

Research Article

Evaluating the Effectiveness of Public Policy Sustainable Tourism Development in Indonesia: A Comprehensive Systematic Literature Review

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Abstract.

Sustainable tourism development is increasingly recognized as vital for balancing economic growth with environmental conservation, particularly in regions like Indonesia, where tourism is a crucial driver of the economy. However, the effectiveness of current public policies in promoting sustainable tourism remains to be determined. This study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of public policies on sustainable tourism development in Indonesia through a comprehensive systematic literature review. A rigorous selection of studies was conducted using the PICOC (Population, Intervention, Comparison, Outcome, Context) framework, analyzing successful and underperforming policies. The review identifies significant gaps, including poor policy coordination, stakeholder conflicts, and resource limitations, which hinder the successful implementation of sustainable practices. The findings suggest that enhancing policy integration, increasing stakeholder engagement, and incorporating advanced technologies for better resource management are critical for achieving sustainability goals. The study provides evidence-based recommendations for policymakers to improve Indonesia's tourism policies' efficiency and adaptability. These insights are essential for aligning public policies with the sustainable development goals (SDGs), ensuring long-term sustainability in the rapidly expanding tourism sector.

Keywords: sustainable tourism, public policy, Indonesia, policy effectiveness, stakeholder engagement, sustainable development goals (SDGs)

1. Introduction

Sustainable tourism development is a critical component of economic and environmental strategies, as highlighted by (1) and (2). This systematic literature review (SLR) is an academic exercise and a crucial exploration of the existing public policies concerning sustainable tourism development in Indonesia. The audit has three primary goals: firstly,

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Published: 19 February 2025

Publishing services provided by Knowledge E

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Selection and Peer-review under the responsibility of the ICESIDE Conference Committee.



to evaluate the effectiveness of these measures in promoting sustainable tourism practices; secondly, to identify any shortcomings and challenges within the existing policy framework; and thirdly, to propose recommendations for improving policy efficiency in achieving sustainable tourism goals. This research is not just about policies but also about the future of sustainable tourism in Indonesia, making it a topic of significant interest and importance.

A methodology literature review (SLR) of public policies related to sustainable tourism development in Indonesia is valuable for several reasons. Primarily, it guarantees a comprehensive understanding of the current status of public policy in sustainable tourism through a systematic analysis of existing literature. Secondly, an SLR enables the assessment of the current policies' effectiveness, facilitating the identification of both successful and unsuccessful policies, which is crucial for policy enhancement. Thirdly, an SLR enables researchers to identify shortcomings and challenges within the current policy framework, guiding future research and policy formulation (3,4). Additionally, the SLR furnishes evidence-based insights and recommendations vital for crafting effective and sustainable tourism policies. Sustainable tourism is a central feature of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (5). An SLR can elucidate the alignment of current policies with these goals and suggest ways to bolster their contribution to sustainable development (6–8).

Sustainable tourism development has garnered significant global attention due to its role in balancing economic growth with environmental preservation. In Indonesia, where tourism plays a crucial economic role, public policies fostering sustainable tourism are essential yet must be explored. Current literature shows that while some policy frameworks exist, they often suffer from fragmentation, inadequate cross-sectoral collaboration, and stakeholder conflicts (9,10). These gaps hinder the effective implementation of sustainable tourism practices, calling for a comprehensive review and enhancement of existing policies. This study aims to fill these gaps by systematically evaluating the effectiveness of public policies on sustainable tourism development in Indonesia. Through a rigorous analysis, this research seeks to provide evidence-based recommendations that enhance policy integration and promote stakeholder engagement, ultimately contributing to the long-term sustainability of Indonesia's tourism sector. This systematic review will also assess how current policies align with broader sustainable development goals, thus supporting national and international sustainability objectives (2,5).

2. Methodology

The methodology utilized in conducting the systematic literature review (SLR) about public policies associated with the advancement of sustainable tourism in Indonesia is not just a process but a comprehensive and thorough approach towards examining and assessing prevailing public policies within the tourism sector, explicitly emphasizing sustainability. The extent of this SLR is determined by the PICOC (Population, Intervention, Comparison, Outcome, and Context) framework, as depicted in (Table 1). This framework is a directive to ensure a methodical and concentrated review procedure (11,12). This thoroughness ensures that the research is robust and reliable, instilling confidence in the audience about the validity of the findings.

TABLE 1: PICOC.

Population (P)	Public policies related to sustainable tourism development
Intervention (I)	Analysis and evaluation of existing public policies
Comparison (C)	Comparison of various policy approaches and their effectiveness
Outcomes (O)	1. Identification of gaps and challenges in the current policy framework 2. Recommendations to improve policy effectiveness 3. Promote sustainable tourism practices
Context (C)	Tourism industry and sustainable development in Indonesia

The population of interest pertains to public policies associated with the sustainable advancement of the tourism sector in Indonesia (13). The intervention involved thoroughly evaluating and appraising the relevant policies, focusing on their structural components, implementation tactics, and overall outcomes. A comparative study was carried out to evaluate the relative efficacy of diverse policy approaches in advancing sustainable tourism practices (14,15). This systematic literature review (SLR) aims to uncover deficiencies and hurdles within the existing policy framework, propose evidence-based recommendations to strengthen policy efficacy and champion the implementation of sustainable tourism practices. This analysis is not just about policies but about the Indonesian tourism domain, making it research that directly impacts and benefits the Indonesian context, thereby ensuring a focused exploration of the pertinent literature to accomplish the defined goals.

The objective of this systematic literature review is to address the following primary research questions about public policies for sustainable tourism development in Indonesia:

RQ1: What are the extant public policies directly related to promoting sustainable practices and outcomes in the tourism sector?

RQ2: What is the efficacy of existing public policies in promoting the adoption of sustainable tourism practices by various stakeholders in the tourism sector?

RQ3: What evidence-based recommendations can be provided to enhance the efficacy of public policies in facilitating sustainable tourism development?

This systematic analysis is dedicated to exploring these three primary research inquiries to thoroughly evaluate the existing state of public policy concerning sustainable tourism advancement in Indonesia. The findings will provide valuable insights for policymakers and stakeholders in the tourism sector regarding essential areas requiring policy adjustments and guidance on effective strategies to promote sustainability within the rapidly growing tourism industry (9,10,15,16).

2.1. Search strategy

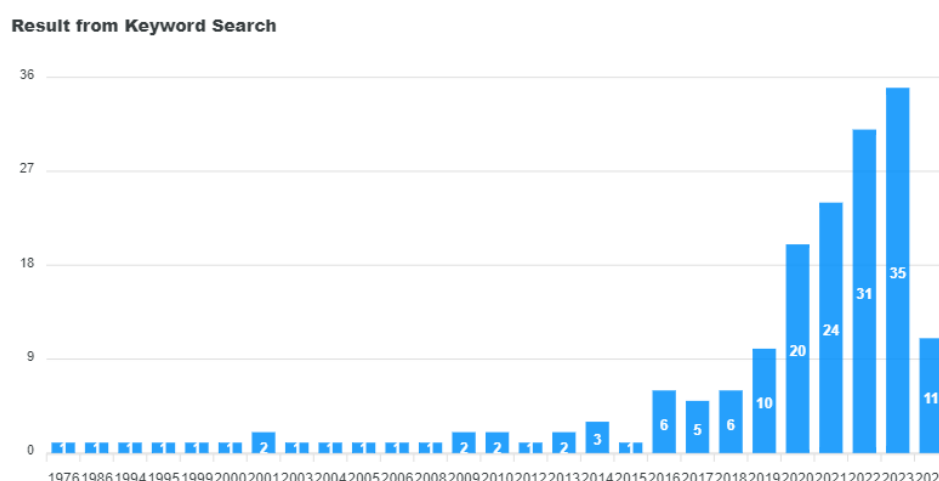


Figure 1: Distribution of Publication Articles by Year.

In the identification phase of the systematic literature review (SLR) on Indonesian tourism public policy, we employed the PRISMA flow diagram to organize the search and filtering process systematically. At the outset of the process, 172 records were identified from the Scopus database (Figure 1). The keywords utilized in the search included “Tourism Public Policy,” “Indonesian Tourism Strategy,” “Socio-Economic Impact of Tourism,” “Environmental Tourism Policy in Indonesia,” and “Socio-Economic Impact of Tourism in Indonesia.” Two duplicate records and 20 records identified as ineligible by the automation tool were subsequently removed from the pool of identified records,

and the publication years of these records ranged from 2014 to 2024. Furthermore, 22 records were excluded based on their quality level (Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4), and three additional records were removed due to the absence of essential abstracts for screening. This process ensured that our review was focused on the most relevant and high-quality studies.

2.2. Study selection

TABLE 2: Search Criteria.

No	Keyword	Raw	Distributed
1	Tourism Public Policy	54	Find query in Title from Scopus Database.
2	Indonesia Tourism Strategy	24	Find query in Title from Scopus Database.
3	Environmental Tourism Policy in Indonesia	66	Find the Abstract, Title and Keyword query from the Scopus Database.
4	Socio-economic Impact of Tourism in Indonesia	28	Find the Abstract, Title and Keyword query from the Scopus Database.

A thorough analysis of tourism research, extracted from the Scopus Database in (Table 2), reveals various focal areas within the field. The “Tourism Public Policy” category, encompassing 54 research works, delves into governmental regulations, initiatives, and strategic frameworks designed to support and oversee tourism endeavours. The classification of ‘Indonesian Tourism Strategy,’ comprising 24 studies, is oriented towards enhancing Indonesia’s tourism industry through utilizing its natural and cultural assets, enhancing infrastructure, and implementing efficient marketing strategies to attract local and international visitors. The most extensive category, “Eco-Tourism Policies in Indonesia,” comprises 66 studies that stress sustainable tourism methodologies to preserve the environment while benefiting nearby communities. Finally, the category of ‘Socio-Economic Impacts of Tourism in Indonesia,’ consisting of 28 studies, analyzes the ramifications of tourism on local economies, employment rates, and societal structures, providing valuable insights into the broader implications of tourism on Indonesian society.

The search results encompassed a comprehensive array of topics about the organization of information. These included tools designed to assist developers in collecting and synthesizing data for decision-making purposes (17) and techniques for exploring and searching tabular data within the context of scientific documents (18). One paper

addresses community participation challenges in developing countries' tourism planning, identifying operational, structural, and cultural barriers (19).

2.3. Data extraction

In the execution of the systematic literature review (SLR) concerning Indonesian tourism public policy utilizing the PRISMA flowchart, an initial screening of 125 records was undertaken. During the screening phase, no records were excluded, indicating an all-encompassing strategy was applied in gathering pertinent literature. After this, all 125 reports were pursued for retrieval; nevertheless, 74 of these reports could not be obtained due to various reasons, a frequent challenge encountered in systematic reviews attributable to factors like access constraints or data unavailability. Consequently, 51 reports underwent assessment for eligibility. All are included based on the predetermined criteria. This implies that the remaining reports were considered relevant and met the inclusion criteria set for the review. Integrating the PRISMA Flow Chart in this process ensured transparency and methodological precision, furnishing a clear and organized approach to presenting the literature exploration and selection outcomes.

In line with the systematic review of literature (SLR) methodology illustrated in (Figure 2) PRISMA Flowchart, 51 studies were initially incorporated into the review, with 53 reports from these studies undergoing evaluation. Moreover, two additional reports were identified through alternative means and acquired from different sources. The records were assessed for appropriateness and subsequently included in the analysis, leading to 53 investigations being incorporated. This procedure illustrates the all-encompassing nature of the SLR, which entails amalgamating studies from various origins to ensure a thorough examination and integration of the literature concerning the subject under scrutiny.

3. Results

The systematic literature review on public policies for sustainable tourism development in Indonesia yielded several critical insights across various disciplines, illustrating the breadth and depth of current research in this field. The analysis concentrated on assessing the efficacy, obstacles, and suggestions for improvement of these policies in order to encourage sustainable tourism practices. The primary results are presented in a classified format, organized by discipline and policy implementation challenges:

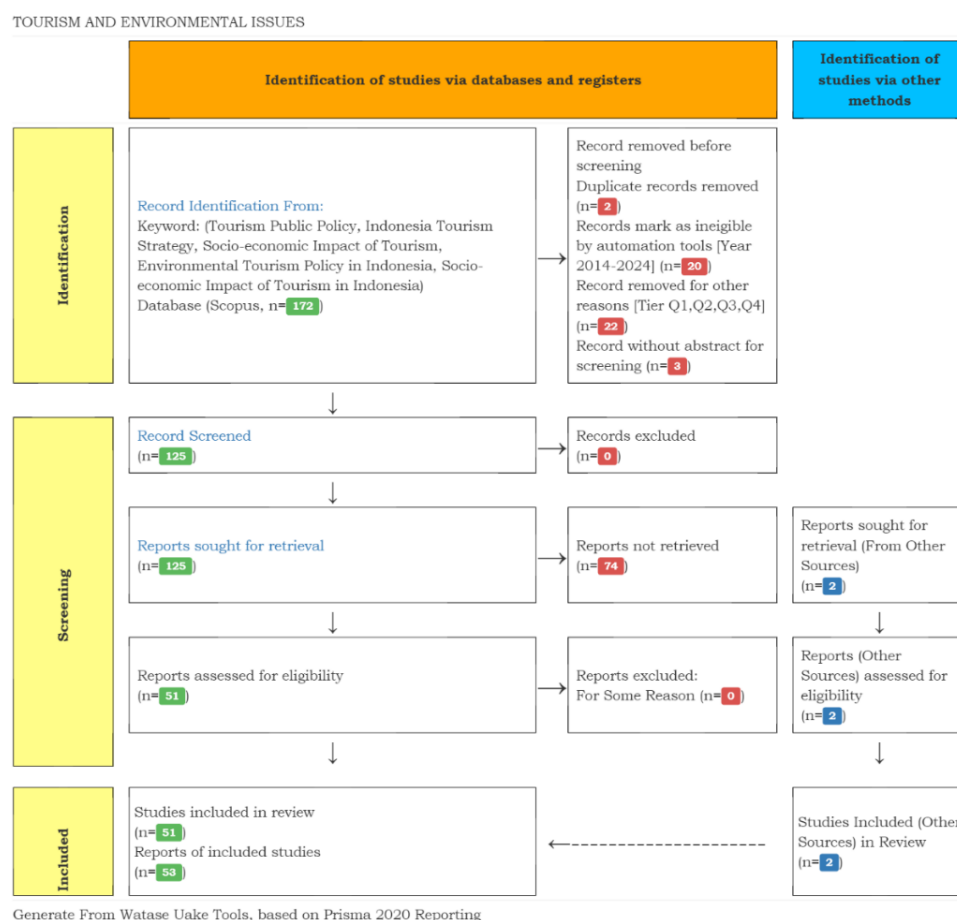


Figure 2: PRISMA Diagram Flow.

TABLE 3: The final sample of reviewed articles classified by disciplines.

Discipline	Papers	Total
Information and communication instruments	(20–29)	10
Regulatory instruments	(30–38)	9
Economic instruments	(39–45)	7
Capacity building	(46–50)	5
Stakeholder engagement	(51–54)	4
Monitoring and evaluation	(55–58)	4

The systematic review of literature arranged the ultimate selection of scrutinized articles into six specific fields, thereby accentuating the diverse strategy for promoting sustainable tourism in Indonesia. The Information and Communication Instruments sector comprised ten research works that analyzed the role of digital platforms, data analytics, and communication strategies in supporting policy implementation and improving stakeholder engagement. An evaluation of 9 papers in the Regulatory Instruments category explored the influence of governmental rules on sustainable tourism, underscoring

the necessity for efficient regulatory structures. The Economic Instruments division encompassed seven studies investigating financial tools like subsidies and taxes to bolster sustainable tourism projects. As evidenced by five publications, the Capacity Building aspect emphasized the importance of enhancing human resources and institutional capacities through training, education, and organizational enhancement. The involvement of various stakeholders in the policy formulation process is crucial for attaining sustainable results, as indicated by the four studies in the Stakeholder Engagement category. In the final analysis, the category of Monitoring and Evaluation, including four papers, presented frameworks and techniques for evaluating the effectiveness of sustainable tourism policies, stressing the significance of robust performance indicators and ongoing enhancement procedures.

TABLE 4: Challenges in policy implementation.

Criteria	Description	Example
Governance issues	This paper examines the influence of public policy on the governance of tourism.	(59–65)
Stakeholder conflicts	This paper examines public policy's impact on tourism development's political economy. The paper identifies key issues such as land grabbing and the displacement of local communities as central points of contention in the context of tourism governance.	(66,67)
Resource constraints	This paper examines the challenges of development and exclusion in tourism policy, focusing on the constraints imposed by limited resources. These include limitations in infrastructure, economic disparities, and environmental impacts, which collectively affect the implementation of tourism policy.	(68–73)

Table 4. presents the critical obstacles faced while executing public policies intended to foster sustainable tourism in Indonesia, categorized into three groups: governance hurdles, disagreements among stakeholders, and resource constraints. Governance obstacles involve shortcomings in administrative processes, a lack of cooperation among various entities, and inadequate implementation of rules. Together, these issues hinder the efficient implementation of such policies. Stakeholder disputes arise regarding land use, the relocation of indigenous communities, and conflicting priorities between tourism developers and local inhabitants. Cumulatively, these factors lead to resistance against policy interventions. The need for more resources, such as insufficient infrastructure, economic disparities, and environmental degradation, also hinders the implementation of sustainable tourism policies. These challenges underscore the need for more inclusive, well-coordinated, and resource-conscious policy approaches to advance sustainable tourism growth in Indonesia.

4. Discussion

The systematic analysis of public policies in sustainable tourism development in Indonesia yielded several key findings. The evaluation categorized the various public policy tools into three main groups: information and communication, regulatory, and economic tools. The examination categorized the public policy tools into three primary groups: information and communication, regulatory, and economic. Regulatory tools, which include laws and regulations focusing on institutional development and good governance, are crucial in steering sustainable tourism growth (36,37). Economic tools, encompassing policies that support environmentally friendly entrepreneurship and incorporate tourism development in poverty alleviation efforts, are essential for sustainable economic advancement (39,45). Monetary mechanisms, which include measures backing environmentally conscious entrepreneurship and the amalgamation of tourism progress with poverty mitigation endeavours, are essential for nurturing sustainable economic development (39,45). Still, the exploration also recognizes significant areas for improvement, such as more alignment across sectors, conflicts among stakeholders, and resource limitations, all of which impede the complete attainment of sustainable tourism objectives.

Although the advancements mentioned above are noteworthy, the analysis revealed several significant deficiencies that impede Indonesia's efficient implementation of sustainable tourism policies. One of the primary challenges is the necessity for enhanced coordination and integration of policies across disparate sectors. The fragmented nature of policy implementation frequently results in overlapping responsibilities and inefficiencies, ultimately reducing the effectiveness of well-intentioned initiatives (59,64). Additionally, conflicts among stakeholders, especially those related to land grabbing, displacement of local communities, and the commercialization of coastal areas, pose significant challenges to achieving inclusive and sustainable tourism development (66,67). The fragmented structure of policy execution frequently leads to redundant responsibilities and inefficiencies, ultimately reducing the impact of well-meaning efforts (59,64). Moreover, various constraints, such as insufficient infrastructure, economic inequalities, and environmental harm, further complicate the policy landscape (68,73). These disagreements emphasize the importance of an inclusive strategy for policy creation and application, where the viewpoints of local communities are considered and their entitlements defended.

The outcomes of this systematic review bear significant implications for policy and practice within the realm of sustainable tourism development in Indonesia. They are establishing durable policy frameworks that are transparent, quantifiable, and designed to facilitate interdisciplinary collaboration, thus ensuring that tourism development aligns with environmental, social, and economic goals. Enhancing promotion and awareness initiatives is paramount to educating stakeholders on sustainable tourism's advantages and principles. Leveraging ICT and social media in these programs can broaden their reach and cultivate a culture of sustainability in local communities and the tourism sector. Furthermore, ongoing assessment and surveillance are crucial for evaluating the efficacy of regulations and implementing necessary changes. This necessitates establishing robust monitoring systems to track progress, pinpoint areas requiring enhancement, and ensure responsibility. These steps will improve policy implementation and build stakeholder trust, fostering a collaborative environment conducive to sustainable tourism. By addressing these implications, policymakers can enhance the efficiency of their strategies, advocate for sustainable tourism practices, and contribute to broader sustainable development objectives.

The comprehensive analysis outlined in this review identifies various pivotal areas for future investigation that will facilitate further advancements in sustainable tourism development in Indonesia. The incorporation of cutting-edge technologies in tourism administration and the escalating focus on community-driven tourism signify emerging patterns that necessitate additional scrutiny. Subsequent investigations should delve into the possibilities of advancements such as artificial intelligence, blockchain technology, and big data analytics to optimize resource utilization, enrich visitor interactions, and uphold sustainability (17,18). Additionally, a pressing need exists for longitudinal inquiries that assess the enduring impacts of current policies and methodologies. Such inquiries will yield invaluable insights into the endurance of tourism programs, aiding in identifying best practices that can be expanded and duplicated.

Additionally, examining the engagement of local communities in developing and enforcing policies is crucial. Understanding their viewpoints and engaging them in decision-making processes can enable the creation of more comprehensive and efficient policies. Ultimately, comparative analyses between Indonesia and other nations with commendable sustainable tourism frameworks could offer invaluable perspectives and innovative tactics that could be tailored to the Indonesian milieu. Exploring these avenues of research will not only fill current gaps but also contribute to developing resilient, evidence-based policies that support sustainable tourism.

5. Conclusion

The outcomes underscore the significance of well-crafted policy instruments, encompassing information and communication, regulatory, and economic facets, to foster sustainable tourism practices. The analysis accentuates the necessity of meticulously developed policy tools supporting sustainable tourism practices, such as information and communication, regulatory, and economic aspects. However, barriers such as inadequate collaboration among sectors, stakeholder disputes, and resource constraints emphasize the necessity for more consistent and comprehensive policy frameworks. Given these findings, there is a pressing need for the development of accurate, quantifiable, and cohesive strategies that support the overarching objectives of sustainable growth. Expanding the utilization of ICT and social media in awareness campaigns to educate and involve a broader range of stakeholders would be advantageous. It is imperative for policies to undergo continual monitoring and assessment to ensure their ongoing effectiveness and adaptability to changing circumstances. By rectifying these inadequacies and harnessing the identified strengths, leaders could create a space promoting sustainable tourism expansion, thereby contributing to Indonesia's economic, social, and environmental welfare.

To enhance sustainable tourism development in Indonesia, it is vital to formulate transparent, quantifiable, and comprehensive policy frameworks that foster cross-sectoral collaboration. Enhancing stakeholder engagement, particularly involving local communities, is optional to ensure that many perspectives are considered during the policy-making process. Advanced technologies like artificial intelligence (AI) and big data analytics may help streamline resource management and sustainability practices. Introducing effective monitoring and evaluation systems will help evaluate policy impact and promptly implement necessary adjustments. Besides, encouraging educational and awareness programs through ICT and social media can significantly improve the acceptance of sustainable practices. Conducting longitudinal and comparative research will gather valuable insights for continual improvement and adopting best practices. By ignoring these areas, Indonesia cannot achieve a more sustainable and inclusive tourism sector.

Acknowledgement

The authors would like to express their sincere gratitude to the Faculty of Economics and Business, Airlangga University, for their invaluable support and facilitation of this research, enabling its successful completion and publication in international proceedings.

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