

# Tourism-Led Local Income Growth from a Development Economics Perspective: Empirical Evidence of Infrastructure and Tourism Development in the Sembalun Region

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## ABSTRACT

The development of the tourism sector and infrastructure construction are important factors in driving local economic growth, especially in developing tourist destinations. This study aims to analyze the economic impact of tourism and infrastructure development on the income of local communities in the Sembalun tourist area. This study uses a quantitative approach with a descriptive design. Primary data were collected through a questionnaire survey of 100 respondents selected using random sampling techniques. Data analysis was conducted through descriptive analysis and multiple linear regression using SPSS software. The results show that the tourism economy and infrastructure development have a significant effect on local community income, both partially and simultaneously. Partially, the tourism economy has a more dominant influence than infrastructure development, indicating that tourism-based economic activities have a more direct multiplier effect in increasing community income. Meanwhile, infrastructure development plays a supporting role in strengthening the accessibility and sustainability of local economic activities. Theoretically, this study reinforces the theory of tourism-led growth by showing that the tourism sector has a more direct impact on income than infrastructure development in developing regions. These findings have policy implications for the importance of integrated and sustainable tourism and infrastructure development planning to promote inclusive regional economic growth.

**Keywords:** *Tourism economy, infrastructure development, community income, regional tourism..*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The tourism sector plays a crucial role in the economy of a country or region. Through tourism activities, both the central and regional governments receive significant revenue contributions from domestic and international tourist visits (Liu et al., 2020). In Indonesia, the contribution of the tourism sector to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2023 reached around IDR 1,008 trillion or 4.8%, with a projected increase to Rp 1,131 trillion or 5.1% in 2024, as well as generating foreign exchange of USD 14 billion from 11.68 million foreign tourists (Ramadhaniah, 2020). The government is targeting this sector's contribution to GDP to be 4.6% in 2025 and 5% in 2029, with foreign exchange reaching USD 32 billion in 2029. The contribution of tourism to economic growth is realized through foreign exchange earnings, job creation, and the stimulation of various industries, reflecting the positive reciprocal relationship between tourism and economic growth (Rasool et al., 2021). Several strategies to maximize the economic benefits of the tourism sector include improving the quality of road infrastructure, enhancing transportation services, and providing safety and tourism service training (Kanwal et al., 2020).

Tourism also plays an important role as a source of foreign exchange earnings, reducing unemployment, and increasing the productivity of the local workforce. The main objective of



tourism development is to increase community income, thereby creating social welfare and sustainable economic growth. The positive impact of this sector can be seen through increased GDP, the creation of business opportunities, and the expansion of employment opportunities (Ahmad, 2022). In addition, tourism encourages the development of supporting industries, entrepreneurship, and new business opportunities for the community (Rabilla Putri et al., 2022).

Infrastructure development is a strategic factor in national and regional economic development. Adequate infrastructure not only attracts investment but also supports productive sector activities, including tourism. Every infrastructure project has the potential to absorb labor and reduce unemployment (Saputra, 2024). The Village Fund program, for example, has contributed to improving basic infrastructure that supports the economy, health, education, and security in rural areas (Freitas & Costa, 2022). In the context of tourism development, especially in rural and coastal areas, the integration of local wisdom and improvement of infrastructure quality are considered important to strengthen the attractiveness of destinations and increase tourist visits (Suci Istiqah et al., 2023).

Although many empirical studies show that tourism and infrastructure contribute positively to economic growth and local income, there is uncertainty regarding the magnitude and mechanism of their simultaneous effects. Several international studies support the hypothesis that tourism is a major driver of economic growth and development through increased income, employment, and the development of other productive sectors (Naseem, 2021). Global research also shows that tourism contributes to economic growth, but its effects are often moderated by institutional factors, policy quality, and local capacity to optimally utilize tourism activities (Sun et al., 2025). On the other hand, existing scientific evidence does not yet clearly show whether infrastructure development has a direct effect on increasing community income or only functions indirectly through the tourism sector and other economic activities. Some studies find that infrastructure investment strengthens the economic impact of tourism through improved accessibility and connectivity (Jama et al., 2024), but others show that this effect is conditional and not always significant in all destination contexts. This uncertainty creates a research gap that needs to be filled, particularly in simultaneous studies of tourism and infrastructure development on local community income, as well as in the context of developing regions based on tourist destinations.

In the Indonesian context, a number of empirical studies have shown that the tourism sector contributes positively to local economic growth and improved community welfare (Dewi et al., 2024). In the Sembalun region, the increase in tourist visits in recent years has contributed to the development of Sembalun Tourism Village, which is considered successful in generating social and economic benefits for the local community (Karjaya et al., 2024). However, empirical studies that simultaneously analyze the role of tourism development and infrastructure development on community income in developing tourist destinations in Indonesia are still limited and show inconsistent findings. Some studies tend to place infrastructure as the dominant factor, while other studies emphasize the primary role of tourism economic activities, so that the causal relationship between these two factors on local community income still requires further testing.

Based on this research gap, this study offers something new by empirically testing the simultaneous effects of tourism and infrastructure development in a single regression model, while comparing the relative strength of each variable's influence on local community income. Thus, this study not only enriches the literature on development economics and tourism, but also provides empirical evidence on the more dominant factors in driving income growth for communities in developing tourist destinations.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### Tourism Economy (X1)

Tourism has a strategic contribution to the Indonesian economy through its multidimensional multiplier effect, namely increased demand, job creation, and investment flows. Soleha (2023) shows that the development of halal tourism not only increases income but also creates jobs and encourages investment. Mirajani et al. (2023) state that the development of tourist villages is effective in strengthening the local economy, while Nuruddin (2024) emphasizes that the tourism sector has a large capacity to absorb labor and contribute significantly to national economic growth.

In development economics literature, there is a theoretical assumption that tourism development drives local economic growth through the mechanism of tourism-led growth (TLG). The Tourism-Led Growth Hypothesis argues that the expansion of the tourism sector has the potential to drive long-term economic growth through increased demand, capital accumulation, and spillover effects, as found in various cross-country and regional studies. For example, a panel analysis in BRICS countries shows that a 1% increase in tourism revenue is associated with a 0.31% increase in GDP per capita in the long term, which supports the tourism-led growth hypothesis (Rasool et al., 2021).

### **Infrastructure Development (X<sub>2</sub>)**

Infrastructure development is a fundamental factor in supporting the advancement of the tourism sector and improving community welfare. Pranggono & Effendy (2023) emphasize that road infrastructure networks play an important role in connecting social and economic activities, thereby driving regional economic growth. Rifdah & Kusdiwanggo (2024) show that improvements in tourism facilities and infrastructure have a significant impact on the development of tourist destinations, and Mukti & A. Rosyid (2020) add that the effectiveness of infrastructure development is highly dependent on coordination among stakeholders.

From a development economics perspective, infrastructure is conceptualized as an enabling prerequisite that facilitates the operation of productive sectors, including tourism. The expanded endogenous growth theory states that the accumulation of physical capital (including infrastructure) can strengthen the economic capacity of a region to grow independently through channels of investment, productivity, and the spread of benefits to other sectors. Furthermore, evidence from cross-regional studies shows that tourism development generates spillovers on the local and regional economy, which are reinforced by improved connectivity as a result of infrastructure investment (Aksoy, 2022).

### **Local Community Income (Y)**

Local community income is directly influenced by the dynamics of tourism development and community empowerment. Maria (2025) found that the development of tourist villages can improve quality of life while opening up new job opportunities. M. Lasaiba (2022) highlights the importance of active community involvement in the planning and management of ecotourism so that economic benefits can be optimally realized. Meiriza et al. (2023) support the application of a sustainable green economy approach that is not only oriented towards increasing income but also considers environmental and social aspects.

International literature notes that the spillover effects of tourism on the local economy are not only direct through tourist consumption, but also indirect, such as increased demand for local goods/services, expansion of business opportunities, and increased productivity in other sectors. For example, the contribution of tourism to the local economy is often measured using regional spillover models, which show that tourism development in one region can have an impact on neighboring regions through regional interaction mechanisms (spatial spillover). Studies using the Spatial Durbin model show that tourism spillovers between provinces in Indonesia strengthen regional economic growth through economic interdependence between regions (Primayesa et al., 2023).

### **Hoipetesis**

- H1: The tourism economy has a positive and significant impact on the income of local communities in the Sembalun Tourism Destination.
- H2: Infrastructure development has a positive and significant impact on the income of local communities in the Sembalun Tourism Destination.
- H3: The tourism economy and infrastructure development simultaneously have a positive and significant impact on the income of local communities in the Sembalun Tourism Destination.

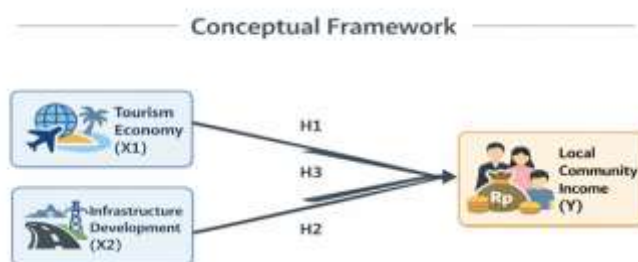


Figure 1. Conceptual Framework  
Source: Data processed by researchers, 2025

Figure 1 explains the causal relationship between the tourism economy (X1) and infrastructure development (X2) on local community income (Y). In this framework, the tourism economy is positioned as an endogenous driver of local economic growth, which directly affects an increase in community income through job creation, local business growth, and the expansion of tourism-based economic activities. Meanwhile, infrastructure development is positioned as a structural supporting factor that plays a role in improving accessibility, connectivity, and the quality of tourism support facilities, thereby strengthening the effectiveness of tourism economic activities and the distribution of economic benefits to the community.

In the context of the Sembalun Tourist Destination, it is hoped that increased tourism activity supported by adequate infrastructure development will create synergy in local economic development. Good infrastructure not only facilitates the mobility of tourists and the community, but also reduces economic transaction costs and increases the competitiveness of the destination, which ultimately contributes to the sustainable improvement of community welfare and income. This paragraph conceptually represents the relationship between variables as described in the conceptual framework of the study.

## METHOD

This study uses a quantitative approach with an explanatory design, which aims to analyze the causal relationship between the tourism economy, infrastructure development, and local community income in the Sembalun Tourism Area. An explanatory design was chosen because this study not only describes the phenomena that occur but also empirically tests the direct and indirect (mediating) effects between variables based on data collected in the field. The research was conducted in the Sembalun Tourism Area, focusing on three main destinations, namely Kedai Sawah, Taman Surga, and Kolam Tibu Emas. These locations were selected based on their high tourist visitation rates and significant involvement of the local community in tourism economic activities, making them relevant for assessing the impact of tourism development on the economic conditions of the community. The independent variables in this study consist of tourism economy (X1) and infrastructure development (X2), while the dependent variables are employment opportunities and local community income (Y). The research procedure can be seen in Figure 2.



Figure 2. Research Procedure  
Source: Data processed by researchers, 2025

Figure 2 describes the systematic stages in the implementation of the research, starting from the preparation of instruments, followed by data collection, data analysis, and finally drawing conclusions. The first stage, instrument development, involves the process of designing measuring instruments or methods that will be used to obtain relevant data. After the instrument is completed, the next step is data collection, which is carried out by collecting information from predetermined sources, such as respondents or related documents. The data that has been collected is then processed and analyzed at the data analysis stage to find patterns, relationships, or other important information. In the last stage, conclusions are drawn to summarize the results of the analysis and answer the research questions or hypotheses proposed.

The population in this study was the local community residing around the tourist area. Since the exact population size was unknown, this study used probability sampling with random sampling techniques, so that each member of the population had an equal chance of becoming a respondent. The sample size was set at 100 respondents, which was considered to meet the minimum requirements for multivariate regression analysis, namely more than ten times the number of independent variables in the research model. Thus, this sample size was considered adequate to produce stable and reliable parameter estimates. For more details, see Figure 3.

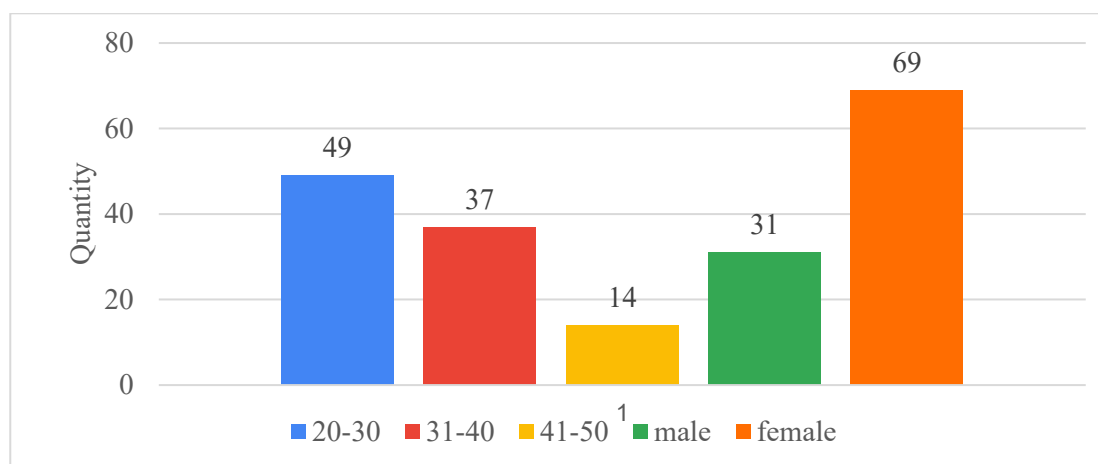


Figure 3. Number of Respondents  
Source: Data processed by researchers, 2025

This research instrument is a questionnaire, questionnaires have a significant role in collecting data, both for qualitative and quantitative research. Researchers must carefully develop questionnaires to ensure their validity and (Ardiansyah & Setiawan, 2023). Variable indicators for each variable include: (1) tourism economic impact variable ( $X_1$ ) which consists of labor absorption, economic structure development, increased community income, public health, community perception, and population growth (Kurniawan, 2018). (2) infrastructure development variables ( $X_2$ ) consisting of income, expenditure, access area to economic places, access to public services (Rianto, 2017). (3) local community income variables ( $Y$ ) consisting of education levels, health services, demographic structure, employment levels, consumption rates and patterns, housing and environmental conditions, and poverty levels (Sastrawan et al., 2024).

To enhance the methodological strength of the research, infrastructure development ( $X_2$ ) is positioned as a mediating variable in the relationship between the tourism economy ( $X_1$ ) and local community income ( $Y$ ). Thus, this study examines not only the direct effect of the tourism economy on community income, but also the indirect effect through infrastructure development. The mediation model is tested through three regression equations, namely the effect of the tourism economy on infrastructure development, the effect of the tourism economy on community income, and the simultaneous effect of the tourism economy and infrastructure development on community income.

Data analysis was performed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). The

analysis stages included classical assumption testing, which covered normality, multicollinearity, and heteroscedasticity tests, to ensure that the regression model met the necessary statistical assumptions. Hypothesis testing was performed using linear regression analysis, t-tests to determine partial effects, F-tests to determine simultaneous effects, and the coefficient of determination ( $R^2$ ) to measure the model's ability to explain variations in local community income.

Mediation effect testing was conducted using the Baron and Kenny approach, reinforced with bootstrapping analysis through the PROCESS Macro (Model 4) in SPSS to test the significance of indirect effects. As a form of robustness check, the results of the regression model without mediation variables were compared with the model that included mediation variables to see the stability of the coefficients. In addition, the mediation effect estimates were retested using the bootstrapping method to ensure consistency of results. A comparison of standardized beta coefficients was also conducted to identify variables that had a relatively more dominant influence on local community income. All statistical tests were conducted at a 5 percent significance level.

## RESULTS

### Data Description

Data were collected through an online questionnaire distributed to the community in Sembalun Village, including local residents, merchants, and tourist attraction managers. There were 100 respondents, broken down by gender (male and female) and age group (20-30 years, 31-40 years, and 41-50 years). All respondents provided responses regarding the tourist destinations they had visited. Some of the tourist destinations that became the focus of respondents' attention are summarized in Figure 2.

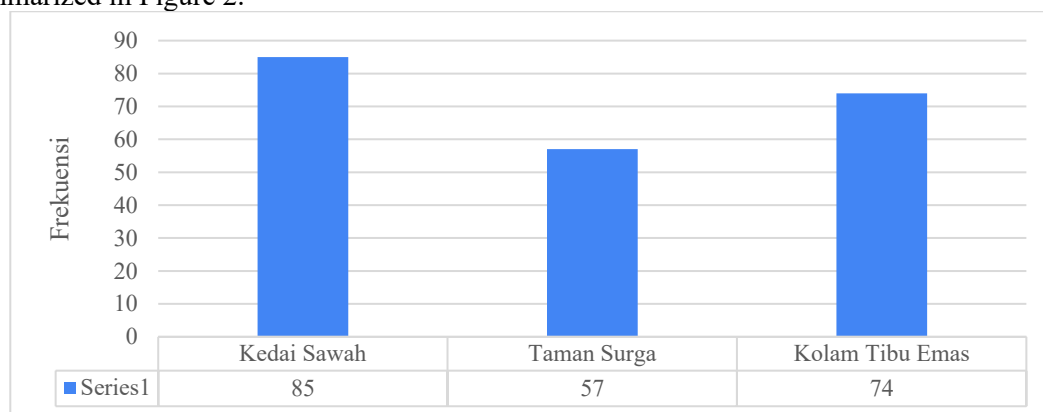


Figure 4. Tourism destinations that are often visited by the Sembalun community  
Source: Data processed by researchers, 2025

Figure 4 explains the frequency of visitors in three locations, namely Kedaisawah Taman Surga, and Tibu Emas Pool. The data on the graph shows that Kedai Sawah has the highest number of visitors with a frequency of 85 people. The second location that has a significant number of visitors is Tibu Emas Pool, with a frequency of 74 people, while Taman Surga has the least number of visitors, which is 57 people. It can be concluded that Kedai Sawah is the most popular location for visitors, followed by Kolam Tibu Emas. In contrast, Taman Surga has a relatively lower attraction than the other two locations. Factors such as facilities, location, or the specific attractiveness of each place could be the cause of this difference in visitation rates. Furthermore, Based on the SPSS output of the descriptive statistical analysis concerning respondents' scores on the tourism economy variable, infrastructure development, and local community income can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Descriptive Value of Respondents

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	Variance
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic
X1	100	47,00	97,00	72,7900	9,79723	95,986

X2	100	51,00	94,00	75,0900	8,97032	80,467
Y	100	37,00	100,00	68,2500	10,71332	114,775
Valid N (listwise)	100					

Source: Data processed by researchers, 2025

Based on Table 1, it can be concluded that the results of descriptive analysis of the three variables show that all respondents have a tendency to score quite high on X1 and X2, with an average of above 70 each, which reflects a positive assessment of the indicators in these variables. Meanwhile, the mean value of variable Y is slightly lower, at 68.25, but still shows a relatively good response. The standard deviation and variance of the three variables indicate that the spread of data on variable Y is greater than X1 and X2, which means there is a higher diversity of respondents' responses to variable Y.

### Hypothesis Test

Hypothesis testing is an important element in research that is used to verify the truth of a statement based on statistical analysis (Rahmayana et al., 2021). In this study, the independent variables used are the economic impact of tourism (X<sub>1</sub>) and infrastructure development (X<sub>2</sub>), while the dependent variable is local community income (Y). The hypotheses in this study are: H1 = There is an influence of tourism economy (X1) on local community income (Y), H2 = There is an influence of infrastructure development (X2) on local community income (Y), and H3 = There is an influence of tourism economy (X1) and infrastructure development (X2) simultaneously on local community income (Y). Furthermore, the results of SPSS output data on the effect of X1, X2 simultaneously (together) on Y with the F test and sig can be seen in Table 5.

Table 5. Model Summary<sup>b</sup>

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.692 <sup>a</sup>	.479	.468	7.81198	1.417

Source: Data processed by researchers (2025)

Based on the regression analysis results in Table 5, a correlation coefficient (R) value of 0.692 was obtained, indicating a strong relationship between tourism economic variables and infrastructure development with local community income. The R Square value of 0.479 indicates that 47.9 percent of the variation in local community income can be explained by the two independent variables in the model, while the remaining 52.1 percent is influenced by other factors outside the research model, such as social capital, government policy, local business characteristics, and labor market dynamics.

The Adjusted R Square value of 0.468 shows that after considering the number of variables and sample size, the model still has sufficient explanatory power and stability. Theoretically, this value reflects that the model is able to capture the main mechanisms of the influence of the tourism and infrastructure sectors on community income, even though income in the context of the local economy is multidimensional and influenced by many other structural factors. Furthermore, the strength of this relationship is reinforced by the coefficient of determination (R-squared) reported in Table 6, which reflects the proportion of variance in variable Y explained by X1 and X2.

Table 6. ANOVA<sup>a</sup>

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	5443.131	2	2721.565	44.596	.000 <sup>b</sup>
Residual	5919.619	97	61.027		
Total	11362.750	99			

Source: Data processed by researchers (2025)

The ANOVA test results in Table 6 show an F value of 44.596 with a significance level of 0.000 (< 0.05). These results indicate that tourism economics and infrastructure development simultaneously have a significant effect on local community income. Thus, the regression model used is statistically valid and can be used to explain the causal relationship in the context of Sembalun tourism area development. The corresponding multiple linear regression equation for predicting Y based on X1 and X2 is presented in Table 7.

Table 7. Multiple Linear Regression Equation

Coefficients <sup>a</sup>							
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1 (Constant)	5.861	7.113		.824	.412		
X1	.617	.097	.564	6.381	.000	.688	1.454
X2	.233	.106	.195	2.210	.029	.688	1.454

Source: Data processed by researchers (2025)

The results of multiple linear regression estimation in Table 7 produce the following equation:  
 $Y = 5.861 + 0.617(X_1) + 0.233(X_2)$

The constant value of 5.861 indicates that when the tourism economy and infrastructure development variables are at their minimum values, the local community's income is estimated to be 5.861. The regression coefficient of the tourism economy variable (X<sub>1</sub>) of 0.617 indicates that every one-unit increase in the tourism economy will increase community income by 0.617 units, assuming other variables remain constant. Meanwhile, the infrastructure development coefficient (X<sub>2</sub>) of 0.233 indicates that infrastructure improvements also contribute positively to community income, albeit with a smaller effect.

Based on the standardized beta coefficient, the tourism economy variable has a value of  $\beta = 0.564$ , while infrastructure development has a value of  $\beta = 0.195$ . These values indicate that the tourism economy has a greater effect size and is dominant in influencing local community income compared to infrastructure development. Thus, strengthening tourism economic activities directly has a more substantive impact on improving community welfare.

The partial test (t-test) results show that variable X<sub>1</sub> is significant at the 0.000 level and variable X<sub>2</sub> is significant at the 0.029 level, both of which are smaller than  $\alpha = 0.05$ , so that each variable is proven to have a significant effect on local community income. The results of the multicollinearity test can be seen in Figure 5.

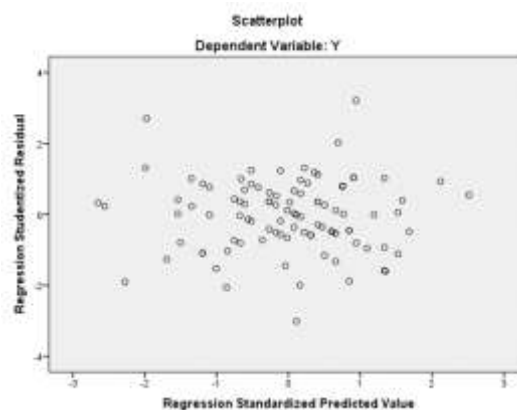


Figure 5 Multicollinearity test  
 Source: Data processed by researchers, 2025

The results of the multicollinearity test in Figure 5 show that the Tolerance value is 0.688 and the VIF is 1.454 for each independent variable. These values are within acceptable limits, so it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity problem in the regression model. Based on the results of the heteroscedasticity test using a scatterplot between standardized predicted values and studentized residuals, it can be seen that the residual points are scattered randomly and do not form a specific pattern. This indicates that the residual variance is constant, so the assumption of homoscedasticity is fulfilled. With the fulfillment of the assumptions of multicollinearity and heteroscedasticity, and supported by a Durbin–Watson value of 1.417, which indicates no serious autocorrelation, the regression model can be declared reliable and suitable for hypothesis testing.

## DISCUSSION

### **Impact of Tourism Economic Development On Local Community Income**

The results of the study indicate that tourism economic development has a significant effect on local community income, with a significance value of 0.000 ( $<0.05$ ) and a correlation coefficient of 0.617. These findings indicate that tourism activities contribute significantly to increasing community income, particularly through the tourism multiplier effect mechanism. From a development economics perspective, tourist spending not only has a direct impact on tourism businesses but also creates indirect effects through increased demand for local products, supporting services, and the creation of new jobs.

Theoretically, these findings are in line with the tourism-led growth hypothesis, which positions the tourism sector as the main driver of regional economic growth through cross-sector catalytic effects (Hesna et al., 2023). However, unlike some literature that emphasizes that the impact of tourism is volatile and vulnerable to external shocks, the results of this study show that in the context of developing regions, tourism is able to provide a relatively stable income impact for local communities. This finding reinforces the results of Yayla (2021) research, which states that in developing countries, the tourism sector has a greater ability to create local business opportunities compared to non-tourism sectors. Thus, the contribution of this research to the literature lies in strengthening the argument that tourism is not only a complementary sector but can also function as the main engine of local economic growth if it can be integrated with the economic activities of the local community.

### **Impact of Infrastructure Development on The Income of Local Communities**

Infrastructure development variables also show a significant effect on community income, with a significance value of 0.002 ( $<0.05$ ) and a correlation coefficient of 0.233. However, the magnitude of this effect is relatively lower than that of the tourism sector. This shows that infrastructure does not directly increase community income, but rather acts as a supporting factor that facilitates productive economic activities.

This finding provides a critical perspective on the infrastructural determinism approach, which states that infrastructure development will automatically lead to an increase in community welfare. Conversely, the results of this study show that new infrastructure has a significant economic impact when utilized by active productive sectors, such as tourism. This finding is consistent with Pradhan et al. (2023), who state that infrastructure is an enabling factor, not a driving factor, in increasing community income. Thus, this study confirms that infrastructure development that is not accompanied by the strengthening of leading economic sectors has the potential to result in underutilized infrastructure, namely infrastructure that is available but does not provide optimal economic benefits for the community.

### **Economic Impact of Tourism and Infrastructure Development on Local Community Income**

The simultaneous analysis results show that the development of the tourism economy and infrastructure development together have a significant effect on community income, with an adjusted R-square value of 0.479. This means that these two variables are able to explain 47.9 percent of the variation in community income, while the rest is influenced by other factors outside the model.

The regression coefficient shows that the influence of the tourism sector is more dominant than

infrastructure development. This finding confirms that tourism is the primary growth engine, while infrastructure acts as a supporting system that improves the efficiency and sustainability of tourism economic activities. These results support the research by Alotaibi et al. (2021), but also expand the literature by showing that the relationship between infrastructure and income is indirect and depends on the intensity of utilization of leading economic sectors. Theoretically, these findings challenge the deterministic narrative of infrastructure development by showing that infrastructure alone is not sufficient to increase community income without the activation of tourism-based economies. Therefore, the main contribution of this study to the literature is the affirmation that effective local economic development requires the integration of strengthening the tourism sector and providing functional infrastructure, rather than infrastructure development as the ultimate goal.

### CONCLUSION

This study shows that tourism economic development and infrastructure development have a significant effect on local community income. Partially, the tourism sector has a more dominant influence, indicating that tourism-based economic activities are capable of producing a more direct and stronger multiplier effect in increasing community income, while infrastructure development acts as a supporting factor that improves economic efficiency, connectivity, and accessibility of productive activities. Theoretically, these findings reinforce the development economics perspective that positions tourism as an engine of local economic growth in developing destination areas, with infrastructure as a supporting prerequisite that strengthens the effectiveness of the sector. Furthermore, this study expands the literature on tourism-led growth by empirically confirming that the role of the tourism sector is more dominant than infrastructure development in driving an increase in local community income in developing tourism areas. The practical implications of these findings emphasize the importance of formulating integrated development policies that not only focus on providing physical infrastructure but also prioritize strengthening the tourism economy, sustainable infrastructure development, and local community empowerment to achieve inclusive and sustainable economic growth.

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