

Gadjah Mada Journal of Tourism Studies

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Gadjah Mada Journal of Tourism Studies is a scientific tourism journal published periodically by Tourism Studies Program, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Universitas Gadjah Mada. It publishes research reports, conceptual works, empirical studies, theoretical applications, and book reviews written by academics, researchers, practitioners, policy makers, or tourism enthusiasts in the fields of tourism studies. Gadjah Mada Journal of Tourism Studies receives manuscripts and assesses their qualities through a double-blind review.

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EDITORIAL

Tourism has been and continues to be an important part of national development in many countries. Developing a critical approach in tourism studies to this situation will benefit both the tourism industry and academia. The Gadjah Mada Journal of Tourism Studies is part of the larger scope of tourism studies that support global community affluence. In this edition, Gadjah Mada Journal of Tourism Studies publishes five articles:

1. The study of tourists' levels of satisfaction with Budapest as a cultural heritage tourism destination in terms of experience quality, which includes interaction quality, physical environment quality, access quality, and outcome quality. It analyzes tourist satisfaction levels using the holiday satisfaction (HOLSAT) model, which compares the mean of expectation and experience from each attribute. Staff knowledge, language competence, preservation, sign & information, ease of access, public transportation, and safety & security are the seven attributes that indicate tourist satisfaction, according to the findings.
2. An investigation into the practices of implementing ecotourism principles on waste disposal methods to reduce the negative impact of tourism activity in Baluran National Park. The observation concentrated on the main tourist areas of Baluran National Park, namely Batangan, Bekol, and Bama. The findings indicate that four waste disposal methods, namely, reducing waste with non-toxic materials, reusing materials on-site or off-site recycling, efficient recycling by sorting materials, and material control, had not been implemented. Meanwhile, two other methods, composting or anaerobically digesting biodegradable wastes and purchasing materials from local people in Baluran National Park, were attempted but not fully implemented.
3. A study of the user profiles and opinions of the "Jogja Istimewa" mobile application, with a focus on the app's usability. This study employed a quantitative approach, with questionnaires distributed online to 50 "Jogja Istimewa" users. User profiles are classified into six categories: age, gender, hometown, education, occupation, and internet quota. This study employed the usability theory, which is divided into three components: effectiveness, efficiency, and satisfaction. This study compares user opinions based on each profile category. The findings revealed that respondents have a wide range of profiles in terms of age, gender, origin, education, profession, and internet usage. The majority of usability statements received high scores, while others received medium scores.
4. A study aimed at learning more about the transformation of land use on the Sri Gethuk tourism site. Since its inception in 2010, the Sri Gethuk Waterfall Tourism Area has seen a fluctuating number of tourist visits. Prior to 2015, the highest number of tourist visits recorded was 140.315. This increasing sum has compelled the tourism site's management to build supporting facilities in this tourism site. As these tourism-supporting facilities have been built on an annual basis, they have gradually transformed a land that was previously a forest and rain-fed rice land.
5. A study that aims to determine the typology and motivation of tourists at Rumah Doa Bukit Rhema. Rumah Doa Bukit Rhema or

better known as Gereja Ayam is one of the destinations that appear in the movie *Ada Apa Dengan Cinta 2*. Rumah Doa Bukit Rhema which was originally built for the purpose of prayer house for all religious people became famous among domestic tourists after appearing in the film, because of the uniqueness of this destination as a religious place as well as tourist destination. The method used in this research is a survey with purposive sampling technique. The result of this research showed that based on Macionis (2004) typology, the general film tourists has the greatest number compared to other typology. The motivation that

encourages respondents to visit is the novelty, novelty can be interpreted as a desire to see something new or something that can't be encountered in everyday life.

By allowing for more critical and extensive discussion in each article, the *Gajah Mada Journal of Tourism Studies* hopes to support the development of tourism studies in the context of scientific production and benefit a broader range of practical aspects of the tourism industry.