

Wellbeing and Tourism: A Bibliometric Analysis

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ABSTRACT

The development of the tourism sector is closely related to the participation of the community around the tourist area. Then, the welfare of the surrounding community is a driving factor for the success of the tourism development. This study aims to investigate the breadth of research on public welfare and the tourism sector. This study uses a quantitative method based on bibliometric analysis using VOSViewer. Data obtained through the Scopus database with a total of 182 documents. The results showed that research with the keyword community wellbeing has a close relationship with tourism and tourism development. Meanwhile, in the context of community in tourism, namely health status, food security, social capital, life satisfaction, agriculture workers and environmental protection, it still needs to be studied more deeply. Even though tourism is the mainstay of Bali's development and economy, its development creates its own problems, especially for natural resources, the environment and creates anxiety for the community, especially related to income inequality.

Keywords: community welfare, tourism, bibliometric analysis

Kesejahteraan dan Pariwisata: Analisis Bibliometrik

Abstrak

Perkembangan sektor pariwisata erat kaitannya dengan peran serta masyarakat sekitar kawasan wisata. Kemudian, kesejahteraan masyarakat sekitar menjadi faktor pendorong keberhasilan pengembangan pariwisata tersebut. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui luasnya penelitian mengenai kesejahteraan masyarakat dan sektor pariwisata. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif berdasarkan analisis bibliometrik menggunakan VOSViewer. Data diperoleh melalui database Scopus dengan jumlah 182 dokumen. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penelitian dengan kata kunci kesejahteraan masyarakat mempunyai hubungan yang erat dengan pariwisata dan pengembangan pariwisata. Sedangkan dalam konteks komunitas di bidang pariwisata yaitu status kesehatan, ketahanan pangan, modal sosial, kepuasan hidup, pekerja pertanian dan perlindungan lingkungan hidup masih perlu dikaji lebih dalam. Meskipun pariwisata menjadi andalan pembangunan dan perekonomian Bali, namun perkembangannya menimbulkan permasalahan tersendiri terutama terhadap sumber daya alam, lingkungan hidup dan menimbulkan kekhawatiran bagi masyarakat terutama terkait ketimpangan pendapatan.

Kata Kunci: kesejahteraan masyarakat, pariwisata, analisis bibliometrik

INTRODUCTION

One of the hottest terms of the decade, wellbeing is used liberally in discussions about people's daily lives and activities. In any popular academic search engine, a keyword search for the term "wellbeing" will yield more than a million results. According to Alexandrova (2012), the term "wellbeing" has become widely used in social and medical sciences and is now among the most searched keywords in psychological papers. Happiness has always been a philosophical and social preoccupation, particularly for influential intellectuals and scholars. Philosophers have studied human life satisfaction and the definition of happiness throughout history. The pursuit of comprehending human well-being has expanded throughout time to encompass fields like psychology, health sciences, and economics, to mention a few (Smith & Diekmann, 2017).

Global socioeconomic life is greatly impacted by the world's tourism industry, which is still experiencing rapid growth. A significant and growing source of income for both rich and developing nations, tourism has emerged as one of the key pillars of global trade. Thus, for a considerable amount of time, numerous research projects using various methodologies have been published in the business and management literature in an effort to better understand how tourists behave and draw more of them to travel to and stay at tourist destinations so they can investigate the potential for local services (Su et al., 2015; Zhang et al., 2018; Mitas & Kroesen, 2019).

Tourism is a temporary movement made with the aim of routine work, out of his place of residence. Tourists carry out activities during their stay at tourist destinations and facilities are made to

meet the needs of tourists (Marpaung, 2002). According to Murphy in Pitana and Gayatri (2005), tourism is a whole of related elements (tourists, tourist destinations, travel, industry, and others). As one of the development sectors that can spur economic growth in a region, tourism is considered a strategic asset to encourage development in certain areas that have tourism potential. With the development of the tourism industry in a region, the flow of urbanization to big cities can be further suppressed. This is because tourism has three aspects of influence, namely the economic aspect (source of foreign exchange, taxes), social aspects (job creation) and cultural aspects. in the location of tourist objects as well as the participation of the private sector as a developer. In addition to the role it has, tourism is also a sector that is not much different from other economic sectors, namely in the process of its development it also has impacts or influences in the social and economic fields. Changes that occur in the development of the tourism sector cannot be separated from the active participation of the people who live and depend on their lives with the environment around the area. Active community participation activities are not only limited to empowerment, but also create village space for sustainable development. The welfare of the population is an indicator of how the population views their lives.

The literature shows that subjective well-being is closely and highly correlated with development and that population well-being is a driver of tourism development. (Eluwole et al., 2022). In such an approach, the main concern is how to make tourism successful with little detailed examination of how tourism contributes to the quality of life or well-being of the community. In this traditional process, the destination community

becomes a tourism resource rather than tourism which is explicitly considered a resource to help the residents of the destination achieve their welfare needs or aspirations.(Moscardo & Murphy, 2016). Many studies highlight the need for research that addresses how residents' feelings about tourists affect perceived tourism impact and support (Munanura et al., 2021). In response to the expanding community wellbeing and tourism field, the primary objective of this study is to investigate the growing research on it. This study's purpose is to aid researchers and academics in comprehending the available knowledge base of the field of research and its present interrelationships around the world. This paper aims to contribute toward accomplishing this objective by utilizing relational methods for bibliometric investigations, with a particular emphasis on co-citation analysis. Bibliometric analysis builds a solid basis by mapping and untangling scientific knowledge (Donthu et al., 2021). Discover knowledge gaps, and spark new research to get the whole picture.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

There is increasing evidence that individual preferences and happiness vary. Most importantly, many behaviors observed in real life, such as donating to charities or offering to work voluntarily, are not well explained by selfish preferences. Insofar as the behavior is associated with altruistic motives, it is no longer possible to establish a direct relationship between observed behavior and individual preferences, as the theory of traditionally expressed preferences postulates. The same is true if consumers are not well informed or if they ignore the future in an exaggerated and inconsistent manner. These failures have not only been observed in real life, but have been isolated

in a large number of laboratory experiments conducted by economists.

The development of tourism in Bali has made this sector the main focus. This then becomes interesting when the impact of this activity impacts not only the economy but also the socio-economic conditions of the community. This study uses a quantitative and qualitative approach, where a qualitative approach is used to support the results quantitatively. The quantitative research techniques used in this study, which is based on literature, include bibliometric analysis (Tamala et al., 2022). There are 182 total documents in the database, which comes from Scopus. After that, the data from the journal articles is extracted from the Scopus database using the CSV file format. The data is then transferred into Vosviewer for further analysis. The data are then imported using CSV, and can then be shown using network, overlay, and density visualization techniques, allowing us to identify the clustering of the resulting data.

In addition to the use of Vosviewer, community welfare and tourism development are also associated using descriptive analysis. This analysis is supported by secondary data obtained from publications from related agencies, such as BPS and the Revenue Service. In addition, a review was also carried out on the results of previous studies to strengthen the results of the analysis.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Philosophers, economists, and public health experts have used the term "well-being" to refer to the state of the general public as well as to refer to a person's positive functioning in a more limited sense. However, the term "well-being" is not often employed in the context of tourism while being widely applicable to

The keyword community wellbeing is closely related to tourism and tourism development. With reference to social pillars, 'local control' can consist of 'competence needs'. The possibility to make decisions embodied in controlling the situation without a doubt has a positive effect on 'competence needs' in the host community. On the other hand, 'cultural wealth' takes into account the culture and customs of the host community - thus, refers to the concept of well-being (Dluzewska & Rodzos, 2018). This relationship will create the uniqueness of tourism through culture. The relationship between culture and tourism has been the subject of extensive discussion over the last four decades. Considering tourism as an expression of a global consumptive process, one perspective focuses on how culture is becoming increasingly

westernized and homogeneous, while the other argues that globalization and tourism lead to increased differentiation and reaffirmation of cultural identity in local contexts (Liburd, 2007). In fact, there are still several things that need to be studied in the context of wellbeing community in tourism, namely health status, food security, social capital, life satisfaction, agriculture workers and environmental protection.

Apart from observing the connections between welfare and tourism via the web of words, bibliometric analysis enables us to examine the analytical methods employed in different articles to examine the relationship between welfare and tourism. The application of analysis can be summarized at Figure 2.

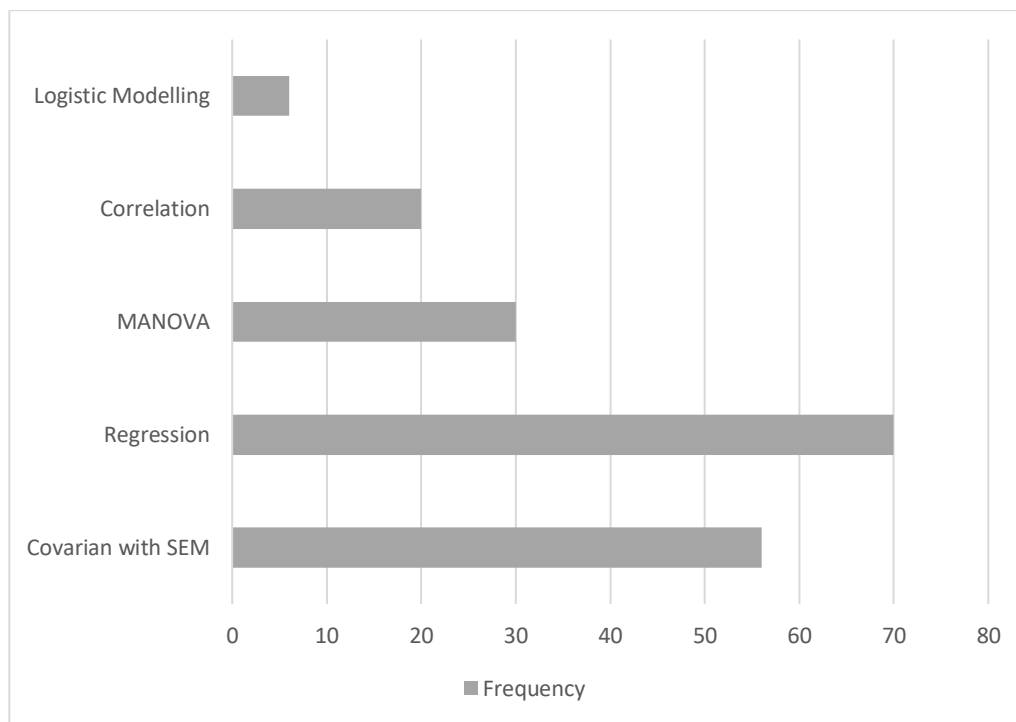


Figure 2. Frequency of technical analysis used

Linear regression and route analysis with SEM were employed in the investigation.

These are the other pots that are able to be caught.

1. The theoretical underpinnings of well-being that have been applied to the study of traveler well-being in tourism research are not adequately stated in the literature;
2. The utilization of both qualitative and quantitative methodological techniques is balanced;
3. The research focus is primarily examined from the perspective of tourists;
4. The research is primarily conducted in developed countries with research samples originating from western cultures. The results are thoroughly discussed in the section that follows.

The research location is an intriguing point to examine which nations are frequently utilized as study destinations related to welfare and tourism, in addition to the analysis used.



Figure 3. Location on Research Sample

As Figure 3 illustrates, the majority of studies on tourism and well-being have been carried out in the Americas, particularly in China, Australia, and the United States and Canada. The location becomes the focus of investigation, perhaps because the majority of the article's writers are from the area, which facilitates data discovery for researchers.

Many terms, partly influenced by psychology and philosophy, such as

"quality of life" and "life satisfaction"; "happiness" and "wellness" were used to focus on wellbeing in tourism studies (Ng, Y.K, 2015). Nonetheless, this field of study is still very young. For instance, Chen and Petrick (2013) found that just 98 sources in their comprehensive evaluation of the literature on the advantages of travel for health and wellness were deemed to be theoretically, experimentally, and practically significant. According to Schönberg (2021), there hasn't been much

usage of the term "wellbeing" in reference to travel. How best to characterize the manner in which tourism enhances the quality of life for visitors and locals alike is still up for debate. A greater knowledge of tourism as a phenomenon can be gained by looking at the philosophical underpinnings of wellbeing, particularly as they relate to motivation for and involvement in more meaningful, transformative, or eudaimonic tourist experiences.

Indonesia's national development strategy, which aims to increase the welfare and prosperity of the Indonesian people, includes the growth of the country's tourism industry. Maintaining the welfare of the Indonesian people while pursuing goals and objectives such as expanding and equalizing business and employment opportunities, promoting regional development, boosting state income (foreign exchange), and so forth. expansion and fair distribution of job prospects and commercial chances, promoting regional development, and other initiatives, all while maintaining the unique character of the country, giving consideration to environmental sustainability, and promoting the use of all available resources. A nation's tourism industry, and particularly the local government in such areas, generates revenue for each tourist destination. The locals that reside close to the tourism destination will also profit from the money collected. The area surrounding the tourist spot would be affected as well. will experience the effects as well (Indahsari & Oktavianti, 2014).

Customers can engage in either hedonic or eudemonic well-being through the products and services provided by tourism. The objectives of the public health sector might be better served by a eudemonic tourism product or service offering that emphasizes human

development (Hartwell et al. 2012). It is confirmed by additional research that tourism can provide people with both short-term, intense pleasure from hedonistic experiences and long-term, sustainable life satisfaction and positive functioning (McCabe & Johnson, 2013). One may claim, very controversially, that hedonic tourism is defined by excessive consumption of food and drink and is therefore less acceptable to the public health community and society at large due to excessive behavior. On the other hand, those who use eudemonic tourism attractions like walking trails or cycle routes can experience improvements in their own physical and emotional well-being. Additionally, locals who are exposed to the cultural and physical amenities linked to eudemonic tourism may benefit from comparable health benefits.

CONCLUSION

Community welfare has a contribution to the development of the tourism sector. Where, based on the results of research from the Scopus database as many as 182 documents with the keyword community wellbeing have a close relationship with tourism and tourism development. Since 2002 research on community wellbeing in tourism has been carried out and is interesting to discuss. Discussion of research on community wellbeing in tourism is still dominated by tourism development, sustainability, sustainable tourism, and conservation. So as a recommendation for further research, it can examine the wellbeing of the community in tourism on health status, food security, social capital, life satisfaction, agriculture workers and environmental protection because it has not been widely studied.

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