

Gadjah Mada Journal of Tourism Studies

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 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. Research on how self-efficacy and community participation affect WTID Camp 2023 participants' psychological empowerment. Women in Tourism Indonesia created WTID Camp 2023 to raise awareness of gender equality in the Indonesian tourism workforce among students and new graduates. This research endeavors to predict changes in the dependent variable as two or more independent variables are modified (increased or decreased in value) through quantitative research, specifically multiple linear regression analysis. The results indicate that psychological empowerment is significantly influenced by community involvement. Similarly, self-efficacy greatly impacts community engagement. However, self-efficacy does not significantly affect psychological empowerment.
2. A study at the Cerme Cave Tourist Destination in Srunggo Village, Imogiri District, Bantul Regency, examines the interpretation practices of the Pokdarwis Cerme tour guide in tourism areas with a 1200-meter tunnel and underground river. The research finds two geo interpretation-related tourism spatial zones using qualitative and deductive methods. In addition, the results indicate that the interpretation of geological objects is intricately linked to local wisdom, particularly through narratives about the dissemination of Islam by the Wali Songo in Cerme, which the local community believes to have occurred in the past. The Cerme Cave tour guides present visitors with material that includes this myth, which has been passed down through generations.
3. An investigation on the ethical implications of profit-driven voluntourism, with a particular emphasis on Project Bakti Millennial #6 in Banda Neira. The study aims to clarify the ethical considerations and challenges that are inherent in voluntourism, with a particular emphasis on the complexities of combining voluntary activity with commercially-driven tourism activities, a practice known as a "voluntrap." This research shows that the commercialization of voluntourism raises ethical issues like deceptive claims, information manipulation, and business practices that commodify social activities, requiring a greater sense of responsibility to achieve its altruistic objectives.
4. A study that examines the expansion of visitor flow management applications to the buffer zone in heritage sites, with an emphasis on the improvement of the trip experience. The Waluku: Cultivating Civilization sub-theme of the Borobudur Trail of Civilization can improve preservation through the Visitor Flow Management Process, which comprises three phases: restricted, redistributive, and interpretative. The research results indicate that the three phases operate independently and do not have a substantial impact on the preservation of the physical and cultural assets of the Borobudur Temple. The restrictions may be less effective because the tourism activities offered are cultural experiences, and the other two phases have a minimal impact due to infrequent reservations.

5. Research on the Pokdarwis Pesona Singo Langu organization in Kampung Susu Lawu and its weaknesses. This descriptive qualitative study observes and interviews community members, stakeholders, and Pokdarwis Pesona Singo Langu's chairman. The findings indicate that the element of goal has been satisfactorily accomplished as a result of the clear legal status. Two internal factors that are undermining the organization are the perception that tourism is not a primary occupation and a lack of empathy. External variables include the dynamics of the political year, the establishment of newly created organizations by younger organizations, and a lack of coordination and communication. If corrective action is not taken promptly, this phenomenon is likely to initiate a more extensive chain reaction.

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