6237), 1–25. <https://doi.org/10.3390/SU12156237>
- Ćirić, M., Tešanović, D., Pivarski, B. K., Ćirić, I., Banjac, M., Radivojević, G., Grubor, B., Tošić, P., Simović, O., & Šmugović, S. (2021). Analyses of the attitudes of agricultural holdings on the development of agritourism and the impacts on the economy, society and environment of Serbia. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 13(24), 1–15. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su132413729>
- Collins, P., Alger, M., Whitelaw, G., & Williams, B. (2017). Implementing integrated community sustainability planning: a comparative case study of three mid-sized municipalities in Ontario, Canada. *International Journal of Sustainable Development*, 20(2), 124–145. <https://doi.org/10.1504/IJSD.2017.083486>
- Cordova-Buiza, F., Medina-Viruel, M. J., & Pérez-Gálvez, J. C. (2025). Community-based rural tourism: a mapping technique analysis study from 2005 to 2023. *Humanities and Social Sciences Communications*, 12(1), 1–14. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41599-025-04746-7>
- da Silva, A. E., Maracajá, K. F. B., Batalhão, A. C. S., Silva, V. F., & Borges, I. M. S. (2025). Ecotourism and Co-

- Management: Strengthening Socio-Ecological Resilience in Local Food Systems. *Sustainability* (Switzerland), 17(6), 1–25. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su17062443>
- Dahana, K., Sulaiman, A. I., & Sari, L. K. (2023). Tourism Village Development through Media Extension and Marketing Promotion Communication. *Technium Social Sciences Journal*, 44(1), 639–655. <https://doi.org/10.47577/tssj.v44i1.8913>
- de Pee, S., Hardinsyah, R., Jalal, F., Kim, B. F., Semba, R. D., Deptford, A., Fanzo, J. C., Ramsing, R., Nachman, K. E., McKenzie, S., & Bloem, M. W. (2021). Balancing a sustained pursuit of nutrition, health, affordability and climate goals: exploring the case of Indonesia. *The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition*, 114(5), 1686–1697. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ajcn/nqab258>
- Debela, D. D., Stellmacher, T., Azadi, H., Kelboro, G., Lebailly, P., & Ghorbani, M. (2020). Industrial Investments on Land Use and Smallholder Farmers' Livelihoods in Ethiopia. *Land Use Policy*, 99, 1–12. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landusepol.2020.105091>
- Denzin, N. K., & Lincoln, Y. S. (2018). *The SAGE Handbook of Qualitative Research* (5th ed.). SAGE Publications, Inc.
- Dhak, B. (2014). Opportunities and challenges for the Backward States in India. *Journal of Rural Development*, 33(4), 475–491.
- Djuwendah, E., Karyani, T., Wulandari, E., & Pradono, P. (2023). Community-Based Agro-Ecotourism Sustainability in West Java, Indonesia. *Sustainability* (Switzerland), 15(13). <https://doi.org/10.3390/su151310432>
- Dong, H., & Khan, M. S. (2023). Exploring the Role of Female Empowerment in Sustainable Rural Tourism Development: an Exploratory Sequential Mixed-Method Study. *International Journal of Professional Business Review*, 8(4), 1–28. <https://doi.org/10.26668/businessreview/2023.v8i4.1651>
- Duryatmo, S., Sarwoprasodjo, S., Lubis, D. P., & Suhartijo, D. (2019). Local Wisdom: a Sociology of Communication Analysis in West Manggarai. *Sodality: Jurnal Sosiologi Pedesaan*, 7(2), 136–142. <https://doi.org/10.22500/sodality.v7i2.25453>
- Dushkova, D., & Ivlieva, O. (2024). Empowering Communities to Act for a Change: A Review of the Community Empowerment Programs towards Sustainability and Resilience. *Sustainability* (Switzerland), 16(19). <https://doi.org/10.3390/su16198700>
- Ekwueme, D. C., Lasisi, T. T., & Eluwole, K. K. (2023). Environmental sustainability in Asian countries: Understanding the criticality of economic growth, industrialization, tourism import, and energy use. *Energy & Environment*, 34(5), 1592–1618. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0958305X221091543>
- Fahmi, F. Z., McCann, P., & Koster, S. (2017). Creative economy policy in developing countries: The case of Indonesia. *Urban Studies*, 54(6), 1367–1384. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0042098015620529>
- Ferdian, F., Zahari, M. S. M., Abrian, Y., Wulansari, N., Azwar, H., Adrian, A., Putra, T., Wulandari, D. P., Suyuthie, H., Pasaribu, P., Susanti, D., Aisiah, A., Yulfa, A., Pratama, V. M., Harmawan, V., Fadilah, R., Donie, D., & Waryono, W. (2024). Driving Sustainable Tourism Villages: Evaluating Stakeholder Commitment, Attitude, and Performance: Evidence from West Sumatra, Indonesia. *Sustainability* (Switzerland), 16(6066), 1–18. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su16146066>
- Gargano, G., Licciardo, F., Verrascina, M., & Zanetti, B. (2021). The agroecological approach as a model for multifunctional agriculture and farming towards the European green deal 2030 – Some evidence from the Italian experience. *Sustainability* (Switzerland), 13(4), 1–23. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su13042215>
- Gascón, J. (2023). Understanding Agritourism: A Chayanovian analysis. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 103, 103674. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2023.103674>
- Ghana, C., Nartey, J., Obilie-Mante, V., & Boasikine, R. K. (2024). Community-Based Ecotourism Initiatives in Ghana: Balancing Conservation and Livelihoods. *SSRN*, 7 April, 1–16. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4786977>
- Ghani, S., Bakochristou, F., El Bialy, E. M. A. A., Gamaledin, S. M. A., Rashwan, M. M., Abdelhalim, A. M., & Ismail, S. M. (2019). Design challenges of agricultural greenhouses in hot and arid environments – A review. *Engineering in Agriculture, Environment and Food*, 12(1), 48–70. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eaef.2018.09.004>
- Giang, T. H. T., & Caldicott, R. W. (2022). Developing resilience for small island tourism planning: A qualitative design infusing the sustainability trilogy with three streams of resilience thinking. *Journal of Marine and Island Cultures*, 11(1), 128–157. <https://doi.org/10.21463/jmic.2022.11.1.10>
- Goddek, S., Körner, O., Keesman, K. J., Tester, M. A., Lefers, R., Fleskens, L., Joyce, A., van Os, E., Gross, A., &

- Leemans, R. (2023). How greenhouse horticulture in arid regions can contribute to climate-resilient and sustainable food security. *Global Food Security*, 38, 100701. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gfs.2023.100701>
- Godfrey, X., Capiña, B., & Matra, D. (2023). Agro-tourism Development in Indonesia: The Case of Yogyakarta and Bali.
- Goidel, R. K., Freeman, C. M., Procopio, S., & Zewe, C. F. (2008). Who participates in the public square and does it matter? *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 72(4), 792–803. <https://doi.org/10.3390/foods13132083>
- Grillini, G., Sacchi, G., Streifeneder, T., & Fischer, C. (2023). Differences in sustainability outcomes between agritourism and non-agritourism farms based on robust empirical evidence from the Tyrol/Trentino mountain region. *Journal of Rural Studies*, 104, 103152. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2023.103152>
- Guindo, T., & Nurjihadi, M. (2024). Determinants of Smallholder Farmers' Food Security In Mali Amidst Climate Change. *Agroteksos*, 34(1), 1–13.
- Guiné, R. P. F. (2024). The Challenges and Strategies of Food Security under Global Change. *Foods*, 13(13), 1–3. <https://doi.org/10.3390/foods13132083>
- Gunarta, I. K., & Hanggara, F. D. (2018). Development of agrotourism business model as an effort to increase the potency of tourism village(case study: Punten Village, Batu City). *MATEC Web of Conferences*, 204(03006), 1–7. <https://doi.org/10.1051/mateconf/201820403006>
- Haight, J., Daniels, J., Gokiart, R., Quintanilha, M., Edwards, K., Mellon, P., Skoye, M., & Malin, A. (2024). Essential Conditions for Partnership Collaboration within a School-Community Model of Wraparound Support. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, 33, 2962–2977. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10826-024-02903-1>
- Handoko, W., Sulaiman, A. I., & Akbar, A. A. S. (2014). Participatory Communication in Development Process of Matenggeng Dams Cilacap District Central Java. *Jurnal Penelitian Komunikasi*, 17(2), 141–152. <https://doi.org/10.20422/jpk.v17i2.13>
- Handoyo, F. W., Dalimunthe, S. A., Purwanto, P., Suardi, I., Yuliana, C. I., Mychelisda, E., Wardhana, I. W., & Nugroho, A. . (2024). Enhancing Disaster Resilience: Insights from the Cianjur Earthquake to Improve Indonesia's Risk Financing Strategies. *Sage Open*, 14(2), 1–16. <https://doi.org/10.1177/21582440241256777>
- Hanim, F., Hidayat, K., & Kustanti, A. (2023). The Ecotourism Livelihood Growth and Local Wisdom Preserved by the Tengger Community in Gubugklakah Village: Ways to be Sustainable? *Sodality: Jurnal Sosiologi Pedesaan*, 11(2), 192–205. <https://doi.org/10.22500/11202347630>
- He, Y., Gao, X., Wu, R., Wang, Y., & Choi, B. R. (2021). How does sustainable rural tourism cause rural community development? *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 13(13516), 1–20. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su132413516>
- Iaromenko, S., & Kryszak, Ł. (2025). Determinants of Rural Tourism Development: A Bibliometric Review. 13th International Scientific Conference "Employment, Education and Entrepreneurship," 362–374. <https://doi.org/10.5937/EEE24034I>
- Ilvira, R. F., & Arumugam, N. (2024). The Potential Of Natural Resources As Agrotourism In North Sumatera: A Pathway To Community Empowerment. *Jurnal Agrica*, 17(1), 260–277. <https://doi.org/10.31289/agrica.v17i2.12774>
- Jayadevan, C. M. (2020). Impact of Urbanization and Industrialization on Agriculture. *European Journal of Agriculture and Food Sciences*, 2(4), 1–5. <https://doi.org/10.24018/ejfood.2020.2.4.79>
- Jayantini, I. G. A. S. R., Martiningsih, N. G. A. G. E., Wiratama, I. G. N. M., & Karta, N. L. P. A. (2024). Empowering Villages through Waste Management for Agritourism Success. *International Journal of Community Service Learning*, 8(4), 509–517. <https://doi.org/10.23887/ijcs.v8i4.85336>
- Joyner, L., Kline, C., Oliver, J., & Kariko, D. (2018). Exploring emotional response to images used in agritourism destination marketing. *Journal of Destination Marketing & Management*, 9, 44–55. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdmm.2017.10.004>
- Kachniewska, M. A. (2015). Tourism development as a determinant of quality of life in rural areas. *Worldwide Hospitality and Tourism Themes*, 7(5), 500–515. <https://doi.org/10.1108/WHATT-06-2015-0028>
- Kakati, B. K., & Behera, M. C. (2014). Women workers and their status in MGNREG programme: A study in Jharkhand. *Journal of Rural Development*, 33(3), 281–290.
- Karampela, S., Andreopoulos, A., & Koutsouris, A. (2021). "Agro", "Agri", or "Rural": The Different Viewpoints of Tourism Research Combined with Sustainability and Sustainable Development. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 13(17), 1–15. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su13179550>

- Khazami, N., & Lakner, Z. (2021). The mediating role of the social identity on agritourism business. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 13(20), 1–13. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su132011540>
- Kipkorir, N., Twili, N. S., & Gogo, A. (2022). Effects of agritourism development on the local community in Kericho County, Kenya. *Journal of Tourism, Culinary, and Entrepreneurship (JTCE)*, 2(1), 34–53. <https://doi.org/10.37715/jtce.v2i1.2254>
- Komariah, N., Saepudin, E., & Rodiah, S. (2018). Development of Tourist Village Based on Local Wisdom. *Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism*, 9(6), 1172–1177. [https://doi.org/10.14505/jemt.v9.6\(30\).05](https://doi.org/10.14505/jemt.v9.6(30).05)
- Komariah, N., Saepudin, E., & Rodiah, S. (2019). Women Empowerment In The Development Of Agro Tourism Villag. *International Conference on Life, Innovation, Change, and Knowledge (ICLICK 2018)*, 203, 69–72. <https://doi.org/10.2991/iclick-18.2019.15>
- Kunjuraman, V., Hussin, R., & Aziz, R. C. (2022). Community-based ecotourism as a social transformation tool for rural community: A victory or a quagmire? *Journal of Outdoor Recreation and Tourism*, 39, 100524. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jort.2022.100524>
- Lalisan, A. K., Fresnido, M. B. R., Ramli, H. R., Aung, A., Utama, A. A. G. S., Khairani, & Ating, R. (2024). Empowering the ASEAN Community through Digitalization of Agriculture for Rural Tourism Development: An NVIVO Analysis. *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, 1366(1), 012018. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/1366/1/012018>
- Landeta-Bejarano, N., Ruiz-Sinoga, J., Orden-Mejía, M., & Díaz-Chong, E. (2025). Women and Symbolic Violence: Measurement Scale of Gender in Tourism Sustainability and the Case of Ecuador. *Tourism and Hospitality*, 6(1), 1–22. <https://doi.org/10.3390/tourhosp6010013>
- Leal Filho, W., Tripathi, S. K., Andrade Guerra, J. B. S. O. D., Giné-Garriga, R., Orlovic Lovren, V., & Willats, J. (2018). Using the sustainable development goals towards a better understanding of sustainability challenges. *International Journal of Sustainable Development & World Ecology*, 26(2), 179–190. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13504509.2018.1505674>
- Lecegui, A., Olaizola, A. M., López-i-Gelats, F., & Varela, E. (2022). Implementing the livelihood resilience framework: An indicator-based model for assessing mountain pastoral farming systems. *Agricultural Systems*, 199, 103405. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.agsy.2022.103405>
- Lehmann, D. R. (2020). The evolving world of research in marketing and the blending of theory and data. *International Journal of Research in Marketing*, 37(1), 27–42. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijresmar.2019.12.001>
- Li, Y., Ismail, M. A., Aminuddin, A., Wang, R., Jiang, K., & Yu, H. (2025). The Lost View: Villager-Centered Scale Development and Validation Due to Rural Tourism for Traditional Villages in China. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 17(6), 1–20. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su17062721>
- Liang, A. R. Da. (2017). Considering the role of agritourism co-creation from a service-dominant logic perspective. *Tourism Management*, 61, 354–367. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2017.02.002>
- Liangco, N. C., Khong-Khai, S., Leelapattana, W., Thongma, W., Guntoro, B., & Thongma, W. (2024). Wings of change: Empowering agro-rural tourism stakeholders through a multifaceted approach for sustainable development. *Multidisciplinary Reviews*, 7(10), 2024232. <https://doi.org/10.31893/multirev.2024232>
- Lukito, S., & Firmansyah, E. A. (2024). A Bibliometric Analysis of Sukuk using VOSviewer in Indonesia with Publish or Perish (PoP). *Al-Muzara'Ah*, 12(1), 51–65. <https://doi.org/10.29244/jam.12.1.51-65>
- Lupi, C., Giaccio, V., Mastronardi, L., Giannelli, A., & Scardera, A. (2017). Exploring the features of agritourism and its contribution to rural development in Italy. *Land Use Policy*, 64, 383–390. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landusepol.2017.03.002>
- Magno, F., & Cassia, F. (2021). Effects of agritourism businesses' strategies to cope with the COVID-19 crisis: The key role of corporate social responsibility (CSR) behaviours. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 325(129292), 1–11. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2021.129292>
- Malkanathi, P. (2015). Agritourism Development: The Case Of Sri Lanka. *ASEAN Journal on Hospitality and Tourism*, 10(1), 3–16. <https://journals.itb.ac.id/index.php/ajht/article/view/3453>
- Manaf, A., Purbasari, N., Damayanti, M., Aprilia, N., & Astuti, W. (2018). Community-based rural tourism in inter-organizational collaboration: How does it work sustainably? Lessons learned from Nglanggeran Tourism Village, Gunungkidul Regency, Yogyakarta, Indonesia. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 10(2142), 1–18. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su10072142>
- Marpaung, M., Zulkifli, N., Sirojuzilam, S., & and Andayani, L. S. (2025). The mediating role of integrated

- agritourism cluster development on regional development in Indonesia. *Journal of Policy Research in Tourism, Leisure and Events*, 17(2), 449–469. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19407963.2023.2230582>
- Maryani, E., & Indrianty, S. (2024). The role of government and community in the development of local wisdom-based sustainable tourism village. *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, 1366(1), 1–10. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/1366/1/012009>
- Masrukin, Sulistyoningih, E. D., Wuryaningsih, T., Rostikawati, R., Puspitasari, E., & Sulaiman, A. I. (2023). Social mapping, social capital, and social networks in PT Pertamina's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Program. *Resmilitaris*, 13(2), 139–155.
- Mensah, J. (2019). Sustainable development: Meaning, history, principles, pillars, and implications for human action: Literature review. *Cogent Social Sciences*, 5(1), 1–21. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2019.1653531>
- Meutia, I. F., Yulianti, D., Sujadmiko, B., Faedlulloh, D., & Sanjaya, F. J. (2022). International Journal of Sustainable Development and Planning Tourism and Ethnodevelopment: Female Contribution in Rural Community-Based Agritourism. *International Journal of Sustainable Development and Planning*, 17(3), 787–794.
- Ministry of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia. (2014). Study on Distribution Chains and the Role of Middlemen in Agricultural Trade. Jakarta: Ministry of Trade.
- Muhtarom, A., Djuharyanto, T., & Sulaiman, A. I. (2021). Farmers Empowerment On Food Security Program In Enggal Maju Farmers Group Association Of Kebumen Regency. *Agrisociconomics: Jurnal Sosial Ekonomi Pertanian*, 5(1), 110–125. <https://doi.org/10.14710/agrisociconomics.v5i1.8415>
- Musa, S. F. P. D., & Chin, W. L. (2022). The role of farm-to-table activities in agritourism towards sustainable development. *Tourism Review*, 77(2), 659–671. <https://doi.org/10.1108/TR-02-2021-0101>
- Nabila. (2025). Development of Ecotourism to Agrotourism: An Innovative Strategy for Community Empowerment Programs in Martadinata Village. *Prospect: Jurnal Pemberdayaan Masyarakat*, 4(1), 1–10. <https://doi.org/10.55381/jpm.v4i1.397>
- Naidoo, P., & Pearce, P. L. (2018). Enclave tourism versus agritourism: the economic debate. *Current Issues in Tourism*, 21(17), 1946–1965. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13683500.2016.1235554>
- Naidoo, P., & Sharpley, R. (2016). Local perceptions of the relative contributions of enclave tourism and agritourism to community well-being: The case of Mauritius. *Journal of Destination Marketing and Management*, 5(1), 16–25. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdmm.2015.11.002>
- Ndhlovu, E., & Dube, K. (2024). Agritourism and sustainability: A global bibliometric analysis of the state of research and dominant issues. *Journal of Outdoor Recreation and Tourism*, 46, 100746. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jort.2024.100746>
- Nematpour, M., Sarasadat, M., Afsaneh, R., & Faraji, A. (2024). Agritourism as a multiplier factor for the development of Iran's rural communities: a mixed-method model to present consistent scenarios. *Tourism Recreation Research*, 49(3), 654–670. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02508281.2022.2053935>
- Ngobeni, S. (2024). Establishing sustainable school-community partnerships: strategies for school management teams. *International Journal of Leadership in Education*, 1–20. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13603124.2024.2369987>
- Nguyen, T. H., Nha, Suwanno, S., Thongma, W., & Visuthismajarn, P. (2018). The Attitudes of Residents towards Agro-tourism Impacts and Its Effects on Participation in Agro-tourism Development: The Case Study of Vietnam. *African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure*, 7(4), 1–18. <http://www.ajhtl.com>
- Nofrian, F. (2019). Industrialization and Profit-Rate Analysis in Indonesia. *Nofrian, F. (2019). Industrialization and Profit-Rate Analysis in Indonesia. Review of Radical Political Economics*, 51(3), 439–456. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0486613418810027>
- Nugraha, A. T., Prayitno, G., Hasyim, A. W., & Roziqin, F. (2021). Social capital, collective action, and the development of agritourism for sustainable agriculture in rural Indonesia. *Evergreen*, 8(1), 1–12. <https://doi.org/10.5109/4372255>
- Nurcayah, Asriani, & Embe, W. (2023). Agricultural Sector And Processing Industry Sector implications: Increasing Economic Growth. *Jurnal Agribisnis Dan Ilmu Sosial Ekonomi Pertanian*, 8(1), 7–64. <https://doi.org/10.37149/JIA.v8i1.106>
- Obeidat, B. (2022). Assessing agritourism potential in a Jordanian village based on farmer-specific and location-based factors. *Cogent Engineering*, 9(1). <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311916.2022.2119531>

- Oyekola, I. A., Ojediran, J. O., Ajani, O. A., Oyeyipo, E. J., & Rasak, B. (2020). Advancing alternative health care financing through effective community partnership: A necessity for universal health coverage in Nigeria. *Cogent Social Sciences*, 6(1), 1–13. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2020.1776946>
- Padmaningrum, D., Arif, A., Hidayat, A., Widiyanti, E., & Suminah. (2025). Learning from the development of community- based tourism a case study in conto village , Learning from the development of community-based tourism a case study in conto village , central java. *IOP Conf. Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, 1489, 012054. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/1489/1/012054>
- Panić, A., Vujko, A., & Mandić, D. (2025). Ecological Sustainability in Agritourism Development : Navigating Opportunities and Challenges for a Balanced Future Ecological sustainability in agritourism development : navigating opportunities and challenges for a balanced future *Ekološka održivost u. Ecologica*, 32(117), 19–45. <https://doi.org/10.18485/ecologica.2025.32.117.5>
- Paniccia, P. M. A., & Baiocco, S. (2020). Interpreting sustainable agritourism through co-evolution of social organizations. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 29(1), 87–105. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2020.1817046>
- Parhan, M., & Dwiputra, D. F. K. (2023). A Systematic Literature Review on Local Wisdom Actualization in Character Education to Face the Disruption Era. *Journal of Innovation in Educational and Cultural Research*, 4(3), 371–379. <https://doi.org/10.46843/jiecr.v4i3.675>
- Pato, M. L., & Duque, A. S. (2025). Mapping Innovation and Sustainability in Rural Tourism: A Bibliometric Approach. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 17(6), 1–15. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su17062574>
- Pérez-Olmos, K. N., & Aguilar-Rivera, N. (2021). Agritourism and sustainable local development in Mexico: a systematic review. *Environment, Development and Sustainability*, 23(12), 17180–17200. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10668-021-01413-0>
- Prandodo, D., & Mustikarani, W. (2024). The Development Of A Tourism Village Based On Local Wisdom. *International Conference on Aplied Social Sciences in Education*, 1(1), 88–93. <https://doi.org/10.31316/icasse.v1i1.6757>
- Prosekov, A. Y., & Ivanova, S. A. (2018). Food security: The challenge of the present. *Geoforum*, 91, 73–77. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geoforum.2018.02.030>
- Purnomo, S., & Purwandari, S. (2025). A Comprehensive Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise Empowerment Model for Developing Sustainable Tourism Villages in Rural Communities: A Perspective. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 17, 1–40. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su17041368>
- Qanti, S. R., Peralta, A., & Zeng, D. (2022). Social norms and perceptions drive women’s participation in agricultural decisions in West Java, Indonesia. *Agriculture and Human Values*, 39(2), 645–662. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10460-021-10277-z>
- Ramaano, A. I. (2022). The implied significance of integrative geographical information systems in sustainable tourism and comprehensive community development in Musina Municipality, South Africa. *Technological Sustainability*, 1(1), 42–63. <https://doi.org/10.1108/TECHS-08-2021-0001>
- Rauniyar, S., Awasthi, M. K., Kapoor, S., & Mishra, A. K. (2021). Agritourism: structured literature review and bibliometric analysis. *Tourism Recreation Research*, 46(1), 52–70. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02508281.2020.1753913>
- Razaki, Z. (2021). Chapter Five-Food security challenges and opportunities in indonesia post COVID-19. *Advances in Food Security and Sustainability*, 6, 119–168. <https://doi.org/10.1016/bs.af2s.2021.07.002>
- Reflis, Yuristia, R., Sumantri, B., Sriyoto, & Irnad. (2024). Strategies For Developing Agro-Tourism Areas And Community Empowerment Based On The Advantages Of Local Resources In The Taba Penanjung District, Central Bengkulu Regency. *IOP Conf. Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, 1364, 1–9. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/1364/1/012032>
- Riady, I., Sirojuzilam, Purwoko, A., Lubis, S. N., & Charloq. (2024). Development Model of Sustainable Agrotourism-Based Village Tourism for Improving Community Welfare in Tapanuli Utara Regency, Indonesia. *Journal of Ecohumanism*, 3(7), 1309–1324. <https://doi.org/10.62754/joe.v3i7.4291>
- Robinson, D. (2021). Rural food and wine tourism in Canada’s south okanagan valley: Transformations for food sovereignty? *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 13(4), 1–19. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su13041808>
- Rozaki, Z., Siregar, H., Pratama, I. A., & Istiyanti, E. (2023). Chapter Two - Food security, diversification, and inequality: Indonesia in the era of economic recovery and high price trends. *Advances in Food Security and Sustainability*, 8, 43–49. <https://doi.org/10.1016/bs.af2s.2023.07.007>
- Sabiq, A., Sulaiman, A. I., & Sugito, T. (2020). Designing Family Empowerment Program: Community

- Education in Times of Covid-19 Pandemi. *International Educational Research*, 3(3), 22–32. <https://doi.org/10.30560/ier.v3n3p22>
- Safarov, B., Amirov, A., Mansurova, N., Hassan, T. H., Hasanov, H., Pereş, A. C., Bilalov, B., & Turdibekov, K. (2024). Prospects of Agrotourism Development in the Region. *Economies*, 12(12), 321. <https://doi.org/10.3390/economies12120321>
- Santeramo, F. G., & Barbieri, C. (2017). On the demand for agritourism: a cursory review of methodologies and practice. *Tourism Planning & Development*, 14(1), 139–148. <https://doi.org/10.1080/21568316.2015.1137968>
- Santoro, A., Venturi, M., & Agnoletti, M. (2020). Agricultural heritage systems and landscape perception among tourists. The case of Lamole, Chianti (Italy). *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 12(3509), 1–15. <https://doi.org/10.3390/SU12093509>
- Sarah, W. V., Ismanto, B., & Sanoto, H. (2023). Exploring the Role of Community-Based Partnership for Enhancing Academic Achievement: Empowering Students Through Quality Teaching. *Jurnal Kependidikan*, 9(2), 671–680. <https://doi.org/10.33394/jk.v9i2.7816>
- Sari, J. D. E., Yulianti, Y. T., Firmansyah, J., Fikri, F., Yudhana, A., Praja, R. N., Mandagi, A. M., & Hair, F. M. (2024). Promoting Edutourism And Sustainable Waste Management In Santen Island Beach, Indonesia, Through Community Empowerment. *Journal of Public Health Research and Community Health Developmen*, 8(1), 87–96. <https://doi.org/10.20473/jphrecode.v8i1.50989>
- Sarwar, H., Ishaq, M. I., Amin, A., & Ahmed, R. (2020). Ethical leadership, work engagement, employees' well-being, and performance: a cross-cultural comparison. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 28(12), 2008–2026. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2020.1788039>
- Saufi, A., O'Brien, D., & Wilkins, H. (2014). Inhibitors to host community participation in sustainable tourism development in developing countries. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 22(5), 801–820. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2013.861468>
- Setiadi, E., Sulaiman, A. I., Chusmeru, Windiasih, R., Ahmad, D., Suyanto, E., & Wijayanti, I. K. E. (2024). Important Factors in the Development of Young Entrepreneurial Groups in Forest Honeybee Cultivation and Products. *Journal of Ecohumanism*, 3(3), 1196–1206. <https://doi.org/10.62754/joe.v3i3.3420>
- Seuneke, P., & Bock, B. B. (2015). Exploring the roles of women in the development of multifunctional entrepreneurship on family farms: An entrepreneurial learning approach. *NJAS - Wageningen Journal of Life Sciences*, 74–75, 41–50. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.njas.2015.07.001>
- Sgroi, F., Donia, E., & Mineo, A. M. (2018). Agritourism and local development: A methodology for assessing the role of public contributions in the creation of competitive advantage. *Land Use Policy*, 77(June), 676–682. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landusepol.2018.06.021>
- Shen, C. C., Chang, Y. R., & Liu, D. J. (2020). Rural tourism and environmental sustainability – a study on a model for assessing the developmental potential of organic agritourism. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 12(22), 1–16. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su12229642>
- Sinaga, P. G. V., Rifai, A. I., & Pamadi, M. (2024). Bibliometric Analysis of Productivity Instruments in Construction Management Project Management Using VOSviewer. *OPSearch: American Journal of Open Research*, 3(5), 980–989. <https://doi.org/10.58811/opsearch.v3i5.104>
- Singh, M., Nirala, A. V., & Mercykutty, M. J. (2025). Green Trails & Golden Fields: Agri- Ecotourism in Rajasthan , India. *Asian Journal of Agricultural Extension, Economics & Sociology*, 43(5), 112–123. <https://doi.org/10.9734/ajaees/2025/v43i52742>
- Siregar, P. F., Budiarti, T., & Sulistyantara, B. (2023). Identification of Object and Tourist Attractions for Agrotourism Development of High Potential Village in Batang Onang Sub-district. *Jurnal Lanskap Indonesia*, 15(2), 61–99. <https://doi.org/10.29244/jli.v15i2.41770>
- Snyder, H. (2019). Literature review as a research methodology : An overview and guidelines. *Journal of Business Research*, 104, 333–339. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2019.07.039>
- Song, B., Robinson, G. M., & Zhou, Z. (2017). Agricultural transformation and ecosystem services: A case study from Shaanxi Province, China. *Habitat International*, 69, 114–125. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.habitatint.2017.09.008>
- Sriyadi, & Istiyanti, E. (2021). Agritourism Development Model Based on Local Wisdom in Karangtengah Village Imogiri Bantul DIY. *E3S Web of Conferences*, 232. <https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/202123202027>

- Sriyadi, & Yekti, A. (2021). Sustainability levels of local wisdom based agrotourism development model (Case Study in Karangtengah Village, Imogiri District Bantul Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta). 2nd International Conference on Agribusiness and Rural Development (IConARD 2021), 316(14), 01015. <https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/202131601015>
- Sugiarto, M., & Sulaiman, A. I. (2021). Community Satisfaction to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Programs for Rural Economic Empowerment. *Technium Social Sciences Journal*, 15(1), 559–566. <https://doi.org/10.47577/tssj.v15i1.2262>
- Sugito, T., Sulaiman, A. I., Sabiq, A., Faozanudin, M., & Kuncoro, B. (2019). Community empowerment model of coastal border based on ecotourism. *Kebudayaan Dan Politik*, 32(4), 363–377. <https://doi.org/10.20473/mkp.V32i42019.363-377>
- Sugito, T., Windiasih, R., Prastiyanti, S., & Sulaiman, A. I. (2022). Empowerment Communication in the Corporate Social Responsibility Program in Rural Areas. *Technium Sustainability*, 2(4), 1–16. <https://doi.org/10.47577/sustainability.v2i4.7299>
- Suhartanto, D., Dean, D., Chen, B., & Kusdibyo, L. (2020). Tourist experience with agritourism attractions: what leads to loyalty? *Tourism Recreation Research*, 45(3), 364–375. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02508281.2020.1736251>
- Suhartanto, D., Kartikasari, A., Arsawan, I. W. E., Suhaeni, T., & Anggraeni, T. (2022). Driving youngsters to be green: The case of plant-based food consumption in Indonesia. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 380(2), 135061. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2022.135061>
- Sulaiman, A. I., Chusmeru, C., Adi, T. N., Prawoto Jati, P. I., Runtiko, A. G., & Sutikna, N. (2020). Empowerment Program Design in Edutourism Management Post Pandemic Covid 19. *Journal of Economics and Management Sciences*, 3(3), 1–13. <https://doi.org/10.30560/jems.v3n3p1>
- Sulaiman, A. I., Chusmeru, C., Adi, T. N., & Runtiko, A. G. (2022). Community Empowerment as Socio-Economic Education of Tourism Villages Based on Local Wisdom. *Education Quarterly Reviews*, 5(3), 54–67. <https://doi.org/10.31014/aior.1993.05.03.524>
- Sulaiman, A. I., Masrukin, & Putri, D. D. (2022). Community Empowerment Program Based on Green Economy in Preserving Herbs as Local Wisdom. *Sustainable Development Research*, 4(2), 14–26. <https://doi.org/10.30560/sdr.v4n2p14>
- Sulaiman, A. I., Prastyanti, S., Adi, T. N., Chusmeru, Novianti, W., Windiasih, R., & Weningsih, S. (2023). Stakeholder Communication and Its Impact on Participatory Development Planning in Rural Areas. *International Journal of Sustainable Development and Planning*, 18(8), 2513–2521. <https://doi.org/10.18280/ijstdp.180822>
- Sulaiman, A. I., Rosyadi, S., Handoko, W., Masrukin, M., Putri, D. D., Wijayanti, I. K. E., & Faozanudin, M. (2024). The Importance of Participatory Communication in Development Planning Deliberations for Agritourism Village Enhancement. *Journal of Intercultural Communication*, 24(1), 144–160. <https://doi.org/10.36923/jicc.v24i1.246>
- Sulistyo, A., Yudiandri, T. E., Kusumawati, F. D., & Musadad, M. (2025). Rural tourism development through the role of village government: Study of Purbayan Tourist Village, Indonesia. *Journal of Rural Tourism*, 4(2 SE). <https://doi.org/10.70310/jrt.2025.04021255>
- Suswanto, B., Sulaiman, A. I., Sugito, T., Weningsih, S., Sabiq, A., & Kuncoro, B. (2021). Designing Online Learning Evaluation in Times of Covid-19 Pandemic. *International Educational Research*, 4(1), 18–28. <https://doi.org/10.30560/ier.v4n1p18>
- Suyatna, H., Indroyono, P., Yuda, T. K., & Firdaus, R. S. M. (2024). How Community-based Tourism Improves Community Welfare? A Practical Case Study of ‘Governing the Commons’ in Rural Nglanggeran, Indonesia. *International Journal of Community and Social Development*, 6(1), 77–96. <https://doi.org/10.1177/25166026241228717>
- Telesford, J. N., & Strachan, P. A. (2017). Strategic Sustainability Procedures: Focusing Business Strategic Planning on the Socio-Ecological System in an Island Context. *Sustainable Development*, 25(1), 35–49. <https://doi.org/10.1002/sd.1640>
- Thao, D. T., Ngoc, N. T. B., Kamal, M. A., & Van Vinh, D. (2025). Sustainable rural development through integrated agritourism, rural tourism, and ecotourism: A bibliometric review. *BioProducts Business*, 10(1), 1–19. <https://doi.org/10.22382/bpb-2025-001>
- Torabi, Z. A., Khavarian-Garmsir, A. R., Hall, C. M., & Khatibi, N. B. (2023). Unintended Maladaptation: How Agritourism Development Policies in Iran Have Increased Vulnerability to Climate Change.

- Sustainability (Switzerland), 15(13003), 1–15. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su151713003>
- Turčinović, M., Vujko, A., & Stanišić, N. (2025). Community-Led Sustainable Tourism in Rural Areas: Enhancing Wine Tourism Destination Competitiveness and Local Empowerment. *Sustainability* (Switzerland), 17(2878), 1–23. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su17072878>
- Turtureanu, A.-G., Carmen-Mihaela Cret, U., Pripoaie, R., Marinescu, E. S., Sirbu, C.-G., & Talaghir, L.-G. (2025). Sustainable Development Through Agritourism and Rural Tourism: Research Trends and Future Perspectives in the Pandemic and Post-Pandemic Period. *Sustainability* (Switzerland), 17, 1–30. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su17093998>
- Uduji, J. I., Okolo-Obasi, E. N., Onodugo, V. A., Nnabuko, J. O., & Adedibu, B. A. (2021). Corporate social responsibility and the role of rural women in strengthening agriculture-tourism linkages in Nigeria's oil producing communities. *Journal of Tourism and Cultural Change*, 19(6), 754–780. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14766825.2020.1826500>
- Utama, I. G. B. R. (2023). Review Studies Key Element of Agrotourism Management. *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Forum Manajemen Indonesia*, 1(14), 169–180. <https://doi.org/10.47747/snfmi.v1i.1497>
- Utama, I. G. B. R., & Trimurti, C. P. (2021). The ethical of agritourism development in border protected area from stakeholder perspective. *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, 771(012021), 1–10. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/771/1/012021>
- Utomo, M. N., Kaujan, K., & Mubarak, A. (2023). Innovation to Improve the Village Economy Through the Development of Local Wisdom-Based Agro-Tourism, in North Kalimantan, Indonesia. *AGRIS On-Line Papers in Economics and Informatics*, 15(2), 115–131. <https://doi.org/10.7160/aol.2023.150210>
- Vélez Arenas, J. S., Beltrán Rodríguez, C. A., & Fernández Rosas, A. A. (2023). Review of the Characteristics Preferred by Clients in Agritourism Scenarios. *Periodica Polytechnica Social and Management Sciences*, 31(1), 19–27. <https://doi.org/10.3311/PPso.19159>
- Vu, T. T. H., Hoang, H. H., Hoang, T. N. N., & Nguyen, X. L. (2025). Bibliometric and Content Analysis of Global Trends in Digital Transformation and Rural Tourism. *Geojournal of Tourism and Geosites*, 58(1), 161–175. <https://doi.org/10.30892/gtg.58114-1399>
- Vujko, A., Karabašević, D., Cvijanović, D., Vukotić, S., Mirčetić, V., & Brzaković, P. (2024). Women's Empowerment in Rural Tourism as Key to Sustainable Communities' Transformation. *Sustainability* (Switzerland), 16(10412), 1–19. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su162310412>
- Wang, W., Hollas, C. R., Chase, L., Conner, D., & Kolodinsky, J. (2022). Challenges for the agritourism sector in the United States: Regional comparisons of access. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 11(4), 61–76. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2022.114.003>
- Wayua, F. O., Ochieng, V., Kirigua, V., & Wasilwa, L. (2020). Challenges in greenhouse crop production by smallholder farmers in Kisii County, Kenya. *African Journal of Agricultural Research*, 6(1), 1411–1419. <https://doi.org/10.5897/AJAR2020.15086>
- Windiasih, R., Sari, L. K., Prastyanti, S., Sulaiman, A. I., & Sugito, T. (2023). Women Farmers Group Participation in Empowering Local Food Security. *International Journal Of Community Service*, 3(3), 186–194. <https://doi.org/10.51601/ijcs.v3i3.200>
- Wiranatha, A. S., Petr, C., Suryawardani, I. G. A. O., Purbanto, I. G. R., & Yudiastina, I. G. B. A. (2024). Agritourism Management Visitors Expectation and Destination Performance. *SOCA: Jurnal Sosial Ekonomi Pertanian*, 18(1), 31–42. <https://doi.org/10.24843/SOCA.2024.v18.i01.p03>
- Wojcieszak-Zbierska, M. M., Jęczyk, A., Zawadka, J., & Uglis, J. (2020). Agritourism in the era of the coronavirus (Covid-19): A rapid assessment from poland. *Agriculture* (Switzerland), 10(9), 1–19. <https://doi.org/10.3390/agriculture10090397>
- Wondirad, A., & Ewnetu, B. (2019). Community participation in tourism development as a tool to foster sustainable land and resource use practices in a national park milieu. *Land Use Policy*, 88(104155), 1–11. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landusepol.2019.104155>
- Wondirad, A., Tolkach, D., & King, B. (2020). Stakeholder collaboration as a major factor for sustainable ecotourism development in developing countries. *Tourism Management*, 78(104024), 1–21. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2019.104024>
- Xiao, X., Xiang, P., Wang, H., & Xia, M. (2025). Driving Mechanisms of the Integration of Ecological Farms and Rural Tourism: A Mixed Method Study. *Agriculture* (Switzerland), 15(7), 1–27. <https://doi.org/10.3390/agriculture15070764>
- Xue, L., & Kerstetter, D. (2019). Rural Tourism and Livelihood Change: An Emic Perspective. *Journal of*

- Hospitality and Tourism Research, 43(3), 416–437. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1096348018807289>
- Yang, L. (2012). Impacts and Challenges in Agritourism Development in Yunnan, China. *Tourism Planning & Development*, 9(4), 369–381. <https://doi.org/10.1080/21568316.2012.726257>
- Yang, X., Li, H., Chen, W., & Fu, H. (2019). Corporate community involvement and Chinese rural tourist destination sustainability. *Sustainability* (Switzerland), 11(1574), 1–22. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su11061574>
- Yasin, A. S., & Bacsı, Z. (2025). Agritourism and Rural Development: A Global Bibliometric Analysis of the State of Research, Limitations, and Future Directions. *Agriculture* (Switzerland), 15(8), 1–22. <https://doi.org/10.3390/agriculture15080866>
- Yodsurang, P., Kiatthanawat, A., Sanoamuang, P., Kraseain, A., & Pinijvarasin, W. (2022). Community-based tourism and heritage consumption in Thailand: An upside-down classification based on heritage consumption. *Cogent Social Sciences*, 8(1), 2096531. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2022.2096531>
- Younas, A., Wang, D., Javed, B., & Haque, A. U. (2022). Inclusive leadership and voice behavior: The role of psychological empowerment. *The Journal of Social Psychology*, 163(2), 174–190. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00224545.2022.2026283>
- Yu, H. (Chandler), Guchait, P., Achyldurdyeva, J., & Pasamehmetoglu, A. (2023). The Differential Effects of Leader Food Safety Priority and Ethical Leadership on Food Safety Promotive and Prohibitive Voices: A Socially Desirable Responding Theory Perspective. *International Journal of Hospitality & Tourism Administration*, 26(1), 136–159. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15256480.2023.2276953>
- Yuliati, Y., & Utami, B. N. (2024). Community participation in the management of land conservation areas and educational tourism at forest farmer groups, Panderman District Batu, Batu City, Indonesia. *Caspian Journal of Environmental Sciences*, 22(1), 111–127. <https://doi.org/10.22124/cjes.2024.7446>
- Yusuf, E. S., & Wulandari, S. (2023). Agritourism Development: Designing an Effective Model for Sustainable Growth. *BIO Web of Conferences*, 69, 1–12. <https://doi.org/10.1051/bioconf/20236904023>
- Zainurossalamia, S. Z. A., Robiansyah, R., Hudayah, S., Oktawiranti, A., Achmad, G. N., & Ushakov, D. (2025). Local Wisdom-Oriented Differentiation Strategies in Increasing the Competitiveness of Tourism Destinations: Evidence on Derawan Island Tourism. *Journal of Innovation in Educational and Cultural Research*, 6(1), 208–219. <https://doi.org/10.46843/jiecr.v6i1.2219>
- Zhang, H., & Wu, D. (2023). The Impact of Rural Industrial Integration on Agricultural Green Productivity Based on the Contract Choice Perspective of Farmers. *Agriculture*, 13(9), 1–20. <https://doi.org/10.3390/agriculture13091851>
- Zhang, K. (2023). Can the Belt and Road Initiative Promote the Industrialization of Developing Countries? *Global Journal of Emerging Market Economies*, 15(2), 215–233. <https://doi.org/10.1177/09749101231167447>
- Zielinski, S., Jeong, Y., Kim, S. Il, & Milanés, C. B. (2020). Why community-based tourism and rural tourism in developing and developed nations are treated differently? A review. *Sustainability* (Switzerland), 12(15), 5–18. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su12155938>
- Zulgani, Z., Junaidi, J., Hastuti, D., Rustiadi, E., Pravitasari, A. E., & Asfahani, F. R. (2023). Understanding the Emergence of Rural Agrotourism: A Study of Influential Factors in Jambi Province, Indonesia. *Economies*, 11(7). <https://doi.org/10.3390/economies11070180>