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**Analysis of the Climate Village Program as a Local Ecotourism
Opportunity in Supporting Green Economic
Development Planning**

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ABSTRACT

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The purpose of this study is to analyze the climate village program as a local ecotourism opportunity in supporting green economic development planning. The research method used in this study is descriptive narrative research. The data analysis process used secondary data such as books and related journal articles. The research results show that converting the climate village program into a local ecotourism destination is a tactical and strategic step in green economic development planning. This approach successfully combines ecological interests through emission reduction and climate resilience with economic interests through community well-being in a harmonious manner. The climate village program is no longer viewed as a burdensome environmental program, but rather as a high-value economic asset that attracts the outside world while preserving the earth.

Keywords

Climate Village Program, Local Ecotourism, Opportunity, Green Economic Development Planning.

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INTRODUCTION

Green economic development planning is a manifestation of global awareness of the importance of aligning financial growth ambitions with preserving the Earth's ecosystem functions. In practice, this paradigm shifts the conventional economic model, which tends to be exploitative and heavily dependent on fossil fuels, toward a more circular, low-carbon, and socially inclusive system (Hamzah et al., 2025; Mariani et al., 2023). Developing this planning requires a long-term commitment from the government, the private sector, and civil society to overhaul energy infrastructure, land use, and

manufacturing production methods. The main strategy typically focuses on an energy transition to renewable sources such as solar and wind, the widespread adoption of energy efficiency in the industrial sector, and the restoration of forest areas and wetlands, which act as natural carbon sinks. Through this integrated approach, countries not only seek to mitigate climate change and environmental degradation but also create new, sustainable jobs in sustainability-based sectors.

The successful implementation of green economy planning depends heavily on accurate policy formulation, supportive fiscal regulations, and targeted capital investment (Tambunan et al., 2024; Pandiangan et al., 2023). The government plays a crucial role in creating a conducive ecosystem by incentivizing environmentally friendly investments and imposing disincentives on highly polluting activities. Furthermore, this planning requires the modernization of environmentally friendly public transportation systems and the use of modern technology-based waste management to recycle waste materials into new resources. From a social perspective, a green economy is designed to ensure that this transition is equitable without leaving behind communities that have historically relied on extractive industries. By educating the workforce to master new skills in the green industry, this plan ultimately builds stronger national economic resilience against ecological shocks while improving the overall quality of human life.

Green economic development planning at a deeper level demands a comprehensive structural transformation of a country's production and consumption systems. The core of this planning is the mainstreaming of natural capital into gross domestic product calculations, so that every investment decision no longer ignores the impact of environmental damage as an unaccounted external cost. Operationally, this strategy is realized through radical decarbonization of the heavy industry sector and the employment system, where carbon capture technology, digitization of the electricity grid, and mass electrification of logistics fleets are integrated into the national development blueprint. The agriculture and forestry sector is also undergoing a complete overhaul through the implementation of agroforestry and regenerative agriculture, which not only maintain food security but also increase the soil's carbon-binding capacity. This holistic approach ensures that the planet's ecological boundaries serve as a key anchor in setting annual economic growth targets. In terms of financing and governance, the depth of green economic planning is measured by its ability to mobilize innovative financial instruments such as green bonds, carbon credits, and blended financing that combines public funds with global private capital. The

government must be able to develop a very strict green taxonomy to prevent greenwashing practices by corporations, while providing legal certainty for long-term investors. Furthermore, the social justice dimension of this planning is realized through the creation of a social protection system for workers affected by the closure of fossil fuel-based industries. Large-scale retraining programs are being launched to transfer the skills of traditional workers to renewable energy, circular waste management, and ecosystem restoration. Through the synchronization of bold fiscal policies, social justice, and environmentally friendly technological innovation, the green economy becomes not just an environmental rescue program but a new engine of economic growth resilient to future ecological crises.

The climate village program, initiated by the Indonesian government, is no longer merely an instrument for climate change mitigation and adaptation at the local level, but has transformed into a strategic catalyst for green economic development planning through the development of local ecotourism (Sjioen et al., 2025). The integration of ProKlim and ecotourism creates a synergy where environmental conservation efforts such as reforestation, community-based waste management or waste banks, rainwater harvesting, and energy conservation can be packaged into educational attractions with high economic value for tourists. When a village successfully maintains its environmental carrying capacity and consistently adopts environmentally friendly practices, the area automatically establishes a unique selling point as an authentic green tourism destination. These ecotourism opportunities create opportunities for local community income diversification, where preserved natural landscapes and sustainable daily activities can be offered as experiential tourism packages. This not only directly improves economic well-being at the grassroots level but also ensures that economic growth does not compromise natural capital, but rather strengthens it (Anshar et al., 2026).

The purpose of this study is to analyze the climate village program as a local ecotourism opportunity in supporting green economic development planning.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research method used in this study is descriptive narrative research. The research method applied in this study is fundamentally based on a descriptive narrative approach, a methodological approach designed to analyze, describe, and construct phenomena in depth through a comprehensive narrative narrative or textual exposition (Ratnawita et al., 2023; Sudirman et al., 2023). Through this approach, researchers don't simply present raw data or

statistics, but rather weave the facts they discover into a coherent, chronological, and meaningful narrative so readers can understand the context of the problem as a whole (Pandiangan, 2022; 2023; 2024; Sihombing et al., 2024). The primary focus of descriptive narrative is to capture the essence of the object under study by providing a rich picture of the details, situations, and dynamics occurring in the field (Kurdhi et al., 2023; Lumbanraja et al., 2024). These characteristics make the method highly effective for exploring ideas, policies, history, or social phenomena that require in-depth interpretation rather than mere quantitative generalizations.

The data analysis process used secondary data such as books and related journal articles. In an effort to support the development of a strong and well-founded narrative, the data analysis process in this study relied entirely on the use of secondary data. These secondary data sources were obtained through a search of credible literature, specifically including scientific textbooks and articles from academic journals relevant to the topic being discussed (Fransisco et al., 2024; Gultom et al., 2024). The researcher utilized these previous scientific works not merely as supplementary references but as the primary foundation for analyzing, critiquing, and synthesizing the material. Through a critical reading of the theories outlined in the books and empirical findings published in journals, the researcher was able to build solid arguments, identify research gaps, and draw valid conclusions without having to conduct direct primary data collection in the field, such as interviews or questionnaires (Marcella et al., 2024; Tambunan and Pandiangan, 2024). All stages of secondary data analysis were then processed qualitatively using content analysis or thematic analysis techniques, where each piece of information from various sources was filtered, grouped, and connected to one another. This process demands high precision because researchers must be able to see the common thread between the various expert views written in the literature (Wijaya et al., 2024; Yoppy et al., 2023). By combining descriptive narrative methods and the strength of secondary data, this research produces a scientific work that is not only informative, but also has analytical depth that is able to present new perspectives in a coherent, logical, and easily understood manner by academic audiences.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Climate Village Program and Local Ecotourism

The climate village program is a strategic, community-based initiative designed to strengthen concrete actions at the local level to address the challenges of global climate change (Sjioen et al., 2025). Through this program, communities are encouraged to undertake sustainable adaptation and

mitigation measures, such as wise waste management, renewable energy utilization, maintaining independent food security, and conserving water resources in the surrounding environment. When this concept is integrated with local ecotourism development, a potentially powerful synergy is created. Local ecotourism, which focuses on environmental sustainability and the well-being of local residents, not only offers beautiful scenery to tourists but also serves as an educational platform on how local communities maintain the balance of their ecosystems. The presence of tourists directly generates positive economic impacts for residents, whose funds can then be reinvested to finance various environmentally friendly facilities and conservation programs in the village. This synergy proves that environmental protection does not have to sacrifice the people's economic well-being. On the contrary, well-maintained nature and authentic local culture can become valuable tourist attractions and serve as a strong defense against the negative impacts of climate change, fostering a greener future.

The climate village program, integrated with local ecotourism, is a concrete manifestation of sustainable development that positions communities as both primary actors and primary beneficiaries (Anshar et al., 2026). At a deeper level, this program is not simply about planting trees or cleaning waterways, but rather a structural transformation in how communities interact with their environment. In terms of adaptation, communities are encouraged to adapt to increasingly unpredictable weather patterns by developing resilient agricultural systems, harvesting rainwater to anticipate droughts, and organizing village spaces to minimize the risk of natural disasters like floods and landslides. Meanwhile, in terms of mitigation, concrete steps are being implemented through the shift from conventional energy sources to alternative ones, such as biogas from livestock manure or the use of home-scale solar power. Furthermore, the application of circular economic principles in waste management, where organic waste is converted into nutrient-rich fertilizer and inorganic waste is recycled into valuable products.

Once this foundation of climate resilience is solidly established, local values and environmental sustainability transform into key assets for the ecotourism sector. Visitors are no longer presented with consumptive, artificial attractions, but are instead invited to immerse themselves in the local community's green lifestyle through immersive educational tourism. Visitors can learn firsthand about how to care for indigenous forests, participate in coastal mangrove planting, or understand how traditional, equitable irrigation systems work. These authentic experiences are sought by the modern tourism market, which is growing weary of mass tourism that often damages the

environment. Revenue streams from this ecotourism sector are then collectively managed to fund environmental maintenance, finance village health facilities, and create new jobs for young people, preventing them from flocking to big cities.

The long-term sustainability of this collaboration depends heavily on strengthening local institutional capacity and a collective awareness passed down from generation to generation. Major challenges, such as fluctuating tourist arrivals or potential market saturation, can be mitigated by continuously honing innovation and maintaining the authenticity of the village's cultural identity. The government, academics, and the private sector act as facilitators, providing technical assistance and expanding market access, but decision-making remains in the hands of villagers. Through this alignment, the climate village program and local ecotourism demonstrate that protecting the earth's ecosystems does not have to be a burdensome economic burden but can work in harmony as a driving force for independent, dignified prosperity, and resilience amidst the increasingly dynamic global climate crisis.

Analysis of the Climate Village Program as a Local Ecotourism Opportunity in Supporting Green Economic Development Planning

Converting the climate village program into a local ecotourism destination is a tactical and strategic step in green economic development planning. This approach successfully combines ecological interests through emission reduction and climate resilience with economic interests through community well-being in a harmonious manner. The climate village program is no longer viewed as a burdensome environmental program, but rather as a high-value economic asset that attracts the outside world while preserving the earth. The integration of the climate village program and local ecotourism supports the pillars of green economic development planning at the macro scale through several channels:

Livelihood Verification

Livelihood verification through the development of green jobs is a crucial pillar in transforming the economic structure of local communities so they no longer rely on extractive activities that damage the environment. When an area successfully integrates climate change mitigation programs with the sustainable tourism sector, the ecosystem automatically opens up new, environmentally friendly economic corridors. Communities that may have previously relied on illegal logging, hunting, or conventional monoculture farming that wastes chemicals can now shift their roles to become educational tour guides, managers of energy-conserving lodgings, or artisans of highly aesthetically valuable recycled products. This sector not only offers a more stable alternative income but also fosters a sense of ownership and collective responsibility for

the ecological sustainability of the surrounding area. This transition process creates a circular economic system at the grassroots level, where natural sustainability becomes a primary commodity that must be maintained for the sustainability of the community's income (Adi, 2025). Furthermore, the absorption of labor in this green jobs sector encourages the transfer of skills and a significant increase in the intellectual capacity of rural communities. Local residents are trained to master appropriate, energy-independent technologies, manage modern waste management systems, and practice integrated organic farming methods that adapt to extreme weather fluctuations. These new skills not only increase their competitiveness in the modern job market but also break the chain of structural poverty that is often a primary driver of environmental damage in rural areas. With the presence of new economic opportunities that align with nature's carrying capacity, regions have much stronger economic resilience to the ecological crisis and are able to make a real contribution to the national target of sustainable carbon emission reduction. Livelihood transformation through the creation of green jobs brings profound structural changes to the way local communities interact with their ecosystems. Conventional rural economic sectors are often trapped in a destructive cycle, where increased economic well-being is directly proportional to the rate of environmental damage, such as massive land clearing or the use of trawl nets that damage marine life. The presence of green jobs reverses this anomaly by positioning environmental sustainability as the primary driver of prosperity. When forest preservation, clean rivers, and biodiversity become primary attractions for tourists, communities consciously shift their role from exploiters to protectors of nature. This dynamic is giving rise to a new form of economic sovereignty that is no longer vulnerable to exploitative global commodity price fluctuations, but rather relies on the community's ability to manage and maintain the quality of their environmental services. Sociologically and economically, this diversification strengthens domestic resilience through the inclusive involvement of all elements of society. Green jobs within the ecotourism ecosystem create space for women's groups and young people to take on strategic roles, such as developing locally sourced food products, managing finances for green cooperatives, or digital marketers who promote village conservation narratives internationally (Tambunan et al., 2025). This active involvement contributes to equitable income distribution at the household level and reduces the flow of urbanization that typically drains the potential of productive labor in villages. Furthermore, the income generated from this sector has a significant multiplier effect at the local level, as green ecotourism supply chains tend to utilize internal resources, from

environmentally friendly building materials to organic food produced by local communities. At a more macro-level, the institutionalization of green jobs at the grassroots level is a key foundation for the success of long-term, low-carbon development planning. People no longer view government environmental protection programs as regulations that restrict their freedom of movement, but rather as investments that expand business opportunities. The economic independence generated by these new jobs gradually reduces the government's financial burden on providing social assistance for ecological disasters, as communities now have an independent mitigation system funded by revenues from the ecotourism sector. Ultimately, the success of diversifying into green jobs demonstrates that protecting the planet and alleviating poverty are not mutually exclusive goals, but rather goals that can be achieved simultaneously through intelligent, future-oriented economic governance.

Sustainable Self-Funding

Sustainable self-funding mechanisms are a crucial solution to address the fundamental weaknesses in various grassroots environmental conservation programs, which have historically relied heavily on external stimulus funding. Many environmental initiatives ultimately cease operations when government grants or corporate social responsibility funds expire. By integrating the climate village program into the ecotourism ecosystem, local communities can create a self-sufficient economic engine that generates a steady stream of income. Revenue generated from entrance tickets, educational packages, sales of recycled products, and rental of tourist facilities does not simply go into the community's pockets, but is allocated a portion to an environmental endowment fund. These collective funds are then reused to finance climate infrastructure maintenance, such as solar panel maintenance, infiltration well repairs, and independent procurement of seeds for reforestation, without having to wait for bureaucratic external funding assistance. Strategically, this financial independence gives communities complete sovereignty in determining the direction of development and conservation in their own areas. When a village is no longer dependent on external donors, it has greater flexibility to respond quickly and appropriately to environmental challenges according to real needs on the ground. This system also creates a circular economic strengthening cycle, whereby well-maintained environmental quality thanks to the investment of independent funds will attract more tourists, which in turn will increase village revenue (Anshar et al., 2026). The success of this conservation-based economy has shifted community perceptions from viewing climate programs as a social burden to a productive business asset that must be maintained for the future of future generations. On a broader development

planning scale, this independent funding model alleviates regional fiscal burdens while providing a concrete example of robust green economy implementation. Local governments can redirect limited stimulus funds to other regions just starting programs, while established independent regions can serve as pilot projects and comparative study centers, generating additional income. The presence of endowments transparently managed by local institutions such as village-owned enterprises or green cooperatives also improves the community's bargaining power with the banking sector or green investors, enabling them to access large-scale financing. Ultimately, sustainable self-funding demonstrates that investment in the environmental sector can generate tangible economic returns, while ensuring that planetary protection can continue autonomously over the long term. The concept of sustainable self-financing fundamentally shifts the paradigm of environmental management from one that is primarily consumptive and dependent on donor generosity to a resilient and autonomous social business entity. In conventional economic structures, earth-saving programs are often positioned as cost centers that continually drain budgets without providing clear financial returns (Pandiangan et al., 2025). Through the integration of ecotourism, this paradigm is completely deconstructed by utilizing every ecological asset as a revenue-generating instrument. The inflow of funds from tourists paying for environmental education experiences, eco-friendly accommodations, and carbon footprint offsets is not immediately consumed but reinvested into the supporting ecosystem. This environmentally-based capitalization creates a robust internal financial ecosystem, where economic returns directly lock in the sustainability of the region's ecological functions. Operationally, the depth of this funding system lies in its ability to independently fund innovation and risk mitigation, untethered from the strict regulations of external donors that often do not reflect the realities on the ground. When communities have full control over their accumulated environmental endowments, they can quickly allocate funds for climate emergencies, such as urgent repairs to flood levees, post-drought land restoration, or upgrades to rainwater harvesting technology. This financial flexibility is crucial because the dynamics of global climate change demand a rapid and adaptive local response. Furthermore, the availability of internal capital frees communities from dependence on lengthy government bureaucracies, allowing decisions regarding environmental protection to be made in a matter of days, rather than months or years. The long-term impact of this financial independence is the emergence of macroeconomic resilience at the grassroots level, capable of cushioning external shocks. When a global economic crisis or pandemic strikes, potentially cutting environmental aid budgets from

the public and private sectors, regions with self-sustaining funding systems will remain able to maintain their environmental sustainability. This local fiscal sovereignty also increases communities' bargaining power with mainstream financial institutions, as they demonstrate sound financial governance, transparency, and cash flow security. Ultimately, sustainable self-financing affirms that the success of a green economy is not measured by how much aid a region absorbs, but by how well that region can create its own prosperity while continuing to care for and enrich the natural capital on which it depends.

Accumulation of Social Capital

In this context, the accumulation of social capital refers to the strengthening of networks of relationships, trust, collective norms, and mutual cooperation that develop within local communities as they manage environmental programs together. This process of accumulating social capital does not occur instantly, but rather arises from the intensity of repeated interactions among residents who gather to solve common problems, such as addressing declining water levels or managing waste sorting systems. When this ecological awareness is successfully converted into an ecotourism attraction, the social capital, which initially consisted of emotional bonds between residents, transforms into a solid institutional strength (Sjioen et al., 2025). The trust that develops among community members minimizes the potential for internal conflict over the distribution of economic benefits, as they have a shared value that environmental sustainability and social harmony are far more valuable than short-term personal gain. The presence of strong social capital also profoundly changes the bargaining position of local communities vis-à-vis external stakeholders, such as private investors, corporate developers, and government bureaucracies. Communities with high social capital tend to be more united in defending their territories from the threat of exploitative land conversion or development projects that could potentially damage their living space. This occurs because communities no longer act as easily divided individuals, but rather as a unified social ecosystem with a collective, long-term vision for the future of their region. This collective resilience automatically creates a natural defense system for the local environment, while ensuring that any green economic development policies introduced into the area respect and incorporate the wisdom and rights of indigenous communities or local residents. At a more macro-level in development planning, the accumulation of social capital functions as an invisible social infrastructure that is a key determinant of a policy's success and sustainability. Even the most sophisticated government programs often fail on the ground if they lack the support of community social capital ready to accept, nurture, and develop these

innovations. Conversely, regions rich in social capital are able to organize themselves independently to replicate successful programs in surrounding areas, creating a massive domino effect of green development. Ultimately, the accumulation of social capital demonstrates that indicators of green economic success should not be measured solely by income growth or emission reductions, but also by the strength of community bonds and collective capacity to maintain social dignity and the sustainability of their planet. The depth of accumulated social capital at the community level is manifested in their ability to reconstruct a collective value system that places ecological sustainability as an integral part of their cultural identity. When a community successfully unites in managing the environment, they are building a strong informal institution, where social sanctions and reputation become far more effective behavioral control instruments than formal state legal regulations. The mutual trust that crystallizes among residents eliminates suspicion in the management of economic incentives from the tourism sector, allowing any green investment decisions or profit-sharing to be resolved through equitable deliberation and consensus. These strong social bonds prevent the shallow commodification of culture, ensuring that interactions with the outside world or tourists do not erode noble values, but instead strengthen residents' pride in their own local wisdom. More strategically, this deeply accumulated social capital acts as a sociological shield against the potential penetration of destructive and short-term foreign capital. When outside investors or developers attempt to exploit the village's natural resources with the promise of instant financial gain, the community's cohesiveness, rooted in a shared green vision, will resist such offers in order to maintain the stability of their living space. This collective resilience arises because each individual in the community has directly experienced that their long-term well-being depends on the integrity of the ecosystem, not on the massive liquidation of natural assets (Pandiangan et al., 2024). Thus, social capital functions as local political capital, granting communities informal veto power to control, filter, and direct every development policy entering their area to ensure it aligns with green economy principles. At a macro level, the institutionalization of this social capital is key to the sustainable regeneration of environmental leadership at the village level. In communities rich in positive social interactions, the younger generation no longer views the environmental sector as a backward field, but rather as a prestigious platform for self-actualization because they witness firsthand how their elders are respected and able to improve the village's welfare through conservation. The process of transferring traditional knowledge and a spirit of environmental concern flows naturally through community social gathering

spaces, creating a continuity of leadership that ensures that commitment to a green economy will not fade with the changing generations. Ultimately, the depth of social capital confirms that the true success of green economic development lies in the transformation of people and their communities, which grow into sovereign, independent entities that live in harmony with their natural environment.

CONCLUSION

The research results show that converting the climate village program into a local ecotourism destination is a tactical and strategic step in green economic development planning. This approach successfully combines ecological interests through emission reduction and climate resilience with economic interests through community well-being in a harmonious manner. The climate village program is no longer viewed as a burdensome environmental program, but rather as a high-value economic asset that attracts the outside world while preserving the earth.

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