Gunung Djati Conference Series, Volume 56 (2025)
Seminar Nasional Ekonomi dan Bisnis Islam Tahun 2025
ISSN: 2774-6585

INTEGRATING ISLAMIC ECONOMIC VALUES AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS IN SUSTAINABLE TOURISM: A CASE STUDY OF RESILIENCE IN BADUY, BANTEN

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Abstract

This study examines the integration of Islamic economic values and information systems in promoting sustainable tourism, focusing on the resilience of the Baduy community in Banten, Indonesia. Sustainable tourism has emerged as a critical global agenda, requiring ethical, cultural, and technological alignment to ensure long-term socio-economic and environmental benefits. Islamic economic principles, such as justice, balance, and prohibition of exploitation, offer a normative framework for ethical tourism development. Concurrently, information systems play a pivotal role in enhancing tourism management, data-driven decision-making, and cultural preservation. Through a comprehensive literature review of scholarly works published over the last decade, this study synthesizes insights from peer-reviewed journals, academic books, and institutional reports. The findings reveal that integrating Islamic values with advanced information systems can foster community resilience while maintaining cultural authenticity. The Baduy community exemplifies a unique case where traditional values intersect with modern technological approaches to sustain tourism without compromising indigenous identity. This integration also provides practical implications for policymakers, tourism practitioners, and local stakeholders in designing inclusive and sustainable tourism strategies. The study highlights the need for collaborative frameworks that bridge religious ethics and technological innovation in tourism. Ultimately, the research contributes to the theoretical discourse on value-based sustainable tourism while offering actionable recommendations for culturally sensitive destinations.

Keywords: Sustainable Tourism, Islamic Economic Values, Information Systems, Community Resilience, Baduy Banten.

Abstrak

Penelitian ini mengkaji integrasi nilai-nilai ekonomi Islam dan sistem informasi dalam mendorong pariwisata berkelanjutan, dengan fokus pada ketahanan komunitas Baduy di Banten, Indonesia. Pariwisata berkelanjutan telah menjadi agenda global yang penting, yang memerlukan keselarasan etika, budaya, dan teknologi untuk memastikan manfaat sosial-ekonomi dan lingkungan jangka panjang. Prinsip-prinsip ekonomi Islam, seperti keadilan, keseimbangan, dan larangan eksploitasi, menawarkan kerangka normatif bagi pengembangan pariwisata yang etis. Secara bersamaan, sistem informasi berperan penting dalam meningkatkan manajemen pariwisata, pengambilan keputusan berbasis data, dan pelestarian budaya. Melalui tinjauan pustaka komprehensif terhadap karya-karya ilmiah yang diterbitkan selama satu dekade terakhir, penelitian ini mensintesis wawasan dari jurnal yang ditinjau sejawat, buku akademik, dan laporan kelembagaan. Temuan penelitian menunjukkan bahwa integrasi nilai-nilai Islam dengan sistem informasi yang maju dapat memperkuat ketahanan komunitas sekaligus menjaga keaslian budaya. Komunitas Baduy menjadi contoh unik di mana nilai-nilai tradisional berpadu dengan pendekatan teknologi

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modern untuk mempertahankan pariwisata tanpa mengorbankan identitas adat. Integrasi ini juga memberikan implikasi praktis bagi pembuat kebijakan, pelaku pariwisata, dan pemangku kepentingan lokal dalam merancang strategi pariwisata yang inklusif dan berkelanjutan. Penelitian ini menyoroti kebutuhan akan kerangka kolaboratif yang menjembatani etika keagamaan dan inovasi teknologi dalam pariwisata. Pada akhirnya, penelitian ini memberikan kontribusi pada diskursus teoretis mengenai pariwisata berkelanjutan berbasis nilai sekaligus menawarkan rekomendasi yang dapat ditindaklanjuti untuk destinasi yang sensitif secara budaya.

***Kata Kunci**: Pariwisata Berkelanjutan, Nilai Ekonomi Islam, Sistem Informasi, Ketahanan Komunitas, Baduy Banten.*

INTRODUCTION

In recent decades, sustainable tourism has evolved into a critical global paradigm, aiming to balance economic development with environmental conservation and social well-being (Gupta et al., 2024). The tourism sector now generates a substantial share of global contribution, accounting for approximately 9.1% of world GDP in 2023, marking a significant recovery from the pandemic's downturn (Baena, 2024). Its role in creating jobs and fostering cultural exchange underlines tourism's multifaceted importance in international development (Liu, 2025). Rapid tourism growth brings critical environmental threats such as biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation (Lusseau & Mancini, 2018). Destination management strategies are increasingly geared toward minimizing environmental externalities while maintaining economic viability (Garg, 2025). In this respect, sustainable tourism operates on the three-pillar frameworkeconomic, environmental, and social equitythat emerged from the Brundtland Commission's definition of sustainable development (Brundtland Commission, 1987). Despite growing awareness and policy frameworks, many regions struggle to implement effective sustainability practices due to infrastructure and governance limitations (Alam et al., 2022). The post-COVID-19 rebound in tourism across Asia, with a 33% visitor increase, has revitalized economies but also rekindled concerns around over-tourism and environmental degradation (Reuters, 2025). These tensions underscore the urgent need for integrative and resilient tourism models that align economic benefits with ecological integrity and social inclusivityespecially in culturally rich, vulnerable contexts such as Baduy, Banten.

Islamic economic values, rooted in principles such as justice, stewardship, and equitable distribution, offer a foundational ethical framework for promoting sustainable practices in tourism (Abd Hamid et al., 2022). These values emphasize avoidance of exploitation and unsustainable gain, aligning closely with the broader goals of sustainable tourism (Maisarah Abd Hamid et al., 2022). The concept of maqasid al-shariah, aiming to preserve religion, life, intellect, lineage, and property, reinforces a values-based economy oriented toward human-centric sustainability (Al-Jayyousi et al., 2022). In tourism contexts, Islamic environmental ethicshighlighting the duty of Muslims as khalifah (stewards) of natureframe conservation efforts as religiously ordained responsibilities (Religion and Environmentalism, 2025). The integration of zakat, waqf, and other charitable mechanisms reflects a redistributive dimension that supports community welfare in tourism-dependent areas (Abbas & Aravossis, 2024). Empirical literature shows that religious values positively influence environmentally conscious behavior, such as

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green purchasing intentions among Muslim consumers (The role of Islamic values on green purchase intention, 2025). Case studies demonstrate that sustainable halal tourism initiatives enhance ecological, social, and economic outcomes when guided by Islamic ethics (Best Practice of Sustainable Halal Tourism in Rubiah Island, 2024). Reviews further highlight the potential synergy between Islamic tourism criteriasuch as halal compliance and intangible cultural valuesand sustainability frameworks (Abd Hamid et al., 2022). Research also notes a fragmentation in scholarship, where studies often isolate religious ethics from technological and environmental domains, limiting integrative strategy development (Khan et al., 2025). Islamic economic values can play a transformative role in reorienting sustainable tourism toward ethical, equitable, and community-empowering models, especially when integrated holistically with modern tools.

Information systems have become a critical enabler of efficiency, innovation, and competitiveness in tourism management, allowing destinations to adapt rapidly to dynamic market conditions and visitor demands (Gretzel et al., 2020). Digital platforms facilitate real-time communication, online booking, and virtual engagement, which significantly enhance tourist experiences while optimizing operational workflows for providers (Navío-Marco et al., 2018). The integration of geographic information systems (GIS) and big data analytics supports evidence-based decision-making in destination planning, marketing strategies, and environmental monitoring (Shoval & Ahas, 2016). Cloud-based management systems enable seamless coordination between tourism stakeholders, leading to improved service delivery and resource utilization (Buhalis & Sinarta, 2019). Social media analytics also play an essential role in capturing visitor sentiment and predicting tourism trends, thus supporting more responsive management approaches (Li et al., 2018). The adoption of mobile applications tailored for tourism fosters personalized itineraries and instant access to destination information, strengthening tourist satisfaction and loyalty (Wang et al., 2022). Information systems contribute to sustainable tourism by facilitating eco-certification processes, tracking resource consumption, and promoting responsible travel behavior (Koo et al., 2016). The application of blockchain in tourism information systems enhances transparency, security, and trust in transactions, which is vital in halal and culturally sensitive tourism segments (Önder & Treiblmaier, 2018). Emerging technologies such as augmented reality (AR) and virtual reality (VR) are reshaping destination marketing and cultural heritage interpretation, enabling immersive pre-visit experiences that influence travel decisions (Yung & Khoo-Lattimore, 2019). The strategic deployment of information systems in tourism is no longer optional but rather a decisive factor for maintaining competitiveness, achieving sustainability, and meeting the evolving expectations of global travelers (Buhalis & Amaranggana, 2015).

The Baduy community in Banten, Indonesia, represents a distinctive example of cultural resilience and sustainable living that is deeply rooted in indigenous traditions (Iskandar & Iskandar, 2017). This ethnic group maintains a strict adherence to customary law (pikukuh), which governs every aspect of daily life, including agriculture, housing, and interaction with outsiders (Suryadarma, 2020). The prohibition on modern technology and the preservation of natural ecosystems position the Baduy as a living model of environmental stewardship (Rachman et al., 2018). Their socio-cultural system fosters a strong collective identity and reinforces

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communal values that have endured despite external pressures from modernization and tourism (Widiastuti et al., 2021). The Baduy divide their territory into Inner Baduy (Baduy Dalam) and Outer Baduy (Baduy Luar), each with differing levels of interaction with visitors, yet both uphold cultural integrity through controlled tourism policies (Setiawan et al., 2020). Seasonal rituals and ceremonies serve as both cultural preservation mechanisms and potential tourism attractions that require sensitive management to avoid commodification (Nurhadi et al., 2021). Researchers have observed that tourism in Baduy must align with the community's ecological ethics, which prioritize environmental balance and spiritual well-being over commercial gain (Nugroho & Negara, 2020). The integration of traditional governance with selective tourism engagement allows the Baduy to maintain autonomy while generating supplementary income in ways consistent with their values (Susanti et al., 2021). Such an approach underscores the potential of indigenous-led tourism as a pathway to resilience, providing insights for other culturally rich yet vulnerable communities (Muttaqin et al., 2023). Understanding the uniqueness of Baduy is essential for developing tourism strategies that respect cultural sovereignty while promoting sustainability at both local and regional levels (Sukmana, 2024).

Existing literature on sustainable tourism has extensively examined the roles of cultural values, community participation, and technological adoption as separate domains, yet limited scholarly attention has been paid to the integrated application of Islamic economic values and information systems within indigenous tourism contexts (Hassan & Rahman, 2015). Studies focusing on Islamic economic principles in tourism often emphasize halal compliance, ethical marketing, and socio-economic equity, but these works rarely address the potential synergies with digital technologies in enhancing destination resilience (Battour & Ismail, 2016). Research on information systems in tourism primarily concentrates on smart destinations, digital marketing, and data analytics, leaving a gap in understanding how these tools can be adapted to respect and preserve indigenous cultural frameworks (Gretzel et al., 2015). Investigations into indigenous tourism, including those on the Baduy community, have mainly highlighted cultural preservation and environmental stewardship without fully exploring the benefits of integrating ethical economic frameworks with modern information systems (Muttaqin et al., 2023). There is a paucity of empirical and conceptual studies that bridge religiously informed economic ethics and tourism technologies to create sustainable, culturally sensitive, and economically viable models (Khan et al., 2025). Theoretical discourse has yet to develop a comprehensive model that demonstrates how Islamic economic values can inform the design and implementation of tourism information systems for indigenous communities (Abbas & Aravossis, 2024). This gap is particularly relevant in the context of the Baduy, where unique cultural norms limit the scope of technology adoption, creating a need for adaptive and culturally respectful technological solutions (Suryadarma, 2020). Most current models fail to address how integrating these domains can strengthen resilience against economic, environmental, and socio-cultural disruptions (Nugroho & Negara, 2020). The absence of such integrative frameworks limits policy makers' and practitioners' capacity to design sustainable tourism strategies that align with both global sustainability goals and local cultural imperatives (Susanti et al., 2021). Addressing this gap offers the opportunity to contribute to interdisciplinary literature by proposing a conceptual pathway for the convergence of Islamic economics and information systems in the governance of sustainable indigenous tourism.

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The primary purpose of this study is to examine how Islamic economic values can be effectively integrated with information systems to foster sustainable tourism in the Baduy community of Banten, Indonesia (Abbas & Aravossis, 2024). This integration aims to provide a conceptual model that aligns ethical, technological, and cultural dimensions to strengthen the resilience of indigenous tourism (Khan et al., 2025). The research seeks to address the identified gap by synthesizing existing scholarly discourse across Islamic economics, tourism technology, and indigenous tourism management (Battour & Ismail, 2016). The first research question focuses on identifying the principles of Islamic economics that can be adapted to the specific socio-cultural and environmental context of the Baduy (Hassan & Rahman, 2015). The second research question investigates the role of information systems in enhancing sustainable tourism while respecting the community's restrictions on technology (Gretzel et al., 2015). The third research question examines how the combined application of Islamic values and information systems can contribute to long-term tourism resilience, community empowerment, and environmental stewardship (Muttaqin et al., 2023). The study adopts a literature review methodology to ensure a comprehensive analysis of past and current research in related fields (Xiao & Watson, 2019). The methodological choice supports the objective of developing a theory-driven conceptual framework rather than an empirically tested model at this stage (Snyder, 2019). The anticipated contribution includes enriching theoretical debates on value-based sustainable tourism and offering actionable recommendations for policymakers and tourism stakeholders (Sharpley, 2020). The outcomes are expected to be relevant for destinations facing similar challenges in balancing cultural preservation, technological innovation, and sustainability imperatives (Nugroho & Negara, 2020).

METHODOLOGY

This study employed a qualitative literature review approach to examine the integration of Islamic economic values and information systems within the framework of sustainable tourism in the Baduy community. The methodology focused on synthesizing existing scholarly discourse from multiple academic fields, including Islamic economics, tourism management, information systems, and indigenous studies. Sources were selected from peer-reviewed journals, academic books, conference proceedings, and reputable institutional reports to ensure both credibility and relevance. The review targeted publications produced over the last decade to capture contemporary developments and emerging trends in the field. A systematic search was conducted across major academic databases using keywords related to Islamic economics, sustainable tourism, information systems, and indigenous resilience. The inclusion criteria emphasized studies that addressed the intersection of ethical values, technology, and tourism sustainability, even if indirectly. Publications that focused solely on general tourism, without relevance to either Islamic economic principles or information systems, were excluded. The review process involved identifying, categorizing, and analyzing patterns, gaps, and theoretical propositions within the collected literature. Data extraction sheets were used to organize key information, enabling a structured thematic analysis. The thematic framework was designed to identify recurring concepts such as ethical governance, technology-enabled tourism management, cultural preservation, and resilience-building. Particular attention was given to

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conceptual models, case studies, and policy recommendations that could inform the development of an integrative approach. The analysis sought to highlight both convergences and divergences in scholarly perspectives, thereby offering a nuanced understanding of the topic. A narrative synthesis method was applied to integrate findings into a cohesive conceptual argument. The absence of primary data collection in this study aligns with its focus on theory development rather than empirical validation. The methodology was designed to ensure comprehensiveness, analytical depth, and conceptual clarity. The structured approach ensured that the findings reflect a balanced representation of global perspectives while remaining sensitive to the specific cultural context of the Baduy. This process allowed for the formulation of a theoretically grounded framework that could be adapted in future empirical research. The method also ensured that the final analysis would bridge disciplinary boundaries and provide actionable insights for both academia and practice. Through this structured literature review, the study was able to consolidate knowledge from diverse sources into a unified perspective that addresses the research questions posed.

RESEARCH FINDING & ANALYSIS

Islamic Economic Principles as a Foundation for Sustainable Tourism

The literature reveals that Islamic economic principles such as justice, stewardship, and equitable distribution actively promote inclusive growth and environmental care, offering a unique ethical basis for sustainable tourism. For instance, systematic reviews demonstrate that Islamic economic instruments like profit-sharing and ethical investments contribute materially to inclusive and environmentally aware development strategies (Bustami & Maulidina, 2025). Another study illustrates that fusion of green economy tenets with Islamic economics accelerates ecological responsibility alongside social equity, indicating theoretical coherence with sustainability goals (Qizwini, 2024). Scholars investigating halal tourism frameworks show alignment with global sustainability objectives such as the SDGs, underscoring how religiously framed ethics can operationalize responsible tourism development (Khan, 2025). Case studies in Islamic contexts further highlight that embedding Islamic ethics within tourism planning enhances authenticity and resilience, without compromising cultural values (Arasteh & Eilami, 2011). These findings mirror the normative foundations outlined by broader Islamic environmentalism, where stewardship (khalifah) and cosmic balance (mizan) prioritize ecological preservation over unchecked exploitation (Hancock, 2017). The alignment between these religiously inspired ethics and sustainable development discourses suggests that integrating them into tourism governance can reinforce legitimacy and ethical accountability. Comparative studies note that conventional models often neglect spiritual and moral dimensions, whereas an Islamic ethical framework introduces multi-dimensional sustainability beyond economic gains. Recognizing this, policymakers in culturally sensitive destinations could utilize Islamic economic values as ethical triggers for designing tourism systems that uphold cultural integrity, social justice, and ecological responsibility. This integrated perspective thus makes a compelling case for reorienting sustainable tourism agendas through the prism of Islamic moral economy.

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Strategic Role of Information Systems in Tourism Management

The literature clearly demonstrates that integrated information systems significantly elevate operational efficiency, decision-making, and visitor engagement in tourism contexts. For example, the implementation of Tourism Management Information Systems (TMIS) that harness Big Data analytics has improved resource allocation, personalized tourist services, and long-term sustainability planning by combining data from booking platforms, social media, and tracking devices (Wang, 2024). Comparative studies emphasize that digital platforms, including social media and analytics tools, not only refine personalization but also heighten operational flexibility, although they may raise concerns regarding equity and governance (Zeqiri, Ben Youssef, & Maherzi Zahar, 2025). Geographic Information Systems (GIS) likewise support sustainable tourism by enabling precise environmental monitoring, spatial analysis, and culturally aware destination management (Judijanto, 2024). Reviews on smart ecotourism underscore how smart technologiessuch as integrated information systemsenable ecological tourism models that align technology adoption with environmental preservation and community well-being (Zhang, 2024). Broader assessments note that digital transformation, through platforms and mobile technologies, supports holistic sustainable development by enhancing stakeholder coordination, real-time responsiveness, and resource tracking (Rodrigues et al., 2022). Empirical accounts of Tourism 4.0 paradigms illustrate how technologies like IoT, AI, and data-driven planning can drive both innovation and sustainability, provided that local quality of life remains central (Tourism 4.0 initiative, 2021). These findings reveal that information systems, when implemented sensitively, act as transformative enablers that bridge efficiency, sustainability, and cultural respect. They bolster strategic decision-making while minimizing environmental impact and reinforcing destination resilience. In the context of indigenous or value-driven tourism systems, such as that of the Baduy, selectively adapted information systems can serve as powerful instruments for ethical management, community empowerment, and sustainable continuity.

Synergistic Potential Between Ethical Values and Technology

The evidence indicates that Islamic economic ethics can align with value-aware information system design to shape tourism technologies that advance equity, stewardship, and cultural integrity (Friedman, 2008). Scholars in sustainable and smart tourism show that ICT can support decarbonization and resource governance when ethical guardrails steer data practices toward public value rather than narrow efficiency (Gössling, 2020). Systematic reviews at the Islam–SDGs interface suggest that zakat, waqf, and profit-and-loss sharing provide distributive logics that information systems can embed through transparent rules and traceability, thereby improving accountability in tourism value chains (Harahap, Risfandy, & Futri, 2023). Reviews on sustainability and information systems further demonstrate that architectures using business intelligence, IoT, and blockchain can encode sustainability objectives as design requirements, which complements religiously grounded aims of justice and anti-exploitation (Magableh et al., 2024). Community-based halal tourism research reports that digitalization for service, promotion,

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and certification can strengthen local participation and resilience when platforms reflect community norms and governance, illustrating operational synergy between values and technology (Nurhayati, 2025). Literature on smart tourism practice argues that "smart" must integrate socio-ethical criteria alongside technical performance, which resonates with Islamic notions of stewardship and balance and reduces risks of cultural commodification (Kusumawardhani, 2024). Studies on moral and social issues in smart destinations recommend explicit value articulation, stakeholder inclusion, and impact monitoring within IS lifecycles, which offers a concrete pathway to fuse Islamic ethics with design control points such as data consent and algorithmic transparency (Pan, Lin, Liang, & Akyildiz, 2021). As these strands converge, a hybrid governance model becomes plausible in which Islamic distributive principles set normative targets while information systems operationalize them through auditable workflows, indicators, and feedback loops (Friedman, 2008; Magableh et al., 2024). Such coupling helps destinations translate ethics into measurable practices like equitable revenue sharing, eco-footprint tracking, and culturally sensitive content moderation, thereby strengthening resilience beyond standard market metrics (Gössling, 2020; Nurhayati, 2025). The accumulated findings therefore support a design-for-values approach in which Islamic economic ethics provide the "why," and information systems supply the "how," yielding sustainable tourism outcomes that remain locally legitimate and globally aligned (Harahap et al., 2023; Kusumawardhani, 2024; Pan et al., 2021).

Resilience through Indigenous-led Tourism Models

Indigenous-led tourism models demonstrate a high capacity for resilience by leveraging traditional governance systems, cultural capital, and locally adapted resource management. Empirical studies on Māori tourism enterprises in New Zealand reveal that community control over tourism operations enhances socio-economic benefits while safeguarding cultural heritage (Carr, 2020). Research on First Nations tourism in Canada similarly shows that indigenous governance fosters adaptive strategies that balance market opportunities with ecological stewardship (Bennett et al., 2021). Comparative analyses between Aboriginal tourism in Australia and rural indigenous communities in Latin America highlight that resilience stems from the alignment of tourism practices with local values and traditional knowledge systems, which strengthens social cohesion and environmental responsibility (Whitford & Ruhanen, 2016). Evidence from Sami tourism in Scandinavia indicates that maintaining cultural narratives and indigenous languages within tourism offerings can serve as both an economic driver and a mechanism for cultural preservation (Pettersson & Viken, 2022). Studies in Southeast Asia further illustrate that when indigenous communities integrate tourism into their livelihoods, adaptive capacity increases, allowing them to withstand external shocks such as economic downturns or environmental crises (Manaf et al., 2018). These findings collectively affirm that indigenous-led models can achieve resilience by embedding tourism within existing social-ecological systems rather than imposing externally designed frameworks. They also suggest that the success of such models depends on the capacity to mediate between external market demands and internal community priorities. Applying this approach to the Baduy context implies that tourism resilience will be maximized when development initiatives respect local governance structures, cultural norms, and ecological ethics. The integration of ethical frameworks, such as Islamic

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economic values, with indigenous governance mechanisms offers a hybrid pathway for sustainable and resilient tourism.

Identified Gap in Current Tourism Frameworks

The current body of tourism frameworks frequently omits the integration of religiously informed ethics with technological innovation, resulting in strategies that are often economically efficient but culturally and ethically shallow. Analyses of sustainable tourism governance in the Global South reveal that most policy designs emphasize infrastructure and market competitiveness while neglecting the normative dimensions that can guide responsible development (Bramwell & Lane, 2011). Studies on halal tourism frameworks further highlight that while ethical compliance is addressed, these models rarely incorporate advanced technological tools to optimize sustainability outcomes (El-Gohary, 2016). Research on smart tourism systems notes that technological adoption tends to prioritize operational gains without embedding value-based governance, which limits its alignment with local cultural imperatives (Boes, Buhalis, & Inversini, 2016). Comparative work on eco-cultural tourism in Latin America shows that successful models integrate local ethics, environmental stewardship, and technology, demonstrating the potential of such hybrid approaches (Ruiz-Ballesteros & Hernández-Ramírez, 2010). Critical reviews of tourism development strategies in Southeast Asia confirm that the lack of culturally adapted technological frameworks leads to tensions between modernization and heritage preservation (Hampton & Jeyacheya, 2015). These findings collectively point to a gap where frameworks fail to bridge the ethical foundations provided by systems like Islamic economics with the operational capacities of modern information systems. Addressing this shortfall could yield tourism models that are both globally competitive and locally legitimate. In the case of the Baduy, filling this gap involves designing systems that respect cultural constraints while leveraging technology for sustainable management. This approach aligns with broader calls in the literature for tourism frameworks that integrate ethical governance, community participation, and technological adaptability into a unified strategy.

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that integrating Islamic economic values with information systems presents a viable and innovative approach to advancing sustainable tourism in the Baduy community. The synthesis of literature demonstrates that ethical principles rooted in justice, stewardship, and equitable distribution can effectively guide tourism governance. Information systems, when strategically designed, enhance operational efficiency, data-driven decision-making, and cultural preservation. The combination of these two domains creates a hybrid model that respects local traditions while enabling modern management practices. Indigenous-led tourism models, such as that of the Baduy, show that cultural resilience and environmental stewardship can coexist with controlled and ethically guided tourism development. The findings highlight the untapped potential for synergy between ethical governance frameworks and technological tools in sustaining culturally sensitive destinations. Such integration addresses gaps in current tourism frameworks that often separate value-based governance from technological innovation. The proposed approach reinforces community empowerment by

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ensuring that tourism benefits are equitably distributed and culturally aligned. It also promotes environmental sustainability by embedding ecological considerations into both policy and operational levels. By framing technology as a tool to operationalize ethics, the model ensures that cultural authenticity remains central to tourism development. The study also emphasizes the importance of adaptive strategies that allow communities to respond effectively to external pressures and market shifts. This conceptual framework offers practical guidance for policymakers, tourism operators, and community leaders seeking to balance modernization with cultural preservation. The conclusions affirm that sustainable tourism requires more than economic performance; it demands moral legitimacy, community ownership, and environmental responsibility. The research provides a foundation for future empirical studies that could validate and refine the proposed model in real-world settings. The integration of Islamic economic values and information systems offers a pathway to tourism resilience that is both ethically grounded and technologically empowered.

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