

Gadjah Mada Journal of Tourism Studies

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EDITORIAL

Tourism has served as and remains a significant driver of national development in many countries. Adopting a critical perspective in the field of tourism studies towards this circumstance will be advantageous for both the tourism sector and academia. The Gadjah Mada Journal of Tourism Studies contributes to the broader field of tourism studies, which aims to enhance the prosperity of the worldwide community. The current edition of the Gadjah Mada Journal of Tourism Studies contains the five articles listed below:

1. An assessment of tourists' camping experiences at Sermo Reservoir in Kulon Progo Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta, using Kim et al.'s (2012) Memorable Tourism Experience (MTE) scale. The study discovered that Sermo Reservoir camping tourists agreed on all MTE dimensions at a high to very high level. Hedonism and refreshment were rated "very high" in terms of agreement, followed by local culture, novelty, participation, meaningfulness, and knowledge in the "high" category. The study limitations include the adaptation of the scale, which must be addressed and examined further in the local context, as well as the inclusion of only a few acceptance answer possibilities.
2. A research paper with the objective of examining the influence of the arts and cultural community in Pancoh Ecotourism Village on the prospective development of the village in the context of culture. This study is carried out by using a community development framework that is based on six principles: common goals, cooperation, strengths and independence, equity and inclusivity, participation, and community empowerment. The residents of Pancoh Ecotourism Village effectively implemented a structured system that met their needs and clearly defined the unique responsibilities and expectations of each person. Furthermore, performers, tourism managers, and members of the arts and culture community possess the capacity to actively seek a wide range of chances and carefully select cultural tour packages that showcase well-known artistic and cultural places and products.
3. An investigation into the response of the tourism community in Rejowinangun Tourism Village to the crisis scenario caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, focusing on the aforementioned obstacles. The tourism community responded to the COVID-19 pandemic by developing programs to enhance the skills and capabilities of its workforce, displaying strict compliance with health protocols, and adopting digital advances. The government plays a crucial role in creating the resilience of the tourism community in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic, alongside the

community itself and the tourism cluster.

4. A research project into the relationship between the development of tourism and the level of accessibility on small islands, with the ultimate goal of fostering a deeper understanding of these two concepts. A discussion of the island approach (islandness and archipelagoness) is undertaken in order to comprehend the interconnections between minor islands and other locations within the larger region. Field research indicates that despite possessing the aesthetic appeal of beaches and sea, a number of small islands remain unable to fully exploit their tourism potential. This is primarily due to the exorbitant transportation expenses for domestic visitors and the absence of adequate tourism infrastructure, including resorts and hotels of international calibre catering to affluent class tourists (middle and above). The study concludes that small islands may benefit from a strategy involving the segmentation of affluent classes and foreign tourists. In order to develop the tourist experience on small islands in accordance with expectations, it is necessary to enhance tourism infrastructure and services for tourists and tourism investors as a result of targeting the tourist segment.
5. A study that utilizes Ritchie's (2004) tourism catastrophe crisis management theory to determine the strategy implemented by the Pokdarwis of Srikeminut Touris Village in managing the tourism industry during the Covid-19 pandemic crisis that occurred from 2020 to 2022. The findings revealed that Pokdarwis used a series of strategic interventions in response to the pandemic situation, instead of focusing on preventive measures and strategic planning. To achieve this purpose, several

strategies are taken, including implementing health protocols, organizing virtual events, restricting the number of visits, engaging with internal and external stakeholders, suspending some tourism activities, and marketing tourist destinations through Instagram. Pokdarwis' strategy in managing the tourism sector has effectively aided the slow revival of Srikeminut Tourist Village from the crisis caused by the pandemic.

The Gadjah Mada Journal of Tourism Studies aims to promote the growth of tourism studies in the framework of scientific production and benefit a wider range of practical areas of the tourism industry by allowing for more critical and in-depth discussion in each article.