

Sustainable tourism: analysis of methods and applications in the Indonesian tourism journals

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Abstract: This study departs from an observational study of sustainable tourism research articles published in the Indonesia tourism journals, which was analyzed by content analysis. This study aims to get a complete picture of what and how the manifestation of sustainable tourism research articles in Indonesia has been carried out, especially in methods and its applications. The authors found that tourism journals only occupied a small fraction (0.43%). Twenty-six tourism journals and 304 articles were identified. This study found that most methods used by sustainable tourism researchers generally replicate existing methods; there has been rarely development and or innovation of research methods. Qualitative research far outperforms quantitative and mixed methods, where descriptive qualitative research is the most significant. The application of the study is relatively evenly distributed on the dimensions of sustainable tourism and geographic area, but less on stakeholders and management functions. The authors conclude that the trend of sustainable tourism research published in Indonesian tourism journals is increasing. Tourism researchers are scattered from various parts of Indonesia, but tourism journals in Indonesia have not been able to attract significant interest of the international research community yet. There has never been an assessment of the journal's methods and applications for sustainable tourism research in Indonesia. Therefore, this paper is beneficial as a reference for sustainable tourism researchers in the future.

Keywords: sustainable tourism, sustainable tourism methods, sustainable tourism journals, Indonesia tourism journals, content analysis

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Introduction

From a historical point of view, one of the early ideas of sustainable tourism departed from Jost Krippendorff's (1987) idea after identifying some of the negative impacts of tourism, where he proposed a more friendly alternative tourism (Müller & Lane, 2003). In line with this, Hall (2010) stated that in the late 80s, the concept of sustainable tourism began to gain attention among scholars. Although on the other hand, some experts consider the birth of the idea of sustainable tourism to coincide with the publication of the first edition of the *Journal of Sustainable Tourism* in 1993 (Bramwell & Lane, 1993; Weaver, 2006: 10).

What is clear, this study is increasingly becoming a popular topic in the current era (Bramwell & Lane, 2005; Lu & Nepal, 2009; Ruhanen et al., 2015). Moreover, with the focus of the global community's attention on efforts to anticipate global warming, the trend of sustainable tourism has also emerged (Swarbrooke, 2011). United Nations General Assembly resolution 70/193, which set the International Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development, 2017, coupled with the global pandemic conditions that have been running for almost two years (2019-2021), increasingly encouraging many parties to start thinking about values and forms of tourism that are more environmentally and culturally friendly.

In the national context, sustainable tourism in Indonesia develops in harmony with global dynamics. At least since the early 1990s, the discourse of sustainable tourism has been taught in lectures at tourism colleges. Generally, this idea is brought by the teachers upon their return from further studies in the west. Studies on sustainable tourism in Indonesia's territory began to be

carried out in the same period (Wall, 1992, 1993), followed by Indonesian scholars not long after (Gunawan, 1997; Salim, 1995). It may be worth remembering that at the end of 1992, the Indonesian government, in this case, the Ministry of Tourism, Post and Telecommunications, and the Ministry of Education and Culture, collaborated with UNDP, UNESCO, PATA, and WTO (World Tourism Organization) held an international conference with the theme Universal Tourism: Enriching or Degrading Culture? (Jafari & Nuryanti, 1993) which was attended by 300 participants from 20 countries. In this period, it can be assumed that the concept of sustainable tourism in Indonesia began to be popularized.

Since the growing popularity of sustainable tourism in Indonesia, many studies have been conducted on it. In a global context, reflective evaluation studies on sustainable tourism have been reviewed by many scholars (Bramwell et al., 2017; Butler, 1999; Sharpley, 2020). Some experts have even concluded that the current global tourism industry is far from sustainable (Aall, 2014; Bramwell & Lane, 2013; Moscardo & Murphy, 2014), although it is possible that on a local scale, the implementation of sustainable tourism is going well (Buckley, 2012). The consequence of this statement certainly raises the question, what about the situation in Indonesia? It is possible that in other geographical contexts, conditions are going well, but not with Indonesia. Unfortunately, the study in tourism journals was not found by the authors on a national scope.

In line with this reality, the findings of Camprubí & Coromina (2016) show that studies on tourism journals are minimal (1.3%) in a global context. This reality then raises the questions: How is the research article on sustainable tourism in Indonesia so far? What and how is the research method used? How are the applications of these various studies? The answers to these questions are the main contribution of the authors.

This research aims to get a complete picture of what and how articles of sustainable tourism in Indonesia. This study is vital for global and national scholars to provide a map to tourism researchers about what methods and applications of sustainable tourism have been carried out so far so that in the future, researchers can conduct studies in approaches that have not been explored much, to find state of the art, novelty, or deepening one particular field of study that distinguishes themselves from others. On the other hand, this study can also be a reference for practitioners and other tourism stakeholders in conducting studies related to sustainable tourism in Indonesia.

As illustrated in the previous line, it has been explained that there had never been a study that examined how sustainable tourism research is carried out in Indonesia, thus by conducting this research the authors feel the gap, and became the novelty of this research. This paper will further examine what and how research on sustainable tourism in Indonesia has so far been carried out which compose, first providing an introduction to the research context, followed by an explanation related to the use of research methods, presenting the results, and continued with explanations of the findings, then close with conclusions that also include the limitations and implications of the study.

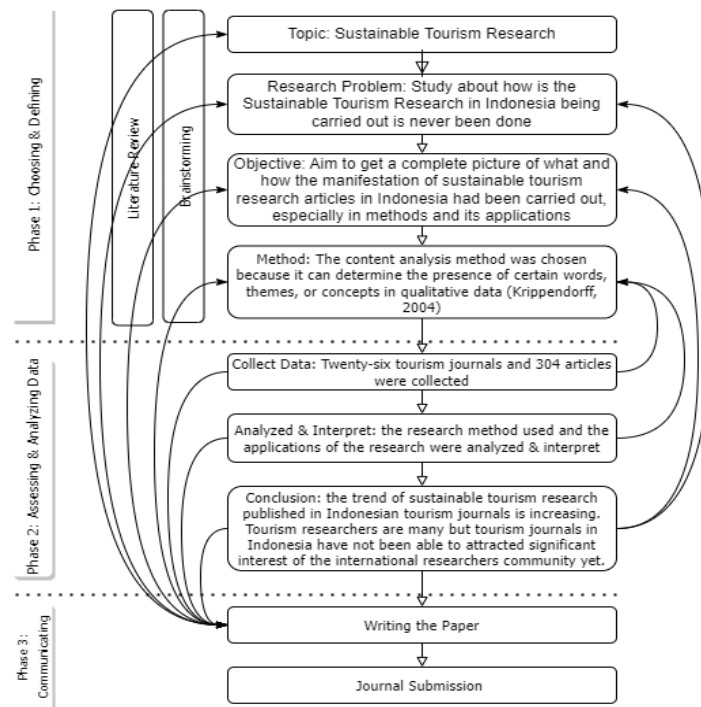


Figure 1 The Research Process (Source: Author Elaboration)

Methodology

This study departed from observing sustainable tourism research articles published in 26 (twenty-six) national journals accredited by SINTA (Science and Technology Index) at <https://sinta.kemdikbud.go.id/>. SINTA was chosen because it is an official journal accreditation tool managed by the Indonesian Ministry of Education and Culture, which assesses the performance of journals based on accreditation and citation standards by indexing national journals. Furthermore, these articles are reviewed by the method of content analysis.

The content analysis method was chosen because it can determine the presence of certain words, themes, or concepts in qualitative data (Krippendorff, 2004), where the characteristics of textual, visual, or aural material are categorized and recorded systematically so that they can be analyzed (Matthes et al., 2017). Furthermore, this study tries to reveal the content of sustainable tourism research articles, similar to that done by Baloglu & Assante (1999) when examining 1,073 articles from five hospitality management journals from 1990 to 1996 or Camprubí & Coromina (2016) when reviewing 164 articles in ten tourism academic journals which were included in the Journal of Citation Report (JCR), Zolfani et al., (2015), and Riley & Love (2000) in a similar study with varied approaches. Using content analysis, the writer measures and analyzes the presence, meaning, and relationship between particular words, themes, or concepts (Erlingsson & Brysiewicz, 2017). The manifest analysis approach was chosen to maintain objectivity rather than latent analysis in analyzing the research object (Allen, 2017: 239; Bengtsson, 2016). The content analysis perspective in this study is quantitative with additional descriptive reviews. The terms "authors" (authors of this article) and "researcher" of the article reviewed hereinafter were used to distinguish the terms between the two.

Table 1. Indonesia Tourism Journals SINTA Accredited

No	Journal	Institution	Keywords									Unique Articles
			<i>h-index</i>	Citation	Rank	a	b	c	d	e	abcde	
1	ASEAN Journal on Hospitality and Tourism	Institut Teknologi Bandung			3	0	0	0	34	23	57	34 ~ 33
2	Barista : Jurnal Kajian Bahasa dan Pariwisata	Sekolah Tinggi Pariwisata Bandung	2	11	4	0	0	0	1	1	2	1
3	E-Journal of Tourism	Universitas Udayana	4	38	3	0	0	0	17	15	32	17

4	International Journal of Applied Sciences in Tourism and Events	Politeknik Negeri Bali	5	92	3	1	0	0	16	10	27	16
5	JBHOST (Journal of Business on Hospitality and Tourism)	Sekolah Tinggi Pariwisata Bali Internasional	7	244	4	0	0	0	20	20	40	25
6	Journal of Applied Sciences in Travel and Hospitality	Politeknik Negeri Bali	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	1	2	1
7	Journal of Indonesian Tourism and Development Studies	Universitas Brawijaya	13	739	3	2	2	0	45	40	89	51
8	Journal of Indonesian Tourism, Hospitality and Recreation	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	5	133	5	2	2	1	1	1	7	2
9	JOURNAL OF TOURISM AND ECONOMIC	STIE Pariwisata API Yogyakarta	4	67	5	1	1	0	3	1	6	4
10	Journal of Tourism Destination and Attraction	Universitas Pancasila	3	44	5	3	0	0	0	0	3	3
11	JUMPA (Jurnal Master Pariwisata)	Universitas Udayana	4	70	3	15	9	1	33	25	83	39
12	Jurnal Agribisnis dan Agrowisata (Journal of Agribusiness and Agritourism)	Universitas Udayana	13	1609	4	0	0	0	0	10	10	10 ~ 0
13	Jurnal Akademi Pariwisata Medan	Politeknik Pariwisata Medan	1	6	5	4	3	2	6	5	20	7
14	Jurnal Destinasi Pariwisata	Universitas Udayana	9	430	5	5	3	1	22	16	47	23
15	Jurnal Ilmiah Pariwisata	Sekolah Tinggi Pariwisata Trisakti	7	209	4	7	2	0	15	12	36	15
16	Jurnal IPTA (Industri Perjalanan Wisata)	Universitas Udayana	9	301	4	2	2	0	6	3	13	8
17	Jurnal Kepariwisata: Destinasi, Hospitalitas dan Perjalanan	Sekolah Tinggi Pariwisata Bandung	4	39	3	4	3	2	3	2	14	5 ~ 4
18	Jurnal Pariwisata	Universitas Bina Sarana Informatika	11	586	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Jurnal Pariwisata Pesona	Universitas Merdeka Malang	2	12	3	28	28	25	20	17	118	32
20	Jurnal Pariwisata Terapan	Universitas Gadjah Mada	5	84	4	3	2	1	4	2	12	5
21	Khasanah Ilmu : Jurnal Pariwisata dan Budaya	Universitas Bina Sarana Informatika	9	351	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Media Wisata	Sekolah Tinggi Pariwisata AMPTA Yogyakarta	10	576	4	2	2	0	4	3	11	4
23	Pariwisata Budaya: Jurnal Ilmiah Pariwisata Agama dan Budaya	Institut Hindu Dharma Negeri Denpasar	1	1	5	1	0	0	5	5	11	5
24	Pusaka : Journal of Tourism, Hospitality, Travel and Business Event	Politeknik Pariwisata Makassar	3	18	3	3	3	0	3	1	10	6
25	Tourism Scientific Journal	Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Pariwisata YAPARI	4	89	4	1	0	0	1	1	3	1
26	TRJ (Tourism Research Journal)	Sekolah Tinggi Pariwisata Trisakti	6	166	4	0	0	0	1	2	3	2
TOTAL						84	62	33	261	216	656	316 ~ 304

a: *pariwisata berkelanjutan*; b: *wisata berkelanjutan*; c: *pembangunan berkelanjutan*; d: sustainable tourism; e: sustainable development

Source: The data is processed by the author with sources from <https://sinta.kemdikbud.go.id/> last retrieved on 20 July 2021

The selection of these journals was based on the search results on the SINTA search engine with several keywords, namely: 1) *wisata* (means: tour(s), holiday(s), excursion(s), recreation(s)), 2) *pariwisata* (mean: tourism, hospitality(s)), and 3) *perjalanan* (mean: travel(s)) that represents the essence and relevance of the journal topic to be disclosed. The search results revealed 30 (thirty) journals, which after being verified, several duplications of journals were found, where after filtering, 26 (twenty-six) tourism journals were specific and unique (see Table 1). These journals are spread in the SINTA 3-5 rating range, with details of 8 (eight) SINTA 3 accredited journals, 11 (eleven) SINTA 4, and 7 (seven) SINTA 5. All of them were associated with 18 (eighteen) general higher education institutions and vocational tourism higher education

institutions in Indonesia, which are managed using OJS (open journal system) so that the features tend to be uniform.

The next stage was to search for each journal with the relevant keywords 1) "*pariwisata berkelanjutan*," 2) "*wisata berkelanjutan*," 3) "sustainable tourism," 4) "*pembangunan berkelanjutan*," and 5) "sustainable development" in the search box in each journal. The reason for using Indonesian and English terminology was to get a wider scope of research, besides treating them equally.

The articles obtained were then sorted according to the suitability of the theme to answer 2 (two) research questions and one general information as an introduction to the analysis. A deductive approach based on relevant concepts was used to answer research questions related to methods and applications (Elo et al., 2014; Elo & Kyngäs, 2008), then followed up by categorizing and giving sub-categories as well as coding the articles under study. Although most content analysis usually involves at least two coders to minimize the risk of bias (Neuendorf, 2002), bias can be minimized with the help of software so that the coding process can be done by just one person (Hall & Valentin, 2005).

For general information category, the authors divided the codes into categories: year of publication (C01), name (C02), article title (C03), journal (C04), abstract (C05), country of origin (C06), province of origin (C07), the institution of origin (C08), gender (C09), and the *h-index* researcher's (C10) using the Zotero program to obtain meta-data as the initial database, and Microsoft Excel for manual recording. In some cases, the identification of the researcher becomes a constraint because not all journals include the complete identity of the researcher, for example, Ahoren (2017). Or two or more different identities were found under one researcher, for instance: Herdiana (2020), wherein an affiliated article at the Cimahi School of Administrative Sciences (*Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Administrasi*) (STIA), but in Google Scholar it was listed at the UIN Sunan Gunung Djati, Bandung, as Singgalen, which in his article stated Halmahera Peace Polytechnic but identity on Google Scholar verified at Atma Jaya Catholic University (Singgalen et al., 2018, 2019; Singgalen & Timisela, 2021). The authors assume this was due to switching affiliations or other technical issues. In general, in the context of this study, the identification of the researcher was based on the identity stated in the published manuscript. With the exception of several similar cases mentioned above, identity data collection is verified through Google Scholar, Social Media (Linkedin & Facebook), and Google.com with priority order.

The method category is structured deductively by dividing into two sub-categories in the form of non-empirical (Cropanzano, 2009) and empirical articles (Baloglu & Assante, 1999; Molina-Azorín & Font, 2016; Riley & Love, 2000), to the following: non-empirical articles in the form of theories/concepts (M01), non-empirical articles in the form of literature reviews or opinions (M02), criticism (M03), empirical articles with a qualitative approach (M04), empirical articles with quantitative methods (M05), empirical articles with mixed-methods (M06).

Classification of research method data was done textually as stated in the documents. In some cases where the authors did not find information related to the method used, the research pattern was reviewed. If there was a quantitative analysis or statistical test (for example, ANOVA, *t-test*, *p-value*) and the study was conducted deductively, then it is grouped into the category of quantitative research, or vice versa if the research method contains interviews, observations, or questionnaires and the study was conducted in a qualitative manner, then grouped into qualitative research (Bahari, 2010; Lund, 2005; Rutberg & Bouikidis, 2018). In this study, data collection techniques and analysis techniques from each researcher was not carried out by the authors but only as notes for descriptive analysis (see Table 2).

Table 2. Method Distribution of Sustainable Tourism Research in the Indonesian Tourism Journals

Year of Publications	Articles N = 304	Non Empiric			Empiric		
		Theory/Concepts	Review	Critics	Qualitative	Quantitative	Mixed-Method
2005	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2008	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
2011	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
2012	5	0	0	0	4	0	1
2013	6	2	1	0	2	1	0
2014	22	1	1	0	11	5	4
2015	21	0	1	0	16	2	2
2016	24	1	0	0	19	1	3
2017	32	0	1	0	23	5	3
2018	38	0	0	0	32	3	3
2019	51	0	0	0	37	9	5
2020	61	1	2	0	38	16	4
2021	37	0	1	0	26	7	3
TOTAL	304	7	8	0	212	49	28

Source: The data is processed by the author with sources from from <https://sinta.kemdikbud.go.id/> last retrieved on 20 July 2021

The categorization of research applications is based on the concept of sustainable tourism dimensions, stakeholders, and geographic areas (Swarbrooke, 2011), as well as functional management (Kim et al., 2013). All 304 documents were processed and extracted from articles by filtering Indonesian words (stop lists) (354 words) and English (174 words), resulting in a total occurrence of 1,400,787 words consisting of 48,198 different specific words. The research applications selections were carried out based on the search results for keywords from each category. For example, for the physical dimension A01, the marking of the words *fisik*, *lingkungan*, and *alam* (for articles in Indonesian) and physical, environmental, and nature (for articles in English) was done by marking all sentences containing these words. The data collection results were recorded in the form of the frequency of words occurrence (see Table 3).

The Zotero automatic citation program was used to assist in the initial compilation and organization, the process of reviewing, highlighting, and coding of documents was carried out with the help of auto-coding feature in the Atlas.TI 7 program (2014) refers to the search expression in Table 3, followed by manual monitoring and deletion of all bibliography, duplicate citations, and other irrelevant content after auto-coding. Furthermore, the process of compiling the code is also carried out manually with the help of the Microsoft Excel program, which also functions as data triangulation (Denzin, 2017: 301). A cyclical process was carried out especially related to the determination of categories and sub-categories, where this is to strengthen the trustworthiness of the analysis following Prisma Statement Protocol (Liberati et al., 2009; Moher et al., 2015). In the final stage, the whole process was outlined in the form of this manuscript. The entire research was carried out in the period 15 July 2021 – 15 August 2021, while the articles in tourism journals were last retrieved on 20 July 2021.

Results and Discussion

Results

The initial search resulted in 350 articles, of which 316 unique research articles were identified—after being validated, 304 articles were obtained (see Figure 2) with a composition of 148 in English and 156 in Indonesian, which was unique and relevant to the research objectives. Each article was further grouped into categories to be codified according to the year of publication, identity, journal title, article title keywords, method, and application.

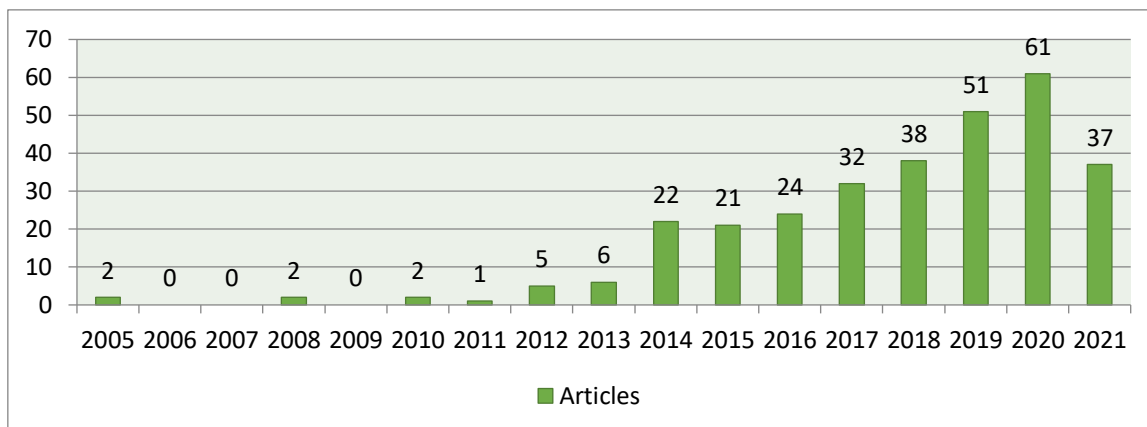


Figure 2. Frequency of Sustainable Tourism Research in the Indonesian Tourism Journals

There were several technical obstacles. In the JBHOST Journal, the search engine detected 29 (twenty-nine) related articles for sustainable tourism. The keyword sustainable development was detected in 21 (twenty-one) articles. However, only 20 articles each displayed in the journal, so the authors could only retrieve 40 articles in total, which then 25 unique articles were identified. In the journals "*Jurnal Wisata*" and "*Khasanah Ilmu: Jurnal Pariwisata dan Budaya*," the search feature did not work properly. The description of `## plugins indicated this.generic.lucene.message.searchServiceOffline##` `##plugins.generic.lucene.message.techAdminInformed##` appeared when entering the specified keywords. Regardless of sustainable tourism articles in the two journals, the authors had to ignore and not include them due to this condition.

In the journal "*ASEAN Journal on Hospitality and Tourism*," there were 34 unique articles. However, there was 1 article that could not be retrieved. This resulted in 33 unique articles. In the journal "*Jurnal Kepariwisata: Destinasi, Hospitalitas dan Perjalanan*," of the five articles identified, there were two problems, firstly, the same article referring to two different journal editions (Danudara, 2017), the second was the title of the article and the researcher's identity, which is different from that stated in the article's content (Rachmat et al., 2021), which in the journal website is displayed as an article by Budisatria et al., who coincidentally also researched sustainable tourism. In connection with this, the authors decided to include the identity following what is stated in the manuscript. As for the *Jurnal Agribisnis dan Agrowisata* (Journal of Agribusiness and Agritourism), the authors found all articles outside the research context (e.g., Optimization of Mixed Farming Systems for Farmer Group Members), so all were not included in this study.

To identify the methods used, the authors categorized articles into two, namely empirical and non-empirical articles (Baloglu & Assante, 1999). Empirical articles refer to research with planned direct observations (Patten, 2016). As for non-empirical studies, the situation is just the opposite, as (Cropanzano, 2009) explained, where (Molina-Azorín & Font, 2016) also applied a similar classification model. However it should also be noted that this dichotomy was not fully agreed upon by scholars (Lund, 2005).

Discussions

The number of 26 tourism journals is insignificant and is a small fraction (0.43%) compared to the total population of 5990 other national journals accredited by SINTA. Although sustainable tourism research articles may also be published in non-tourism-specific journals, as can be seen in research articles (Dharmiasih, 2020; Mohd-Asri et al., 2021) in SINTA 1 accredited journals or in international tourism journals such as in an article by Nugroho & Numata (2020), but this was not included in the scope of the discussion.

The 304 articles came from 267 different first researchers, with a composition of 116 (43.45%) women and 151 (56.55%) men. International researchers wrote as many as 25 (8.2%) articles, and 279 (91.8%) were from within the country. For the record, a researcher who came from abroad was detected but used the identity of a domestic institution (Gomes, 2014), so it

was included in the domestic category. In several cases, researchers from foreign institutions were found, such as Nobukazu Nagakoshi (L. Hakim & Nagakoshi, 2008), David Reeve (Valeriani et al., 2020), Guillaume Tiberghien (Ristiawan & Tiberghien, 2021), and Kumiko Shishido (Sadguna et al., 2020), or where the member researchers are from different international institutions from the first researcher, such as the Hess et al., (2021) article, both of which were ignored, because the data collection only refers to the identity of the first researcher.

Twenty-five international researchers were recorded from 15 countries: United States (Acharya, 2021), Australia (Ayoub, 2020; Prideaux & Tao, 2005; Zeng, 2005), Bangladesh (Bhuiyan & Ismail, 2018), Netherlands (Rindrasih, 2015), Bulgaria (Slavov & Palupi, 2019), Ethiopia (Eshete et al., 2020), Philippines (Abansi, 2012; Arreza & Esguerra, 2021; Era & Rosario, 2020; Espiritu & Guevarra, 2015; Luna, 2021), India (De, 2012; Dey, 2013; Vinodan, 2010), United Kingdom (Hess et al., 2021), Italy (Brida, 2008), South Korea (Anele & Sam-Otuonye, 2021), Egypt (Abdou et al., 2020), France (Loustaunau, 2018), Romania (Voda et al., 2019), and Thailand (Chaichompoo, 2011; Songkhla & Somboonsuke, 2012; Southiseng & Walsh, 2010). The authors noticed that the tendency of international scholars to publish their studies in national tourism journals is indicated to have increased in recent years.

The compilation shows that the articles by Prideaux & Tao (2005) and Zeng (2005) were the first articles published in Indonesian tourism journals. Since then, the topic of sustainable tourism is indicated to be increasingly prominent. The article by Sulthony (2021), on the other hand, was the last article to be retrieved.

On the other hand, national researchers came from 26 (76.47%) provinces out of 34 provinces in Indonesia. Sequentially, the contributions of the first researchers came from the Province of Bali (35.48%), East Java (16.13%), West Java (13.98%), DI Yogyakarta (7.53%), DKI Jakarta (6.09%), North Sumatra (2.87%), South Sulawesi (2.15%), East Nusa Tenggara (1.79%), followed by Bangka Belitung and North Sulawesi with 1.43% each, and Banten, Central Java, South Kalimantan, North Maluku, Papua with 1.08% each, and the provinces: Gorontalo, West Kalimantan, Riau Islands, West Sumatra, South Sumatra, Aceh, Bengkulu, East Kalimantan, West Nusa Tenggara, West Papua and Riau.

The authors found not only from the higher education institution background, but also the fact that the study of sustainable tourism in Indonesia also attracted researchers from non-higher education institutions. Articles by Kambey (2016), Herawati (2015), or Haryanto (2014), for example, came from a government background. Studies have also been carried out in a smaller portion by NGOs (Ahoren, 2017; Wirawan, 2016) and industry (Wirajuna & Supriadi, 2017), regardless of their motivation.

Furthermore, 88 institutions consisting of 39 universities, five institutes, 27 polytechnics/higher education schools/academies, and 17 non-higher education institutions were recorded contributing to sustainable tourism research, where a significant number of the contribution came from Udayana University (19.71%), Brawijaya University (10.04%), STP Bali Internasional (5.73%), Padjadjaran University (4.66%), Gadjah Mada University (3.58%), and Bali State Polytechnic (3.58%). The most productive contributors wrote 6 articles (Parmawati et al., 2017, 2020, 2021; Parmawati, Imaniyah, et al., 2018; Parmawati, Qur'ania, et al., 2018; Parmawati, Saktiawan, et al., 2018).

The h-index (Hirsch, 2005) is commonly used as the basis for the researcher's ranking (Ghani et al., 2019). The h-index ranking reference in this study (see Figure 3) refers to Google Scholar; despite the problems related to the accuracy of publication results, Google Scholar can still be used as one of the valuable h-index ranking tools (Teixeira da Silva, 2018), even in some cases, it is proven more accurate than the results of the ISI Journal Impact Factor ranking (Harzing & Wal, 2009). The first top ten researchers with the highest h-index recorded were: (1) Bruce Prideaux (2005), (2) Juan Gabriel Brida (2008), (3) Luchman Hakim (2008, 2018, 2020), (4) Benxiang Zeng (2005), (5) Made Antara (2016), (6) I Nyoman Darma Putra (2014), (7) Muhammad Baiquni (2021), (8) Md Anwar Hossain Bhuiyan (2018), (9) Enok Maryani (2015), and (10) Utpal Kumar De (2012).

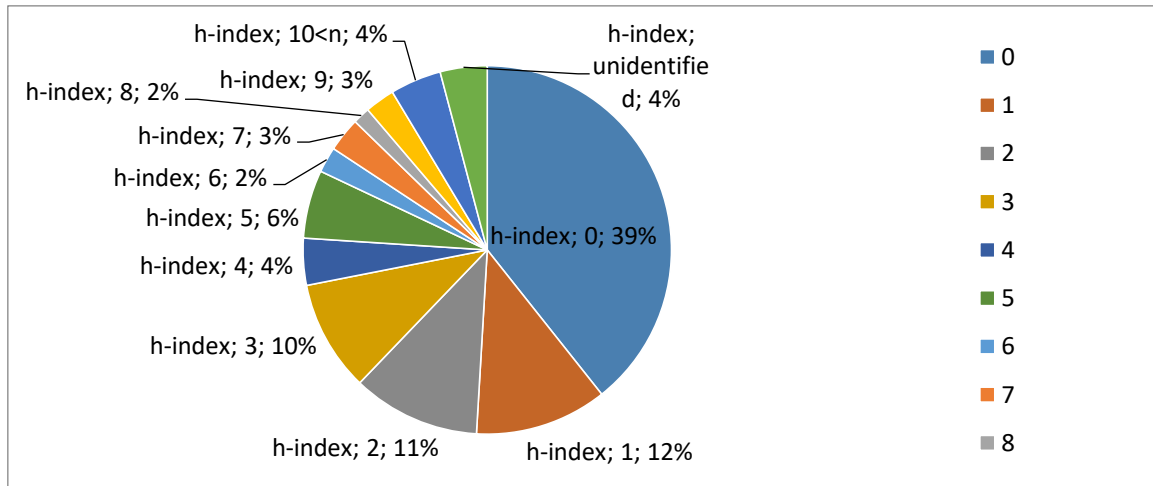


Figure 3. Researchers h-index of Sustainable Tourism Articles in the Indonesian Tourism Journal (N = 267)

However, a closer look at the data indicates that novice researchers occupy the majority of published articles. This is indicated by the significant number of researchers' h-index frequencies below 3 (The London School of Economics and Political Science, 2010), while the average h-index is 2.81, with a median of 1. Along similar lines, the authors argue that this fact shows novice researchers' growing interest in studying sustainable tourism, which has become a global issue. In contrast, it can be interpreted that there is room for senior researchers to improve productivity.

Research Method Used by Sustainable Tourism Researchers

The authors found that articles on sustainable tourism research have increased exponentially since 2014, along with the adoption of e-journals in Indonesian educational institutions. However, some findings deserve to be disclosed. The explanation of what research method is used was sometimes not explicitly explained, especially in articles published before 2017, such as in the examples of articles by Kambey (2016), Sarjana (2016), or Abansi (2012), even though the IMRAD structure (introduction-method-result-and-discussion) for empirical research had become the standard since the 1970s (CBE Style Manual Committee & CBE Style Manual Committee, 1994; Wu, 2011) as people can find in most reputable international tourism journals. This caused the pattern of articles presented in several journals to be not uniform.

Furthermore, the authors argue that the research methods section tends to be just a formality, especially for some novice researchers. Research methods only explain what but not how, so it is difficult to get an idea of how research is carried out, making it difficult for other readers to verify and replicate the research approach. This thesis aligns with Forrest's (2017) opinion, which emphasizes confusion about what social science research methods are for undergraduate students. The authors suspects it is related to novice researchers' lack of understanding of research design, a research blueprint that guides the research process (Abutabenjeh & Jaradat, 2018).

Apart from the phenomena mentioned above, the results of this study indicate that research with a qualitative approach is a favorite (73.35%) for Indonesian sustainable tourism researchers. The authors argue that this is a logical consequence of the study of tourism which is studied more from the perspective of social phenomena and by researchers with a social science educational background than others. The available evidence seems to suggest that the most significant type of qualitative research conducted by sustainable tourism researchers in Indonesia is descriptive qualitative research (Nassaji, 2015), despite the general view of scholars who consider descriptive research to be a low-level form of research (Sandelowski, 2000, 2010). The works of Maalim & Furqan (2019), Maryani & Yani (2015), and Astawa et al. (2019) are three examples of similar articles that adopt a descriptive qualitative approach.

However, the descriptive qualitative approach is not the only approach. On a smaller scale, researchers also try to examine various qualitative research approaches such as ethnography (Mau & Sukawati, 2019), Interpretive Structural Modeling (Parmawati et al., 2021), phenomenology (Klau et al., 2019), or participatory rural appraisal (Supriadi, 2016). Further evidence supporting that the SWOT with varying depth spectrum ranges is popularly used to analyze research findings (Arismayanti, 2017; Lodita et al., 2019; Supriadi, 2018). Unfortunately, studies with other qualitative approaches such as grounded theory or historical research (Berg & Lune, 2011; Denzin & Lincoln, 2011) have not been seen in studies of sustainable tourism in Indonesia. The study related to philosophical differences in research paradigms, whether positivism, interpretivism, or critical studies, including reviewing articles from axiological, ontological, and epistemological terms, is outside the context of this study.

The authors identified 49 out of 289 (16.96%) empirical research articles with a quantitative approach. Sustainable tourism researchers in Indonesia adopt several statistical quantitative analysis techniques and mathematical calculations. Among them were Linear Regression Analysis techniques (Wirajuna & Supriadi, 2017; Yuniati, 2019), Boullon Mathematical Model for carrying capacity calculation (Luna, 2021), Customer Satisfaction Index (Boka, 2016), Descriptive Statistics Analysis (Arreza & Esguerra, 2021; Irawati, 2019), Gini coefficient (Maulana et al., 2020), Importance Performance Analysis (IPA) (Karo et al., 2020), Moderated Regression Analysis (Putra et al., 2015), Multiple Regressions Analysis (Eshete et al., 2020; Hillary, 2020; Parinusa et al., 2019), Path Analysis (Hermawan, 2017; Laba et al., 2019; Sanjiwani, 2019; Sulthony, 2021), System Dynamics Modeling (Kustiwan & Safrianty, 2012; Tangian et al., 2015), Principal Component Analysis (Arisanty et al., 2020), and Structural Equation Modeling (Yustita et al., 2020). However, a closer look at the data indicates that several quantitative studies did not include calculations in the manuscript (Narayana et al., 2020; Zakiyah & Kurniawan, 2014).

The most insignificant portion of research methods in Indonesian tourism journals is the mixed-method approach. Studies with this approach were found in 28 of 289 (9.7%) research articles. This is in line with the findings of Khoo-Lattimore et al. (2019), who tried to map mixed-method tourism studies from 37 journals indexed in Scopus, Sage, EBSCO, Emerald, Elsevier, and ProQuest, where the most of mixed-method studies were published in *Tourism Management journal* (21.88%) and the *Journal of Sustainable Tourism* (11.46%), while the other 35 journals occupy a small portion under 5%.

Although not entirely, the Structural Equation Modeling calculation technique is often used in conjunction with a qualitative approach in mixed-method studies (Karta et al., 2014; I. Suryawardani & Wiranatha, 2016; Widari et al., 2020). Several other mix-method approaches include combining a qualitative approach with Interpretative Structural Modeling (Tangian & Polii, 2017) and a study conducted by Herawati et al. (2016) to determine coral reef diversity and variations in marine fauna. On the other hand, a mixed-method approach with in-depth interview techniques combined with laboratory analysis was also carried out (Junianingsih et al., 2014). Some other mixed-method approaches were combining interviews with mathematical calculations of ICS (indexes of cultural significance) and UVS (Use Value species) (Purnomo et al., 2019), qualitative and quantitative SWOT analysis (Putri et al., 2015), and Participatory Prospective Analysis (Suddin, 2018). There is ample data for the claim that the mixed-method approach to sustainable tourism research in Indonesia tends to be carried out by researchers from environmental/biological backgrounds and less often by socio-cultural researchers.

From Table 2, non-empirical articles are minimal, with a portion of only 4.93% of the total articles. The reason non-empirical studies were so short is a question that deserves further investigation outside the context of this study.

Based on the evidence currently available, it seems fair to suggest that the research methods carried out by tourism researchers are pretty diverse. However, there was still room for development, especially for novice researchers to try various research methods while improving the quality of research and techniques for presenting the study. Also, there is an actualization space for senior researchers to start sharing more non-empirical conceptual thoughts about sustainable tourism in Indonesian tourism journals.

Sustainable Tourism Research Applications

a. Dimensions

People have understood that the three pillars of sustainable tourism are built from a balance of economic, social, and environmental (UNEP & WTO, 2005: 9). However, realizing these ideal proportions is not an easy task. The study results show that research on sustainable tourism in Indonesia focuses more on the physical/environmental and socio-cultural dimensions but rarely on the economic dimension (see Figure 4).

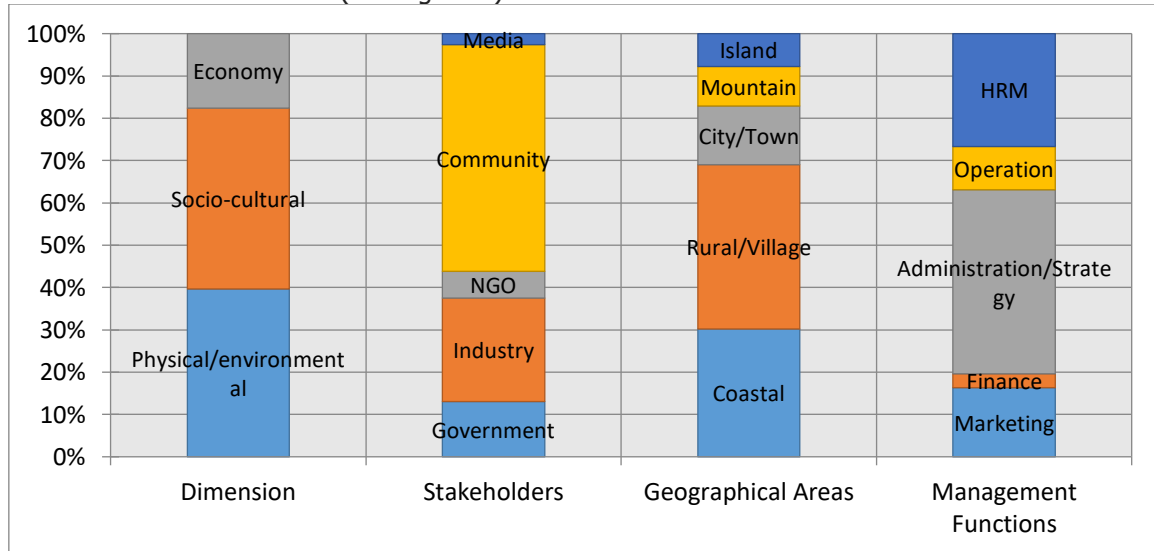


Figure 4. Distributions of Sustainable Tourism Research Applications in the Indonesian Tourism Journals

Many studies have studied destination management and development on the environmental dimension and highlighted a smaller portion of tourists. Studies related to natural resource management (L. Hakim et al., 2014; Septiadi et al., 2018), spatial planning (Wulung, 2021; Wulung et al., 2020), waste management (Andini & Arida, 2019), or other environmental-related studies concerning sustainable tourism have been carried out. Likewise, efforts to highlight the interaction of tourism stakeholders with the environment such as the government (Butarbutar & Soemarno, 2013), industry (Pramono et al., 2014), NGOs/communities (Vinodan, 2010), and the community (Adhikerana et al., 2021), although the role of the media has not been touched.

The social and cultural dimensions of sustainable tourism have been highlighted by international scholars (Fan, 2020; Ramón-Hidalgo & Harris, 2018; Zheng et al., 2020). Where similar things were also done by researchers in Indonesia, such as Aisyianita (2017), D. G. K. Putra et al. (2021), and Wardani & Anom (2018), on the other hand, the Indonesian government positions tourism as a means to increase economic growth (Law of Indonesia No 10 2009, Article 4a). However, ironically, the economy is the dimension that Indonesian researchers least highlighted. Indeed, studies on a micro-economic scale are carried out, as seen in studies conducted by Haryanto (2014a), Kristiana & Nathalia (2021), or Lemy et al. (2021). The similar cases had not been seen from a macroeconomic perspective.

Apart from what had been stated above, the authors argues that the study of sustainable tourism in Indonesia leaves an expansive room in looking at the portion and role of intermediaries, mainly where international interactions occur, both foreign tourists coming to Indonesia and Indonesian tourists vacationing abroad, aspects and the role of inbound and outbound tour operators, especially after the presence of the digital economy, sustainability issues in airlines, and sea transportation services. Furthermore, studies on sustainable tourism are related to the circular economy (Kirchherr et al., 2017), government roles and policies related to global issues, monitoring of climate change performance, social justice issues, or studies of holistic actions, especially in intermediaries, deserves a broader share.

Table 3. Application of Sustainable Tourism Research in the Indonesian Tourism Journals

	Keywords (Indonesian)	f	Keywords (English)	f
Dimension				
Physical (A01)	Fisik lingkungan alam	3200	Physical environmental nature*	1279
Economic (A02)	ekonomi	1324	econom*	668
Socio-Cultural (A03)	sosial budaya kebudayaan	2882	social* cultur*	1943
Stakeholders				
Government (A04)	pemerintah	1237	government	721
Industry (A05)	industri hotel homestay travel agent agen perjalanan biro perjalanan pengusaha penerbangan mas kapai restoran rumah makan warung transportasi bisnis	2156	Industry hotel* homestay travel age* tour operator* business* airline* restaurant* transport*	1509
NGOs (A06)	LSM komunitas yayasan	552	NGO nongovernm* institution* foundation*	386
Community (A07)	Masyarakat warga penduduk	4987	communit* people* societ*	3049
Media (A08)	Media sosial media media sosial	296	Media social media	93
Geographical Area				
Coastal (A09)	Pesisir pantai tanjung laut marina bahari	1366	coast* beach* cape sea marine	2471
Rural (A10)	Desa kampung dusun pedalaman	3416	village* rural* hamlet* hinterland	1522
City/Town (A11)	Kota metropolis metropolitan	1159	City cities town* metropolitan	599
Mountain (A12)	Gunung bukit kawah	595	mount* volcan* hill*	597
Island (A13)	Pulau	600	island*	388
Functional Management				
Marketing (A14)	Pemasaran marketing promosi iklan humas penjualan	759	Marketing promotion advertising PR selling	658
Finance (A15)	Kuangan finansial moneter fiskal anggaran	182	Finance financial moneter fiscal*	98
Administration / Strategy (A16)	admin* strategi manajemen swot kebijakan	1837	admin* strateg* management* swot policy policies	1938
Operational (A17)	Operasi operasional pelaksanaan implementasi	494	operation* implementation*	401
HRM (A18)	SDM personalia sumber daya manusia karyawan pegawai manajer supervisor asisten atasan bawahan pemilik	558	HRM personnel* human resource* employe* staff* manager* supervisor* assistant* boss CEO	1751

b. Stakeholders

The community occupies the most considerable portion, followed by industry, government, NGOs, and the media in a review of stakeholders in sustainable tourism. This is in sync with both Indonesian and English articles. The authors need to reveal that the study of sustainable tourism with the focus and role of the media still receives less attention from researchers in Indonesia. In comparison, it is well known that the potential contribution of media in raising awareness regarding sustainability issues is enormous, especially in the current era of information connectivity (Gössling, 2017; Joo et al., 2020), where online platforms (i.e., websites and social media) of Destination Management Organization (DMO) is one of the most valuable tools for building and promoting a destination image (Molinillo et al., 2018). Furthermore, user-generated content as a channel that is more trusted than other channels has been proven to attract the intrinsic interest of tourists to promote sustainable tourism (Han et al., 2018; Lam et al., 2020). Therefore, it is appropriate for Indonesian researchers to further examine the media's contribution to sustainable tourism.

c. Geographic Area

A geographical overview of research on sustainable tourism in Indonesia shows that the variation and distribution are even, especially in the concentration of areas at the center of tourism activities (e.g., the Bali, Yogyakarta, or Bandung areas). However, the geographical

classification as proposed by Swarbrooke (2011) is too simplistic and quite problematic in the geographical space of Indonesia. This is because, on many occasions, there is an intersection between one category and another. Take, for example, an example of a study conducted by Hulu et al. (2019), which revealed community participation in Parangtritis Beach. On the one hand, it is common knowledge that Parangtritis is geomorphologically a coastal area. On the other hand, the study's focus is on community participation in rural areas. The same thing happened on many occasions, for example, overlapping geographic areas of coastal and rural areas (Hanum & Suryawan, 2018; Lemy et al., 2021), mountains and villages (Puspitarini & Anggraini, 2019; Rahmat & Cahyadi, 2019), islands and cities (Oktaviani & Suryasih, 2019; Panca & Putra, 2016), as well as islands and villages (Junaid, 2020; Nurdin, 2016), for which this thesis has been under the spotlight of researchers of tourism geography (Gibson, 2008; Squire, 1994).

With this complexity, the authors tried to mark the location points of the study conducted by sustainable tourism researchers (see Figure 5). An interactive version of the following map with bibliographic information can be viewed at shorturl.at/qxHLY.



Figure 5. Indonesia Sustainable Tourism Research Distribution Map

d. Functional Management

The authors find that the administrative/strategy study of sustainable tourism is the most studied, while the application to financial management occupies the least. At the same time, sustainable financial management is one of the crucial requirements in realizing sustainable development (Schoenmaker & Schramade, 2019: 3–20). Furthermore, sustainable funding will also ensure more effective tourism management (Whitelaw et al., 2014). The study conducted by Banerjee et al. (2018) is one example of how the financial management function is positively implemented in sustainable tourism projects in Rwanda.

The marketing management function is getting enough attention. The studies conducted by Chrissanty & Arida (2020), Eshete et al. (2020), Hakim (2020), and Suryawardani et al. (2014) are examples of this study. The operational management function has also been highlighted by researchers in sustainable tourism in Indonesia (Darmaja et al., 2016; Somiari et al., 2020; Suryawardani & Wiranatha, 2016). However, studies related to the function of human resource management, apart from looking at society's performance toward tourism/tourists, in general, have not been carried out separately in particular and still tend to be viewed in general as part of a general strategy and management study. The study on the assistance of local tour guide service groups conducted by Supriadi (2016) is a small fraction that specifically discusses the function of human resources in the scope of sustainable tourism.

Conclusions

Based on the results and discussion, the authors conclude that the trend of sustainable tourism research published in Indonesian tourism journals is increasing. Tourism researchers are scattered and come from various parts of Indonesia, but tourism journals in Indonesia have not been able to attract significant interest from the international research community yet. So far, empirical research has dominated published articles, causing journal managers to need to increase the portion of conceptual writings specifically to increase the variety of published articles.

The methods used by researchers generally replicate existing methods; there has been rarely development and or innovation of research methods. Qualitative research far outperforms quantitative and mixed methods, where descriptive qualitative research is the most significant. On the other hand, the research applications have spread to every dimension of sustainable tourism, physical/environmental, economic, and socio-cultural. However, the portion of the economy is not comparable to the study of the other two pillars. Research on sustainable tourism in Indonesia has also discussed the role, interaction between, and the impact of stakeholders, especially on society and industry, which on a smaller scale also focuses on government and NGOs but leaves much room to explore the roles, functions, and media representation. Overview of geographical areas spread over coastal areas, rural areas, urban areas, mountains, and islands, and provides many options for in-depth study. As for the functional management perspective, the existing research focuses on highlighting administration/strategy, marketing, operations, human resources, and minimal financial management studies.

Finally, the authors believe that more attention should be paid to developing a comprehensive approach to developing local and global sustainable tourism. Good governance with the help of clearly defined principles of ethics will help bridge local and global differences and guide sustainable tourism development. Especially in the current era of neoliberal globalization, many scholars are concerned with social justice and gender equality, class differences, excessive power at the local, regional and national levels, and the goal of reducing the North-South gap. Without active government attention, the tourism industry will falter. Active intervention to promote knowledge transfer, collaboration, and participation among academics, governments, and tourism professionals to promote sustainable tourism should be the joint responsibility of all stakeholders.

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