

Gajah 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 article on 'Delleng Degak', a tourism site in Sibagindar Village, Pakpak Bharat, North Sumatra, where a camphor tree commodity forest was built in 2022. It examines the community's sensitivity to tourism development potential from the forest area utilization agenda. The research reveals that ecotourism development is hindered by the lack of community-based tourist management. Meanwhile, to preserve their ancestors' socio-cultural and ecological values, ecotourism must engage the community. This left Lebbuh Marga Manik Perlambuken, Sibagindar Village people worried about losing their traditional inheritance and the camphor forest, their main source of income.
2. A study that examined the correlation between the components of the tourism destination, including attractions, accessibility, amenities, activities, and ancillary services, and visitor attitudes toward the destination in Nepal Van Java. The findings of this research suggested that there was a correlation between the components of tourism destinations and visitor attitudes toward destinations. Attraction was the most significant component of the tourism destination, followed by activities, ancillary services, amenities, and accessibility. Despite the accessibility classification of "difficult," Nepal Van Java's charm and the activities it offers continue to captivate tourists.
3. An article that strives to clarify the potential re-conceptualization scheme of cultural resource management by analysing the emergence of the cultural tourism crisis in the COVID-19 pandemic era. This is achieved through the application of the production of nature approach in a critical Marxist study. The article concludes that the present pandemic situation facilitates a critical examination of resource production, rather than the introduction of a novel concept for a new cultural tourism product. This reflection has the capacity to serve as a foundation for the continuous improvement of cultural resource management practices.

4. A study that seeks to ascertain whether tourism has the potential to either alleviate or exacerbate inequality in the Yogyakarta Special Region Province. The analysis utilises secondary data that is publicly accessible through the National Planning Agency (Bappenas) and the DIY Tourism Statistics page. Income inequality, as measured by the GINI index, is the dependent variable in this investigation, while government revenue from the tourism sector (NTBR) is the independent variable. This research reveals that the income of the tourism industry to the DIY government exacerbates the income distribution in DIY, particularly in the GINI index corridor.
5. An article that attempts to shed light on the methods by which the 13 Lava Tour jeep communities in Umbulharjo Village were able to navigate, adapt to, and ultimately recuperate from job insecurity in the post-pandemic era.

This research suggests that community members did, in fact, experience job insecurity, transient unemployment, and a profound sense of helplessness as a result of the absence of support networks among stakeholders. Nevertheless, it was discovered that the Lava Tour tourism community in Umbulharjo Village exhibited increased individual resilience in the aftermath of the pandemic. This was primarily achieved by incorporating financial management practices, such as savings programs, and introducing innovative marketing strategies.

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.