INDIGENOUS TOURISM SUCCESS FACTORS AND IMPACT: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Indigenous people tourism is the leading destination for tourists to experience cultural authenticity and learn about the life of remote communities. This is a dilemma because indigenous peoples continue to develop in the face of modernization and capitalism. This article aims to identify the factors that influence the success of indigenous peoples' tourism development and provide an overview of the resulting impacts of tourism development. A Systematic Literature Review (SLR) from the Science Direct and Scopus databases guided by the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Review and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) review protocol was used to analyze the data. The results of the electronic database search include articles that focus on tourism, indigenous people, indigenous tourism, and the impact of indigenous tourism. The effects are commodification, acculturation, lifestyle behavior patterns, economic benefits, resident empowerment, alleviating poverty, community attachment, and quality of life. A literature review of this article found the success factors for the development of indigenous tourism, namely, the development of programs based on the Participation of indigenous peoples and tourists, the development of eco-tourism, the development of sustainable tourism for indigenous peoples, and the experience of tourists to the indigenous culture and life of indigenous peoples. This review provides guidance based on research findings on the development of indigenous tourism while maintaining cultural authenticity and natural preservation. As a result, tourists can minimize the effects of an easily polluted environment and a culture that continues to experience acculturation. In the future, this review

will become a reference in determining policies for the sustainability of indigenous people's lives.

INTRODUCTION

Tourism is promoted as a promising development strategy for indigenous peoples (Abascal et al., 2016). Tourism development is a strategy to create economic benefits for indigenous people considered socio-economically disadvantaged (Taylor et al., 2015). Indigenous tourism is all forms of travel that involve tourist encounters with indigenous people (Fan et al., 2020). Indigenous Tourism includes activities in which indigenous peoples are involved either through control or delivery of services in performances, festivals, homestays, and guided tours of cultural villages and community spaces. (Butler & Hinch, 2007) which includes cultural tourism (M. K. Smith, 2003), ethnic or special interest tourism (Schmiechen & Boyle, 2007), and serious tourism (Wu et al., 2014). Indigenous Tourism is also a growing sector that can empower, encourage and promote indigenous peoples and cultures (Peters & Higgins-Desbiolles, 2012).

Since the development of travel tourism, especially modern recreation, indigenous peoples have become an important motivating factor for tourists (Elder, 2005; Ryan & Huyton, 2000) and in the promotion of tourist destinations (Butler, R. & Hinch, 1996, 2007; Ryan & Aicken, 2005). Indigenous peoples' indigenous culture is a big enough attraction because it is a unique tourism asset (Nielsen & Wilson, 2012). Different from the view, Schmiechen & Boyle (2007) stated that Indigenous Tourism is a very fragile and weak tourism industry sector. Indigenous peoples are labeled as too dependent on government assistance for their survival. They are humble, shy, unproductive workers and have low self-esteem and self-confidence, have low resilience to accept challenges, and are afraid to compete. Lack of understanding of tourists about local values and customs can also lead to aggressive behavior from local people (Wu et al., 2014). Therefore, it is essential to know the impact felt by indigenous peoples due to tourism development.

Indigenous peoples face the negative impact of tourism development on their communities, thus facing a critical dilemma. In other words, do they support tourism development in their communities and benefit from the positive impacts of tourism development, or refuse in the hope of avoiding negative effects on their communities (Sharpley, 2014; Telfer and Sharpley, 2008). Tourism development can positively impact the lives of local and indigenous people, resulting in increased income, expansion of job opportunities, improvement of infrastructure and public facilities, and encouraging the promotion and preservation of their local culture. (Andereck et al., 2005; Choi and Sirakaya, 2006; Deery et al., 2012; Ko and Stewart, 2002; McGehee et al., 2002). Indigenous peoples are willing to support tourism as a competitive advantage for destination development if they feel that the benefits outweigh the costs (Jackson, 2008; Jurowski et al., 1997; Rasoolimanesh et al., 2015). Therefore, indigenous tourism is not only an entrepreneurial activity aimed at the economic well-being of indigenous peoples who are independent and sustainable, which is reflected in their intentions and efforts to preserve their culture and way of life.

Therefore, this article focuses on previous research on the impacts received by indigenous peoples due to tourism development. It can be seen what factors are considered successful in developing Indigenous Tourism. This article aims to identify the success factors and provide an overview of the impacts resulting from the development of indigenous tourism. In addition, this article seeks to fill an important gap in the literature by providing a systematic review that focuses on the success factors in Indigenous Tourism because most studies with similar themes discuss the importance of ethnic culture for indigenous tourism experiences. (Harron & Weiler, 1992; Smith, 1989), but its role in various contexts remains unclear.

The literature study is guided by research questions to develop a systematic literature review about what factors influence success in Indigenous tourism development. As a result of research questions, this study contributes to stakeholders developing Indigenous Tourism. This study has limitations because it does not focus on geographic areas but only captures and characterizes all relevant factors in Indigenous tourism development. This paper uses the Review Protocol – PRISMA to screen past articles.

METHODS

A systematic review was conducted to answer the research questions identified in the previous section to provide a detailed and comprehensive analysis. SLR (Systematic Literature Review) summarises the research literature on a single question. This is done in a way that attempts to identify, select, assess and synthesize all high-quality research evidence relevant to the research question. The SLR approach is the best way to uncover evidence on the topic under discussion, given that the SLR offers the possibility to combine existing literature and create definitions and a solid basis for future research (Kraus et al., 2020). Systematic reviews are becoming increasingly popular in the social sciences, especially systematic reviews related to tourism and hospitality (Pittaway et al., 2007; Becken, 2013; Gross et al., 2013; Solvoll et al., 2015; Voorberg et al., 2015; Cheng et al., 2016; Gomezelj, 2016; Garcês et al., 2018). This paper develops a systematic review based on the main research questions: the success factors and the resulting impacts. Various approaches to performing SLR have been proposed (Luederitz et al., 2016; Snyder, 2019; Tranfield et al., 2003; Xiao & Watson, 2019). This study followed the guidelines presented by Tranfield et al. (2003) and Linnenluecke et al. (2020), which consists of three steps: (1) Planning a review, (2) Conducting the review, (3) Synthesizing and reporting the review.

Planning A Review

The purpose of this paper is to present a comprehensive overview of the success factors for the development of Indigenous Tourism and their impacts. As a first step, the scope of the research is defined as described in the introduction and background section. Thus, the aim is to summarize and synthesize current research results, expand knowledge, and provide guidelines for future research. Does this approach lead to the following research questions: (1) What success

factors are for Indigenous tourism development? (2) What are the impacts of the development of Indigenous Tourism?

Conducting The Review

SLR should be a replicable and transparent process using explicit algorithms to search and select literature (Crossan et al., 2010; Tranfield et al., 2003). The accuracy of the method is reflected in the selection of keywords, the use of relevant databases, and the choice of inclusion and exclusion criteria (Linnenluecke et al., 2020; Snyder, 2019). Relevant keywords are derived from the research objectives, questions, and initial literature scoping (Linnenluecke et al., 2020). Three main groups of keyword themes based on theoretical discussions are used in the search keywords, namely "tourism," "indigenous tourism," and "indigenous people." Two databases were used: Scopus and Science Direct. Both of these databases have been recognized as one of the largest databases of peer-reviewed literature representing high-quality journals and providing advanced search functions (Centobelli et al., 2018; Gusenbauer & Haddaway, 2020). In addition, this database has been widely used to publish literature reviews related to tourism research. Another systematic review of the tourism literature also uses the Scopus (Becken, 2013; Solvoll et al., 2015; Voorberg et al., 2015; Cheng et al., 2016) and Science Direct (Gross et al., 2013).

Synthesizing And Reporting the Review

Descriptive and thematic analyzes descriptive and thematic analyzes were carried out (Tranfield et al., 2003). Descriptive analysis aims to provide a comprehensive picture of the field of study—descriptive analysis using NVivo Software through some of the nodes found in the pattern. The nodes are tourism, indigenous peoples, indigenous people's tourism, impacts, approach solutions, research methods, results, and findings. An article may have been coded in more than one node if the content covers multiple categories. The research then utilizes file classification in the NVivo software, and the percentage gaps are then identified and analyzed.

The analysis identifies key emerging themes and answers research questions (Linnenluecke et al., 2020; Mayring, 2010; Tranfield et al., 2003). All articles were read in total. Information regarding both research questions was extracted and organized in an Excel spreadsheet that allowed the development of relevant initial categories for this research (Denyer & Tranfield, 2009). These categories are the success factors in developing Indigenous Tourism and its impact. All articles were then read and re-analyzed to ensure that all information regarding all types had been retrieved. Then extracted information in each category is analyzed in-depth to identify the subcategories and determine the potential relationships between and between the main types.

The Review Protocol – PRISMA

PRISMA or Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA, 2019) was used for the thematic review system on which

this research is based. PRISMA is one of the publication standards used to conduct a systematic literature review. Publication standards are needed to guide authors to systematically evaluate and check review quality and thoroughness (Shaffril et al., 2019). The PRISMA methodology has been adapted for tourism research in several publications (Stone & Duffy, 2015; Wijesinghe et al., 2017; Yang et al., 2017; Garcês et al., 2018). In addition, PRISMA emphasizes reviewing reports evaluating randomized trials as a cornerstone in reporting systematic reviews for other types of research (Moher et al., 2009). Although PRISMA is a popular methodology in medical research, it is also suitable for social science research because of its ability to precisely define, guide, and answer research questions (Sierra-Correa & Kintz, 2015).

The literature review database was conducted using two primary databases, namely Scopus and Science Direct, considering the databases are strong and have various studies in the field of study, including Social Science. This means that research on tourism and hospitality can be published in a variety of specialist journals, and therefore the search for these reviews is not limited to tourism journals, unlike some similar thoughts on the topic of tourism (Li, 2008; Ateljevic & Li., 2009), but the same as Solvoll et al. (2015) and Gaudette, et al. (2017) including publications found in the Scopus database that met the criteria. Initial searches yielded 645 articles from Science Direct and 265 articles from Scopus. As part of the screening process, all of these articles are then manually checked to ensure that they are relevant to the topic, and not relevant publications are excluded. Only publications pertinent to the issue of Indigenous Tourism and the use of English are included in this study. After applying these criteria, 34 articles were used in this review. The complete process is outlined in Fig. 1, utilizing the PRISMA standard flow chart to describe the systematic selection of publications for inclusion in this study.

Identification

Identification is the process of finding synonyms, related terms, and variations for the primary research keywords, namely tourism and indigenous peoples. It aims to provide more options for the selected database to search for more related articles for review. Keywords were developed based on research questions as suggested by Okoli (2015), and the identification process relies on online searches; the keywords used for identification are "tourism," "indigenous peoples," "impacts of tourism." Initial search results found 645 Science Direct articles and 265 Scopus articles, and after identification focused on the Indigenous Tourism keyword search, 243 articles were found.

Screening

This study screens all selected articles by selecting article selection criteria based on the sorting function available in the database. The selection criteria were based on the research question suggested by Kitchenham & Charters (2007). Since it is almost impossible for researchers to review all published articles, Okoli (2015) advises researchers to determine the range of periods they can review. Higgins & Green (2011) states that restrictions on the publication of timelines should be made if it is known that related studies can only be

reported over a certain period. Based on the search process in the selected database, the number of studies related to tourism and indigenous peoples starts from 2011 to 2021.

Meanwhile, limiting the search to 2021 is because the search process is limited to 10 years starting from June 2011. Therefore, based on this, the timeline between 2011 and 2021 was chosen as one of the inclusion criteria. Furthermore, to ensure review quality, only articles with empirical data and review articles published in journals are included. In addition, only articles published in English were included in the review to avoid confusion in understanding. This process has reduced 67 articles for not meeting the inclusion criteria (table 1) and removed 17 duplicate articles. The remaining 159 articles were used for the third or feasibility stage.

Table 1. The inclusion and exclusion criteria

Criteria	Inclusion	Exclusion
Focus Theme	Indigenous tourism	Outside the context of tourism and indigenous
Language	English	Non-English
Timeline	2011-2021	<2011
Document type	Article journal and Conference proceeding	Article review, chapters in the book, book series, book

Eligibility

Eligibility is the third process where the authors manually monitor the retrieved articles to ensure all the remaining articles (after the screening process) meet the criteria. This process is done by reading the title and abstract of the article. This process reduces 125 articles because of the focus on vulnerability rather than adaptation, focus on the development of indigenous tourism, the impact of tourism the methodology used is clear. Overall, only 34 articles were selected.
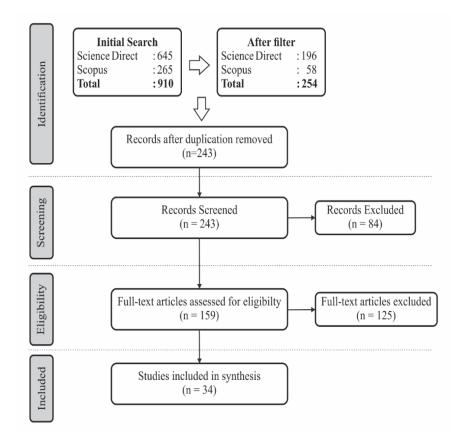
Fig. 1. The PRISMA flowchart (Moher et al., 2009)

RESULT

Figure 3 describes the articles distributed in the last 10 years including seven articles published in 2021 (Anup et al., 2021; Ambros & Buzinde, 2021; Chang et al., 2021; Chen, 2021; Scheyvens et al., 2021; Wang et al., 2021; Wei et al., 2021), five articles published 2015 (Johari et al., 2015; Lloyd et al., 2015; Ruhanen et al., 2015a, 2015b; Taylor et al., 2015) and 2020 (Wu et al., 2020; Fan et al., 2020; Hiriart-Bertrand et al., 2020; Hunter, 2020; Wang et al., 2020), four articles published in 2012 (Coria & Calfucura, 2012; Luekveerawattana, 2012; Nielsen & Wilson, 2012; Peters & Higgins-Desbiolles, 2012) and in 2016 (Yang et al., 2016; Maza, 2016; Abascal et al., 2016; Carr et al., 2016) two articles published in 2019 (Leu, 2019; Situmorang et al., 2019), in 2013 (Buultjens & Gale, 2013; Yusop et al., 2013), in 2018 (Latip et al., 2018; Poelina & Nordensvard, 2018), remaining one article published in 2017 (Pabel et al., 2017), 2011 (Hunter, 2011), and in 2014 (Higgins-desbiolles et al., 2014). During the last two years, research on Indigenous Tourism has begun to be widely studied. This shows that cultural and experience-based tourism is starting to attract tourists.
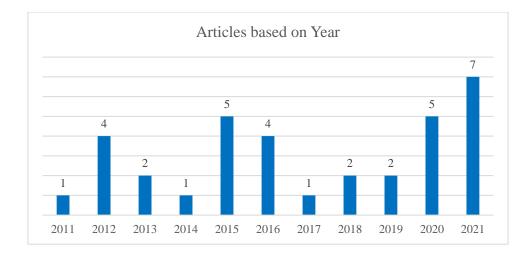
Fig. 2. Publication dates of the Indigenous Tourism

Based on the geographical area, it is known that there are 13 studies conducted in Australia (Abascal et al., 2016; Buultjens & Gale, 2013; Carr et al., 2016; Higgins-desbiolles et al., 2014; Lloyd et al., 2015; Nielsen & Wilson, 2012; Pabel et al., 2017; Peters & Higgins-Desbiolles, 2012; Poelina & Nordensvard, 2018; Ruhanen et al., 2015a, 2015b; Scheyvens et al., 2021; Taylor et al., 2015), five studies conducted in Taiwan (Chang et al., 2021; Chen, 2021; Hunter, 2011; Hunter, 2020; Wu et al., 2020), four studies conducted in China (Wang et al., 2021; Wang et al., 2020; Wei et al., 2021; Yang et al., 2016) and Malaysia (Fan, et al., 2020; Yusop et al., 2013; Johari et al., 2015; Latip et al., 2018), two studies conducted in Chile (Hiriart-Bertrand et al., 2020; Maza, 2016), and one study was conducted in America (Ambros & Buzinde, 2021), Indonesia (Situmorang et al., 2019), Many Country (Coria & Calfucura, 2012), Nepal (Anup et al., 2021), Sweden (Leu, 2019), and Thailand (Luekveerawattana, 2012).
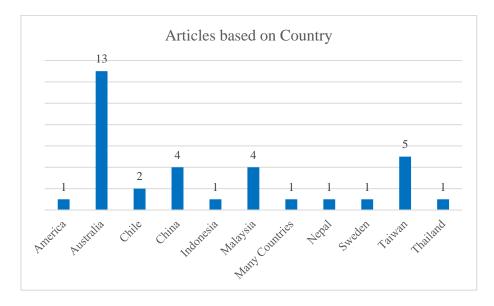

Fig. 3. Geographical distribution of Indigenous Tourism

According to the type of publication chosen (table 2), the previous study was primarily published in journal papers with as many as 31 articles, while conference papers were still very few with three articles. The Annals of Tourism Research and the Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management are the journals that publish the most articles on Indigenous Tourism, with seven articles each. In comparison, Tourism Management has four articles, and the Journal of Sustainable Tourism has two articles; the rest of each journal has 1 article that discusses Indigenous Tourism.

Table 2. Number of Publication Sources and Paper Type

Journal Title	**Paper Type**	**Total Number**
Acta Borealia	Journal Papers	1
Annals of Tourism Research	Journal Papers	7
Asia Pacific Journal of Marketing and Logistics	Journal Papers	1
Ecological Economics	Journal Papers	1
GeoJournal	Journal Papers	1
Habitat International	Journal Papers	1
Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management	Journal Papers	7
Journal of Place Management and Development	Journal Papers	1
Journal of Sustainable Tourism	Journal Papers	2
Life Science Journal	Journal Papers	1
Ocean and Coastal Management	Journal Papers	1
Sustainable Luxury, Entrepreneurship, and Innovation,	Journal Papers	1
The International Indigenous Policy Journal	Journal Papers	1
Tourism Management	Journal Papers	4
Tourism Management Perspectives	Journal Papers	1
World Conference on Learning, Teaching and Educational Leadership	Conference Papers	1
E3S Web of Conferences	Conference Papers	1
International Congress on Interdisciplinary Business and Social Science	Conference Papers	1

Based on the research topics studied (Table 4), four authors examine the topic of Sustainable Indigenous Tourism, three authors on the subject of Indigenous tourism development and Participation of indigenous people, two authors on the subject of Eco-tourism in Indigenous people, Indigenous peoples as tourists, Tourism development dilemma, Tourist experiences, and Tourist participation, the rest is one author with a different topic.

Table 3. Research topic by author-name

Topic	Author
Challenges of policy implementation	Hunter, 2011
Conceptual typology indigenous tourism	Pabel et al., 2017
Cultural experience	Chen, 2021
Cultural identity in indigenous tourism	Hunter, 2020
Developing the infrastructure	Fan et al., 2020
Eco-tourism in Indigenous people	Anup et al., 2021
	Coria and Calfucura, 2012
Explore the intersection of indigenous tourism	Scheyvens et al., 2021
Indigenous knowledge systems	Wei et al., 2021
Indigenous peoples as tourists	Poelina and Nordensvard, 2018
	Wu et al., 2020
Indigenous tourism development	Nielsen and Wilson, 2012
	Wang et al., 2020
	Yusop et al., 2013
Management of cultural tourism products	Johari et al., 2015
Participation of indigenous people	Ambros and Buzinde, 2021
	Hiriart-Bertrand et al., 2020
	Latip et al., 2018
Perceptions of indigenous people towards tourism development	Leu, 2019
The program aimed at helping Indigenous people	Buultjens and Gale, 2013
Relationship between indigenous people and policymakers	Taylor et al., 2015
Residents' support for indigenous tourism	Wang et al., 2021
Sustainable Indigenous tourism	Car et al., 2016
	Chang, 2021
	Maza, 2016
	Situmorang et al., 2019
Tourism development dilemma	Higgins-desbiolles et al., 2014
	Ruhanen et al., 2015a
Tourism entrepreneurship	Lloyd et al., 2015
Tourist experiences	Luekveerawattana, 2012
	Yang et al., 2016
Tourist participation	Abascal et al., 2016
	Peters and Desbiolles, 2012
Visitor demand for indigenous tourism	Ruhanen et al., 2015b

DISCUSSIONS

All research related to Indigenous Tourism found several essential things, including programs in the development of Indigenous tourism, economic impacts and benefits, tourist experiences, Participation of indigenous peoples and tourists, and eco-tourism in indigenous tourism. Previous research was dominated by the qualitative approach with 22 articles, while the quantitative approach consisted of 10 articles and the remaining two articles used a mixed-method system.

As an essential part of the Indigenous Tourism development program, Buultjens & Gale (2013) explained that the Business Ready Program for Indigenous Tourism (BRPIT) is considered a relatively successful program in facilitating the development of several Aboriginal tourism operators. BRPIT can generate more excellent benefits flowing to Indigenous businesses and indirectly by the Indigenous community. Then Yusop et al. (2013) explain the Pro-Poor Tourism Approach (PPT) Indigenous Peoples can help Indigenous peoples change their socioeconomic status. Their ability to move out of poverty increases with Pro-Poor Tourism Approach (PPT) activities. Scheyvens et al. (2021) Indigenous Tourism can inform Sustainable Development Goals because certain indigenous peoples' values and way of life follow the SDGs values. His research reveals that Indigenous values and knowledge are at the core of sustainable business operations, not considered in the SDGs.

Meanwhile, Wei et al. (2021) state that the knowledge and skills of indigenous peoples have the potential to empower their entrepreneurship in the tourism economy. Tourism is crucial for them to carry out mobility, consumerism, cosmopolitanism, and even entrepreneurship. Indeed, the study of indigenous tourism has long been dominated by the concept of tourism as a temporary cessation of daily life and an escape from modernity's alienation, disappointment, and inauthenticity. (Edensor, 2007; Hannam et al., 2014; MacCannell, 1976; Urry, 2000).

Various perceived benefits are the reasons for indigenous peoples to support tourism development. Abascal (2016) illustrates that the result of an appropriate strategy designed to increase the economic benefits of tourism is to increase the level of domestic Participation in Indigenous tourism in Australia. In addition, there are also different concepts regarding the socio-cultural benefits of participating in Indigenous tourism (relationships with history and land, learning, authenticity, and uniqueness). (Latip et al., 2018) found that the effect of community engagement on the perceived economic, social and environmental impacts of tourism was not significant. Key stakeholders should focus on increasing individual economic benefits to support indigenous peoples in sustainable tourism and developing destinations. In addition, the concept of place and environment is essential for indigenous peoples.

Wang et al. (2020) explained the perceived economic benefits of indigenous peoples, and the perceived costs and threats were not found to be significantly associated with community support for tourism. This finding differs from other claims that economic benefits and costs can shape people's support in and of themselves (Nunkoo & Ramkissoon, 2011; Rasoolimanesh et al., 2017), but some research suggests that tourism-related costs may not reduce citizen support (Liang, Z. X., & Hui, 2016).

Another finding of Indigenous Tourism is related to eco-tourism and the tourist experience. Eco-tourism development motivates indigenous peoples in flora and fauna conservation and waste management. Increasing income from eco-tourism supports education, health, women's empowerment, and capacity building. This has helped keep the peace and preserve the indigenous culture, traditions, and local food (Anup et al., 2021). Colvin (1994) & Fennell (2008) explained that the implementation of eco-tourism efforts by indigenous peoples is not an exception and does not necessarily mean conservation or economic development for these groups. Eco-tourism can provide economic incentives to preserve natural habits, and the income is sufficiently large and accessible to the target population. Eco-tourism should not be considered the sole source of indigenous peoples' development but must be complemented by other actions (Colvin, 1994; Lewis et al., 2011; Mbaiwa & Stronza, 2010). On the plus side, many indigenous peoples have managed successful eco-tourism enterprises.

Although the actual benefits of these eco-tourism ventures are relatively small in most cases, they still play an essential role in improving the livelihoods of indigenous peoples (Coria & Calfucura, 2012). Based on tourist experience, Lloyd et al. (2015) explain that the experiences embedded in indigenous peoples underpin the tourist experience are the basis for potential tourist learning outcomes. They can contribute to change and often have a significant impact as part of several engagements that collectively seek to change tourists' beliefs, attitudes, or behavior. Wu et al. (2020) exposition the intricately intertwined emotional and cognitive projections of those visiting indigenous communities in response to the enrichment of indigenous tourism experiences and the context between indigenous cultural consumption and tourism experiences. Indigenous tourism experiences are many and varied, and their content can be described by various activities, benefits, motives, desires, and values (Moscardo & Pearce, 1999). Hierarchical transitions of experience show how activity participation is linked to perceived usefulness and associated values, leading to deeper understanding.

Table 4. Research methodology and previous research findings

Author	Methodological Approaches	Finding
Abascal et al., 2016	Qualitative	Participation increases economic benefits. There are different concepts related to the socio-cultural benefits of Participation.
Ambros and Buzinde, 2021	Qualitative	Narrative patterns are used as self-representation of indigenous peoples. In this narrative pattern, popular cultural activities/events are highlighted.
Anup et al., 2021	Quantitative	Eco-tourism development motivates indigenous peoples in flora and fauna conservation and waste management. This has helped keep the peace and preserve the indigenous culture, traditions, and local food. Increasing income from eco-tourism supports education, health, women's empowerment, and capacity building. Some negative impacts include the increase in the price of essential commodities, the tendency of youth towards modern culture, and the possibility of waste management with an increase in the number of visitors in the future.
Buultjens and Gale, 2013	Qualitative	The Business Ready Program for Indigenous Tourism (BRPIT) is considered a relatively successful program in facilitating the development of several Aboriginal tourism operators. Improvements in BRPIT could result in more excellent benefits flowing to Indigenous businesses.
Car et al., 2016	Qualitative	The principles of sustainable development provide opportunities to realize development or management approaches that are unique, innovative, and beneficial to indigenous peoples.
Chang, 2021	Qualitative	The tribal tourism industry is essential for developing the indigenous people's initiative. however, tribal tourism also has an impact on tribal traditional culture, chaos, and conflicts of interest

Chen, 2021	Quantitative	Tribes can use strategic alliances with convenient hotel or homestay accommodations to promote experiential activities and increase local economic income.
Coria and Calfucura, 2012	Quantitative	Indigenous peoples have been able to manage successful eco-tourism businesses. Revenue from eco-tourism has also increased the supply of local public goods.
Fan et al., 2020	Qualitative	Indigenous Australians are forced to follow a commercial business model. But as some experts argue, Indigenous approaches and values may not be compatible with these ways, and current practice is not working when we look at the number of Indigenous Australian tourism companies failing.
Higgins-desbiolles et al., 2014	Qualitative	Culturally, the Batek people do not reject or avoid modern technology and consumerism even though they prefer to stay in the forest. Cultural dilemmas create authenticity gaps that pose challenges for indigenous tourism.
Hiriart-Bertrand et al., 2020	Qualitative	Indigenous Peoples' Pro-Poor Tourism Approach (PPT) activities can help them change their socioeconomic status. However, implementing this program is not easy. This approach requires specialized knowledge, skills, and financial support. Therefore, the PPT approach cannot be successful if indigenous peoples only carry out its implementation.
Hunter, 2011	Qualitative	Marine conservation has become a key element in the implementation of MCAIP. Communities are key actors in planning coastal development initiatives. Key risks include ignoring the tensions that arise from dealing with disparate knowledge systems and the lack of information to other coastal users.
Hunter, 2020	Quantitative	Wutai residents understand representations, but subjectivity to them varies. They become a repository of cultural knowledge of

		the population, historical anchors, stories and knowledge or functional in everyday life, boundary markers, or hierarchical social tools that indicate wealth, expertise, or kinship.
Johari et al., 2015	Quantitative	Colonial-religious syncretism insinuates itself into all areas of social life, including governance and the production and management of cultural tourism products. operant subjectivity active in indigenous communities in Taiwan is much more concerned with the effects of religion and culture than tourism issues
Latip et al., 2018	Qualitative	The Bidayuh community wants to be involved in the tourism business. They realized that tourism would provide them with financial support and help protect and preserve the culture. However, they still have not participated in the tourism development program by the government.
Leu, 2019	Quantitative	Personal economic benefits are more important than social and community benefits among the indigenous people of Sukau Village in Malaysia. Key stakeholders should focus on increasing individual economic benefits to support indigenous peoples in sustainable tourism and developing destinations. In addition, the concept of place and environment is essential for indigenous peoples.
Lloyd et al., 2015	Qualitative	Findings show people engage in tourism for a variety of reasons. Some are excited about it. Working with people is considered fun and rewarding. Among entrepreneurs who work with crafts, it is also considered a lifestyle. Using the (Sustainable Rural Livelihood/SL) approach, the existing context and resources greatly influence livelihood strategies.

Luekveerawattana, 2012	Qualitative	Tourism can be a vehicle to encourage new understanding and connections among tourists. Tourists have a deep and meaningful experience on the Bawaka Cultural Experience tour and leave with a greater appreciation for Yolŋu's skills and knowledge. The experiences embedded in the Yolŋu ontology that underpin the tourist experience are the basis for potential tourist learning outcomes.
Maza, 2016	Qualitative	In facing the flow of tourists in the Amphawa area, the Stakeholders sustainably manage tourism. They preserve tourist destinations in the Amapawa area and interpret them for tourists.
Nielsen and Wilson, 2012	Qualitative	The design and implementation of public policy depend on the institutions involved and state officials who implement policies at various levels. Actions that the development of Mapuche tourism, by placing a value on the uniqueness of Mapuche Culture as part of tourism products, contribute to the process of ethnicity and identity construction that occurs in society
Pabel et al., 2017	Qualitative	The typology outlined shows that we can no longer view research on indigenous tourism as homogeneous academic contributions, easily segmented by topic, author or purpose. So we must continue to examine our role in the research process and how it impacts the lives of those involved.
Peters and Desbiolles, 2012	Quantitative	Indigenous tourism products and experience development are tailored to meet tourist demands. Tourists are more likely to participate in Indigenous travel experiences if they are first-time visitors. In addition, there is also a much higher motivation to engage in nature-based experiences.
Poelina and Nordensvard, 2018	Qualitative	By illuminating and making Indigenous Australians' involvement in tourism visible as

		tourists, not as objects for the gaze of non-Indigenous tourists, has exposed a wide range of topics rich in meaning and value that should not be overlooked in tourism circles
Ruhanen et al., 2015a	Qualitative	Luxury tourism through Indigenous governments can be a disruptive innovation to counter unsustainable mass consumption and why international tourists will support this project. Sustainable luxury tourism in Indigenous lands works best when focusing on small, community-based sustainable luxury tourism, where people can enjoy unique and bespoke access to unparalleled wilderness.
Ruhanen et al., 2015b	Quantitative	The low level of visitor interest in Indigenous tourism in Australia is worrying, given that 'Aboriginal Tourism' is currently supported by Tourism Australia as one of its three main industrial sectors (along with the cruise and luxury lodging sectors). In addition, the intention to participate is also very low. Participating in an authentic Australian travel experience is not an activity that domestic or international travelers prioritize on the holiday schedule.
Scheyvens et al., 2021	Mix Method	The low level of awareness, coupled with the low level of Participation, the relatively neutral level of interest in the wide selection of genuine products, and the perceived range of barriers, some more difficult to overcome than others, all indicate considerable demand-side challenges.
Situmorang et al., 2019	Qualitative	Indigenous tourism can inform the SDGs because the values and ways of life of certain indigenous peoples are compatible with the values of the SDGs and can be used to further advance this agenda in ways that benefit both indigenous and non-indigenous peoples.

Taylor et al., 2015	Qualitative	Government programs should be evaluated further. First, education in rural areas is inadequate; second, communication from policymakers (local government central government) must be improved, especially in developing, informing, and delivering programs; third, to enable indigenous peoples to create products that attract international and domestic tourists, training and counseling passionate about entrepreneurship and tourism.
Wang et al., 2020	Quantitative	Several essential features about the size and potential of the market. The first provides information on the internal market for Indigenous Indigenous tourism, and the second provides some perspective on the entry and exit markets.
Wang et al., 2021	Quantitative	Indigenous peoples are not only a tourist attraction but also a lively community, and the economic status of the population has been fundamentally reshaped by tourism development. Therefore, residents tend to have expectations regarding tourism beyond mere economic benefits, such as better living conditions, a more robust cultural identity, and greater community cohesion. Thus, economic benefits are not the only or the main factor underlying the tourism attitude of the population.
Wei et al., 2021	Mix Method	Three characteristics of the IKS, (1) The rice farming livelihoods of the Miao people have a significant influence, (2) their IKS has a considerable influence in shaping the community landscape, (3) The intergenerational inheritance of the IKS is relatively successful in the younger generation, thanks to various transmission lines including cultural practice.
Wu et al., 2020	Qualitative	Tourism is an essential means for Mosuo people to acquire new knowledge and skills, empowering their entrepreneurship in the tourism

		economy. Urban tourists act as role models for indigenous peoples to emulate, but the demonstration effect of tourism has resulted in consequences that are more reflexive and overt rather than rigid.
Yang et al., 2016	Qualitative	Tourists achieve happiness and enrichment from experiencing indigenous tourism in indigenous peoples through living in indigenous environments and participating in indigenous cultural activities. This study confirms the complexity and personal nature of the tourist experience. Also, it highlights the cognitive processes of meaning-making and the importance of the happiness and enrichment of authentic tourist experiences.
Yusop et al., 2013	Qualitative	The impact of tourism on indigenous cultures often results in social situations where local people change their lives according to the demands of tourists. The particular aspects of local culture most sought after by tourists are often theorized as 'staged authenticity; a cultural show shaped to suit tourists and tour operators without any genuine cultural meaning.

Furthermore, the development of Indigenous Tourism also impacts both positive and negative. The four previous authors explained the impact of the development of Indigenous tourism, namely, commodification, acculturation, lifestyle behavior patterns, economic benefits, resident empowerment, alleviation of poverty, community attachment, and quality of life. The identified impacts of Indigenous tourism include issues related to cultural acculturation and commodification, mitigating negative effects, and identifying ways to ensure tourists have the opportunity to have meaningful experiences from other cultures in a purer and simpler lifestyle (MacCannell, 1976).

A range of relevant variables has been identified, including the perceived positive and negative impacts of tourism (Lee, 2013), personal benefits of tourism (Rasoolimanesh et al., 2017), community attachment (Lee, 2013), quality of life (Liang & Hui, 2016), and community empowerment (Chen & Li, 2016). The personal economic benefits derived from tourism are the most influential factors explaining population support for tourism development (Dyer et al., 2007; Gursoy et al., 2010), especially in areas where tourism is expected to reduce poverty or become a pillar of industry (Gursoy, D., & Rutherford, 2004).
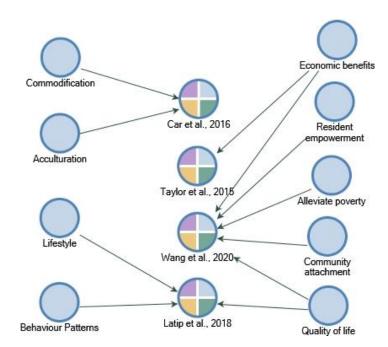
Fig. 4. Impact of indigenous tourism (results of Nvivo 12 data processing)

CONCLUSIONS

The results of the study explain that the success of developing indigenous tourism is influenced by several factors, namely, the existence of a development program that involves indigenous peoples and tourists as a form of inclusive Participation, the implementation of eco-tourism as an effort to conserve nature and conserve flora and fauna, and the application of sustainable indigenous tourism which is an essential point in seeing sustainability of the tourism development program. In addition, the experience of tourists in engaging together and trying to be able to change the beliefs, attitudes, and behavior of tourists. To answer the second research question regarding the impact of the development of Indigenous tourism identified, namely commodification, acculturation, lifestyle behavior patterns, economic benefits, resident empowerment, alleviation of poverty, community attachment, and quality of life. Future research is expected to answer other questions beyond the identified success factors and impacts of indigenous tourism. In addition, the use of data sources is also likely to be more by not ignoring the quality of the reference.

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