



Examining the impact of tourism on local communities in Wae Rebo tourism village NTT using the doxey index

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received May 17, 2023

Revised May 25, 2023

Accepted May 31, 2023

Keywords:

Irritation Index,
Tourism Impact,
Tourism Village,
Wea Rebo.

ABSTRACT

Tourism development in many places has proven to not only have positive impacts, but also negative impacts on tourist destinations, including local communities. To reduce the negative impacts of tourism activities on tourist destinations, it is highly dependent on planned and sustainable tourism development. Therefore, it is necessary to assess the impact of tourism activities currently felt by local communities in tourist destinations to determine the corrective measures needed to achieve planned tourism development. This research aims to examine at which stage tourism development has been felt by the local community of Wae Rebo - NTT using the Doxey Irritation Index theory. This research uses a descriptive quantitative-qualitative mixed method. Primary data was collected by conducting questionnaires to 44 heads of families of the Wae Rebo community, and interviewing several stakeholders such as village heads, tribal heads, heads of tourism offices, related NGOs. Secondary data was obtained from various literature and data publications that support the theme and object of research. This applied research will be conducted for 6 months. It is expected that by expressing the opinions of local people about the impact of tourism development in Wae Rebo village - NTT. It can be known the stages of irritation that are currently felt, as well as the impact on social, cultural, economic and environmental in the village of Wae Rebo Tourism - NTT.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Tourism as an industry is now proven in many countries to be able to improve the economy and support sustainable development (Amir et al., 2015; Sharpley, 2000). So it is not wrong if tourism has a special position in the Indonesian economy (Dahles & Bras, 1999; Hitchcock, 2001; NA, 2016). The dynamic and growing tourism sector is also recognized as one of the ways of economic equality in all corners of the country. Visits by international and domestic tourists will directly or indirectly have a positive and negative impact on the interaction between visitors, the environment and local communities (Li et al., 2016; Swarbrooke, 1999; Telfer & Sharpley, 2015).

It is known that tourism has both positive and negative impacts on social, cultural, economic and environmental aspects in all systems that interact with it (Archer et al., 1998; Ferreira et al., 2021; Upadhyay, 2020). However, what is important at this point is how to take precautions that can reduce the possibility of negative impacts from tourism, earlier even starting during tourism development planning (Cavlek, 2002; Cohen, 1978; Glaesser, 2006). In this context, a study is needed to determine the level of awareness and perceptions of local communities living in tourist destinations that have just opened for tourism activities (Koens et al., 2018; Tweed & Sutherland, 2007; Williams & Lawson, 2001). It is also very important to know in advance the possible social, cultural, economic and environmental impacts of tourism on local communities in order to prepare and implement tourism development plans according to the needs of tourist destinations (Ferreira et al., 2021; Florido-Benítez, 2022; Khan et al., 2020). Such studies and plans should have the flexibility and dynamism to adapt to the sensitive and dynamic structure of tourism (Gössling et al., 2010; Schianetz et al., 2007; Zelenka, 2009).

In addition, it is important to make tourism activities in tourist destinations sustainable in the long term, in other words, to extend their lifespan to protect the current tourism resources, as well as the long-term economic contribution of tourism to the destination (Hassan, 2000). Therefore, tourism planning should be based on the local community's readiness for tourism and their level of awareness especially in areas where tourism is just beginning to be developed, as well as the possible impacts of tourism in the region (Moscardo, 2008).

One of the Indonesian government's efforts to support the development of a community-based tourism sector is through the development of tourism villages. In 2011 the number of villages developed into tourist villages was only 569 villages, became 978 tourist villages in 2012, and in 2013 became 980 tourist villages, the number continues to grow and is now one of the government's main programs. One of the most popular tourist villages is Wae Rebo village in East Nusa Tenggara province. Wae Rebo is actually not an administrative village recognized by the government, but rather a village separated from other communities.

The Doxey Irritation Index theory, developed by Doxey (1975) to determine the stage of goals in tourism, can be used as a guide (Pavlić & Portolan, 2015; Uğur & Ödemiş, 2018). In this study, it aims to determine the stage being experienced by the local community of Wae Rebo Tourism Village - NTT in terms of the level of tourism development based on the Doxey model. To determine the level of development of Wae Rebo Tourism Village - NTT, a questionnaire will be conducted containing 20 statements using 5 points on a Likert scale. This aims to measure each stage in Doxey's theory and these questions also aim to determine the demographic information of respondents, namely the local community of Wae Rebo Tourism Village - NTT, the results obtained will later be evaluated.

The basic problems that this research aims to find answers to include: (a). With Doxey's Irritation Index Theory (1975), what is the perception of the local community towards tourism development in Wae Rebo, (b). In the Tourism Destination Evolution Cycle (Butler), what stage is Wae Rebo in, (c). What suggestions are given for the development of Wae Rebo as a sustainable tourist destination (Economic, Social and Environmental).

This research is very necessary and important, because it is the first study conducted on a destination such as Wae Rebo Tourism Village - NTT using the Doxey Irritation Index theory. The results of this study can later be used as a basis for providing advice to stakeholders, in line with the level of tourism development determined in the tourist village of Wae Rebo - NTT according to the Doxey Irritation Index. Thus, it is hoped that the results of this research will later be able to serve as guidelines in the development of Community Based on Tourism that provides prosperity to local communities in Wae Rebo Tourism Village - NTT.

In this case, tourism will be able to cause a number of negative changes in the local community. Such negative impacts can be in the form of waning cultural values of local communities and increased crime, especially during high tourist seasons (Cannas, 2012). In addition, poor

presentation and commercialization of local cultures in the tourism market can lead to more negative outcomes especially in developing countries. Modern tourism has gradually evolved into a conception where artificial experiences are presented for the purpose of replacing the inability to enjoy real cultural experiences (Craik, 2002; Goulding, 2000).

In the irritation index theory that he developed in 1975; Doxey said that initially local communities had a positive perspective on tourism, then a negative perspective on tourism activities began to emerge due to the rapid development of the tourism industry and the emergence of negative tourism impacts. Doxey modeled his theory into four stages. In the first stage, local communities meet tourists with a feeling of euphoria/joy. In the second stage, local communities begin to view tourism activities as routine economic activities and apathy towards tourists emerges. In the third stage, local communities who are negatively affected by tourism in terms of social, cultural, economic and environmental aspects, begin to feel uncomfortable and develop a suspicious attitude towards all tourism activities and tourists. In the final stage, the above-mentioned negative impacts of tourism on local communities gradually increase. At this stage, local communities are already antagonistic towards all tourism activities and tourists (Butler, 1974; Jamen-Verbeke, 1997).

The main purpose of these two theories is to conduct mapping to reduce the potential negative impacts of tourism and to ensure that tourism activities can be sustainable, as well as to ensure that entrepreneurs, local communities and tourists, will be affected as little as possible by the negative impacts of tourism that may occur. It is also to serve as a guideline for tourism planners, local and national authorities and tourism decision-makers (Dwipayanti et al., 2022; Tosun, 2006).

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses a mixed method (mix method) Quantitative- qualitative Descriptive. Primary data was collected by distributing questioners to 100 local people, and interviewing several stakeholders such as village heads, tribal chiefs, Head of the tourism office, related NGOs. While secondary data as a supporting basis in analyzing issues related to this research was obtained by collecting various information and literature related to the research obtained online or from books in the library. This research uses a qualitative approach with descriptive research. Data collection in this study was carried out by going directly to the location, namely in Wae Rebo Hamlet, Satar Lenda Village, West Satar Mese Subdistrict, Manggarai Regency, East Nusa Tenggara with supporting informants, the head of Satar Lenda Village, who of course was willing to be an informant in the study. While the key informants in this study are the customary head of Wae Rebo hamlet, the management of the Wae Rebo cultural preservation institution, tourists, and the people of Wae Rebo. Location and Time This research was conducted in Wae Rebo Village, Satar Lenda Village, West Satar Mese District - Manggarai Regency - East Nusa Tenggara Province. The research time lasted for 6 months from January 2022 to June 2022..

Population and Sample

Wae Rebo Traditional Village, Satar Lenda Village, West Satarmese Sub-district, Manggarai Regency, East Nusa Tenggara has many natural, cultural and historical tourist attractions. Wae Rebo Traditional Village is inhabited by 44 families with the main livelihood in the agricultural sector. They grow coffee, cloves and tubers. Women in Wae Rebo Traditional Village, in addition to cooking, childcare and weaving, also help the men in the garden. Because the population is relatively small, sampling is done by saturated sample (census) where all heads of families from all residents of Wae Rebo - NTT and are considered capable of answering questionnaire questions will become respondents, so that the total sample is 44 people.

Data Collection Technique and Data Analysis

Questionnaires were used in this study as a data collection technique for the purpose of achieving obtaining complete primary information. The questionnaire consisted of two parts. In the

first part of the questionnaire are demographic questions such as; gender, age, educational background and the length of time they have lived in Wae Rebo - NTT. In the second part of the questionnaire, 20 statements will be prepared about the dimensions of Euphoria, Apathy, Irritation and Antagonism, there are 5 questions in each dimension that have been completed with answers using a five-point Likert scale. The questionnaire will be distributed directly during the field research in the 3rd month of the study.

The data obtained will be analyzed using the SPSS software package. In this context; t-test, arithmetic mean and One-Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) are used to determine percentages and frequency distribution, stage according to the Doxey Index and differences between participants for descriptive information about participants; and Bonferroni test to determine differences between groups. The Cronbach Alpha model was used to achieve the reliability of the questionnaire and exploratory factor analysis to understand the relationship between the research variables, determine the underlying factors in the data set generated in parallel with the Doxey Irritation Index, as well as the extent to which these factors to explain relevant variables and results were involved in the findings.

Testing Method

Validity test

Validity test is a check used to determine the accuracy of using measuring instruments in research. The strategy used in testing the validation of measuring instruments is to bring together a construct to another construct (Churchill Jr, 1979; Clark & Watson, 2019). The indicator validity test is that the p-value is less than 0.05, the statement item is recognized as valid and the p-value is more than 0.05, the statement item is recognized as invalid.

Table 1. Validity Test Results (Euphoria)

No.	Statement Item	p-value	Decision
1.	We must work harder to develop tourism in Wae Rebo.	0,000	Valid
2.	I want to increase the number of tourists coming both domestic and international tourists in Wae Rebo	0,000	Valid
3.	Tourism will increase social and cultural interaction in Wae Rebo	0,000	Valid
4.	Tourism will soon become very important as a source of income for the people of Wae Rebo	0,000	Valid
5.	Tourism is very important for the development of the Manggarai Regency.	0,000	Valid

Source: SPSS Version 25

The validity test results for the Euphoria statement items show that they are valid because the p-value is less than 0.05 (statement items show valid). The meaning of valid is that all statement items that determine Euphoria can be measured..

Table 2. Validity Test Results (Apathy)

No.	Statement Item	p-value	Decision
1.	Wae Rebo has received enough tourists	0,000	Valid
2.	We are quite satisfied with the tourism development in Wae Rebo.	0,000	Valid
3.	Wae Rebo is able to compete with other tourist attractions	0,000	Valid
4.	Wae Rebo mampu bersaing dengan tempat wisata lainnya	0,000	Valid
5.	Efforts such as publications and advertisements are still needed to develop tourism in Wae Rebo.	0,000	Valid

Source: SPSS Version 25

The validity test results for the Apathy statement items show that they are valid because the p-value is less than 0.05 (statement items show valid). The meaning of valid is that all statement items that determine Apathy can be measured.

Table 3. Validity Test Results (Irritation)

No.	Statement Item	p-value	Decision
1.	I think tourism has both good and bad sides	0,000	Valid
2.	I think tourism can damage the noble cultural and social values of the people of Wae Rebo	0,000	Valid
3.	I believe tourism has a negative impact on the environment in Wae Rebo.	0,000	Valid
4.	I believe that the relationship between the local community and tourists is not good in Wae Rebo	0,000	Valid

Source: SPSS Version 25

The validity test results for the Irritation statement items show that they are valid because the p-value is less than 0.05 (statement items show valid). The meaning of valid is that all statement items that determine Irritation can be measured.

Table 4. Validity Test Results (Antagonism)

No.	Statement Item	p-value	Decision
1.	Tourism activities in Wea Rebo began to interfere with my activities	0,000	Valid
2.	I don't want any more tourism activities in Wae Rebo	0,000	Valid
3.	Both Domestic travelers and International travelers bother me	0,000	Valid
4.	The presence of tourists in Wae Rebo tends to generate a lot of crime, resulting in increased criminality.	0,000	Valid
5.	Tourism has destroyed our moral and cultural values	0,000	Valid
6.	Tourism is the cause of the destruction of the natural environment and pollution around Wae Rebo	0,000	Valid

Source: SPSS Version 25

The validity test results for the Antagonism statement items show valid because the p-value is less than 0.05 (statement items show valid). The meaning of valid is that all statement items that determine Antagonism can be measured.

Table 5. Validity Test Results (Local Residents' Responses)

No.	Statement Item	p-value	Decision
1.	Local residents can overcome the negative influence of newcomers.	0,000	Valid
2.	Local residents are able to reduce the risk of environmental damage by establishing environmental regulations.	0,000	Valid
3.	Local residents understand the development of the neighborhood.	0,000	Valid
4.	Local residents are able to control negative influences that arise in the local environment.	0,000	Valid

Source: SPSS Version 25

The validity test results for the Response of Local Residents statement items show valid because the p-value is less than 0.05 (statement items show valid). The meaning of valid is that all statement items that determine the Response of Local Residents can be measured.

Reliability Test

Reliability is tested on measuring instruments to confirm that the instruments used are consistent and precise. Reliability relates to the regularity, accuracy of estimates of a measuring instrument (Sekaran and Bougie, 2020). Sekaran and Bougie (2020) express the provisions of the reliability test, namely: (a) If the Cronbachs Alpha coefficient is ≥ 0.6 , the construct is considered reliable. (b) If the Cronbachs Alpha coefficient is <0.6 , the construct is considered unreliable.

Table 6. Reliability Test Results

Variable	Cronbach Alpha	Decision
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Euphoria	0,933	Reliable
Apathy	0,781	Reliable
Irritation	0,822	Reliable
Antagonism	0,740	Reliable
Response of Local Residents	0,884	Reliable

Source: Data processing results

Based on the results of Table 11 above regarding the reliability test, it is known that the Cronbach alpha coefficient value for the variables Euphoria, Apathy, Irritation, Antagonism, Response of Local Residents is more than 0.6. This shows that the measuring instrument used is reliable or in other words, these variables are declared reliable and can be continued for further research.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Euphoria Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive statistics for the Euphoria variable show that respondents gave fairly good responses, which can be seen in Table 7 as follows.

Table 7. Descriptive Statistics (Euphoria)

No.	Statement Item	Mean	Standar Deviasi
1.	We must work harder to develop tourism in Wae Rebo.	4,75	0,43
2.	I want to increase the number of tourists coming both domestic and international tourists in Wae Rebo	4,91	0,36
3.	Tourism will increase social and cultural interaction in Wae Rebo	4,89	0,38
4.	Tourism will soon become very important as a source of income for the people of Wae Rebo	4,91	0,38
5.	Tourism is very important for the development of the Manggarai Regency.	4,91	0,36
	Total Mean=	4,87	0,34

Source: SPSS Version 25

Table 12 illustrates that overall the respondents gave an agreeing response to the euphoria variable that Tourism is very important for the development of the Manggarai Regency area as can be seen from the average value of respondents' answers of 4.87. The standard deviation value is 0.34, this figure is close to 1, which means it shows that respondents' answers vary for the euphoria variable, the majority are in the range of answer choices 3 to 4, which means that the community has a good assessment of euphoria.

Statistik Deskriptif Apathy

Descriptive statistics for the apathy variable show that respondents gave fairly good responses, which can be seen in Table 8 as follows.

Table 8. Descriptive Statistics (Apathy)

No.	Statement Item	Mean	Standar Deviasi
1.	Wae Rebo has received enough tourists	4,89	0,44
2.	We are quite satisfied with the tourism development in Wae Rebo.	4,86	0,46
3.	Wae Rebo is able to compete with other tourist attractions	4,55	0,79
4.	Wae Rebo mampu bersaing dengan tempat wisata lainnya	4,59	0,72
5.	Efforts such as publications and advertisements are still needed to develop tourism in Wae Rebo.	4,61	0,72

Total Mean: 4,70 0,47

Source: SPSS Version 25

Table 8 illustrates that overall the respondents gave an affirmative response to the apathy variable that Wae Rebo had received enough tourists as can be seen from the average value of respondents' answers of 4.70. The standard deviation value is 0.47, this figure is close to 1, which means it shows that respondents' answers vary for the apathy variable, the majority are in the range of answer choices 3 to 4, which means that the community has a good assessment of apathy.

Statistik Deskriptif Irritation

Descriptive statistics for the irritation variable show that respondents gave a fairly good response, which can be seen in Table 9 as follows.

Table 9. Descriptive Statistics (Irritation)

No.	Statement Item	Mean	Standar Deviasi
1.	I think tourism has both good and bad sides	4,84	0,37
2.	I think tourism can damage the noble cultural and social values of the people of Wae Rebo	4,82	0,39
3.	I believe tourism has a negative impact on the environment in Wae Rebo.	4,93	0,25
4.	I believe that the relationship between the local community and tourists is not good in Wae Rebo	4,93	0,25
	Total Mean	4,88	0,26

Source: SPSS Version 25

Table 9 illustrates that overall the respondents gave an agreeable response to the irritation variable as can be seen from the average value of respondents' answers of 4.88. The standard deviation value is 0.26, this figure is close to 1, which means it shows that respondents' answers vary for the irritation variable, the majority are in the range of answer choices 4 to 5, which means that people have a good assessment of irritation.

Descriptive Statistics Antagonism.

Descriptive statistics for the antagonism variable show that respondents gave fairly good responses, as can be seen in Table 10 as follows.

Table 10. Descriptive Statistics (Antagonism)

No.	Statement Item	Mean	Standar Deviasi
1.	Tourism activities in Wea Rebo began to interfere with my activities	4,95	0,21
2.	I don't want any more tourism activities in Wae Rebo	4,93	0,25
3.	Both Domestic travelers and International travelers bother me	4,89	0,32
4.	The presence of tourists in Wae Rebo tends to generate a lot of crime, resulting in increased criminality.	4,84	0,42
5.	Tourism has destroyed our moral and cultural values	4,75	0,57
6.	Tourism is the cause of the destruction of the natural environment and pollution around Wae Rebo	4,66	0,60
	Total Mean	4,84	0,28

Source: SPSS Version 25

Table 10 illustrates that overall the respondents gave a fairly good response to the antagonism variable that tourism activities in Wea Rebo began to interfere with my activities as can be seen from the average value of respondents' answers of 4.84. The standard deviation value is 0.28, this figure exceeds 1, which means it shows that respondents' answers vary for the Antagonism

variable, the majority are in the range of answer choices 3 to 4, which means that the community has a good assessment of Antagonism.

Descriptive Statistics Response of Local Residents.

Descriptive statistics for the Response of Local Residents variable show that respondents gave a fairly good response, which can be seen in Table 11 as follows.

Table 11. Descriptive Statistics (Response of Local Residents)

No.	Statement Item	Mean	Standar Deviasi
1.	Local residents can overcome the negative influence of newcomers.	4,86	0,34
2.	Local residents are able to reduce the risk of environmental damage by establishing environmental regulations.	4,86	0,34
3.	Local residents understand the development of the neighborhood.	4,84	0,37
4.	Local residents are able to control negative influences that arise in the local environment.	4,91	0,29
	Total Mean	4,87	0,29

Source: Data processed using SPSS

Table 11 illustrates that overall the respondents gave a fairly good response to the response of local residents variable that local residents understand the development of the existing environment as can be seen from the average value of respondents' answers of 4.87. The standard deviation value is 0.29, this figure is close to 1, which means it shows that respondents' answers vary for the response of local residents variable, the majority are in the range of answer choices 3 to 4, which means that the community has a good assessment of the response of local residents.

Data Analysis

This study proposes 11 research hypotheses and the processing results are shown in Table 12 as follows:

Table 12. Hypothesis Test Results

Code	Research Hypothesis	Estimate	P-value	Decision
H1	Euphoria affects the Response of Local Residents.	0,597	0,000	Hypothesis Supported
H2	Apathy affects the Response of Local Residents.	0,476	0,001	Hypothesis Supported
H3	Irritation affects Response of Local Residents.	0,551	0,000	Hypothesis Supported
H4	Antagonism affects the Response of Local Residents.	0,348	0,021	Hypothesis Supported
H5	Euphoria, Apathy, Annoyance, Antagonism affect the response of local residents.	0,527	0,009	Hypothesis Supported

Source: Data processed using SPSS

Based on Table 12 above, the following conclusions can be drawn.

Hypothesis 1

Euphoria affects the Response of Local Residents.

H₀₁: Euphoria has no effect on Response of Local Residents.

H_{a1}: Euphoria affects the Response of Local Residents.

In testing hypothesis 1, the estimate value is 0.597 and the p-value is 0.000 where the p-value is less than 0.05. With this value, Hypothesis 1 is Supported: which means that Euphoria has an effect

on the Response of Local Residents. This means that if euphoria in the tourism environment is getting better in creating good judgment related to the response of local residents.

Hypothesis 2

Apathy affects the Response of Local Residents.

H₀₂: Apathy has no effect on Response of Local Residents.

H_{a2}: Apathy affects the Response of Local Residents.

In testing hypothesis 2, the estimate value is 0.476 and the p-value is 0.001 where the p-value is less than 0.05. With this value, Hypothesis 2 is Supported: which means that Apathy has an effect on the Response of Local Residents. This means that if apathy in the tourism environment is getting better in creating good judgment related to the response of local residents.

Hypothesis 3

Irritation has an effect on Response of Local Residents.

H₀₃: Irritation affects Response of Local Residents.

H_{a3}: Irritation affects Response of Local Residents.

In testing hypothesis 3, the estimate value is 0.551 and the p-value is 0.000 where the p-value is less than 0.05. With this value, Hypothesis 3 is Supported: which means that Irritation has an effect on the Response of Local Residents. This means that if Irritation in the tourism environment is getting better in creating good judgment related to the response of local residents.

Hypothesis 4

Antagonism affects the Response of Local Residents.

H₀₄: Antagonism has no effect on Response of Local Residents.

H_{a4}: Antagonism affects the Response of Local Residents.

In testing hypothesis 4, the estimate value is 0.597 and the p-value is 0.000 where the p-value is less than 0.05. With this value, Hypothesis 1 is Supported: which means that Euphoria affects the Response of Local Residents. This means that if euphoria in the tourism environment is getting better at creating good judgment related to the response of local residents.

Hypothesis 5

Euphoria, Apathy, Irritation, Antagonism affect the Response of Local Residents

H₀₅: Euphoria, Apathy, Irritation, Antagonism have no effect on Response of Local Residents.

H_{a5}: Euphoria, Apathy, Irritation, Antagonism affect the Response of Local Residents.

In testing hypothesis 5, the estimate value is 0.527 and the p-value is 0.009 which is smaller than the p-value requirement of 0.05. With this value, Hypothesis 5 is Supported: which means that Euphoria, Apathy, Irritation, Antagonism affect the Response of Local Residents. This means that if Euphoria, Apathy, Irritation, Antagonism in the tourism environment is getting better in creating good judgment related to the response of local residents.

4. CONCLUSION

The results of this study used five (5) variables studied and formulated in eleven (11) hypotheses, of the eleven hypotheses, all hypotheses were supported. From the research results, it was found that the eleven hypotheses had a positive effect. In detail, the results of this study resulted in the following conclusions: (a). Euphoria, Apathy, Irritation, Antagonism affect the Response of Local Residents. It means that when euphoria has a good assessment, the response of local residents is also getting better, (b). Apathy has a positive effect on Response of Local Residents. This means that when apathy has a good assessment, the Response of Local Residents is also getting better, (c). Irritation has a positive effect on Response of Local Residents. This means that when irritation has a good

assessment, the Response of Local Residents is also getting better, (d). Antagonism has a positive effect on Response of Local Residents. This means that when Antagonism has a good assessment, the Response of Local Residents is also getting better, (e). Euphoria, Apathy, Irritation, Antagonism have an effect on Response of Local Residents. It means that when Euphoria, Apathy, Irritation, Antagonism are getting better, the response of local residents is getting better. This study used five variables, there may be other factors that also have the potential to influence the response of local communities. Future researchers may consider adding new relevant variables to broaden the understanding of community response to a phenomenon or event.

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