



COMMUNITY-BASED TOURISM RESILIENCE IN PERINGGASELA VILLAGE, EAST LOMBOK REGENCY

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Abstract :

Tourism development increasingly faces various challenges, including environmental changes, economic uncertainty, natural disasters, and socio-cultural transformations that affect destination sustainability. Community-based tourism has emerged as an important approach for strengthening destination resilience through active local participation and utilization of local resources. This study aims to analyze community-based tourism resilience in Peringgasele Village, East Lombok Regency, using the perspective of Social-Ecological Resilience Theory. This research employed a qualitative approach with a case study design. Data were collected through in-depth interviews, observations, and documentation involving village government representatives, tourism awareness groups, weaving communities, local business actors, and local residents. Data were analyzed using the interactive model of data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The findings indicate that tourism resilience in Peringgasele Village is built through four interconnected dimensions: social resilience, economic resilience, cultural resilience, and institutional resilience. Strong social capital, community participation, local economic diversification, preservation of traditional weaving culture, and stakeholder collaboration contribute significantly to strengthening the destination's adaptive capacity. The study concludes that strengthening community participation and local resources can create a resilient and sustainable tourism system at the village level.

Keywords : *tourism resilience, CBT, social-ecological resilience, sustainable tourism, Peringgasele Village*

INTRODUCTION

The tourism sector has become one of the most dynamic industries contributing significantly to economic development, employment generation, and regional growth. However, tourism destinations increasingly face multiple pressures arising from environmental degradation, climate change, global economic instability, natural disasters, and socio-cultural transformations. These conditions create uncertainty and expose the vulnerability of tourism systems, particularly in destinations that rely heavily on a limited range of tourism resources. The rapid growth of tourism activities without adequate adaptive strategies often leads to negative consequences such as environmental deterioration, loss of cultural identity, and unequal distribution of economic benefits within local communities (Hall et al., 2020). Therefore, tourism development should not merely prioritize growth-oriented strategies but should also strengthen destination resilience to maintain sustainability in the face of disturbances.

Recent global crises have highlighted the fragility of tourism systems



worldwide. The COVID-19 pandemic significantly disrupted tourism activities and caused unprecedented declines in international tourist arrivals. The reduction in tourism demand affected not only large tourism industries but also local communities whose livelihoods depended on tourism-related activities (UNWTO, 2021). Likewise, Indonesia has experienced several events demonstrating the susceptibility of tourism destinations to external shocks. Apart from the pandemic, natural disasters have also generated severe consequences for tourism sustainability. The Lombok earthquake in 2018 caused substantial damage to tourism infrastructure and significantly reduced visitor confidence in tourism destinations throughout the island. Such disruptions indicate that tourism destinations require not only economic growth strategies but also adaptive systems capable of absorbing shocks, recovering effectively, and responding to changing conditions.

In response to these challenges, resilience has emerged as an important concept in tourism studies. Tourism resilience refers to the ability of tourism systems to absorb disturbances, adapt to changes, and maintain their essential functions under uncertain conditions (Lew et al., 2016). The resilience perspective emphasizes that tourism destinations should not merely return to their previous state after crises but should possess the ability to transform and evolve into stronger systems. In this context, destinations are understood as interconnected social and ecological systems involving interactions among communities, cultural resources, economic structures, and environmental conditions. Consequently, resilience depends on the adaptive capacity of both physical systems and social structures within the destination.

The Social-Ecological Resilience Theory developed by Holling (1973) provides a useful framework for understanding resilience in tourism contexts. The theory suggests that systems have the capacity to absorb disturbances, adapt to changing circumstances, and transform when existing structures become ineffective. Within tourism destinations, resilience is reflected through the ability of local communities to sustain economic activities, preserve cultural identity, strengthen social relationships, and establish effective governance mechanisms. Community involvement therefore becomes an essential factor in enhancing resilience because local communities often possess knowledge, values, and social practices that support adaptive processes.

Community-Based Tourism (CBT) has gained considerable attention as a sustainable tourism approach emphasizing community participation and local empowerment. Unlike conventional tourism development models that often place local communities as passive beneficiaries, CBT positions communities as active actors in planning, managing, and controlling tourism resources (Goodwin, 2011). Community participation contributes not only to economic development but also to social cohesion and cultural preservation. Strong community involvement may create local ownership and strengthen the capacity of destinations to respond to crises and uncertainties.

Peringgasela Village in East Lombok Regency represents a unique example of a rural tourism destination where local culture and community

practices play a central role in tourism development. The village is widely recognized as a traditional weaving center where weaving activities have been inherited across generations and function as an integral part of local cultural identity. Traditional weaving in Peringgasela extends beyond economic value, serving as a cultural expression and a mechanism for preserving local knowledge and social values. Tourism development within the village has increasingly integrated local cultural elements through community participation and tourism-related activities that provide opportunities for local economic enhancement. Several previous studies have discussed tourism resilience and community participation from various perspectives. Jaroensutasinee (2025) analyzed tourism resilience in island economies and emphasized adaptive recovery mechanisms following crises. Sumarmi (2026) investigated local wisdom-based Community-Based Tourism and its contribution to sustainable destination development. Previous studies have also highlighted the importance of social participation and local cultural values in strengthening destination sustainability (Richards, 2018). However, most existing studies focus on broader tourism systems and policy-level analysis, while limited research specifically explores how local cultural practices and community structures contribute to building tourism resilience within village-based tourism destinations.

The existing gap indicates a need for further investigation regarding tourism resilience at the local community level. This study offers a different perspective by focusing on the role of community practices, local cultural values, and social capital in strengthening tourism resilience within a rural destination context. The originality of this study lies in its emphasis on understanding how local community dynamics in Peringgasela Village contribute to building resilient tourism systems using the Social-Ecological Resilience Theory framework. Therefore, this study aims to analyze community-based tourism resilience in Peringgasela Village, East Lombok Regency, and examine how social, economic, cultural, and institutional dimensions contribute to strengthening sustainable tourism development and destination resilience.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study employed a qualitative research approach using a case study design to explore community-based tourism resilience in Peringgasela Village, East Lombok Regency. A qualitative approach was selected because it allows an in-depth understanding of social phenomena, community experiences, local values, and interactions among stakeholders involved in tourism development. The case study design was considered appropriate because the study focused on examining tourism resilience within a specific local context characterized by unique cultural and community-based tourism practices. The research was conducted in Peringgasela Village, East Lombok Regency, West Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia. The village was selected purposively because it is recognized as a tourism village with strong local cultural resources, particularly traditional weaving activities that have been preserved across generations and integrated into tourism development. Furthermore, the village demonstrates active

community participation in tourism activities and possesses characteristics relevant to the concept of community-based tourism resilience. The participants in this study were selected using purposive sampling techniques based on their involvement and knowledge regarding tourism activities and local community development. The informants consisted of village government representatives, tourism awareness group (Pokdarwis) members, weaving community representatives, local business actors, tourism practitioners, and community members actively involved in tourism-related activities. The selection of participants aimed to obtain comprehensive information from multiple perspectives concerning tourism resilience and community participation.

Data collection was conducted through three primary techniques: in-depth interviews, observation, and documentation. In-depth interviews were carried out using semi-structured interview guidelines to allow participants to provide detailed information regarding tourism development, community involvement, local cultural practices, and resilience strategies. Observations were conducted to examine tourism activities, community interactions, cultural practices, and tourism-related facilities within the village environment. Documentation techniques involved collecting relevant documents, photographs, village reports, tourism-related records, and supporting materials associated with community-based tourism development.

The study employed data analysis procedures based on the interactive model proposed by Miles and Huberman (2014), consisting of data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing or verification. Data reduction involved selecting, simplifying, and organizing information relevant to the research objectives. Data display was conducted through thematic categorization to facilitate interpretation and identification of relationships among findings. The final stage involved drawing conclusions and verifying findings to ensure consistency and validity throughout the research process.

To ensure research trustworthiness, this study applied credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability criteria as proposed by Lincoln and Guba (1985). Credibility was established through source triangulation and method triangulation by comparing information obtained from interviews, observations, and documentation. Transferability was ensured by providing detailed descriptions of the research context and participants. Dependability was achieved by maintaining consistency throughout the research procedures, while confirmability was strengthened through systematic documentation and continuous verification of research findings. Through these procedures, the study aimed to provide a comprehensive understanding of community-based tourism resilience and its contribution to sustainable tourism development in Peringgasela Village.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Community-Based Tourism Resilience in Peringgasela Village, East Lombok Regency

The findings of this study demonstrate that community-based tourism

resilience in Peringgasela Village is constructed through the interaction of multiple dimensions, including social resilience, economic resilience, cultural resilience, and institutional resilience. These dimensions are interconnected and collectively create an adaptive tourism system capable of responding to various external disturbances and challenges. The resilience observed in Peringgasela Village does not solely refer to the community's ability to recover from crises but also encompasses the capacity to adapt, reorganize, and maintain local identity while ensuring sustainable tourism development. From the perspective of Social-Ecological Resilience Theory, destinations operate as dynamic systems where social structures, cultural resources, economic activities, and governance mechanisms continuously interact. Therefore, resilience is not a static condition but an evolving process that enables destinations to maintain their functionality under changing circumstances. In Peringgasela Village, resilience emerges from community participation, local wisdom, social relationships, and traditional practices that have long been embedded in the local social structure.

The village presents a distinctive context where tourism activities are closely integrated with local cultural practices, particularly traditional weaving activities inherited across generations. Unlike mass tourism destinations that depend heavily on external investment and market demand, tourism development in Peringgasela Village largely relies on community resources and local participation. Such characteristics indicate that the resilience of tourism destinations can be strengthened through community empowerment and local resource utilization.

Social Resilience through Community Participation and Collective Social Capital

The findings indicate that social resilience is one of the strongest components contributing to tourism resilience in Peringgasela Village. Social resilience refers to the ability of communities to maintain social cohesion, collective action, and stable relationships when facing social and economic disturbances. The study reveals that strong social relationships within the community play an essential role in supporting tourism sustainability and collective adaptation. Community participation in Peringgasela Village is reflected in various tourism-related activities involving local residents. Community members participate actively in organizing cultural activities, tourism programs, local events, and village development initiatives. Participation occurs not only at the implementation stage but also during planning and decision-making processes. Such involvement creates a sense of ownership and strengthens responsibility toward tourism development.

The existence of social values such as gotong royong (mutual cooperation), solidarity, and collective responsibility significantly contributes to strengthening social resilience. Mutual cooperation has become an important mechanism through which community members coordinate activities and support one another. Community cooperation can be observed during village events, cultural performances, environmental management activities, and tourism development

programs. Strong social relationships also facilitate communication and information sharing among community members. The study found that local residents frequently exchange ideas, discuss challenges, and collectively identify solutions related to tourism activities. These interactions strengthen collective learning processes and improve the community's ability to respond to uncertainties.

Furthermore, trust among community members contributes substantially to strengthening social networks and maintaining community stability. Trust encourages cooperation and reduces conflicts among tourism stakeholders. The existence of strong social capital creates an environment where local communities are willing to collaborate and support tourism initiatives.

These findings support previous studies emphasizing that social capital significantly contributes to destination resilience because communities characterized by strong social networks and trust are generally more capable of responding to crises and environmental changes (Scheyvens, 1999). According to Social-Ecological Resilience Theory, social resilience functions as an adaptive mechanism that enables communities to absorb shocks and maintain system stability through collective action and learning. The findings further indicate that social resilience in Peringgasela Village extends beyond maintaining social relationships; it also functions as a foundation for preserving local values and ensuring community participation in tourism development. Strong social cohesion creates a favorable environment for collective adaptation and sustainable destination management.

Economic Resilience through Diversification of Local Economic Activities

The findings demonstrate that economic resilience in Peringgasela Village is strengthened through the diversification of community economic activities linked to tourism development. Economic resilience refers to the ability of communities and destinations to maintain economic stability and sustain livelihoods despite external economic pressures or tourism fluctuations. Traditional weaving remains one of the primary economic activities within Peringgasela Village and serves as a major source of income for many households. Weaving activities are deeply rooted in community traditions and involve significant participation from local women. Unlike tourism products dependent on seasonal demand, weaving activities provide relatively stable economic opportunities because they maintain both cultural and commercial value.

Tourism development has expanded local economic opportunities by integrating traditional weaving into tourism experiences. Visitors are not only purchasing woven products but also participating in cultural experiences such as weaving demonstrations and interactions with local artisans. These activities create additional value for local products and increase economic benefits for community members. The findings reveal that economic diversification contributes significantly to reducing community vulnerability to tourism market fluctuations. Besides weaving activities, local communities also engage in other tourism-related businesses, including food services, handicraft production, local

guiding services, and small-scale tourism enterprises.

Diversification of economic activities enables communities to maintain income sources even during periods of reduced tourist arrivals. Communities with multiple economic opportunities tend to demonstrate stronger adaptive capacities than those relying solely on tourism revenue. Moreover, tourism development in Peringgasela Village has generated indirect economic benefits through increased demand for local products and services. Small and medium enterprises have benefited from tourism activities, creating broader economic impacts throughout the community.

These findings align with previous research suggesting that diversified economic structures contribute significantly to destination resilience because they reduce dependency on single industries and increase flexibility during crises (Lew et al., 2016). Within the Social-Ecological Resilience Theory framework, economic diversification strengthens adaptive capacity by increasing system flexibility and reducing vulnerability to disturbances. Economic resilience in Peringgasela Village therefore reflects not only financial sustainability but also the community's ability to create adaptive economic strategies through local resource utilization.

Cultural Resilience through Preservation of Traditional Weaving and Local Identity

The findings indicate that cultural resilience represents another important dimension contributing to tourism resilience in Peringgasela Village. Cultural resilience refers to the ability of communities to preserve, adapt, and reproduce cultural identity despite social changes and external influences.

Traditional weaving in Peringgasela Village functions not merely as an economic activity but as a cultural symbol representing local identity and collective memory. Weaving practices contain local knowledge, values, and meanings transmitted across generations. Community members consider weaving traditions an integral part of their social life and cultural heritage. The continuation of these practices reflects strong cultural attachment and commitment toward preserving local identity.

The findings reveal that knowledge transmission plays a critical role in maintaining cultural resilience. Weaving skills are transferred from older generations to younger community members through informal learning processes within families and local communities. Such processes contribute to preserving cultural continuity and maintaining traditional knowledge systems. Tourism activities have also contributed positively to cultural preservation by creating incentives for communities to maintain traditional practices. Visitors' interest in local culture has increased awareness regarding the importance of preserving cultural assets. Unlike some tourism destinations where commercialization leads to cultural commodification and loss of authenticity, tourism development in Peringgasela Village appears to support cultural preservation without significantly altering traditional meanings and practices.

These findings support arguments proposed by Richards (2018), suggesting that cultural identity strengthens destination sustainability and resilience by

preserving social values and local knowledge systems. From the Social-Ecological Resilience Theory perspective, cultural practices function as adaptive resources that strengthen collective identity and enable communities to maintain continuity amid changing conditions. Furthermore, cultural resilience contributes to destination competitiveness because authentic cultural experiences provide unique tourism value and strengthen destination differentiation within increasingly competitive tourism markets.

Institutional Resilience through Collaborative Governance and Stakeholder Engagement

The findings further indicate that institutional resilience significantly contributes to strengthening tourism resilience in Peringgasela Village. Institutional resilience refers to the ability of governance systems and organizational structures to coordinate actions and support adaptation processes during periods of change. Tourism development within the village involves various stakeholders, including village governments, tourism awareness groups (Pokdarwis), weaving communities, local organizations, and local residents.

The study found that collaboration among these stakeholders strengthens tourism management processes and improves collective decision-making mechanisms. Collaborative governance enables different actors to contribute resources, knowledge, and expertise necessary for tourism development. Village authorities play important roles in supporting tourism initiatives through policy development, infrastructure provision, and community empowerment programs. Tourism awareness groups facilitate communication between local communities and external stakeholders while promoting local participation.

Community organizations and weaving groups also contribute significantly by preserving cultural practices and supporting tourism-related activities.

The existence of collaborative networks increases adaptive capacity because stakeholders are able to coordinate responses and address challenges collectively. Shared responsibilities reduce management burdens and strengthen institutional flexibility. According to Hall et al. (2020), effective governance structures contribute significantly to destination resilience because institutions function as mechanisms supporting adaptation and coordinated actions. From the perspective of Social-Ecological Resilience Theory, institutional resilience strengthens system stability by facilitating collective learning, resource sharing, and adaptive governance.

Discussion: Community-Based Tourism Resilience Model in Peringgasela Village

Overall, the findings suggest that tourism resilience in Peringgasela Village emerges from interactions among social, economic, cultural, and institutional dimensions. No single factor independently determines resilience; instead, resilience develops through the collective interaction of multiple adaptive mechanisms.

Community participation and local cultural resources serve as the foundation of resilience within the village. Social capital strengthens collective

actions, economic diversification reduces vulnerability, cultural preservation maintains identity, and collaborative institutions support adaptive governance. The study demonstrates that local communities function as active agents rather than passive beneficiaries of tourism development. Through local knowledge, cultural practices, and community participation, local residents contribute significantly to shaping tourism systems capable of responding to uncertainty and change. The findings also extend previous tourism resilience studies by highlighting the importance of integrating community dynamics and local cultural resources into tourism development strategies. Community-based tourism therefore represents not only an alternative tourism model but also a practical approach for creating resilient and sustainable tourism systems in rural destinations.

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that community-based tourism resilience in Peringgasela Village, East Lombok Regency, is formed through the interaction of social, economic, cultural, and institutional dimensions that collectively strengthen destination sustainability and adaptive capacity. Social resilience is reflected through strong social capital, community participation, mutual cooperation, and collective solidarity. Economic resilience is supported by diversified local economic activities through traditional weaving and tourism-related businesses. Cultural resilience is demonstrated through the preservation of weaving traditions as an important element of local identity and tourism attractiveness. Meanwhile, institutional resilience is strengthened through collaboration among village authorities, tourism groups, weaving communities, and local stakeholders. Overall, the findings indicate that local wisdom, community participation, and collective action play significant roles in creating a resilient and sustainable tourism system in Peringgasela Village.

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