

Justisia Ekonomika

Journal Magister Hukum Ekonomi Syariah

Vol 10, No 1 tahun 2026 hal 1602-1618

EISSN: 2614-865X PISSN: 2598-5043 Website: <https://journal.um.surabaya.ac.id/index.php/JE/index>

THE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM OF SAPTA PESONA TOURISM TUMPAK SEWU WATERFALL ON THE INCOME OF THE LOCAL COMMUNITY IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF SHARIA ECONOMICS

Musthafa Syukur¹, Karomatun Annisak²

^{1,2}Nurul Jadid University, Indonesia

e-mail: musthafa@unuja.ac.id, karomatun1702@gmail.com

Submitted: April 12, 2026

Accepted: May 29, 2026

Published: June 20, 2026

Abstract

This research is motivated by the importance of tourism management based on Sapta Pesona in improving the quality of destinations while encouraging the economic growth of local communities. Tumpak Sewu Waterfall, as a leading destination, has great potential that needs to be managed systematically and sustainably. This research aims to analyze the tourism management system based on Sapta Pesona and its contribution to increasing the income of local communities. The method used is a qualitative approach with a case study design, through interview techniques, documentation, and findings in the field. The results of the study show that the implementation of Sapta Pesona is effective in increasing tourist satisfaction and experience, which has an impact on increasing the number of visits. Community involvement through MSME activities such as homestays, guide services, and culinary businesses is the main factor in increasing income. In addition, Sharia economic principles such as honesty and justice also strengthen the sustainability of the local economy. The implications of this study affirm the importance of integration between Sapta Pesona, community-based tourism, and sharia economic value in creating sustainable and inclusive tourism.

Keywords: *Sapta Pesona, community-based tourism, MSMEs, tourist satisfaction, sharia economy*

A. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country with a huge wealth of natural and cultural resources, which is the main capital in the development of the tourism sector. The diversity of natural landscapes, such as tropical forests, mountains, waterfalls, beaches, and

mangrove ecosystems, makes Indonesia one of the leading tourist destinations at the global level. The tourism sector not only functions as a recreational sector, but also plays a strategic role as a driver of national economic growth through job creation, increasing people's income, and contributing to the country's foreign exchange¹. One of the

¹ Kumar Bhattarai, Ghanshyam Upadhyaya, and Surendra Kumar Bohara, "Tourism, Employment

Generation and Foreign Exchange Earnings in Nepal," *Journal of Tourism and Hospitality*

natural tourist destinations that has a high attraction is Tumpak Sewu Waterfall in Lumajang Regency, East Java, which is widely known as the "Niagara of Indonesia" because of its unique water flow. The high number of domestic and foreign tourist visits shows that this destination has significant economic potential, especially for the local community around it².

A number of previous studies have shown that community-based tourism management makes an important contribution to improving local economic welfare and the sustainability of tourist destinations³. He emphasized that community involvement in

all stages of tourism management is able to encourage the growth of local economic businesses such as MSMEs, guide services, and accommodation providers⁴. In addition, the application of the concept of Sapta Pesona, which includes elements of safety, order, cleanliness, cool, beautiful, friendly, and memories, has been proven to have a positive effect on tourist satisfaction and an increase in the number of visits (Wahid Ramadhan & Nasikh, 2021). Other studies also show that good-quality tourism services will strengthen the visitor experience and encourage indirect promotion through social media⁵. However, most of the research still

-
- Education* 11 (2021): 1–21, <https://doi.org/10.3126/jthe.v11i0.38232>; Qingyan Zheng et al., "Impact of Smart Tourism City Development on Economic Growth and Employment: Evidence from China's Smart Tourism Policy," *Tourism Review*, 2025, <https://doi.org/10.1108/TR-08-2024-0709>.
- ² Farrisha Haidir, Parino Rahardjo, and Suryono Herlambang, "A Study on the Success of Community Based Tourism Management (Case Study: Tumpak Sewu Waterfall, Sidomulyo Village, Pronojiwo District, Lumajang Regency)," *Journal of Science, Technology, Urban, Design, Architecture (Stupa)* 3, no. 2 (2022): 3203, <https://doi.org/10.24912/stupa.v3i2.12833>; Sherina Syarofa, Teguh Priyo Sadono, and Bambang Sigit Pramono, "Marketing Communication Strategy to Increase Tourist Visits to Tumpak Sewu Waterfall In Lumajang," *Devotion: Journal of Research and Community Service* 6, no. 6 (2025): 605–16, <https://doi.org/10.59188/devotion.v6i6.25491>; M. Daimul Abror and Imam Fachruddin, "Inter-Regional Cooperation Model for Managing the Tumpak Sewu Waterfall Tourist Attraction in Sidomulyo Village, Lumajang Regency," *Society* 13, no. 2 (2025): 600–615, <https://doi.org/10.33019/society.v13i2.829>.
- ³ J E Escamis and K R Hinlayagan, "Community-Based Tourism Implementation as Mediator on the Relationship between

- Community Participation and Socio-Economic Sustainability of Tourism," *American Journal of Tourism and Hospitality* 2, no. 1 (2024): 93–104, <https://doi.org/10.54536/ajth.v2i1.3629>; Natasya Octaviani, Magsyanda Meliana, and Putu Gde Arie Yudhistira, "Pathway to a Better Future," *Journal of Tourism Sustainability* 3, no. 3 (2023): 112–18, <https://doi.org/10.35313/jtospolban.v3i3.104>.
- ⁴ Maxsi Ary et al., "LOCAL ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT OF MSMEs AND TOURISM BASED ON LOCAL WISDOM IN LINTANG VILLAGE, EAST BELITUNG," *Indonesian Community Service and Empowerment Journal (IComSE)* 6, no. 1 (2025): 639–48, <https://doi.org/10.34010/icomse.v6i1.14459>; Gaofenngwe Dibotlhale and Naomi Moswete, "Socio-Economic Benefits of Involvement of Local People in Community-Based Tourism Development at Goo-Moremi Gorge, Botswana," *Tourism Cases*, 2024, <https://doi.org/10.1079/tourism.2024.0070>.
- ⁵ Fifi Nofiyanti, "Service Quality, Creativity And Promotion Media Toward Visitor Satisfaction of (Farm House and The Great Asia Afrika) During The Covid 19 Pandemic," *International Journal of Social Science and Human Research* 04, no. 03 (2021), <https://doi.org/10.47191/ijssshr/v4-i3-03>; Sayyida Sayyida, "Visitor Response As the

focuses on aspects of tourist satisfaction or community participation in general, without examining in depth how these management systems affect the distribution of local people's economic income.

Although the literature on tourism management has developed, there is a significant research gap, especially in the context of tourist destinations managed across administrative areas such as Tumpak Sewu Waterfall. The complexity of governance involving more than one administrative region has the potential to pose challenges in coordination, income

distribution, and community access to economic benefits.⁶ In addition, previous research has not integrated the concept of Sapta Pesona with the perspective of Sharia economics in analyzing the economic impact of tourism.⁷

In fact, the perspective of Sharia economics offers an approach that not only emphasizes the profit aspect, but also fairness, transparency, and blessing in the distribution of economic benefits.⁸ Therefore, this research has novelty by examining integratively the relationship between the Sapta Pesona management

Impact of Service Quality in Private Hospital," *Media Mahardhika* 22, no. 1 (2023): 48–60, <https://doi.org/10.29062/mahardhika.v22i1.509>; Arini Tazkia Putri Indana, Usep Suhud, and Meta Bara Berutu, "A Comprehensive Study of Destination Image, Service Quality, and Visitor Experience at Jakarta Aquarium Safari: Its Effect on Visitor Satisfaction and Revisit Intention," *Journal of Management and Economic Research (JRIME)* 2, no. 3 (2024), <https://doi.org/10.54066/jrime-itb.v2i3.2158>.

- ⁶ Greg Babinski, David Holdstock, and Peter Crosswell, "Regional Multi-Jurisdictional GIS Coordination & Collaboration," *Geographic Information Science & Technology Body of Knowledge* 2025, no. 2 (2025), <https://doi.org/10.22224/gistbok/2025.2.21>; Ursini, "Legal Engineering and Corporate Governance in the Structuring of International Holding Companies: Strategies for Risk Mitigation and Management Optimization in Multijurisdictional Environments," *RCMOS - Revista Científica Multidisciplinar O Saber*, 2025, <https://doi.org/10.51473/rcmos.v1i2.2025.2087>; M Iqbal Suhaeb, "Optimizing Regional Revenue through Sustainable Regional Planning (Case Study: Lolai Toraja Tourism Area)," *Proceeding of Research and Civil Society Desemination* 2, no. 1 (2024): 61–69, <https://doi.org/10.37476/presed.v2i1.46>.

- ⁷ Lutfi Hendriyati, "Community Efforts in Penglipuran Tourism Village in Running Sapta Pesona," *Journal of Tourism and Economic* 3, no. 1 (2024): 49–57, <https://doi.org/10.36594/jtec/r0bwk490>; Ratih Pratiwi et al., "Halal Tourism: The Approach to Central Java's Tourism Destinations Development by Mean of Entrepreneur Orientation," *Journal of Tourism Charm* 7, no. 2 (2022): 272–78, <https://doi.org/10.26905/jpp.v7i2.7608>; Azzahra Yulia Rochmah, Mas Ayu Ambayoen, and Lintar Brillian Pintakami, "Tourist Perceptions of Sapta Pesona in the Poncokusumo Tourism Village," *Journal of Agriprecision & Social Impact* 1, no. 2 (2024), <https://doi.org/10.62793/japsi.v1i2.19>.
- ⁸ Mugni Muhit, Rani Mariana, and Mohamad Anton Athoillah, "Distributive Justice Perspective of Sharia Economic Law in Indonesia," *Apollo: Journal of Tourism and Business* 1, no. 3 (2023): 97–103, <https://doi.org/10.58905/apollo.v1i3.58>; Daria Tisch and Tamara Gutfleisch, "Unequal but Just? Experimental Evidence on (Gendered) Distributive Justice Principles in Parental Financial Gifts," *Socio-Economic Review* 21, no. 3 (2023): 1369–90, <https://doi.org/10.1093/ser/mwac041>; Nadia, Ahmad Arief, and Juraev Abror Turobovich, "Sharia Legal Certainty in Boycotts," *Mazahibuna*, 2025, 19–37, <https://doi.org/10.24252/mazahibuna.vi.52254>.

system, community involvement, and its impact on local community income from a sharia economic perspective.⁹

This study aims to analyze the tourism management system of Tumpak Sewu Waterfall in maintaining the level of tourist visits, as well as identifying its contribution to increasing the income and welfare of the local community. In addition, this research also aims to reveal how the application of the Sapta Pesona principle can be optimized in supporting sustainable community-based tourism management. Academically, this research is expected to enrich the study of tourist destination management with an integrative approach between social, economic, and Sharia values. Practically, the results of this study are expected to be a reference for tourist destination managers and policymakers in designing more effective and equitable management strategies.

The main focus of this research lies in an in-depth exploration of how the Sapta Pesona management system is implemented in practice, as well as how the interaction between managers, local communities, and tourists shapes the economic dynamics in

tourist areas.¹⁰ This research uses a qualitative approach with a case study method to comprehensively explore the meaning and experiences of informants. Through this approach, it is hoped that a deeper understanding can be obtained of the relationship between the quality of tourist destination management and the improvement of the welfare of local communities. Thus, this study not only provides an empirical overview of tourism management practices but also offers an analytical perspective that can be used as a basis for sustainable and inclusive tourism policy development.

B. RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a type of qualitative research with a case study approach that focuses on the tourism management of Tumpak Sewu Waterfall as the main object of study. This approach was chosen because it is able to provide a deep and comprehensive understanding of social phenomena that occur in a real context, especially related to interactions between local communities, tourism managers, and external parties¹¹.

9 Nurul Mauludiyah, Warsidi (2023), The Joints of Economic Strength According To Ibn Khaldun, *Paradigma : Journal of Science, Religion and Culture Studies*, Vol 20 no1, <https://jurnal.unismabekasi.ac.id/index.php/paradigma/article/view/5931>; Mokhammad Efendi, Warsidi, Isma Swadjaja, Analisis Hukum Ekonomi Syariah terhadap Pelaksanaan Pembiayaan tanpa Agunan pada Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI) di Kabupaten Tuban, *Jurnal : Journal of Artificial Intelligence and Digital Business (RIGGS) Department of Digital Business*. 2025, Vol : 4, No : 3, <https://journal.ilmudata.co.id/index.php/RIGGS/article/view/3238>.

¹⁰ Pratiwi et al., "Halal Tourism: The Approach to Central Java's Tourism Destinations Development by Means of Entrepreneur Orientation"; Lutfi Hendriyati, "Community Efforts in Penglipuran Tourism Village in Running Sapta Pesona"; Riani P. Ishak, "Implementation and Tourist Perception of Sapta Pesona At Taman Kupu-Kupu, Sukajadi

Tourism Village, Bogor," *JELAJAH: Journal of Tourism and Hospitality* 3, no. 1 (2021): 33–42, <https://doi.org/10.33830/jelajah.v3i1.1855>.

¹¹ Diroyatul Mufidah, "The Principal's Leadership in Organizational Culture Development: A Case Study in the Context of Community Engagement and Social Environment," *Interaction, Community Engagement, and Social Environment* 2, no. 2 (2025), <https://doi.org/10.61511/icese.v2i2.2025.1622>; Regina Mišovičová, Zuzana Pucherová, and Henrich Grežo, "LANDEP Methodology for Archetypes of Landscape and Landscape Planning: Case Study of Brhlovce, Slovakia," *International Journal of Sustainability in Economic, Social, and Cultural Context* 17, no. 2 (2021): 77–97, <https://doi.org/10.18848/2325-1115/CGP/v17i02/77-97>; Iqbal Arifin, . Asmunandar, and Dyan Paramitha Darmayanti, "Intercultural Interaction in the Multiethnic Context of Makassar City: A Case Study in an

Qualitative research allows researchers to explore the meaning, perception, and experiences of tourism actors without being tied to statistical figures¹². In this context, a case study is used to specifically examine the dynamics of Sapta Pesona management in the Tumpak Sewu tourist area, which has unique characteristics, namely as a destination across administrative regions. Thus, this approach is considered relevant to reveal in depth how the management system affects the increase in local people's income from the perspective of sharia economics.

To clarify the focus of the research and improve the validity of the analysis, this study uses the following operational definitions of variables:

1. Sapta Pesona Management System

The management system of Sapta Pesona in this study is interpreted as the application of seven main elements in the management of tourist destinations, namely safe, orderly, clean, cool, beautiful, friendly, and memorable. This variable is measured qualitatively through several indicators, namely:

- (1) safety aspects (availability of guides and safety facilities),
- (2) order (rules and system of tourist services),
- (3) environmental cleanliness,
- (4) the comfort and coolness of the tourist area,
- (5) the beauty and arrangement of the area,
- (6) friendliness of services to tourists, and
- (7) the experience or impression obtained by tourists.

Data were obtained through field observation and interviews with informants.

2. Local Community Income

The income of local communities in this study refers to the increase in income obtained by the community from economic activities related to the tourism sector. These variables are identified through indicators: (1) Increase in business turnover (MSMEs), (2) Increase in the type of community business, (3) Changes in livelihoods, and (4) Public perception of changes in economic conditions before and after the development of tourism. Measurements were carried out qualitatively based on the results of interviews and field documentation. With this operational definition, each variable in the study can be measured in a more systematic and directed manner, thereby increasing the clarity of the analysis and the validity of the research findings.

Data reduction is carried out by sorting, simplifying, and grouping data obtained from observations, interviews, and documentation according to the focus of the research. The data that has been reduced is presented in the form of a descriptive narrative to make it easier to understand the pattern of variable relationships more carefully. The data analysis technique in this study was carried out qualitatively using an interactive analysis model, which included data reduction, data presentation, and conclusions drawn. This analysis process is carried out repeatedly during the study to ensure the validity of the data. With this approach, the research is

Urban Neighborhood," *KnE Social Sciences*, 2024, <https://doi.org/10.18502/kss.v9i2.14897>.

¹² Nasrin Pervin and Mahani Mokhtar, "Reflections on Doing Narrative Inquiry Research: From the Lens of Interpretive Paradigm," *Malaysian Journal of Qualitative Research* 9, no. 1 (2023): 49–61, <https://doi.org/10.61211/mjqr090104>; Shanu Jain and Pooja Sharma, "Understanding Customer Perception on Sustainable Tourism and Related Practices Using Cluster Analysis: A Study

in Indian Context," *Paradigm: A Management Research Journal* 25, no. 2 (2021): 122–40, <https://doi.org/10.1177/09718907211046155>; I Gusti Ayu Agung Omika DEWI, "Understanding Data Collection Methods in Qualitative Research: The Perspective Of Interpretive Accounting Research," *Journal of Tourism Economics and Policy* 1, no. 1 (2022): 23–34, <https://doi.org/10.38142/jtep.v1i1.105>.

expected to be able to produce in-depth findings about the Sapta Pesona management system and its impact on the income of local communities from a sharia economic perspective.

The data collection technique in this study was carried out through three main methods, namely observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation. Field observations were carried out in the Tumpak Sewu Waterfall tourist area to understand the real conditions of destination management and community activities involved in the tourism sector. In-depth interviews were conducted with key informants, such as tourism managers, MSME actors, tour guides, and local communities, to obtain more detailed information about their experiences, roles,

and contributions in tourism management. In addition, documentation techniques are used to complement research data through the collection of archives, photos, activity records, and other supporting documents related to tourism activities at the research site. These three techniques are used in an integrated manner to produce valid data and are able to describe the empirical conditions in their entirety. The final stage is the drawing of conclusions that are carried out in stages by taking into account the consistency of the data that has been analyzed. To clarify the stages of research that have been described, the following is presented a qualitative research flow diagram that describes the process of collecting and analyzing data in this study.



Figure 1: Flow of research methods

This section briefly describes the data and its data sources, the reasons for applying the approaches, methods, procedures, and techniques used to identify, select, and analyze the information used to understand the research problem.

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Sapta Pesona Management System in Increasing Local Community Income

The Sapta Pesona management system is a structured approach to the development of tourist destinations that focuses on seven main elements, namely safe, orderly, clean, cool, beautiful, friendly, and memorable. Conceptually, Sapta Pesona is not only interpreted as a standard for tourism services but also as an operational framework that integrates environmental, social, and economic aspects in destination management. In the context of this research, the management system of Sapta Pesona in Tumpak Sewu Waterfall Tourism is implemented through the active involvement of local communities in various tourism activities, such as tourism services, facility management, and MSME-based business development. Appropriately, the application of Sapta Pesona functions as an instrument to improve the quality of tourist experience while encouraging community economic growth. Thus, this theme emphasizes the relationship between the quality of Sapta Pesona-based tourist destination management and increasing the income of local communities in a sustainable economic framework.

The results of the interviews show that tourism management in Tumpak Sewu is carried out in an integrated manner between aspects of service, marketing, and community economic development. This strategy is not only oriented towards increasing visits, but also towards optimizing the role of local communities. This reflects the synergy between managers and the community in creating a sustainable tourism ecosystem.

As conveyed by the managing director: "Tourism management here does not only focus on visits, but how the community can be involved, ranging from MSMEs to tourism

services, so that their economy increases." (I_Direktur_2025)

This is in line with what was expressed by MSME actors: "Since there are many tourists, our businesses such as stalls and souvenir sales have become more popular, and our income has also increased compared to before." (I_UMKM1_2025)

This shows that the management system implemented is able to create economic opportunities for local communities. In addition, community involvement is the main factor in the distribution of economic benefits from the tourism sector.

Based on the results of the interview conducted with the informant above, it can be seen that the management system of Sapta Pesona in Tumpak Sewu not only functions as a standard for tourism services but also as a mechanism for distributing economic benefits. The director's statement shows that there are policies that encourage community participation in various tourism economic activities, so that the community is not only a spectator, but also the main actor. Meanwhile, the statements of MSME actors indicated a significant increase in income as a direct result of the increase in tourist visits.

The relationship between destination management and increasing community income can be seen from the clear cause-and-effect relationship, namely, the better the tourism management, the higher the number of visits, and the greater the economic opportunities created. In addition, the integration between tourism services and local economic activities shows that this system runs comprehensively, not partially. This reinforces that Sapta Pesona-based management has real implications for the welfare of the local community.

Findings in the field show that the implementation of Sapta Pesona in the Tumpak Sewu area has been carried out in real terms through various management practices. The security aspect can be seen

from the presence of licensed tour guides, safety signs, and tourist assistance during trekking activities. Order is reflected in an organized service system and clear visit rules. Cleanliness is maintained through the provision of garbage cans and waste management that involves the community.

In addition, findings in the field also show that the community's economic activities are growing along with the increase in the number of tourists. Based on visitor data, there is a fluctuation in the number of visits from year to year, but in general, it still shows great potential in boosting the local economy. The community takes advantage of this opportunity by opening businesses such as food stalls, guide services, and homestays. This condition shows a shift in livelihoods from the agricultural sector to the tourism sector. Thus, findings in the field reinforce that the implementation of Sapta Pesona not only has an impact on the quality of destinations but also on the economic dynamics of local communities. Departing from this, the development of the number of visitors to Tumpak Sewu Waterfall is presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Number of Visitors to Tumpak Sewu Waterfall Tour

Yes	Year	Number of Visitors
1	2017	593,167
2	2018	534,814
3	2019	536,758
4	2020	448,809
5	2021	444,023
6	2022	432,422
7	2023	370,206
8	2024	273,423
9	2025	351,058
10	2026	56,054

Based on Table 1, the number of visitors to the Tumpak Sewu Waterfall Tour shows a fluctuating trend with a decreasing tendency in recent years. In the period 2017 to 2019,

the number of visitors was relatively high and stable, with the highest number in 2017 of 593,167 visitors. However, the decline that continues until 2023–2024 indicates that there are internal factors, such as the lack of optimal digital marketing strategies and tourism service innovations. However, in 2020, there was a significant decrease to reach 273,423 visitors in 2024. This decline indicates that there are external and internal factors that affect the level of tourist visits, especially the Covid-19 pandemic, which has a significant impact on the global tourism sector. Restrictions on mobility and a decrease in people's purchasing power have led to a drastic decrease in the number of visits. Then the decline continues until 2023–2024, indicating internal factors, such as the lack of optimal digital marketing strategies and tourism service innovation. In 2025, there will be an increase again to 351,058 visitors, which shows that there are efforts to improve the management of destinations or an increase in tourist interest. Meanwhile, data for 2026 shows a much lower figure of 56,054 visitors, which is likely due to incomplete data in one year. Overall, this dynamic shows that the number of visits has a close relationship with the management conditions and attractiveness of tourist destinations.

Findings in the field are not only obtained through verbal descriptions, but are also supported by visual documentation that describes the process of direct interviews between researchers and informants. This documentation shows communicative interactions that take place in an open and conducive atmosphere, thus allowing for in-depth information mining. In addition, this condition also reflects the active involvement of informants in providing data relevant to the focus of the research.



Figure 2: Interview with the director

The image shows the interview process between the researcher and one of the informants, namely the director of tourism

Discussion

The findings of this study show that the tourism management system in the Tumpak Sewu Waterfall area is carried out in an integrated manner through four main aspects, namely marketing, Sapta Pesona-based services, MSME development, and the creation of tourist experiences. Marketing strategies are carried out through social media, cooperation with travel agents, and promotions based on tourist experience. In terms of service, the application of Sapta Pesona is the main foundation in creating security, order, cleanliness, comfort, and memorable experiences for tourists.¹³ In addition, the role of local MSMEs has become very dominant as a provider of tourism support services such as stalls, homestays, and guide services. The findings also show that the increase in the number of

management. This interview situation that took place in person showed that there was effective two-way communication in digging up information related to the tourism management system. In addition, the presence of documents, notes, and supporting devices during the interview reinforces that the data collection process is carried out in a systematic and structured manner. This documentation is also empirical evidence that the data obtained in the research is sourced from direct interaction in the field, thereby increasing the validity of the research findings.

tourists has direct implications for the economic growth of the community, characterized by increased income and a shift in livelihoods from the agricultural sector to the tourism sector.¹⁴ From the perspective of Sharia economics, the development of economic activities reflects the principles of honesty, openness, and justice, so that it is not only profit-oriented, but also on blessings and equitable distribution of economic benefits.

¹³ Ishak, "Implementation and Tourist Perception of Sapta Pesona At Taman Kupu-Kupu, Sukajadi Tourism Village, Bogor"; Pratiwi et al., "Halal Tourism: The Approach to Central Java's Tourism Destinations Development by Means of Entrepreneur Orientation"; Liliana Dewi, Subur Karyatun, and Reza Emelia, "Improving Community Competence Based on Sapta Pesona through Excellent Service in the Betawi Cultural Village Setu Babakam," *Tourism Society: Journal of Community Services in Tourism* 3, no. 1 (2022): 12–16, <https://doi.org/10.34013/mp.v3i1.551>.

¹⁴ Nurlaila Madinatul Qoir, "Impact of Tourism Sector on Economic Growth in OIC Countries," *Halal Tourism and Pilgrimage* 3, no. 2 (2024), <https://doi.org/10.58968/htp.v3i2.429>; Amar Kuldeep Guria, "A Study on Economic Impact of Ragi on Rural Livelihood," *International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR)* 13, no. 1 (2024): 1839–43, <https://doi.org/10.21275/sr24015175443>; Pampha Duwadi, "Heritage Tourism and Its Impact on Livelihood: A Study on Heritage Site," *Rural Development Journal* 4, no. 1 (2024): 85–107, <https://doi.org/10.3126/rdj.v4i1.64028>.

15 16

The findings of this study reinforce the results of previous research, which stated that the application of Sapta Pesona has a significant effect on tourist satisfaction and increased visits¹⁷. In this context, the quality of service that includes aspects of safety, cleanliness, and hospitality has proven to be a major factor in shaping a positive experience for tourists. In addition, these findings are also in line with the concept of community-based tourism, which emphasizes community involvement as the main actor in tourism management¹⁸. However, this study makes a more specific

contribution by showing that the integration between digital marketing, Sapta Pesona services, and strengthening MSMEs creates a more dynamic local economic system. In contrast to previous studies that focused more on tourist satisfaction or community participation in general, this study identified a direct relationship between management systems and the increase in community income. Thus, this study fills a gap in the literature related to the relationship between the quality of destination management and the distribution of economic benefits in a more concrete way.

This research makes an important

¹⁵ Muhammad Khutub and Ni'mah Ulfa, "Existence of Halal Tourism in Indonesia Islamic Business Ethics Perspective," *IEB: Journal of Islamic Economics and Business* 1, no. 1 (2022): 1–12, <https://doi.org/10.19109/ieb.v1i1.11900>; Dwi Sakti Muhamad Huda, "Consumer Protection in Digital Economy (Sharia Business Ethics Perspective)," *Journal of Digital Islamic Economic Development*, 2025, 22–32, <https://doi.org/10.70992/6tzn4270>; Ismi Suraya and Faisal Zulfikar, "Influencer Marketing Strategy in Sharia Marketing: A Review from the Perspective of Ethics and Sharia Values," *El-Barka Journal of Islamic Economics and Business* 8, no. 1 (2025): 105–27, <https://doi.org/10.21154/elbarka.v8i1.11301>.

¹⁶ Warsidi, Abdurrahman Raden Aji Haqqi, Isma Swadjaja, Implementation of Sharia System in Sharia-Certified Hospitals, *JIEI: Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Islam*, (2024), E-ISSN: 2579-6534, Vol 10, No 3 <https://jurnal.stie-aas.ac.id/index.php/jei/article/view/14713>; Warsidi, Sami Ullah Khan, Suhartono, Implementasi Maqāsid Al-Syari'ah dalam Pertimbangan Hakim pada Sengketa Ekonomi Syariah, *Maqasid : Jurnal Studi Hukum Islam*, Vol 14, no 3, 2025, E ISSN : 2615-2622, <https://journal.um-surabaya.ac.id/Maqasid/article/view/28691>; Syaiful Bahri, Warsidi, Isma Swadjaja, Integrasi Nilai Ekonomi Islam dalam Praktik Thibbun Nabawi di Rumah Sehat NOU Pekanbaru, *Jurnal : Journal of Artificial Intelligence and Digital Business (RIGGS) Department of Digital Business*. 2025, Vol : 4, No : 3, <https://journal.ilmudata.co.id/index.php/RIGGS/ar>

[ticle/view/3096](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tmp.2022.100985); Warsidi, Suhartono, Isma Swadjaja, Tinjauan Hukum Islam terhadap Interseksi Hak Tanggungan Atas Tanah dan Hukum Perwakafan, *Jurnal Masharif Al Syariah : Jurnal Ekonomi dan Perbankan Syariah*, 2025, Vol : 10, no : 2, <https://journal.um-surabaya.ac.id/Mas/article/view/27386>.

¹⁷ Ida Ayu Ketut Sumawidari, Nyoman Mastiani Nadra, and Ni Putu Wiwiek Ary Susyarini, "Analysis of the Sapta Pesona and CBT Concept in Managing Kedaton Tourist Attractions," *Journal of Commerce, Management, and Tourism Studies* 3, no. 1 (2024): 33–39, <https://doi.org/10.58881/jcmts.v3i1.177>; Ishak, "Implementation and Tourist Perception of Sapta Pesona At Taman Kupu-Kupu, Sukajadi Tourism Village, Bogor"; Putu Ayu Sita Laksmi, I Made Yogiarta, and Ni Made Rustini, "Tourism Management through Sapta Pesona Concept to Increase Tourist Attraction in Timpag Village, Tabanan Regency," *Journal of Business on Hospitality and Tourism* 9, no. 1 (2023): 28, <https://doi.org/10.22334/jbhost.v9i1.445>.

¹⁸ Sina Atae, "Participatory Tourism Development Through Asset-Based Community Innovation: A Case Study of Makoran and Qeshm Island, Iran," *Global Journal of Tourism, Leisure and Hospitality Management* 2, no. 5 (2025), <https://doi.org/10.19080/gjtlh.2025.02.555599>; Luz Helena Díaz Rocca and Seweryn Zielinski, "Community-Based Tourism, Social Capital, and Governance of Post-Conflict Rural Tourism Destinations: The Case of Minca, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia," *Tourism Management Perspectives* 43 (2022), <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tmp.2022.100985>.

contribution to the development of community-based tourism studies by integrating the concept of Sapta Pesona and the perspective of sharia economics in one analytical framework. Empirically, this study shows that structured management of tourist destinations is able to encourage local economic growth through the empowerment of MSMEs and increased employment opportunities. The main contribution of this research lies in strengthening the understanding that the tourism management system not only has an impact on the aspects of tourist visits and satisfaction, but also on the equitable distribution of people's income. In the context of sharia economics, this study emphasizes that tourism economic activities can run in harmony with the principles of justice ('adl), togetherness (ukhuwah), and sustainability (tazkiyah).¹⁹ Thus, this study expands on previous studies by presenting an integrative approach between tourism management and Islamic economic values, so that it can be a reference in the development of a fair and sustainable tourism management model.

This study not only shows the relationship between tourism management and increased community income, but also reveals why this phenomenon occurs. Theoretically, this can be explained through the concept of community-based tourism, which emphasizes that the active involvement of the community in tourism management will increase the distribution of economic benefits directly. In this context, society does not only play a role as an object, but as an economic

subject that gains access to business opportunities.

Furthermore, from the perspective of sharia economics, the increase in community income is not solely due to the increase in the number of tourists, but also because of the value of distributive justice ('adl) in the management system. This can be seen from the involvement of the community in MSMEs, tourism services, and other supporting services. Thus, these findings reinforce the theory that an inclusive and value-based management system will result in a more equitable economic distribution than an exploitative system.

The theoretical implication of this study is that the integration between Sapta Pesona, community-based tourism, and sharia economics can form a tourism management model that not only increases visits but also sustainably strengthens the local economic structure.

Overall, the findings of this study confirm that the management system of Sapta Pesona in Tumpak Sewu Waterfall Tourism has a significant impact on improving the quality of destinations and the economic welfare of local communities. The integration of marketing strategies, Sapta Pesona-based services, and strengthening MSMEs has proven to be able to create a productive and sustainable tourism ecosystem. In addition, the application of Sharia economic principles in community economic activities provides added value in the form of justice and blessings in income distribution.²⁰ These findings have important implications for the

¹⁹ Aang Kunaifi and Nur Syam, "Business Communication in Developing the Halal Tourism Industry," *Indonesian Interdisciplinary Journal of Sharia Economics (IJSE)* 4, no. 1 (2021): 1–17, <https://doi.org/10.31538/ijse.v4i1.1305>; Ending Solehudin and Hisam Ahyani, "Legal Compliance on Sharia Economics in Halal Tourism Regulations," *Petita: Journal of Legal and Sharia Studies* 9, no. 1 (2024): 58–79, <https://doi.org/10.22373/petita.v9i1.224>; Qanita

Rumaishah Ramadhani and Lucky Nugroho, "Sharia Hotels and Halal Tourism Ecosystem: Strategies To Make Indonesia The Center of Halal Tourism in the World," *Proceeding of International Students Conference of Economics and Business Excellence* 1, no. 1 (2024): 117–25, <https://doi.org/10.33830/iscebe.v1i1.4359>.
²⁰ Devina Gunawan, "Sharia and Economic Equity: An Empirical Study of Income Inequality in the Organization of Islamic Cooperation," *Journal*

development of community-based tourism policies, particularly in increasing community participation and strengthening local economic capacity. In the future, further efforts are needed to improve the quality of human resources, expand access to training, and strengthen synergy between the government and the community. Thus, this management model has the potential to become a reference in the development of tourist destinations that are not only oriented to economic growth, but also to sustainability and equitable distribution of welfare.²¹

D. CONCLUSION

This research shows that Sapta Pesona-based tourism management in the Tumpak Sewu Waterfall destination has a strategic role in improving the quality of the destination while encouraging the economic growth of the local community. The implementation of the seven elements of Sapta Pesona, which includes aspects of security, order, cleanliness, coolness, beauty, friendliness, and memories, has been proven to be able to increase satisfaction and experience for tourists. The improvement in the quality of these services has a direct impact on increasing the number of tourist visits, which ultimately encourages the development of community economic activities through the MSME sector, such as food stalls, tour guide services, homestays, and souvenir sales. In addition, the active

involvement of the community in all stages of tourism management is a key factor in creating a wider and more sustainable distribution of economic benefits.

From an Islamic economic perspective, tourism management in Tumpak Sewu is not only oriented towards increasing income quantitatively, but also emphasizes the principles of justice, transparency, and blessing in every economic activity. Values such as honesty, ukhuwah, and tazkiyah are reflected in people's economic practices, thus creating a more inclusive economic system. However, this study also identifies challenges in the form of governance complexity across administrative regions, limited human resource capacity, and potential income distribution inequality. Therefore, stronger synergy is needed between the government, managers, and the community in strengthening governance, increasing the capacity of tourism actors, and ensuring equitable distribution of economic benefits. Thus, the integration between Sapta Pesona, a community-based approach, and sharia economic principles can become a model of sustainable and equitable tourism management.

This research has several limitations that need to be considered. First, this study uses a qualitative approach with case studies, so that the research results are contextual and cannot be generalized widely to other tourist destinations. Second, the limitation of quantitative data related to people's income

International Economic Sharia 1, no. 2 (2025): 60–74, <https://doi.org/10.69725/jies.v1i2.129>; Friqly Aldinda, "Equity Crowdfunding Sharia as Islamic Social Finance in Recovering the Economy amid Covid-19 Pandemic Crisis in Indonesia," *NUsantara Islamic Economic Journal* 1, no. 2 (2022): 155–66, <https://doi.org/10.34001/nuiej.v1i2.153>; Solihah, "Maqashid Sharia in Islamic Economics and Finance Research," *Journal of Islamic Economic Literatures* 2, no. 1 (2021), <https://doi.org/10.58968/jiel.v2i1.31>.

21 Sholihul Huda, Luluk Latifah, Warsidi, Muridah Isnawati, Agus Syaifullah, Efektivitas Sosialisasi Sekolah Siaga Kependudukan (SSK) dalam Meningkatkan Kesadaran Siswa di SMP Muhammadiyah 11 Surabaya, *KAMILLA : Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat*, 2025, Vol : 1, No 2, <https://journal.zamronedu.co.id/index.php/kamilla/article/view/133>; Sholihul Huda, Warsidi, Muhammad Hambal Shafwan., BOM di tengah Kemiskinan Pendekatan Religio-Ekonomi dalam Deradikalisasi Mantan Narapidana Teroris, Penerbit : Samudera Biru, Surabaya, 2025. info:zqmlB4FNU_UJ:scholar.google.com.

prevents economic impact analysis from being quantified in detail. Third, this study has not examined in depth the comparative aspect between similar tourist destinations as an external comparison.

Therefore, further research is

recommended to use a mixed methods approach with the support of more comprehensive quantitative data, as well as conduct comparative studies between tourist destinations to strengthen the validity of the findings.

REFERENSI

- [1] Abror, M. Daimul, and Imam Fachruddin. "Inter-Regional Cooperation Model for Managing the Tumpak Sewu Waterfall Tourist Attraction in Sidomulyo Village, Lumajang Regency." *Society* 13, no. 2 (2025): 600–615. <https://doi.org/10.33019/society.v13i2.829>.
- [2] Aldinda, Friqly. "Equity Crowdfunding Sharia as Islamic Social Finance in Recovering the Economy amid the Covid-19 Pandemic Crisis in Indonesia." *NUsantara Islamic Economic Journal* 1, no. 2 (2022): 155–66. <https://doi.org/10.34001/nuiej.v1i2.153>.
- [3] Arifin, Iqbal, . Asmunandar, and Dyan Paramitha Darmayanti. "Intercultural Interaction in the Multiethnic Context of Makassar City: A Case Study in an Urban Neighborhood." *KnE Social Sciences*, 2024. <https://doi.org/10.18502/kss.v9i2.14897>.
- [4] Her daughters are Patricia O'Neill, Patricia O'Neill, and Patricia O'Neill. "A Comprehensive Study of Destination Image, Service Quality, and Visitor Experience at Jakarta Aquarium Safari: Its Effect on Visitor Satisfaction and Revisit Intention." *Journal of Management and Economic Research (Jrime)* 2, no. 3 (2024). <https://doi.org/10.54066/jrime-itb.v2i3.2158>.
- [5] Ary, Maxsi, Iedam Fardian Anshori, Ifani Hariyanti, Panji Firman Rahadi, Rivaldy Irawan, and Aqil Tama Sulaeman. "LOCAL ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT OF MSMEs AND TOURISM BASED ON LOCAL WISDOM IN LINTANG VILLAGE, EAST BELITUNG." *Indonesian Community Service and Empowerment Journal (IComSE)* 6, no. 1 (2025): 639–48. <https://doi.org/10.34010/icomse.v6i1.14459>.
- [6] Atae, Sina. "Participatory Tourism Development Through Asset-Based Community Innovation: A Case Study of Makoran and Qeshm Island, Iran." *Global Journal of Tourism, Leisure and Hospitality Management* 2, no. 5 (2025). <https://doi.org/10.19080/gjtlh.2025.02.555599>.
- [7] Azzahra Yulia Rochmah, Mas Ayu Ambayoen, and Lintar Brillian Pintakami. "Tourist Perceptions of Sapta Pesona in the Poncokusumo Tourism Village." *Journal of Agriprecision & Social Impact* 1, no. 2 (2024). <https://doi.org/10.62793/japsi.v1i2.19>.
- [8] Babinski, Greg, David Holdstock, and Peter Crosswell. "Regional Multi-Jurisdictional GIS Coordination & Collaboration." *Geographic Information Science & Technology Body of Knowledge* 2025, no. 2 (2025). <https://doi.org/10.22224/gistbok/2025.2.21>.
- [9] Bhattarai, Kumar, Ghanshyam Upadhyaya, and Surendra Kumar Bohara. "Tourism, Employment Generation and Foreign Exchange Earnings in Nepal." *Journal of Tourism and Hospitality Education* 11 (2021): 1–21. <https://doi.org/10.3126/jthe.v11i0.38232>.
- [10] DEWI, I Gusti Ayu Agung Omika. "Understanding Data Collection Methods in Qualitative Research: The Perspective Of Interpretive Accounting Research." *Journal of Tourism Economics and Policy* 1, no. 1 (2022): 23–34. <https://doi.org/10.38142/jtep.v1i1.105>.
- [11] Dewi, Liliana, Subur Karyatun, and Reza Emelia. "Improving Community Competence Based on Sapta Pesona through Service Excellence in the Betawi Cultural Village Setu Babakam." *Community Tourism: Journal of Community Services in Tourism* 3, no. 1

- (2022): 12–16. <https://doi.org/10.34013/mp.v3i1.551>.
- [12] Dibotlhale, Gaofengwe, and Naomi Moswete. “Socio-Economic Benefits of Involvement of Local People in Community-Based Tourism Development at Goo-Moremi Gorge, Botswana.” *Tourism Cases*, 2024. <https://doi.org/10.1079/tourism.2024.0070>.
- [13] Duwadi, Pampha. “Heritage Tourism and Its Impact on Livelihood: A Study on Heritage Sites.” *Rural Development Journal* 4, no. 1 (2024): 85–107. <https://doi.org/10.3126/rdj.v4i1.64028>.
- [14] Dwi Sakti Muhamad Huda. “Consumer Protection in Digital Economy (Sharia Business Ethics Perspective).” *Journal of Digital Islamic Economic Development*, 2025, 22–32. <https://doi.org/10.70992/6tzn4270>.
- [15] Escamis, J E, and K R Hinlayagan. “Community-Based Tourism Implementation as Mediator on the Relationship between Community Participation and Socio-Economic Sustainability of Tourism.” *American Journal of Tourism and Hospitality* 2, no. 1 (2024): 93–104. <https://doi.org/10.54536/ajth.v2i1.3629>.
- [16] Gunawan, Devina. “Sharia and Economic Equity: An Empirical Study of Income Inequality in the Organization of Islamic Cooperation.” *Journal International Economic Sharia* 1, no. 2 (2025): 60–74. <https://doi.org/10.69725/jies.v1i2.129>.
- [17] Haidir, Farrisha, Parino Rahardjo, and Suryono Herlambang. "Study on the Success of Community-Based Tourism Management (Case Study: Tumpak Sewu Waterfall, Sidomulyo Village, Pronojiwo District, Lumajang Regency)." *Journal of Science, Technology, Urban, Design, Architecture (Stupa)* 3, no. 2 (2022): 3203. <https://doi.org/10.24912/stupa.v3i2.12833>.
- [18] Ishak, Riani P. “Implementation and Tourist Perception of Sapta Pesona At Taman Kupu-Kupu, Sukajadi Tourism Village, Bogor.” *JELAJAH: Journal of Tourism and Hospitality* 3, no. 1 (2021): 33–42. <https://doi.org/10.33830/jelajah.v3i1.1855>.
- [19] Jain, Shanu, and Pooja Sharma. “Understanding Customer Perception on Sustainable Tourism and Related Practices Using Cluster Analysis: A Study in the Indian Context.” *Paradigm: A Management Research Journal* 25, no. 2 (2021): 122–40. <https://doi.org/10.1177/09718907211046155>.
- [20] Khutub, Muhammad, and Ni'mah Ulfa. “Existence of Halal Tourism in Indonesia from an Islamic Business Ethics Perspective.” *IEB: Journal of Islamic Economics and Business* 1, no. 1 (2022): 1–12. <https://doi.org/10.19109/ieb.v1i1.11900>.
- [21] Kuldeep Guria, Amar. “A Study on Economic Impact of Ragi on Rural Livelihood.” *International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR)* 13, no. 1 (2024): 1839–43. <https://doi.org/10.21275/sr24015175443>.
- [22] Kunaifi, Aang, and Nur Syam. “Business Communication in Developing the Halal Tourism Industry.” *Indonesian Interdisciplinary Journal of Sharia Economics (IIJSE)* 4, no. 1 (2021): 1–17. <https://doi.org/10.31538/ijjse.v4i1.1305>.
- [23] Laksmi, Putu Ayu Sita, I Made Yogiarta, and Ni Made Rustini. “Tourism Management through Sapta Pesona Concept to Increase Tourist Attraction in Timpag Village, Tabanan Regency.” *Journal of Business on Hospitality and Tourism* 9, no. 1 (2023): 28. <https://doi.org/10.22334/jbhost.v9i1.445>.
- [24] Lutfi Hendriyati. "The efforts of the community in Penglipuran Tourism Village in carrying out Sapta Pesona." *Journal of Tourism and Economics* 3, no. 1 (2024): 49–57. <https://doi.org/10.36594/jtec/r0bwk490>.

- [25] Mišovičová, Regina, Zuzana Pucherová, and Henrich Grežo. "LANDEP Methodology for Archetypes of Landscape and Landscape Planning: Case Study of Brhlovce, Slovakia." *International Journal of Sustainability in Economic, Social, and Cultural Context* 17, no. 2 (2021): 77–97. <https://doi.org/10.18848/2325-1115/CGP/v17i02/77-97>.
- [26] Mufidah, Diroyatul. "The Principal's Leadership in Organizational Culture Development: A Case Study in the Context of Community Engagement and Social Environment." *Interaction, Community Engagement, and Social Environment* 2, no. 2 (2025). <https://doi.org/10.61511/icese.v2i2.2025.1622>.
- [27] Mugni Muhit, Rani Mariana, and Mohamad Anton Athoillah. "Distributive Justice Perspective of Sharia Economic Law in Indonesia." *Apollo: Journal of Tourism and Business* 1, no. 3 (2023): 97–103. <https://doi.org/10.58905/apollo.v1i3.58>.
- [28] Nadia, Ahmad Arief, and Juraev Abror Turobovich. "Sharia Legal Certainty in Boycotts." *Mazahibuna*, 2025, 19–37. <https://doi.org/10.24252/mazahibuna.vi.52254>.
- [29] Nofiyanti, Fifi. "Service Quality, Creativity And Promotion Media Toward Visitor Satisfaction of (Farm House and The Great Asia Afrika) During The Covid 19 Pandemic." *International Journal of Social Science and Human Research* 04, no. 03 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.47191/ijsshr/v4-i3-03>.
- [30] Octaviani, Natasya, Magsyanda Meliana, and Putu Gde Arie Yudhistira. "Pathway to a Better Future." *Journal of Tourism Sustainability* 3, no. 3 (2023): 112–18. <https://doi.org/10.35313/jtospolban.v3i3.104>.
- [31] Pervin, Nasrin, and Mahani Mokhtar. "Reflections on Doing Narrative Inquiry Research: From the Lens of Interpretive Paradigm." *Malaysian Journal of Qualitative Research* 9, no. 1 (2023): 49–61. <https://doi.org/10.61211/mjqr090104>.
- [32] Pratiwi, Ratih, Sofwan Baharrudin, Sapta Yulinar Maulidya, and Retno Kusumaningrum. "Halal Tourism: The Approach to Central Java's Tourism Destinations Development by Means of Entrepreneur Orientation." *Journal of Tourism Charm* 7, no. 2 (2022): 272–78. <https://doi.org/10.26905/jpp.v7i2.7608>.
- [33] Qoir, Nurlaila Madinatul. "Impact of Tourism Sector on Economic Growth in OIC Countries." *Halal Tourism and Pilgrimage* 3, no. 2 (2024). <https://doi.org/10.58968/htp.v3i2.429>.
- [34] Ramadhani, Qanita Rumaishah, and Lucky Nugroho. "Sharia Hotels and Halal Tourism Ecosystem: Strategies To Make Indonesia the Center of Halal Tourism in the World." *Proceedings of International Students Conference of Economics and Business Excellence* 1, no. 1 (2024): 117–25. <https://doi.org/10.33830/iscebe.v1i1.4359>.
- [35] Rocca, Luz Helena Díaz, and Seweryn Zielinski. "Community-Based Tourism, Social Capital, and Governance of Post-Conflict Rural Tourism Destinations: The Case of Minca, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia." *Tourism Management Perspectives* 43 (2022). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tmp.2022.100985>.
- [36] Sayyida, Sayyida. "Visitor Response As the Impact of Service Quality in Private Hospital." *Media Mahardhika* 22, no. 1 (2023): 48–60. <https://doi.org/10.29062/mahardika.v22i1.509>.
- [37] Solehudin, Ending, and Hisam Ahyani. "Legal Compliance on Sharia Economics in Halal Tourism Regulations." *Petita: Journal of Legal and Sharia Studies* 9, no. 1 (2024): 58–79. <https://doi.org/10.22373/petita.v9i1.224>.
- [38] Solihah. "Maqashid Sharia in Islamic Economics and Finance Research." *Journal of Islamic Economic Literatures* 2, no. 1 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.58968/jiel.v2i1.31>.

- [39] Suhaeb, M. Iqbal. "Optimizing Regional Revenue through Sustainable Regional Planning (Case Study: Lolai Toraja Tourism Area)." *Proceedings of Research and Civil Society Desemination* 2, no. 1 (2024): 61–69. <https://doi.org/10.37476/presed.v2i1.46>.
- [40] Sumawidari, Ida Ayu Ketut, Nyoman Mastiani Nadra, and Ni Putu Wiwiek Ary Susyarini. "Analysis of the Sapta Pesona and CBT Concept in Managing Alas Kedaton Tourist Attraction." *Journal of Commerce, Management, and Tourism Studies* 3, no. 1 (2024): 33–39. <https://doi.org/10.58881/jcmnts.v3i1.177>.
- [41] Suraya, Ismi, and Faisal Zulfikar. "Influencer Marketing Strategy in Sharia Marketing: A Review from the Perspective of Ethics and Sharia Values." *El-Barka Journal of Islamic Economics and Business* 8, no. 1 (2025): 105–27. <https://doi.org/10.21154/elbarka.v8i1.11301>.
- [42] Syarofa, Sherina, Teguh Priyo Sadono, and Bambang Sigit Pramono. "Marketing Communication Strategy to Increase Tourist Visits to Tumpak Sewu Waterfall In Lumajang." *Devotion : Journal of Research and Community Service* 6, no. 6 (2025): 605–16. <https://doi.org/10.59188/devotion.v6i6.25491>.
- [43] Tisch, Daria, and Tamara Gutfleisch. "Unequal but Just? Experimental Evidence on (Gendered) Distributive Justice Principles in Parental Financial Gifts." *Socio-Economic Review* 21, no. 3 (2023): 1369–90. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ser/mwac041>.
- [44] Ursini. "Legal Engineering and Corporate Governance in the Structuring of International Holding Companies: Strategies for Risk Mitigation and Management Optimization in Multijurisdictional Environments." *RCMOS - Multidisciplinary Scientific Journal O Saber*, 2025. <https://doi.org/10.51473/rcmos.v1i2.2025.2087>.
- [45] Zheng, Qingyan, Mingzhi Luo, Jinhai Zhang, and Yihao Tian. "Impact of Smart Tourism City Development on Economic Growth and Employment: Evidence from China's Smart Tourism Policy." *Tourism Review*, 2025. <https://doi.org/10.1108/TR-08-2024-0709>.
- [46] Nurul Mauludiyah, Warsidi (2023), The Joints of Economic Strength According to Ibn Khaldun, *Paradigma: Journal of Science, Religion and Culture Studies*, Vol 20 no1, <https://jurnal.unismabekasi.ac.id/index.php/paradigma/article/view/5931>
- [47] Warsidi, Abdurrahman Raden Aji Haqqi, Isma Swadjaja, Implementation of Sharia System in Sharia-Certified Hospitals, *JIEI: Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Islam*, (2024), E-ISSN: 2579-6534, Vol 10, No 3 <https://jurnal.stie-aas.ac.id/index.php/jei/article/view/14713>.
- [48] Warsidi, Sami Ullah Khan, Suhartono, Implementasi Maqāṣid Al-Syarī'ah dalam Pertimbangan Hakim pada Sengketa Ekonomi Syariah, *Maqasid: Jurnal Studi Hukum Islam*, Vol 14, No 3, 2025, E ISSN: 2615-2622, <https://journal.um-surabaya.ac.id/Maqasid/article/view/28691>
- [49] Sholihul Huda, Luluk Latifah, Warsidi, Muridah Isnawati, Agus Syaifullah, Efektivitas Sosialisasi Sekolah Siaga Kependudukan (SSK) dalam Meningkatkan Kesadaran Siswa di SMP Muhammadiyah 11 Surabaya, *KAMILLA : Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat*, 2025, Vol : 1, No 2, <https://journal.zamronedu.co.id/index.php/kamilla/article/view/133>
- [50] Sholihul Huda, Warsidi, Muhammad Hambal Shafwan. BOM di tengah Kemiskinan Pendekatan Religio-Ekonomi dalam Deradikalisasi Mantan Narapidana Teroris, Penerbit : Samudera Biru, Surabaya, 2025. [info:zqmlB4FNU_UJ:scholar.google.com](https://scholar.google.com)
- [51] Mokhamad Efendi, Warsidi, Isma Swadjaja, Analisis Hukum Ekonomi Syariah terhadap Pelaksanaan Pembiayaan tanpa Agunan pada Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI) di Kabupaten Tuban, *Jurnal : Journal of Artificial Intelligence and Digital Business (RIGGS) Department of Digital Business*. 2025, Vol : 4, No : 3,

- <https://journal.ilmudata.co.id/index.php/RIGGS/article/view/3238>
- [52] Syaiful Bahri, Warsidi, Isma Swadjaja, Integrasi Nilai Ekonomi Islam dalam Praktik Thibbun Nabawi di Rumah Sehat NOU Pekanbaru, Jurnal : Journal of Artificial Intelligence and Digital Business (RIGGS) Department of Digital Business. 2025, Vol : 4, No : 3, <https://journal.ilmudata.co.id/index.php/RIGGS/article/view/3096>
- [53] Warsidi, Suhartono, Isma Swadjaja, Tinjauan Hukum Islam terhadap Interseksi Hak Tanggungan Atas Tanah dan Hukum Perwakafan, Jurnal Masharif Al Syariah : Jurnal Ekonomi dan Perbankan Syariah, 2025, Vol : 10, no : 2, <https://journal.um-surabaya.ac.id/Mas/article/view/27386>