

**BUKTI KORESPONDENSI
ARTIKEL JURNAL INTERNASIONAL SCOPUS Q2**

Judul artikel : Challenges of community participation in tourism planning in developing countries
Jurnal : Cogent Social Sciences (2023), 9: 2164240
ISSN : 23311886
Penulis : Dian Yulie Reindrawati

No	Perihal	Tanggal
1	Bukti pengiriman artikel	28/12/2021
2	Bukti korespondensi Revised Desicion	15/8/2022
3	Bukti korespondensi Revised submission received	19/9/2022
4	Bukti korespondensi paper accepted	29/12/2022
5	Bukti korespondensi article proofs for review	29/12/2022

BUKTI KORESPONDENSI
ARTIKEL JURNAL INTERNASIONAL SCOPUS Q2

Judul artikel : Challenges of community participation in tourism planning in developing countries
Jurnal : Cogent Social Sciences (2023), 9: 2164240
ISSN : 23311886
Penulis : Dian Yulie Reindrawati

No	Perihal	Tanggal
1	Bukti pengiriman artikel	28/12/2021



oass-peerreview@journals.tandf.co.uk



- 99+
- Compose
- Mail
- Inbox 4,278
- Starred
- Snoozed
- Important
- Sent
- Drafts 83
- Categories
- Social 1,227
- Updates 1,538
- Forums 39
- Promotions 911
- More

Labels

- JOURNAL ACCEPTED
- African Journal 2019

Submission received for Cogent Social Sciences (Submission ID: 214060647)

External Inbox x



rpsupport@tandf.co.uk via amazonses.com
to me

Tue, Dec 28, 2021



Taylor & Francis
Taylor & Francis Group

Dear Dian Reindrawati,

Thank you for your submission.

Submission ID	214060647
Manuscript Title	Challenges of Community Participation in Tourism Planning in Developing Countries
Journal	Cogent Social Sciences

**BUKTI KORESPONDENSI
ARTIKEL JURNAL INTERNASIONAL SCOPUS Q2**

Judul artikel : Challenges of community participation in tourism planning in developing countries
Jurnal : Cogent Social Sciences (2023), 9: 2164240
ISSN : 23311886
Penulis : Dian Yulie Reindrawati

No	Perihal	Tanggal
2	Bukti korespondensi Revised Desicion	15/8/2022



Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>

214060647 (Cogent Social Sciences) A revise decision has been made on your submission

3 messages

Cogent Social Sciences <em@editorialmanager.com>
Reply-To: Cogent Social Sciences <oass-peerreview@journals.tandf.co.uk>
To: Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>

Mon, Aug 15, 2022 at 10:38 AM

Ref: COGENTSOCSOCI-2021-1096
214060647
Challenges of Community Participation in Tourism Planning in Developing Countries
Cogent Social Sciences

Dear Dian Yulie Reindrawati,

Your manuscript entitled "Challenges of Community Participation in Tourism Planning in Developing Countries", which you submitted to Cogent Social Sciences, has now been reviewed.

The reviews, included at the bottom of the letter, indicate that your manuscript could be suitable for publication following revision. We hope that you will consider these suggestions, and revise your manuscript.

Please submit your revision by Sep 13, 2022, if you need additional time then please contact the Editorial Office.

Please go to <https://www.editorialmanager.com/cogentsocsci/> log in as an author and select "Submissions Needing Revision" from the menu items to submit your revised paper.

If you are unsure how to submit your revision, please contact us on OASS-peerreview@journals.tandf.co.uk

Please ensure that you include the following elements in your revised submission:

- * public interest statement - a description of your paper of NO MORE THAN 150 words suitable for a non-specialist reader, highlighting/explaining anything which will be of interest to the general public (to find out more about how to write a good Public Interest Statement, and how it can benefit your research, you can take a look at this short article: <http://explore.cogentoa.com/author-tool-kit/public-interest-statement>)
- * about the author - a short summary of NO MORE THAN 150 WORDS, detailing either your own or your group's key research activities, including a note on how the research reported in this paper relates to wider projects or issues.

You also have the option of including the following:

- * photo of the author(s), including details of who is in the photograph - please note that we can only publish one photo
- * cover image - you are able to create a cover page for your article by supplying an image for this purpose, or nominating a figure from your article. If you supply a new image, please obtain relevant permissions to reproduce the image if you do not own the copyright

If you require advice on language editing for your manuscript or assistance with arranging translation, please do consider using the Taylor & Francis Editing Services.

Please ensure that you clearly highlight changes made to your manuscript, as well as submitting a thorough response to reviewers.

We look forward to receiving your revised article.

Best wishes,
Paula Remoaldo, Ph.D
Editor
Cogent Social Sciences

Comments from the Editors and Reviewers:

Title, Abstract and Introduction – overall evaluation
Reviewer 1: Sound

Methodology / Materials and Methods – overall evaluation

Reviewer 1: Unsound or fundamentally flawed

Objective / Hypothesis – overall evaluation

Reviewer 1: Unsound or fundamentally flawed

Figures and Tables – overall evaluation

Reviewer 1: Not applicable

Results / Data Analysis – overall evaluation

Reviewer 1: Sound with minor or moderate revisions

Interpretation / Discussion – overall evaluation

Reviewer 1: Sound with minor or moderate revisions

Conclusions – overall evaluation

Reviewer 1: Sound with minor or moderate revisions

References – overall evaluation

Reviewer 1: Unsound or fundamentally flawed

Compliance with Ethical Standards – overall evaluation

Reviewer 1: Not applicable

Writing – overall evaluation

Reviewer 1: Sound with minor or moderate revisions

Supplemental Information and Data – overall evaluation

Reviewer 1: Not applicable

Comments to the author

Reviewer 1: First of all, we congratulate you for the paper proposal. It is well structured, relevant to the advancement of social sciences and tourism, and may bring some methodological and technical innovations to the scientific literature. As for the negative points of the article, some formal and informal aspects can be pointed out, which we leave to the consideration of the author. In this regard:

1. Abstract

Is it a paper based on secondary information? How and with what criteria did you delimit this analysis? What was it based on? Can you identify some results you arrived at to captivate the reader? What are the challenges that arise?

2. Introduction

The bibliographic references used are very old. There are many recent authors that would be useful to mention. Do you think that COVID-19 has any kind of impact on tourism planning? Is it possible to mention the methodology used? However, in the case of a 'scientific article' one of the relevant aspects would also be the presentation of a section of the methodology. The structure of the article would be essential at this stage to guide the reader.

In addition, the introduction section appears to be theoretically based. Perhaps place the onus on the relevance of the article and identify what is intended.

3. Issues of Tourism Planning in Developing Countries

Would it be important to add in a paragraph what developing countries are – and on what criteria is it based? Again, it would be very important to point out more recent articles. Can you summarize in geographic terms which areas are necessary to invest in tourism planning? And the tools?

4. A Lack of Community Support of Tourism Planning

We share the opinion that the participation of the community base is fundamental to tourism planning. How do you think this can be done? Are there any studies at an international level that reveal what has already been done? What are the ways?

If you quote part of the excerpt, you must place the page of the author cited in the following cases:

The most important thing is “cooperation between government institutions” so that misunderstandings and conflicts related to overlapping between institutional tasks and responsibilities are minimized.

Tosun (2000) identified some aspects such as “operational, structural and cultural” as obstacles that usually impede community participation in emergent countries (Tosun 2000)

5. Conclusions

Discussion of results is lacking. It is not clear from the article how this literature review was carried out. Is it a research article or a critical essay?

It would be appropriate to rethink the article, placing the onus on the main goals that it could formulate and the structure that it would think of for this article.

The ideas are very interesting and relevant to the present, but they lack political implementation and planning practices. If the article is accepted with substantial changes, I advise you to reformulate and clarify the scope of the article, the structure, the methodology used and the definition of what has to be done to improve tourism planning in developing

countries.

What are the next steps in the investigation? What needs to be done to improve community participation in planning?

6. References

The bibliography is outdated and worth adding some key authors. There is a lack of some more recent authors on issues of tourism activity planning in developing countries, as well as on theories of community-based tourism planning.

In addition, there are some errors in the bibliographic references, which must be standardized, namely in the names of the authors (full initial name or not).

I suggest that you add some references in the introduction to the article with tourism statistics data from developing and developed countries – consult the UNWTO.

Title, Abstract and Introduction – overall evaluation

Reviewer 2: Sound with minor or moderate revisions

Methodology / Materials and Methods – overall evaluation

Reviewer 2: Unsound or fundamentally flawed

Objective / Hypothesis – overall evaluation

Reviewer 2: Unsound or fundamentally flawed

Figures and Tables – overall evaluation

Reviewer 2: Not applicable

Results / Data Analysis – overall evaluation

Reviewer 2: Unsound or fundamentally flawed

Interpretation / Discussion – overall evaluation

Reviewer 2: Unsound or fundamentally flawed

Conclusions – overall evaluation

Reviewer 2: Unsound or fundamentally flawed

References – overall evaluation

Reviewer 2: Unsound or fundamentally flawed

Compliance with Ethical Standards – overall evaluation

Reviewer 2: Not applicable

Writing – overall evaluation

Reviewer 2: Sound with minor or moderate revisions

Supplemental Information and Data – overall evaluation

Reviewer 2: Not applicable

Comments to the author

Reviewer 2: 1 - Completely change the ABSTRACT. It should not be a presentation or a summary. The Abstract must explain the topic, present the methodology and anticipate the results.

2 - The INTRODUCTION must be clearly improved. Above all, dedicating bibliography to the concept of TOURISM PLANNING. For a review article, the literature presented is incipient.

3 - CONCLUSIONS should not be a SUMMARY. They should focus on the findings, from the literature discussion to the results.

Dear author

The thematic is quite interesting, but you need to make many improvements in the paper.

As an Editor I made also a revision of the paper.

Please follow what the other reviewers are suggesting and also my own suggestions.

The thematic is quite interesting.

In Abstract, please put some results of the study done.

The developing countries are from all over the world? Which period is analysed?

In Introduction section is needed that the author put the methods used and the period analysed. Also, which countries are analysed and the structure of the paper.

In section "Issues of Tourism Planning in Developing Countries" is needed to add more recente authors, from 2019, 2020

and 2021 as the ones used have, at least, 11 years.

For example is said: "An instance of how control is focused on the elites' influences is what occurred in Java, Indonesia. In Island of Java, the communities put high respects to their leaders and therefore, ignoring leaders is considered impolite (Timothy 1998 – is it the same nowadays???) please add a more recent author). This condition is 'as if' to bring rights to the leaders to create any decisions on behalf of everybody. As a result, this will make the community not to have many choices besides accepting what is determined by the leader. Disagreeing will be considered a sign of disrespect". The same in the sentence: "Furthermore, even though in Indonesia centralised structure has been changed to decentralisation, nevertheless, the process has still been challenging. Various issues such as personnel, funding management, taxation have been unsolved (Alm, Aten, & Bahl 2001). As a consequence of this difficult decentralisation process, the pressure did by the central government on the lower level of government such as regional as well as provincial authority remains available (Alm et al. 2001)." – please put more recent authors that can confirm it.

In section "A Lack of Community Support of Tourism Planning" please use a more recent publication from United Nations in the beginning of the section.

Please put a Table that can sistematize all the contributions from the authors like the one below.

Table 1 - Main authors concerned with ????

Authors (date of publication)	Country analysed	Methods used	Main results
----------------------------------	------------------	--------------	--------------

In compliance with data protection regulations, you may request that we remove your personal registration details at any time. (Use the following URL: <https://www.editorialmanager.com/cogentsocsci/login.asp?a=r>). Please contact the publication office if you have any questions.

Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>
To: Cogent Social Sciences <oass-peerreview@journals.tandf.co.uk>

Sat, Aug 20, 2022 at 2:55 PM

Thank you very much for your email that contains very valuable feedback.

Warmest Regards,

Dian Y Reindrawati, PhD

Faculty of Vocational Studies

Airlangga University

Surabaya

Website: <http://unair.ac.id/>

Ph & wa: +62 81289771277

Email: dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id

[Quoted text hidden]

Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>
To: Bhayu Rhama <bhayurhama@fisip.upr.ac.id>

Sun, Aug 21, 2022 at 7:18 AM

[Quoted text hidden]



Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>

Your revision is due

4 messages

Cogent Social Sciences <em@editorialmanager.com>

Tue, Sep 13, 2022 at 11:23 AM

Reply-To: Cogent Social Sciences <oass-peerreview@journals.tandf.co.uk>

To: Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>

Ref: COGENTSOCSOCI-2021-1096

214060647

Challenges of Community Participation in Tourism Planning in Developing Countries

Cogent Social Sciences

Dear Dian Yulie Reindrawati,

Following our recent reminders, this email is to inform you that your revision is due today.

Failure to resubmit by Sep 13, 2022 will result in your paper being removed from our system. Once the paper is removed, you will no longer be able to continue with your revision.

As we have not yet received your revised submission, we would like to remind you that we are here to help you, should you need any support. Please contact us at OASS-peerreview@journals.tandf.co.uk for assistance with your revised submission.Alternatively, if you have decided not to continue with your revision, and would prefer to submit your manuscript elsewhere, please let us know by emailing OASS-peerreview@journals.tandf.co.uk.Please ensure you include the following elements in your revised submission/Please check the attachment for information on what you will need to include in your revised submission. If you have any further questions about your submission, please do not hesitate to contact us. To submit your revised manuscript please go to <https://rp.tandfonline.com/submission/flow?submissionId=214060647&step=1> and log in. You will see an option to revise alongside your submission record.

Best wishes,

Cogent Social Sciences - Editorial Office

In compliance with data protection regulations, you may request that we remove your personal registration details at any time. (Use the following URL: <https://www.editorialmanager.com/COGENTSOCSOCI/login.asp?a=r>). Please contact the publication office if you have any questions.

Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>

Tue, Sep 13, 2022 at 5:01 PM

To: Cogent Social Sciences <oass-peerreview@journals.tandf.co.uk>, em@editorialmanager.com

Dear editor,

Thank you for your email.

As I am still on progress revising, it would be appreciated if I can have some extended days. Thank you very much and depply appreciated.

Warmest Regards,

Dian Y Reindrawati, PhD

Faculty of Vocational Studies

Airlangga University

Surabaya

Website: <http://unair.ac.id/>

Ph & wa: +62 81289771277

Email: dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id

[Quoted text hidden]

Mail Delivery Subsystem <mailer-daemon@googlemail.com>
To: dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id

Tue, Sep 13, 2022 at 5:01 PM



Address not found

Your message wasn't delivered to **em@editorialmanager.com** because the address couldn't be found, or is unable to receive mail.

The response from the remote server was:

554 5.7.1 <em@editorialmanager.com>: Recipient address rejected: Sorry, we do not accept email going to this address.

Final-Recipient: rfc822; em@editorialmanager.com

Action: failed

Status: 5.7.1

Remote-MTA: dns; [nslam1.ariessys.net](https://www.nslam1.ariessys.net). (216.205.0.86, the server for the domain [editorialmanager.com](https://www.editorialmanager.com).)

Diagnostic-Code: smtp; 554 5.7.1 <em@editorialmanager.com>: Recipient address rejected: Sorry, we do not accept email going to this address.

Last-Attempt-Date: Tue, 13 Sep 2022 03:01:28 -0700 (PDT)

----- Forwarded message -----

From: Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>

To: Cogent Social Sciences <oass-peerreview@journals.tandf.co.uk>, em@editorialmanager.com

Cc:

Bcc:

Date: Tue, 13 Sep 2022 17:01:23 +0700

Subject: Re: Your revision is due

----- Message truncated -----

Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>
To: Cogent Social Sciences <oass-peerreview@journals.tandf.co.uk>

Tue, Sep 13, 2022 at 5:06 PM

Dear editor,

Thank you for your email.

As I am still on progress revising, it would be appreciated if I can have some extended days. Thank you very much and deply appreciated.

Warmest Regards,

[Dian Y Reindrawati, PhD](#)

Faculty of Vocational Studies

Airlangga University

4/5/23, 7:11 AM

Airlangga University Mail - Your revision is due

Surabaya
Website: <http://unair.ac.id/>
Ph & wa: +62 81289771277
Email: dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id

Warmest Regards,
[Dian Y Reindrawati, PhD](#)
Faculty of Vocational Studies
Airlangga University
Surabaya
Website: <http://unair.ac.id/>
Ph & wa: +62 81289771277
Email: dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id

On Tue, Sep 13, 2022 at 11:24 AM Cogent Social Sciences <em@editorialmanager.com> wrote:

[Quoted text hidden]



Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>

Author corrections submitted for Manuscript ID: OASS A 2164240

1 message

iauthorsupport@integra.co.in <iauthorsupport@integra.co.in>

Mon, Jan 2, 2023 at 8:41 AM

To: dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id

Cc: ayswaraya.nagarajan@integra.co.in

Manuscript Title: OASS - (Challenges of Community Participation in Tourism Planning in Developing Countries)

Manuscript DOI: 10.1080/23311886.2022.2164240

Journal: OASS-Cogent Social Sciences

Date proof corrections submitted: 2 January 2023

Dear Dian Yulie Reindrawati,

This email confirms that you have submitted corrections to your proofs via the Taylor & Francis online proofing system. Your record of corrections are now available using the Taylor & Francis online proofing system.

[Click here](#)

If any of this information is incorrect, please contact the Production Editor: Shobana Velmurugan

Email: OASS-production@journals.tandf.co.uk

Thank you.

Yours sincerely,

Taylor & Francis Online Proofing Team

"In accordance with the requirement of any applicable Data Protection Laws, "By including any personal data in your response to this email, you are freely consenting to this being used and stored by the company for the purpose of service delivery. This email and any accompanying attachments is for the sole use of the intended recipient(s) and may contain confidential and privileged information. Any unauthorized review, use, disclosure, distribution, or copying is strictly prohibited. If you are not the intended recipient of this communication or received the email by mistake, please notify the sender and destroy all copies. Integra Software Services Pvt Ltd. reserves the right, subject to applicable local law, to monitor and review the content of any electronic message or information sent to or from its company allotted employee email address/ID without informing the sender or recipient of the message."

BUKTI KORESPONDENSI
ARTIKEL JURNAL INTERNASIONAL SCOPUS Q2

Judul artikel : Challenges of community participation in tourism planning in developing countries
Jurnal : Cogent Social Sciences (2023), 9: 2164240
ISSN : 23311886
Penulis : Dian Yulie Reindrawati

No	Perihal	Tanggal
3	Bukti korespondensi Revised submission received	19/9/2022



Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>

Revised submission received for Cogent Social Sciences (Submission ID: 214060647.R1)

1 message

rpsupport@tandf.co.uk <rpsupport@tandf.co.uk>
To: dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id

Mon, Sep 19, 2022 at 6:39 PM



Dear Dian Reindrawati,

Thank you for submitting your revised manuscript.

Submission ID	214060647
Manuscript Title	Challenges of Community Participation in Tourism Planning in Developing Countries
Journal	Cogent Social Sciences

You can check the progress of your submission, and make any requested revisions, on the Author Portal.

Thank you for submitting your work to our journal.
If you have any queries, please get in touch with OASS-peerreview@journals.tandf.co.uk.

Kind Regards,
Cogent Social Sciences Editorial Office

Taylor & Francis is a trading name of Informa UK Limited, registered in England under no. 1072954.
Registered office: [5 Howick Place, London, SW1P 1W](#).



Reindrawati, Cogent S

Reindrawati, Cogent S

OASS-LTO
Leisure & Tourism

Research Article

Challenges of con countries

Dian Yulie Reindrawati

¹ Vocational Studies, Univ
Dian Yulie Reindrawati Th
tourism as a subject of in
threats to tourism sustain
poverty alleviation progr

*Corresponding author: E
dian.reindrawati@vokasi.

Reviewing Editor:Sandra
Geography, University of

Received: 27 December

Abstract

The purpose of this s
in sustainable touris
literature study on s
community participa



COMMENTS (33)

New Comment

USER: All

TYPE: All

Refresh

By Sequence

iAuthor...

12/29/2022 10:52 pm

AQ1: Please note that the ORCID for Dian Yulie Reindrawati has been created from information provided through CATS. Please correct if this is inaccurate.

Author

01/2/2023 6:58 am

Faculty of Vocational Studies

iAuthor... ✓

12/29/2022 10:52 pm

AQ2: The year for "Caliskan, 2022" has been changed to 2021 to match the entry in the references list. Please provide revisions if this is incorrect.

iAuthor... ✓

12/29/2022 10:52 pm

AQ3: The year for "Collins-Kreiner and Ram, 2020" has been changed to 2021 to match the entry in the references list. Please provide revisions if this is incorrect.

iAuthor...

12/29/2022 10:52 pm

AQ4: The reference "Santos & Moreira, 2021" is cited in the text but is not listed in the references list. Please either delete in-text citation or provide full reference details following journal style [APA-7]

Author

01/2/2023 7:11 am

Delete in-text citation

iAuthor...

12/29/2022 10:52 pm

AQ5: The reference "Grybovych et al. (2011" is cited in the text but is not listed in the references list. Please either delete in-text citation or provide full reference details following journal style [APA-7]

Author

01/2/2023 7:14 am

delete in text citation



Tourism development creates a positive and stimulates local economies; promote employment (Liu & Wall, 2006). On the other hand, tourism tourism, such as criminality, higher living costs towards tourists, and low life quality of residents tourism may indicate an absence of planned participation in tourism planning (Lamberti et al., 2019). It emerges as the response to the harmful effects of tourism emerged academically in the 1970s and was tourism development should be planned in 1994 (Callaway, 1994) for tourism planning (Wanner & Pröbstl-Haidegger, 2019). Awareness of the importance of community participation in developing countries to start paying attention to tourism. Countries seek to improve themselves through tourism. The threat of the spread of the virus prompts tourism efforts to be delayed (Mao et al., 2021). Even tourism. In May 2022, international arrivals were still 30% tourism of the pandemic on the tourism sector is worse tourism are slower to vaccinate (UNWTO, 2021). Government strategies to improve the severely affected side tourism (Moreira, 2021). |AQ4|Some parties, however, tourism create a more sustainable society through the tourism 2020; Romagosa, 2020). Developed countries tourism 2020). Meanwhile, developing countries face tourism (Newsome, 2021).

Community participation in tourism planning tourism participation will result in positive behavior tourism maintain, thriving tourism industry can happen tourism contrast, if residents' aspirations are not in tourism development may occur, and these may harm tourism

COMMENTS (33) New Comment

USER: All
 TYPE: All

Refresh
 By Sequence

changes to match the entry in the references list. Please provide revisions if this is incorrect.

iAuthor... 12/29/2022 10:52 pm

AQ9: The year for "Butler, 1995" has been changed to 1999 to match the entry in the references list. Please provide revisions if this is incorrect.

iAuthor... 12/29/2022 10:52 pm

AQ10: The year for "Zielinski et al., 2018" has been changed to 2020 to match the entry in the references list. Please provide revisions if this is incorrect.

iAuthor... 12/29/2022 10:52 pm

AQ11: The year for "Rastegar et al., 2020" has been changed to 2021 to match the entry in the references list. Please provide revisions if this is incorrect.

iAuthor... 12/29/2022 10:52 pm

AQ12: The year for "Nguyen et al., 2018" has been changed to 2020 to match the entry in the references list. Please provide revisions if this is incorrect.

iAuthor... 12/29/2022 10:52 pm

AQ13: The year for "Rizal, 2019" has been changed to 2020 to match the entry in the references list. Please provide revisions if this is incorrect.

iAuthor... 12/29/2022 10:52 pm

BUKTI KORESPONDENSI
ARTIKEL JURNAL INTERNASIONAL SCOPUS Q2

Judul artikel : Challenges of community participation in tourism planning in developing countries
Jurnal : Cogent Social Sciences (2023), 9: 2164240
ISSN : 23311886
Penulis : Dian Yulie Reindrawati

No	Perihal	Tanggal
4	Bukti korespondensi paper accepted	29/12/2022



Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>

214060647 (Cogent Social Sciences) Your submission has been accepted

2 messages

Cogent Social Sciences <em@editorialmanager.com>

Thu, Dec 29, 2022 at 1:14 AM

Reply-To: Cogent Social Sciences <oass-peerreview@journals.tandf.co.uk>

To: Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>

Ref: COGENTSOCSOCI-2021-1096R1

214060647

Challenges of Community Participation in Tourism Planning in Developing Countries

Cogent Social Sciences

Dear Dian Yulie Reindrawati,

I am pleased to tell you that your work was accepted for publication in Cogent Social Sciences on Dec 28, 2022.

Please note: only minor, or typographical changes can be introduced during typesetting and proofing of your manuscript. Major changes to your manuscript will not be permitted.

For your information, comments from the Editor and Reviewers can be found below if available, and you will have an opportunity to make minor changes at proof stage.

Your article will be published under the Creative Commons Attribution license (CC-BY 4.0), ensuring that your work will be freely accessible by all. Your article will also be shareable and adaptable by anyone as long as the user gives appropriate credit, provides a link to the license, and indicates if changes were made.

Once the version of record (VoR) of your article has been published in Cogent Social Sciences, please feel free to deposit a copy in your institutional repository.

Thank you for submitting your work to this journal, and we hope that you will consider us for your future submissions.

Best wishes

Sandra Ricart, PhD
Editor
Cogent Social Sciences

In compliance with data protection regulations, you may request that we remove your personal registration details at any time. (Use the following URL: <https://www.editorialmanager.com/cogentsocsci/login.asp?a=r>). Please contact the publication office if you have any questions.

Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>

Thu, Dec 29, 2022 at 8:55 PM

To: Cogent Social Sciences <oass-peerreview@journals.tandf.co.uk>

Thank you very much for this great news.

Warmest Regards,

Dian Y Reindrawati, PhD

Faculty of Vocational Studies

Airlangga University

Surabaya

Website: <http://unair.ac.id/>

Ph & wa: +62 81289771277

Email: dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id

[Quoted text hidden]



Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>

214060647 (Cogent Social Sciences) Your submission has been accepted

2 messages

Cogent Social Sciences <em@editorialmanager.com>

Thu, Dec 29, 2022 at 1:14 AM

Reply-To: Cogent Social Sciences <oass-peerreview@journals.tandf.co.uk>

To: Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>

Ref: COGENTSOCSOCI-2021-1096R1

214060647

Challenges of Community Participation in Tourism Planning in Developing Countries

Cogent Social Sciences

Dear Dian Yulie Reindrawati,

I am pleased to tell you that your work was accepted for publication in Cogent Social Sciences on Dec 28, 2022.

Please note: only minor, or typographical changes can be introduced during typesetting and proofing of your manuscript. Major changes to your manuscript will not be permitted.

For your information, comments from the Editor and Reviewers can be found below if available, and you will have an opportunity to make minor changes at proof stage.

Your article will be published under the Creative Commons Attribution license (CC-BY 4.0), ensuring that your work will be freely accessible by all. Your article will also be shareable and adaptable by anyone as long as the user gives appropriate credit, provides a link to the license, and indicates if changes were made.

Once the version of record (VoR) of your article has been published in Cogent Social Sciences, please feel free to deposit a copy in your institutional repository.

Thank you for submitting your work to this journal, and we hope that you will consider us for your future submissions.

Best wishes

Sandra Ricart, PhD
Editor
Cogent Social Sciences

In compliance with data protection regulations, you may request that we remove your personal registration details at any time. (Use the following URL: <https://www.editorialmanager.com/cogentsocsci/login.asp?a=r>). Please contact the publication office if you have any questions.

Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>

Thu, Dec 29, 2022 at 8:55 PM

To: Cogent Social Sciences <oass-peerreview@journals.tandf.co.uk>

Thank you very much for this great news.

Warmest Regards,

Dian Y Reindrawati, PhD

Faculty of Vocational Studies

Airlangga University

Surabaya

Website: <http://unair.ac.id/>

Ph & wa: +62 81289771277

Email: dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id

[Quoted text hidden]



Challenges of community participation in tourism planning in developing countries

Dian Yulie Reindrawati

To cite this article: Dian Yulie Reindrawati (2023) Challenges of community participation in tourism planning in developing countries, Cogent Social Sciences, 9:1, 2164240, DOI: [10.1080/23311886.2022.2164240](https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2022.2164240)

To link to this article: <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2022.2164240>



© 2023 The Author(s). This open access article is distributed under a Creative Commons Attribution (CC-BY) 4.0 license.



Published online: 04 Jan 2023.



Submit your article to this journal [↗](#)



View related articles [↗](#)



View Crossmark data [↗](#)



Received: 27 December 2021
Accepted: 28 December 2022

*Corresponding author: Dian Yulie Reindrawati, Vocational Studies, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia
E-mail: dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id

Reviewing editor:
Sandra Ricart, Geography, University of Alicante: Universitat d'Alacant, Spain

Additional information is available at the end of the article

LEISURE & TOURISM | RESEARCH ARTICLE

Challenges of community participation in tourism planning in developing countries

Dian Yulie Reindrawati^{1*}

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to analyze the challenges faced by the community in participating in sustainable tourism in developing countries. The research was conducted using a systematic literature study on scientific articles indexed by Scopus from 2018–2022 with the theme of community participation in tourism planning. Inclusion criteria are articles from developing countries determined by the International Monetary Fund. The findings show that the constraints on community participation can be categorized into three main groups: operational, structural, and cultural. Operational constraints include lack of access to information, lack of efficient decision-making structures, lack of discussion platforms, lack of knowledge, and lack of transparency and accountability. Structural constraints identified include lack of access to planning experts, weak community development, lack of budget, lack of education, and unsuitable policy and governance. Finally, cultural barriers include the history of colonialism, community awareness, mistrust, power disparities, unequal distribution of costs and benefits, and conflict of interests. Governments and sustainable tourism operators must systematically address these issues to encourage broader community participation in tourism.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Dian Yulie Reindrawati The researcher works in Indonesia with a research topic in the field of sustainable tourism as a subject of interest. In line with this research, the researcher also conducted various studies on threats to tourism sustainability, local people's perceptions of tourism, rural tourism development, and poverty alleviation programs, especially for women.

PUBLIC INTEREST STATEMENT

Community participation in tourism is essential to support tourism because it provides sustainable benefits for the community's survival, especially for people in developing countries. However, this study shows that community participation in tourism is still a challenge for developing countries. There are operational, structural, and cultural obstacles that hinder community participation. Most tourism planning is only concerned with developing facilities or infrastructure to facilitate physical access, while information access for local people in tourism planning is not provided. Community participation is also not optimal due to weak community development and distrust. Tourism organizers in developing countries must encourage participation by facilitating bureaucracy and providing access to information for local communities to participate. They also need to involve NGOs as bridges for the community with other stakeholders, ensuring destination ownership for local communities, providing budgetary support, and campaigning for awareness of sustainable tourism for the local community.

Subjects: Tourism; Tourism Management; Tourism Planning and Policy

Keywords: community participation; tourism planning; tourism; developing countries; challenges

1. Introduction

Tourism development creates a positive and negative impact on communities. Tourism can stimulate local economies; promote employment for local people, and generate income for regions (Liu & Wall, 2006). On the other hand, tourism development may also generate adverse effects on tourism, such as criminality, higher living cost for the community, resentment of host communities towards tourists, and low life quality of residents (Ap & Crompton, 1993). These negative impacts of tourism may indicate an absence of planning (Zhong et al., 2011) or a lack of community participation in tourism planning (Lamberti et al., 2011). Indeed, the concept of tourism planning emerges as the response to the harmful effects of the rapid development of tourism. The concept emerged academically in the 1970s and was formally acknowledged by UNWTO that tourism development should be planned in 1994 (Caliskan, 2021). Beneficial partnerships are essential for tourism planning (Wanner & Pröbstl-Haider, 2019).

Awareness of the importance of community participation in tourism planning has encouraged developing countries to start paying attention to this aspect of tourism. However, when developing countries seek to improve themselves through better public participation, the Covid-19 pandemic hit. The threat of the spread of the virus prompted tourism centers to close and tourism planning efforts to be delayed (Mao et al., 2021). Even after the pandemic ended in almost all countries in May 2022, international arrivals were still 30%-45% below 2019 values (UNWTO, 2022). The impact of the pandemic on the tourism sector is worst experienced by developing countries because they are slower to vaccinate (UNWTO, 2021). Governments in various countries develop national tourism strategies to improve the severely affected situation (Collins-Kreiner & Ram, 2021). Some parties, however, view the pandemic as an essential opportunity to create a more sustainable society through the development of inclusive tourism (Pardo & Ladeiras, 2020; Romagosa, 2020). Developed countries like New Zealand have taken steps like this (Carr, 2020). Meanwhile, developing countries face various implementation dilemmas (Cahyadi & Newsome, 2021).

Community participation in tourism planning has been vital (Lamberti et al., 2011). Community participation will result in positive behavior towards tourism. As maintain, thriving tourism industry can happen if community support for tourism is excellent. In contrast, if residents' aspirations are not included in tourism planning, hostilities of tourism development may occur, and these may harm the industry itself (Zhang et al., 2006).

According to Gunn and Var (2020), tourism management should include planning. Consequently, such plans will help achieve good economic impacts and visitor satisfaction. Nevertheless, although the essence of tourism planning is recognized widely, planning is often not included in developing countries (Matiku et al., 2021; Yanes et al., 2019).

Community participation in tourism planning was first developed formally in the Manila Declaration of the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO, 2021). The Manila Declaration emphasizes that tourist satisfaction must not be detrimental to local communities social and economic interests and that tourism activities should improve people's working capacity (UNWTO, 2022). Since then, tourism planning policies must be developed multi-level, with the national peak framework. A tourism planning hierarchy starts at the local level and progresses to regional and national levels (Llupart, 2022). So, the discourse of community participation in tourism is not new. Its placement in the concept of sustainable tourism developed in the 1990s (Butler, 1999) reinforces what was agreed internationally in the 1980s.

Theoretically, community participation in tourism planning can even be drawn up to the 1970s when the discourse of participatory development and empowerment emerged (Giampiccoli & Mtapuri, 2012). Since then, several models of community participation in tourism have emerged (Jamal & Getz, 1995; Okazaki, 2008; Pinel, 1999). For example, Okazaki (2008) developed a model involving eight levels of participation ranging from manipulation, therapy, informing, consultation, placation, partnership, delegated power, and citizen control. Participation in planning is at the partnership level. The Okazaki (2008) model is built on social capital theory. Another theory that has been used to formulate a model of community participation in tourism is the theory of collaboration (Jamal & Getz, 1995) which is closely related to power relations in society (Reed, 1997). The bottom line is that community participation in tourism has a solid theoretical and formal foundation. The fact that this process is complicated even today indicates that there are inhibiting factors that need to be identified and addressed.

Many literature reviews and meta-analyses have been conducted regarding the factors inhibiting community participation in the general context (Talò et al., 2014) and specifically in community-based tourism (Zielinski et al., 2020). However, no one has reviewed these factors in a more contemporary context, especially after the Covid-19 pandemic. The current research has novelty in terms of time.

This paper reviews tourism literature, especially those focused on third-world countries' contexts. It examines the challenges and demanding situations of developing countries in creating and implementing the plans, particularly the challenges of the community's involvement in tourism planning. To achieve this goal, we conducted a systematic literature review of scientific publications between 2018 and 2022. The time allows for a deeper understanding of how community participation in tourism planning in developing countries is carried out and what factors hinder this community participation. Developing countries are defined according to the International Monetary Fund with levels of per capita income, export diversification, and a degree of integration into the global financial system that is lower than the average for all countries in the world (IMF, 2022).

The structure of the paper will be as follows. Following the introduction, the next section will present the materials and methods of this research. It includes defining research questions, the search process, and analysis execution. After that, we discuss the results, followed by the discussion of the research findings, and then briefly explains the practical implications of the operational, structural, and cultural barriers in community participation for sustainable tourism development. The last section summarizes the findings and draws limitations.

2. Materials and methods

The method used to conduct this research consists of three phases: (i) the definition of the research question, (ii) the definition of the search process, and (iii) the execution of the analysis. The following describes each phase in detail.

3. Definition of research questions

The following questions were drawn based on a top-down approach to developing this review. The community-based tourism literature divides tourism's success and inhibiting factors into three groups: operational, structural, and cultural (Zielinski et al., 2018; Gohori & van der Merwe, 2021; Tosun, 2000). Therefore, the research questions in this literature review are: (i) What operational factors hinder people's participation in tourism in developing countries? (ii) What structural factors hinder people's participation in tourism in developing countries? Moreover, (iii) what cultural factors hinder people's participation in tourism in developing countries?

4. Definition of the search process

This review was carried out by considering all papers published between 2018 and 2022 to keep the findings up to date. The research process is carried out on the Scopus database because it is the best scientific database. Filtered queries include author, abstract, and keywords.

At the initial stage, the keywords used in the title, abstract, “community participation,” AND “tourism planning.” However, only 59 articles were obtained. Restrictions in 2018 and above even only get 25 articles. When we limit it to developing countries according to the IMF classification (2018), we only get 11 documents. After reading the abstract and the article’s content, we only found four articles relevant to the context of community participation in tourism planning.

Then we used the keywords “community involvement” AND “tourism planning” and produced four articles, one of which was the same as the 11 existing documents. After reading, there are no articles relevant to the context of community participation in tourism planning. We also use the keywords “local participation” AND “tourism planning.” Two new studies were added in this process. Four new articles were added, further exploring several related keywords using the Google Scholar database.

This result is quite reasonable considering that previous research by Zielinski et al. (2018) only found 63 articles on inhibiting factors for community-based tourism in developing countries, with 30 published between 2010–2018. On average, only about three publications per year will be obtained; for five years, it can only be expected that there will be 15 publications. Research by Zielinski et al. (2018) covers a broad spectrum, where community participation in tourism planning is only a tiny part of the spectrum of community-based tourism.

5. Execution of analysis

The analysis was executed by performing a content analysis on the paper’s abstract. The paper’s aspects of community participation were extracted and grouped based on the research’s categories of barriers to participation.

6. Results

Table 1 below systematizes all the contributions of the reviewed researchers. The small amount of research that we have managed to compile is unexpected. At least this literature can be partly due to the decision to be specific in using keywords. Since we focused on community participation or involvement, we did not take more general keywords such as participation and stakeholder involvement. Likewise, the keyword tourism planning yields fewer results than the more general concept, namely tourism development. However, the small quantity provides an opportunity to explore more deeply each developing country context that has been studied. The country distribution in the above review is attractive because no country is the same. Although there were no representatives from the Americas, there were representatives from Europe, which rarely had developing countries (Wanner & Pröbstl-Haider, 2019).

7. Discussion

Tosun (2000) developed three barriers to stakeholder participation in tourism development: operational, structural, and cultural. Hartley and Wood (2005) add that personal barriers can be combined with cultural and personal barriers (Wanner & Pröbstl-Haider, 2019). Our research provides several constraints that match each type of barrier. Operational constraints can be found in the form of a lack of access to information and the absence of efficient decision-making structures (Bello, 2021), lack of discussion platforms (Mansor et al., 2019), lack of knowledge (Rastegar et al., 2021), and lack of transparency and accountability (Adebayo & Butcher, 2021).

The root of these operational barriers lies in the centralized structure standard in developing countries public administration. A centralized solid structure of public administration has been reported as a central concern in emergent countries (Tosun & Timothy, 2001). This centralization has led to a domination of power among the elites. In Turkey, for example, as the central government is the foundation of power, thus, local institutions are applied by those in power to carry out the priorities of the central government. In other words, they are obligated to obey all decisions the central government makes (Tosun & Timothy, 2001).

Table 1. Barriers to community participation in tourism planning

No	Authors (Date of publication)	Country analyzed	Methods used	Main results
1	Bello (2021)	Malawi	Content analysis	Limited access to tourism information and tourism planning experts. Lacks an appropriate decision-making structure for the efficient flow of management decisions to local communities.
2	Boonwanno et al. (2022)	Thailand	SWOT analysis	Weak development of local people in the management of community-based tourism.
3	Lekaota (2019)	South Africa	Survey research, descriptive analysis	Lack of budget for education and training.
4	Mansor et al. (2019)	Malaysia	Thematic analysis	Lack of platform for tourism planning discussion between government and developer with local communities.
5	Rastegar et al., (2021)	Iran	Netnographic research	Lacked knowledge of any formal processes
6	Sarr et al. (2020)	Senegal	Case study	History of colonialism
7	Adebayo and Butcher (2021)	Nigeria	Qualitative research	Community awareness, education, trust, transparency, and accountability
8	Kala and Bagri (2018)	India	Qualitative research	Felt debarred and uncertain that any of their opinions would be deliberated (power disparities)
9	Nguyen et al., (2020)	Vietnam	Qualitative content analysis	Unsuitable governance and policy protect local culture, and unequal distribution of tourism benefits and costs (economic, social, and cultural).
10	Wanner and Pröbstl-Haider (2019)	Southeast Europe (mainly developing countries)	Case study	Low awareness and domination or conflict of interest

The centralized structures in third-world countries lead to a situation in which the election winner states the right to make all the decisions (Tosun, 2000). The situation brings a lacking of implementation of a participatory tourism approach (D.J. Timothy, 2002). In emergent countries, the inclination toward the ignorance of the voices of local people is encouraged by fears from the

elite that the locals can use their numerical power to keep their political interests safe by capacity or intimidation (Tosun, 2000).

An instance of how control is focused on the elites' influences is what occurred in Java, Indonesia. On Java Island, the communities show high respect for their leaders; therefore, ignoring leaders is considered impolite (Rizal, 2020). This condition is 'as if to bring rights to the leaders to create any decisions on behalf of everybody. The tradition will make the community not have many choices besides accepting what is determined by the leader. Disagreeing will be considered a sign of disrespect.

Decentralizing tourism planning from the national to local level using effective legal and administrative systems is needed for the community to gain power (Zielinski et al., 2018). Decentralization is not an easy thing to do, primarily because of its political nature. For example, even though the centralized structure has been changed to decentralization in Indonesia, the process has been challenging. Various issues, such as personnel, funding management, and taxation, have been unsolved (Alm et al., 2001). However, after two decades of decentralization efforts, the situation is improving. Regional disparities and spatial fragmentation continue to decline between parts of the country (Talitha et al., 2020).

Structural barriers found in the research reviewed included lack of access to planning experts (Bello, 2021), weak community development (Boonwanno et al., 2022), lack of budget (Lekaota, 2019), lack of education (Adebayo & Butcher, 2021), and unsuitable policy and governance (Nguyen et al., 2020).

The root of the structural barriers lies in the tension between those who create the plan. This pressure is frequently related to difficulties in asking those people to agree that participatory tourism development is a suitable method in third-world countries. In this case, the approval of participatory tourism development may very much be reliant on the presence of solid Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) that argue that participatory development is a right of the local community in destinations (Tosun, 2000).

Tourism planning in emergent countries is mainly focused on supply and market. Tosun and Timothy (2001) maintain that infrastructure and building such physical improvements as hotels have reinforced planning in underdeveloped countries. Tourism planning only concerns with the opening of the new branch of hotels or refining transportation infrastructure to ease access. There is an inefficient use of inadequate resources and the use of development that prioritizes economic development. The impacts of tourism development on the social, cultural, and environmental areas are ignored.

This general practice of planning in underdeveloped nations that ignores local people (Tosun & Timothy, 2001) may bring problems in applying planning. Consequently, a massive break between planning and practice cannot be avoided (Lai et al., 2006). Tosun and Timothy (2001) maintain that tourism planning in underdeveloped countries must obey appropriate planning methods that consider their conditions, such as socio-cultural conduct. As Tosun and Timothy (2001, p. 358) say, "There is no magic checklist for an appropriate or improper approach to tourism development planning."

Cultural barriers in the literature include the history of colonialism (Sarr et al., 2020) and community awareness (Adebayo & Butcher, 2021; Wanner & Pröbstl-Haider, 2019). Other cultural barriers include mistrust (Adebayo & Butcher, 2021), power disparities (Kala & Bagri, 2018; Wanner & Pröbstl-Haider, 2019), unequal distribution of costs and benefits (Nguyen et al., 2018), and conflict of interests (Wanner & Pröbstl-Haider, 2019).

Eshliki and Kaboudi (2012) maintain that there are some obstacles to tourism planning, such as boredom, low level of knowledge, awareness of the local population, and religious sensitivity.

While according to D. J. Timothy (1999), local tradition is another barrier to tourism participation. Thus, these concerns require planning to increase local sensitivity and improve development (Ghaderi & Henderson, 2012). Cultural reactions might occur without paying attention to local sensitivity (Tosun & Jenkins, 1996).

This adverse cultural reaction never happened in Malaysia. In this country, because Islam is vital for residents, there are possible conflicts between Muslim populations and non-Muslim visitors (Henderson, 2003). In this circumstance, those involved in the Malaysian industry must understand the conditions, be aware of religious sensitivity, and help teach tourists about the problem. There is also room for consultations with religious leaders and local communities on codes of ethics and demonstration places such as shrines and mosques as tourist attractions (Henderson, 2003).

Furthermore, cultural barriers to planning implementation include the problem of limited knowledge and low awareness of local people (Tosun 2000). Research in Indonesian example of how powerful political and cultural traditions created challenges for participation. The concept of Javanese control and power that demand high respect for influential people or those with high social positions has created ordinary people to accept their decisions without an opportunity to ask (D. J. Timothy, 1999). Reisinger and Turner (1997) claim that while authority has a decision, people should follow without question. In this case, ordinary people should accept the decision, no matter what (D. J. Timothy, 1999).

Regarding this limited knowledge, Mosse (2001) states that the voices of local people and their understanding of plans and problems are not addressed through participation. On the contrary, the understanding of local people is shaped mainly by those in power. In this case, negotiations took place between staff and critical village leaders on behalf of the villagers (Mosse, 2001). Indeed, local knowledge is basically about “collaborative products,” which effectively hides discussions between villagers and project staff. Thus, native knowledge is what the plan can deliver to the community.

There appears to be no difference between research after 2017 and research before that year in developing countries (Akama, 2002; Dogra & Gupta, 2012; Hatipoglu et al., 2016; Kanjuraman & Hussin, 2016; Ladkin & Bertramini, 2002). However, one factor does not appear to be present in research in developed countries (Blackstock, 2005; Dodds, 2007; Salvatore et al., 2018; Zarokosta & Koutsouris, 2014), namely the experience of colonialism. Most developing countries have a history of colonialism by countries that are now classified as developed countries, especially countries from different continents (e.g., Africa and Asia colonized by Europe). This discourse should have disappeared in the present time because colonialism has long been lost, but in fact, this discourse appears in the research of Sarr et al. (2020) in Senegal.

In his research on local community participation in tourism planning in protected areas, Sarr et al. (2020) use a social representational approach. This approach is rarely used in tourism studies (Hadinejad et al., 2019). Through a social representational approach, Sarr et al. (2020) revealed three groups of people about participated: refusal groups, support groups, and those who wanted to leave the destination. The main reason for the opposing groups is that tourism is nothing but a new form of colonialism.

European colonialism and tourism are two things that are very closely related in the history of developing countries in Asia and Africa (Linehan et al., 2020). Colonialism brought the arrival of foreign people with different languages and races to an area, and some of these people came to admire the beauty of nature while marginalizing local people. For people in developing countries who are multicultural but have clear localizations, the intrusion of foreign people with excellent power relations will cause conflict. Indonesia can be a clear example. The New Order government's policy to transmigrate Javanese people to Kalimantan has caused prolonged conflict in a highly diverse country (Simpson, 2021). Sarr et al. (2020) did not address this issue of colonialism with

tourism in their findings, but this issue has been raised in the context of tourism marketing by Ngo et al., (2020) and tourism management by Sène-Harper and Séyé (2019).

In the traumatic perception of the local community after colonialism, foreigners who come to a destination for a vacation will one day take over the place and get rid of them. Local people do not tolerate this and do not want it to be negotiated. They do not want to be involved in tourism planning because they reject tourism. If tourism is forced, they will become a group that will increasingly distrust the government and foreigners. They may not be able to go to extremes, but they can give tourists an unpleasant impression, leading to tourism failure. The failure of tourism is their wish, and in this way, they achieve victory over their land rights.

These post-colonial constraints are more severe than operational and structural constraints. The government needs to consider teaching people who do not want to participate rather than people who want to participate but are constrained by operational, structural, and cultural problems. Without awareness of the dissident groups, they can lead to problems in tourism failure.

8. Practical implications

It is necessary to take systematic steps taken by the government and tourism organizers to overcome the obstacles that hinder community participation in tourism planning. If currently, most tourism planning is only concerned with the development of facilities or infrastructure to facilitate physical access, now access to information for local communities in tourism planning also needs to be provided. Regular and familial discussion platforms must be organized by involving the government, developers, and local communities.

Building trust, transparency, and accountability require a bureaucracy that is simple and easy to understand and pass through by local communities. The government and tourism management should also involve NGOs as a bridge for the community and other stakeholders. NGOs can become tourism planning experts needed by the community and intermediaries that increase the efficiency of the flow of managerial decisions and feedback in the planning system. NGOs will also become advocates for marginalized groups (Moscardo, 2018).

Local community ownership of the destination must be ensured through written agreements and certificates of title/customary rights and the placement of local people in tourism management. Formal written agreements will encourage community acceptance, which initially considers tourism development a new type of colonization and an attempt to seize their property rights. They will know that they are the owners of the culture and ecology of the destination (Huong et al., 2020). Meanwhile, placement requires training and education for local communities regarding tourism management (Idris, Purnomo & Rahmawati, 2021) and capital. Therefore, budgetary support needs to be provided for the capacity building of local communities.

Sustainable tourism awareness campaigns for local communities must be carried out reasonably and acceptably. A house-to-house campaign with a face-to-face system will significantly help build equal social relations to reduce the problem of power disparities. During this visit, NGOs, governments, or developers can describe the benefits and risks of sustainable tourism. Profits and risks that are distributed equally will create a sense of fairness that reduces the risk of conflicts of interest in the future.

9. Conclusion

This study's results indicate that operational, structural, and cultural aspects hinder community participation. Barriers categorized as operational barriers are lack of access to information, lack of efficient decision-making structures, lack of discussion platforms, lack of knowledge, and lack of transparency and accountability. In contrast, structural limitations are the lack of access to planning experts, weak community development, lack of budget, education, and unsuitable policy and governance. Finally, cultural barriers include a history of colonialism, community awareness,

mistrust, power disparities, unequal distribution of costs and benefits, and conflict of interests. These barriers have hindered community participation in tourism planning in developing countries.

This study has many limitations that are typical of review research. The main limitation is the filtering process, which only uses two keyword pairs. The literature can use other keywords, but because the researcher did not consider them, the literature was not reviewed. Future research should consider using other keywords and focusing on specific contexts, for example, post-pandemic tourism planning.

Funding

The author received no direct funding for this research.

Author details

Dian Yulie Reindrawati¹

E-mail: dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id

ORCID ID: <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-4163-5104>

¹ Faculty of Vocational Studies, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia.

Disclosure statement

No potential conflict of interest was reported by the author(s).

Citation information

Cite this article as: Challenges of community participation in tourism planning in developing countries, Dian Yulie Reindrawati, *Cogent Social Sciences* (2023), 9: 2164240.

References

- Adebayo, A. D., & Butcher, J. (2021). Constraints and drivers of community participation and empowerment in tourism planning and development in Nigeria. *Tourism Review International*, 25(2), 209–227. <https://doi.org/10.3727/154427221X16098837280000>
- Akama, J. S. (2002). The role of government in the development of tourism in Kenya. *International Journal of Tourism Research*, 4(1), 1–14. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jtr.318>
- Alm, J., Aten, R. H., & Bahl, R. (2001). Can Indonesia decentralise successfully? Plans, problems and prospects. *Bulletin of Indonesian Economic Studies*, 37(1), 83–102. <https://doi.org/10.1080/000749101300046537>
- Ap, J., & Crompton, J. L. (1993). Residents' strategies for responding to tourism impacts. *Journal of Travel Research*, 32(1), 47–50. <https://doi.org/10.1177/004728759303200108>
- Bello, F. G. (2021). Community participation in tourism planning at majete wildlife reserve, Malawi. *Quaestiones Geographicae*, 40(4), 85–100. <https://doi.org/10.2478/quageo-2021-0035>
- Blackstock, K. (2005). A critical look at community based tourism. *Community Development Journal*, 40(1), 39–49. <https://doi.org/10.1093/cdj/bsi005>
- Boonwanno, S., Laeheem, K., & Hunt, B. (2022). Takua Pa Old Town: Potential for resource development of community-based cultural tourism management. *Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences*, 43(1), 88–93. <https://doi.org/10.34044/j.kjss.2022.43.1.12>
- Butler, R. W. (1999). Sustainable tourism: A state-of-the-art review. *Tourism Geographies*, 1(1), 7–25. www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/14616689908721291
- Cahyadi, H. S., & Newsome, D. (2021). The post COVID-19 tourism dilemma for geoparks in Indonesia. *International Journal of Geoheritage and Parks*, 9(2), 199–211. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijgeop.2021.02.003>
- Caliskan, U. (2021). Critical review of the tourism planning history of Turkey. In A. Salih İkiz (Ed.), *Tourism in Turkey: A comprehensive overview and analysis for sustainable alternative tourism* (First ed., pp. 27–44). Apple Academic Press.
- Carr, A. (2020). COVID-19, indigenous peoples and tourism: A view from New Zealand. *Tourism Geographies*, 22(3), 491–502. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14616688.2020.1768433>
- Collins-Kreiner, N., & Ram, Y. (2021). National tourism strategies during the Covid-19 pandemic. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 89, 103076. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2020.103076>
- Dodds, R. (2007). Sustainable tourism and policy implementation: Lessons from the case of calviá, Spain. *Current Issues in Tourism*, 10(4), 296–322. <https://doi.org/10.2167/cit278.0>
- Dogra, R., & Gupta, A. (2012). Barriers to community participation in tourism development: Empirical evidence from a rural destination. *South Asian Journal of Tourism and Heritage*, 5(1), 129–142. www.sajth.com/old/2012/microsoft%20word%20-%20011Ravinder%20Dogra.pdf
- Eshliki, S. A., & Kaboudi, M. (2012). Community perception of tourism impacts and their participation in tourism planning: A case study of Ramsar, Iran. *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 36, 333–341. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2012.03.037>
- Ghaderi, Z., & Henderson, J. C. (2012). Sustainable rural tourism in Iran: A perspective from Hawraman Village. *Tourism Management Perspectives*, 2, 47–54. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tmp.2012.03.001>
- Giampiccoli, A., & Mtapuri, O. (2012). Community-based tourism: An exploration of the concept(s) from a political perspective. *Tourism Review International*, 16(1), 29–43. <https://doi.org/10.3727/154427212X13431568321500>
- Gohori, O., & van der Merwe, P. (2021). Barriers to community participation in Zimbabwe's community-based tourism projects. *Tourism Recreation Research*, 1–14. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02508281.2021.1989654>
- Gunn, C. A., & Var, T. (2020). *Tourism planning: Basics, concepts, cases*. Routledge.
- Hadinejad, A. D., Moyle, B., Scott, N., Kralj, A., & Nunkoo, R. (2019). Residents' attitudes to tourism: A review. *Tourism Review*, 74(2), 150–165. <https://doi.org/10.1108/TR-01-2018-0003>
- Hartley, N., & Wood, C. (2005). Public participation in environmental impact assessment—Implementing the Aarhus Convention. *Environmental Impact Assessment Review*, 25(4), 319–340. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eiar.2004.12.002>
- Hatipoglu, B., Alvarez, M. D., & Ertuna, B. (2016). Barriers to stakeholder involvement in the planning of sustainable tourism: The case of the Thrace region in Turkey. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 111, 306–317. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2014.11.059>
- Henderson, J. C. (2003). Terrorism and tourism: Managing the consequences of the Bali bombings. *Journal of*

- Travel & Tourism Marketing*, 15(1), 41–58. https://doi.org/10.1300/J073v15n01_03
- Huong, L. H., Thuy, B. L., & Phuong Linh, N. T. (2020). Promoting participation in local natural resource management through ecological cultural tourism: Case study in Vam Nao Reservoir Area, An Giang Province, Vietnam. *Journal of Asian and African Studies*, 55(6), 863–879. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0021909620935426>
- Idris, Purnomo, A., & Rahmawati, M. (2021). Community-based tourism: Capability and community participation in tourism development. In J. Sayono, A. Kong, L. Sringeriyuang, M. A. H. Sismat, Z. Isma'il, & N. Francis M. (Eds.), *Proceedings of the 3rd International Conference on Humanities and Social Sciences (ICHSS 2020)*, Malang, Indonesia, 28October2020 (pp. 139–144). Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.1201/9781003189206>
- IMF. (2022). *Frequently Asked Questions: World Economic Outlook (WEO)*. <https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/faq.htm#q4b>
- Jamal, T. B., & Getz, D. (1995). Collaboration theory and community tourism planning. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 22(1), 186–204. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0160-7383\(94\)00067-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/0160-7383(94)00067-3)
- Kala, D., & Bagri, S. C. (2018). Barriers to local community participation in tourism development: Evidence from mountainous state Uttarakhand, India. *Tourism*, 66(3), 318–333. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/328064696>
- Kanjuraman, V., & Hussin, R. (2016). *Stakeholder Involvement in community-based tourism and livelihoods: A case study of abai village, lower kinabatangan area of Sabah, Malaysia*. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/315656637>
- Ladkin, A., & Bertramini, A. M. (2002). Collaborative tourism planning: A case study of Cusco, Peru. *Current Issues in Tourism*, 5(2), 71–93. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13683500208667909>
- Lai, K., Li, Y., & Feng, X. (2006). Gap between tourism planning and implementation: A case of China. *Tourism Management*, 27(6), 1171–1180. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2005.11.009>
- Lamberti, L., Noci, G., Guo, J., & Zhu, S. (2011). Mega-events as drivers of community participation in developing countries: The case of Shanghai World Expo. *Tourism Management*, 32(6), 1474–1483. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2010.12.008>
- Lekaota, D. L. (2019). Local communities' perceptions on the role of tourism in protected areas. *Tourism and Leisure*, 8, 14. www.ajhtl.com/uploads/7/1/1/6/3/713688/article_85_vol_8_5_209_vut.pdf
- Linehan, D., Clark, I., & Xie, P. (Eds.). (2020). *Colonialism, tourism and place: Global transformations in tourist destinations*. Edward Elgar.
- Liu, A., & Wall, G. (2006). Planning tourism employment: A developing country perspective. *Tourism Management*, 27(1), 159–170. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2004.08.004>
- Llupart, M. R. N. (2022). Theoretical model for the analysis of community-based tourism: Contribution to sustainable development. *Sustainability*, 14(17), 10635. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su141710635>
- Mansor, N. A., Ibrahim, M. S., Simpong, D. B., Simpong, D. B., Razak, N. F. A., Othman, N. A., Othman, N. A., Othman, N. A., & Othman, N. A. (2019). Empowering indigenous communities through participation in tourism. *International Journal of Tourism Anthropology*, 7(3/4), 309. <https://doi.org/10.1504/IJTA.2019.107323>
- Mao, Y., He, J., Morrison, A. M., & Andres Coca-Stefaniak, J. (2021). Effects of tourism CSR on employee psychological capital in the COVID-19 crisis: From the perspective of conservation of resources theory. *Current Issues in Tourism*, 24(19), 2716–2734. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13683500.2020.1770706>
- Matiku, S. M., Zuwarimwe, J., & Tshipala, N. (2021). Sustainable tourism planning and management for sustainable livelihoods. *Development Southern Africa*, 38(4), 524–538. <https://doi.org/10.1080/0376835X.2020.1801386>
- Moscardo, G. (2018). Rethinking the role and practice of destination community involvement in tourism planning. In D. Styliadis, A. Weidenfeld, & K. Andriotis (Eds.), *Tourism policy and planning implementation: Issues and challenges* (1st), pp. 17). Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315162928>
- Mosse, D. (2001). *'People's knowledge', participation and patronage: Operations and representations in rural development* (pp. 16–35). Zed Books.
- Ngo, T., Lohmann, G., & Hales, R. (2020). Integrating the third way and third space approaches in a post-colonial world: Marketing strategies for the business sustainability of community-based tourism enterprises in Vietnam. *Current Issues in Tourism*, 23(15), 1914–1932. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/13683500.2019.1694494>
- Nguyen, H. V., Diane, L., & Newsome, D. (2020). Kinh and ethnic tourism stakeholder participation and collaboration in tourism planning in Sapa, Vietnam. *International Journal of Culture, Tourism and Hospitality Research*, 14(4), 579–597. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJCTHR-12-2018-0179>
- Okazaki, E. (2008). A community-based tourism model: Its conception and use. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 16(5), 511–529. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669580802159594>
- Pardo, C., & Ladeiras, A. (2020). Covid-19 “tourism in flight mode”: A lost opportunity to rethink tourism – Towards a more sustainable and inclusive society. *Worldwide Hospitality and Tourism Themes*, 12(6), 671–678. <https://doi.org/10.1108/WHATT-07-2020-0064>
- Pinel, D. P. (1999). Create a good fit: A community-based tourism planning model. In M. Miller, J. Auyong, & P. Hadley (Eds.), *Proceedings of the 1999 international symposium on coastal and marine tourism* (pp. 277–286). <http://nsdl.gso.uri.edu/washu/washuw99003/28-Pinel.pdf>
- Rastegar, R., Zarezadeh, Z., & Gretzel, U. (2021). World heritage and social justice: Insights from the inscription of Yazd, Iran. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 29(2–3), 521–540. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2020.1782925>
- Reed, M. G. (1997). Power relations and community-based tourism planning. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 24(3), 566–591. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0160-7383\(97\)00023-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0160-7383(97)00023-6)
- Reisinger, Y., & Turner, L. (1997). Cross-cultural differences in tourism: Indonesian tourists in Australia. *Tourism Management*, 18(3), 139–147. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0261-5177\(96\)00115-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0261-5177(96)00115-X)
- Rizal, M. (2020). Javanese culture in internal control in government bureaucracy. *Proceedings of the Third International Conference on Social Transformation, Community and Sustainable Development (ICSTCSD 2019)*. *Proceedings of the Third International Conference on Social Transformation, Community and Sustainable Development (ICSTCSD 2019)*, Purwokerto, Indonesia. Atlantis Press. <https://doi.org/10.2991/icstcsd-19.2020.37>

- Romagosa, F. (2020). The COVID-19 crisis: Opportunities for sustainable and proximity tourism. *Tourism Geographies*, 22(3), 690–694. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14616688.2020.1763447>
- Salvatore, R., Chiodo, E., & Fantini, A. (2018). Tourism transition in peripheral rural areas: Theories, issues and strategies. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 68, 41–51. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2017.11.003>
- Sarr, B., González-Hernández, M. M., Boza-Chirino, J., & de León, J. (2020). Understanding communities' disaffection to participate in tourism in protected areas: A social representational approach. *Sustainability*, 12(9), 3677. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su12093677>
- Sène-Harper, A., & Séye, M. (2019). Community-based tourism around national parks in senegal: The implications of colonial legacies in current management policies. *Tourism Planning & Development*, 16(2), 217–234. <https://doi.org/10.1080/21568316.2018.1563804>
- Simpson, B. (2021). Indonesian Transmigration and the crisis of development, 1968–1985. *Diplomatic History*, 45(2), 268–284. <https://doi.org/10.1093/dh/dhaa087>
- Talitha, T., Firman, T., & Hudalah, D. (2020). Welcoming two decades of decentralization in Indonesia: A regional development perspective. *Territory, Politics, Governance*, 8(5), 690–708. <https://doi.org/10.1080/21622671.2019.1601595>
- Talò, C., Mannarini, T., & Rochira, A. (2014). Sense of community and community participation: A meta-analytic review. *Social Indicators Research*, 117(1), 1–28. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11205-013-0347-2>
- Timothy, D. J. (1999). Participatory planning: A view of tourism in Indonesia. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 26(2), 371–391. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0160-7383\(98\)00104-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0160-7383(98)00104-2)
- Timothy, D. J. (2002). Tourism and community development issues. In R. Sharpley & D. J. Teller (Eds.), *Tourism and development. Concept and issues* (pp. 149–164). Channel View Publications.
- Tosun, C. (2000). Limits to community participation in the tourism development process in developing countries. *Tourism Management*, 21(6), 613–633. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0261-5177\(00\)00009-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0261-5177(00)00009-1)
- Tosun, C., & Jenkins, C. L. (1996). Regional planning approaches to tourism development: The case of Turkey. *Tourism Management*, 17(7), 519–531. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0261-5177\(96\)00069-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0261-5177(96)00069-6)
- Tosun, C., & Timothy, D. J. (2001). Shortcomings in planning approaches to tourism development in developing countries: The case of Turkey. *International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management*, 13(7), 352–359. <https://doi.org/10.1108/09596110110403910>
- UNWTO. (2021). *Global economy could lose over \$4 trillion due to covid-19 impact on tourism*. <https://www.unwto.org/news/global-economy-could-lose-over-4-trillion-due-to-covid-19-impact-on-tourism>
- UNWTO. (2022). *Impact assesment of the covid-19 outbreak on international tourism*. <https://www.unwto.org/impact-assessment-of-the-covid-19-outbreak-on-international-tourism>
- Wanner, A., & Pröbstl-Haider, U. (2019). Barriers to stakeholder involvement in sustainable rural tourism development—experiences from Southeast Europe. *Sustainability*, 11(12), 3372. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su11123372>
- Yanes, A., Zielinski, S., Diaz Cano, M., & Kim, S. (2019). Community-based tourism in developing countries: A Framework for policy evaluation. *Sustainability*, 11(9), 2506. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su11092506>
- Zarakosta, H., & Koutsouris, A. (2014). Local stakeholders' participation in (sustainable) tourism development: The case of the South Kynouria Municipality, Greece. *Revista Portuguesa de Estudos Regionais*, 36, 35–42. <https://www.apdr.pt/siteRPER/numeros/RPER6/6.4.pdf>
- Zhang, J., Inbakaran, R. J., & Jackson, M. S. (2006). Understanding community attitudes towards tourism and host—Guest interaction in the urban—rural border region. *Tourism Geographies*, 8(2), 182–204. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14616680600585455>
- Zhong, L., Deng, J., Song, Z., & Ding, P. (2011). Research on environmental impacts of tourism in China: Progress and prospect. *Journal of Environmental Management*, 92(11), 2972–2983. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2011.07.011>
- Zielinski, S., Kim, S., Botero, C., & Yanes, A. (2020). Factors that facilitate and inhibit community-based tourism initiatives in developing countries. *Current Issues in Tourism*, 23(6), 723–739. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13683500.2018.1543254>



© 2023 The Author(s). This open access article is distributed under a Creative Commons Attribution (CC-BY) 4.0 license.

You are free to:

Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format.

Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially.

The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms.

Under the following terms:

Attribution — You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made.

You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use.

No additional restrictions

You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits.



Cogent Social Sciences (ISSN: 2331-1886) is published by Cogent OA, part of Taylor & Francis Group.

Publishing with Cogent OA ensures:

- Immediate, universal access to your article on publication
- High visibility and discoverability via the Cogent OA website as well as Taylor & Francis Online
- Download and citation statistics for your article
- Rapid online publication
- Input from, and dialog with, expert editors and editorial boards
- Retention of full copyright of your article
- Guaranteed legacy preservation of your article
- Discounts and waivers for authors in developing regions

Submit your manuscript to a Cogent OA journal at www.CogentOA.com





Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>

Cogent Social Sciences - Please complete your author agreement

1 message

authoragreement@taylorandfrancis.com <authoragreement@taylorandfrancis.com>
To: dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id

Thu, Dec 29, 2022 at 10:48 AM

**Your Author Publishing Agreement (APA) with Taylor and Francis**

Attention: Dian Yulie Reindrawati

Hello,

In order to publish your article, "Challenges of Community Participation in Tourism Planning in Developing Countries", we ask that you complete your Author Publishing Agreement. Please click the link below (or copy the URL into your browser) to launch our online Author Publishing Agreement portal. The process should take only a few minutes. In most cases, you will receive immediate notice that your agreement is accepted and will be able to download a copy of it for your records.

Please do not reply to this email. If you need immediate assistance concerning your article, please instead contact OASS-production@journals.tandf.co.uk.

Thank you.

[Start »](https://authoragreement.taylorandfrancisgroup.com/Start/61fc2328-12f3-47a8-b77e-15d8309220ca)<https://authoragreement.taylorandfrancisgroup.com/Start/61fc2328-12f3-47a8-b77e-15d8309220ca>

© 2015 - Informa UK Limited, an Informa Group Company

BUKTI KORESPONDENSI
ARTIKEL JURNAL INTERNASIONAL SCOPUS Q2

Judul artikel : Challenges of community participation in tourism planning in developing countries
Jurnal : Cogent Social Sciences (2023), 9: 2164240
ISSN : 23311886
Penulis : Dian Yulie Reindrawati

No	Perihal	Tanggal
5	Bukti korespondensi article proofs for review	29/12/2022



Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>

214060647 (Cogent Social Sciences) Your submission has been accepted

2 messages

Cogent Social Sciences <em@editorialmanager.com>

Thu, Dec 29, 2022 at 1:14 AM

Reply-To: Cogent Social Sciences <oass-peerreview@journals.tandf.co.uk>

To: Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>

Ref: COGENTSOCSOCI-2021-1096R1

214060647

Challenges of Community Participation in Tourism Planning in Developing Countries

Cogent Social Sciences

Dear Dian Yulie Reindrawati,

I am pleased to tell you that your work was accepted for publication in Cogent Social Sciences on Dec 28, 2022.

Please note: only minor, or typographical changes can be introduced during typesetting and proofing of your manuscript. Major changes to your manuscript will not be permitted.

For your information, comments from the Editor and Reviewers can be found below if available, and you will have an opportunity to make minor changes at proof stage.

Your article will be published under the Creative Commons Attribution license (CC-BY 4.0), ensuring that your work will be freely accessible by all. Your article will also be shareable and adaptable by anyone as long as the user gives appropriate credit, provides a link to the license, and indicates if changes were made.

Once the version of record (VoR) of your article has been published in Cogent Social Sciences, please feel free to deposit a copy in your institutional repository.

Thank you for submitting your work to this journal, and we hope that you will consider us for your future submissions.

Best wishes

Sandra Ricart, PhD
Editor
Cogent Social Sciences

In compliance with data protection regulations, you may request that we remove your personal registration details at any time. (Use the following URL: <https://www.editorialmanager.com/cogentsocsci/login.asp?a=r>). Please contact the publication office if you have any questions.

Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>

Thu, Dec 29, 2022 at 8:55 PM

To: Cogent Social Sciences <oass-peerreview@journals.tandf.co.uk>

Thank you very much for this great news.

Warmest Regards,

Dian Y Reindrawati, PhD

Faculty of Vocational Studies

Airlangga University

Surabaya

Website: <http://unair.ac.id/>

Ph & wa: +62 81289771277

Email: dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id

[Quoted text hidden]