

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. An investigation into the motivations of tourists who visit Den Bach Ma, a historical temple in the heart of Hanoi. Not only do locals visit the site, but foreign tourists from various socio-cultural backgrounds do as well. In this study, the qualitative method was used, and data was gathered through observation and interviews with a variety of informants. It was discovered that local and foreign tourists engage in a wide range of activities and motivations, and that they fall into two major categories: (1) religious tourists and (2) secular tourists. The division, however, is not rigid, but rather complex. Religious and secular tourists' activities and motivations frequently overlap or mix.
2. A study to determine the extent to which tourism sustainability in small islands is threatened by climate change. Small islands, and tourism thereof, are vulnerable to rising average annual temperatures, changes in precipitation, sea-level rise, and extreme events such as El Nino-Southern Oscillation, hurricanes, and flooding. As case studies, the Cayman Islands, Mallorca, and the Galápagos Islands were chosen as references to this issue. Based on secondary data and qualitative analysis, this study concludes that climate change has primarily impacted small islands in these three case studies on the environmental aspect of tourism sustainability, posing challenges to economic and social sustainability. Thus, climate change and sustainable tourism can be viewed as interconnected issues that must be addressed in small islands.
3. A study that investigates small and medium-sized hotel managers' risk perceptions and responses to the impact of COVID-19. This qualitative study employs in-depth interviews with three small and medium-sized hotel managers in Sleman Regency, Yogyakarta, via online video conferencing or video calls. According to the findings of this study, hotel managers' risk perception varies, which influences their decision-making when responding to danger. Hotel managers' risk perception can also help hotel employees develop risk communication skills. The study's findings also suggest that implementing a health protocol in each hotel to reduce the risk of COVID-19 could give hotel managers peace of mind during a global pandemic.
4. An investigation into the transformation process required within Sukunan Village, Yogyakarta (Indonesia), in order to overcome massive waste management problems by enhancing the ecotourism sector. It also examines the innovations implemented to improve the environmental quality standards of the local residents. The study employs a qualitative approach, with data gathered through in-depth interviews with several key informants who currently reside

in the village. The findings show that the development of ecotourism through waste management has a positive impact on the social, economic, and environmental life of the village.

5. A study that looks into the spatial distribution of hotels along the Philosophical Axis area of the Special Region of Yogyakarta, as well as their orientation development in terms of physical visualization. The qualitative research method was used in this study, and primary data was gathered through observation and mapping. Meanwhile, secondary data was gathered through literature reviews related to the research's focus and scope. This study finds that

there are more hotels in the core zone of the Philosophical Axis area in terms of quantity. Meanwhile, the orientation of hotel establishments located at the Philosophical Axis area in terms of producing a physical visual image is largely similar, regardless of whether they are international or national hotel chains; or whether they are located on the Philosophical Axis' main lane or not.

By allowing for more critical and extensive discussion in each article, the *Gadjah 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.