

Article

“Are there truly acoustic melodies on hillsides?” Can such human-based manufactured soundscapes be an asset to tourism destinations?

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Abstract: Soundscape tourism has become one type of tourism, and its trend is emerging in most areas with hilly, forested, and natural landscapes, such as Bantul Indonesia, becoming a mainstay for region development and its community. This article explores four human manufactured soundscape tourism destinations in Bantul, Indonesia, examining the interrelationships between each tourism stakeholder and pinpointed development from a socio-economic perspective. We adopt a cross-case study approach, drawing main sources from government statistics, regulations, social media narratives, and online news. Using the NVivo 12 Plus software, we coded and annotated the research source. Our research revealed that in four case studies, tourism soundscapes emerged as the primary tourist attractions, with other attractions only marginally contributed. Presenting music or acoustic stages enabled tourism industry to reap benefits, particularly for local community and regional income. However, it is important to emphasize sustainability issues, thus, the continuous increased in music soundscape in nature has led to the formation of collaborations among tourism actors, with local communities “Pokdarwis” posed as the principal driving force behind destination development. This study demonstrates that human-manufactured soundscapes have the potential to increase visitor numbers and outperform natural soundscapes in natural destinations.

Keywords: anthropophony; acoustic tourism; stakeholder; socioeconomic; Indonesia

1. Introduction

The melodic sound has always been a relaxing part of tourists’ moods, particularly in nature’s outdoor attractions, such nature-based tourism. It is indicated that nature-based tourism is an emerging preferred destination, as people seek a new atmosphere to escape the hustle and bustle of city noise, emotions, and the stressful intensity of distraction, with a comfortable atmosphere as a mediator of therapy and

healing as well as health recovery from nature tourism landscapes (Li et al., 2023; Parashar and Agarwal, 2024; Roman et al., 2023; Williams and Ólafsdóttir, 2023). There are significant natural sounds produced that are considered to have increased tourists' actual behavioral intentions to visit nature sound destinations (Jiang, 2022). It causes much attention from tourists and their intention in choosing a destination from the factors behind it (Petrović et al., 2023). As a result, the concentration of tourist visits to natural sound landscapes has given the attention of tourism managers in responding to the market demand of the tourist industry, as these landscape effects have provided the value of the sound destination landscapes they have produced (Orio et al., 2021), without compromising the health of the ecosystems that provide them (Blau and Panagopoulos, 2022). It is the reason behind this kind of soundscape can be used as a recreation center, where tourists' expectations can be relaxed with complete tranquility, such as the effects of the sound of springs and rivers flowing, birds singing, and the sound of watermills (Chen et al., 2021). The distribution of the soundscape has produced a sound propagation effect in open spaces (Grinfeder et al., 2022), which in the context of tourism provides touristic power for the destination, meaning that the soundscape phenomenon in the tourism industry can be attributed to the impact of tourism maturation (Zuo et al., 2020).

The concept of soundscape encompasses two perspectives: the ecological noises that exist within the environment, such as biological sounds, and the musical sounds created by a performed instrument (de Baudouin et al., 2024). Both of these soundscapes offer valuable trend segmentation and provide meaningful experiences for tourists. For instance, the auditory aspect of natural soundscapes has a notable impact on tourist emotions and behavior, as demonstrated by Jiang (2022). This, in turn, positively affects mankind of memorable tourist experiences, as highlighted by Kankhuni and Ngwira (2022). Others studied, exposure to natural noises from natural soundscapes has been found to induce self-relaxation, decrease heart rate, and enhance psychophysiological health (Iyendo et al., 2023). Human soundscapes, which are created by human activity, are frequently found in environments as are utilized for nature tourism reasons (Kearney, 2019).

Then, following the human-based soundscape perspective, some studies examine tourists visiting anthropophony in tourism destinations, for instance, the behavior of tourists imaginatively enjoying geographical music in the Dunhuang open space (China), which has stimulated their cognitive and affective behavior, increasing behavioral intentions to visit the destination (Zhuang et al., 2023). Soundscape objects have also become an attraction; acoustic music in natural landscapes immerses people and lulls them into enjoying the atmosphere (Lu et al., 2022). The emergence of these artificial soundscapes provides attractive value to the destination image, and there is a greater willingness of tourists to visit (Lv et al., 2023).

In some cases, despite the presence of musical soundscapes, but not in Croatia, which is not strategically positioned for tourism development, the awareness of the impact of musical landscapes on the tourist experience is excellent (Grgurić and Stipanović, 2021). For example, a Costa Brava (Spain) music festival has become an alternative strategy to strengthen the region's resilience by promoting products already available in beach destinations (Diaz-Soria and Blanco-Romero, 2023). This

attention indicates that tourism destinations are essential when acoustic soundscapes are included (Min et al., 2020). This confirmation has made destination soundscapes significantly influence memorable tourist experiences (Bai et al., 2024). Additionally, acknowledging the significance of soundscape supports sustainable development in tourist destinations (Qiu et al., 2018), as destination soundscape directly and indirectly impacts visitor satisfaction (Jiang and Yan, 2022). Therefore, by featuring music, destinations entertain visitors and act as a platform for artistic, cultural, religious, and social messages. This unique combination makes it a powerful attraction and a valuable resource for local communities (Tsalpara et al., 2021). Finally, tourism industry opportunities with creative instruments such as music can support the acceleration and improvement of the community economy (Nusraningrum and Pratama, 2019).

The phenomenon where natural locations utilize ambient music to support tourism has been identified. Various tourist locations in Indonesia have started to recognize the potential of their landscapes and have shown interest in exploiting them. Several case studies have documented the remarkable transition of underdeveloped tourist destinations into successful management initiatives (Adnan et al., 2024). Soundscapes in nature tourism are becoming popular, with several sites in Indonesia showcasing evidence of their unique soundscapes. Soundscape studies are a form of tourism that appeals to tourists for assessment, as observed in Bantul Yogyakarta, Indonesia. The region, characterized by its abundant natural features, including hills, mountains, mangrove forests, and beaches, currently focuses on preserving and managing its soundscape. Tourism has emerged as a critical pillar of this region's economy, with extensive efforts being made to expand the sector. These endeavors are expected to significantly boost regional income (Nasution et al., 2023; Pratama et al., 2021). Due to its favorable natural resource potential, Bantul possesses a significant possibility of cultivating the tourism business in the coming years. Hence, it is imperative to enhance the administration of diverse tourism resources to augment the allure of Bantul as a tourist destination (Ramadhani et al., 2021). The potential of becoming a destination center for soundscape tourism can be observed at various attractions. These spots are found in natural tourism destinations and promote soundscapes from a human-created perspective, serving as a source of tourism support.

Previous research has yet to specifically focus on studied soundscape destinations in Bantul. However, the clear presence of soundscape as the main attraction and its strategic location in nature provides evidence of its existence. It is necessary to investigate this phenomenon from a socioeconomic perspective to understand its influence on stakeholders and the development of the destination. The study by Rudan and Stipanovi (2021) emphasizes the significance of music as a crucial element of a tourism destination. Furthermore, the domain of music landscape is widely regarded as an area that has not received sufficient attention, and there is still a dearth of research on this subject in the realm of tourist literature (Kankhuni and Ngwira, 2022; Liu et al., 2018).

Meanwhile, since emerging human-manufactured soundscapes, scholars have strived to achieve a broad range of studies that examined the implications of any destination setting that exists today, as does this article's ongoing emphasis on

reported socio-economic and tourism stakeholder participation, which remains a major challenge. Hence, this study aims to investigate the presence of soundscapes in natural tourist spots from a socioeconomic standpoint and analyze the structure of stakeholder collaboration networks in the fast-growing soundscape tourism sector in selected case studies in Bantul. This focus is considered to have the potential to become one of the critical drivers of economic growth in a particular area.

Our article argues that soundscape destinations stimulate tourist attraction, improve the community's socioeconomic status, and strengthen collaboration between tourism actors in socioeconomic development through soundscape destinations. It rests on the findings of scholars, who state that the presence of soundscapes is considered to indirectly participate in the socioeconomic ecosystem and provide economic value to the destination development of a region (Jiang et al., 2022; Wu et al., 2021). It has also been shown that the presence of soundscapes increases the value of a destination space and its potential to attract more tourists and ultimately lead to improved economic and social welfare to the local community (Montazerolhodjah et al., 2019). Recognizing the resource value of a healthy soundscape requires sound conservation, which protects and maintains the soundscape and improves the overall environmental quality and protection efforts of nature. Furthermore, the development of soundscape tourism can generate economic benefits for the region, fostering a harmonious relationship between nature and people (Chen et al., 2022). Therefore, it is imperative to conserve soundscapes to cater to the growing number of tourists interested in soundscapes. The stakeholders in charge of tourism destinations may implement sound art installations to achieve this (Bai et al., 2024). The strength of soundscape destinations lies in their ability to shape the identity of a tourist destination (Zarrilli, 2022).

Tourism industry governance needs to be aware of the importance of social capital from stakeholders in promoting growth (Affandi et al., 2019; Prayitno et al., 2024), among other socioeconomic factors. Many studies prove that developing tourist destinations, especially natural destinations, requires local communities' social capital to play a vital role. It is initiative that are valuable for the usefulness of the tourism landscape as a place of recreation, which ultimately leads to business opportunities and supports destination promotion (Yekti, 2021). The attention paid to soundscape tourism locations in nature and away from the city, such as in villages or rural area, is also considered. Therefore, the Indonesian government is concentrating on developing tourism villages (Fafurida et al., 2023), it gives rise to the prospect of a high potential impact in Indonesia's tourism village development and sustainability (Dávid et al., 2024).

Reflecting on our research location in Bantul villages, there are fantastic soundscape points scattered, such as Puncak Sosok, Watu Gagak, Puncak Becici, and Pinus Pengger as destination spots that have touristic soundscape value, and this cross-case study is examined in this research. This is very interesting where our argumentation states that the development of strategies that depart from bottom-up, in this case, the local community, is one of the most important studies and needs to be understood to see the development strategy of tourism industry managed by the community (Jaya et al., 2024). Thus, the potential of natural tourism initiated by the community needs to be reviewed further, part of which aims to provide benefits to

the quality of products produced and benefit the socio-economy and the involvement of the role of tourism stakeholders (Zulgani et al., 2023). Thus, the attributes addressed in the selected cases studied that elevate the soundscape as a tool need to be reviewed.

2. Literature review

2.1. Uncovering soundscape tourism: Definition, features, and concepts

Soundscape tourism, a concept that focuses on the auditory experience generated by a destination, still needs to be explored in the tourism industry (Bai et al., 2024; He et al., 2019; Lu et al., 2022). Although early efforts concentrated on natural soundscapes, the power of manufactured sounds is also beginning to be introduced (Bai et al., 2024; Chen et al., 2021; Guo et al., 2022; Malec et al., 2023). In fact, this presents a unique opportunity to create a more holistic and immersive travel experience, which in some literature states that a soundscape is more than just a collection of sounds in a location; its presence refers to the subjective view of individuals perceiving these sounds in a particular environment (Grinfeder et al., 2022; He et al., 2019). Strategically combining natural and artificial soundscapes also has tremendous opportunities to create engaging and immersive tourism experiences. After all, sound is essential in shaping how tourists perceive and connect with a destination (Liu et al., 2018; Malec et al., 2023).

Furthermore, critical insights the soundscape can serve as a key attraction, and the forces that shape it make a valuable impression of the destination (Galloway, 2018). The concept of “soundscape”—the totality of a location’s auditory environment, has emerged as a valuable framework for understanding this dimension. Soundscapes encompass a variety of sounds, ranging from biophonies, such as birdsong and rustling leaves; geophony, such as streams and wind; and anthropology, such as music, cars, and everyday conversations. A destination approach to tourism that focuses on soundscapes has far-reaching transformative potential. By listening to the unique sounds of a place, travelers can establish a deeper connection with the local environment and culture (Lu et al., 2022; Qiu et al., 2018; Zhang et al., 2022; Zhao et al., 2023). As a result, positive sonic experiences can foster a sense of place (Galloway, 2018; Yildirim and Arefi, 2022), encourage environmental stewardship, and inspire more responsible tourism behavior (Qiu et al., 2018, 2021).

A number of scholars have highlighted the distinctive characteristics of natural and human-made soundscapes, with a particular focus on the influence of acoustic instruments in tourist destinations. Jiang and Yan (2022) posited that natural soundscapes are derived from early-based attributes, with these attributes manifesting as the chirping of birds, the swishing of the wind, and the gurgling of the river. This argument is also supported by Ratcliffe (2021), who argued that soundscapes derived from natural sources are sensory-induced and are sometimes utilized for purposes of pleasure and relaxation. In their study, Bai et al., (2024) asserted that the perception of a natural soundscape has a more pronounced effect on the tourist experience. additionally, Jiang (2022) observed that auditory factors, such as natural soundscapes, exert a considerable influence on tourists’ emotions and behavior in the context of nature-based tourism. In light of these considerations, it

can be posited that the aspect of natural soundscapes, particularly those produced in uncontrolled and unpredictable environments, is inherently challenging to regulate. However, this intrinsic unpredictability may paradoxically foster a sense of familiarity and comfort among visitors, allowing them to fully immerse themselves in the natural environment and experience a sense of home. This notion is supported by the findings of Jiang et al. (2018), which suggest that the perception of natural soundscapes directly influences tourist satisfaction.

In contrast to the human-made soundscape, which is multisensory and generated through instruments that can be managed, the study by Chen et al. (2021) demonstrates that the management of a human-manufactured soundscape or an aquatic environment can be planned and managed in order to create an authentic destination that evokes the atmosphere of its origin. Furthermore, this approach can also be used to generate artificial natural sounds. As stated by Chen et al. (2021), the development of an artificial soundscape can be facilitated through the implementation of an acoustic-based planning strategy. While some literature suggests that man-made sound can provide comfort to visitors, there is also evidence that such artificial sound has a negative effect and contributes to noise pollution in natural environments. It can result in interference with the original natural sound, particularly in protected areas. As Pavan (2023) stated, the frequency noise produced by artificial sounds has the potential to mask communication signals in many animal species, which could ultimately affect population levels. In addition, as de Baudouin et al. (2024) have noted, the presence of music in natural soundscapes can also facilitate the advancement of ecological knowledge and conservation efforts. However, in the context of tourism, the challenge lies in managing this artificial sound in a way that provides comfort for tourists while avoiding disturbance to the environment.

A comprehensive strategy is required to harness the power of soundscape tourism. The key is to balance showcasing natural soundscapes and carefully integrating artificial sounds. Indeed, it can involve creating musical performances in culturally significant environments and open spaces (Bai et al., 2024; Zhuang et al., 2023) or even designing urban spaces that prioritize acoustic comfort (Guo et al., 2022; Montazerolhodjah et al., 2019), even transforming large landscapes into landscapes that specifically harness the potential of the region for tourism destinations (Rahmat et al., 2024). It was also noted that the case study of Zuo et al. (2020), found that some villages reviewed were already at a stage of consolidation and significant engagement of environmental sound for tourism purposes, while others were still at the original soundscape phase, which means that different phases of development exist in the soundscape tourism development. Regarding the chosen regions in this study situated in Indonesia, which boasts abundant biodiversity and cultural traditions, certain areas in Indonesia are strategically positioned to take advantage of this potential and have a significant opportunity to carve out their unique position in global tourism by emphasizing soundscape destinations. By comprehending distinct auditory environments and skillfully combining the aesthetically pleasing sounds of the natural world and human society, specific areas can provide travelers with engaging and indelible encounters that establish enduring bonds with the terrain and its inhabitants. Furthermore, it will be crucial for this

specialist tourism sector's long-term viability to educate passengers and local populations regarding the significance of soundscapes and the need for responsible sound practices.

2.2. Soundscape tourism potential in rural tourism

Soundscape tourism, an emerging field in the tourism industry, currently focuses on the auditory experience of a place as a critical element of the tourist journey (Malec et al., 2023; Ren et al., 2018; Yildirim and Arefi, 2022). Although this concept has gained attention globally, research in Indonesia, in particular, has only centered on areas or characteristics of urban soundscapes, such as studies that examine the importance of considering sociocultural nuances when translating soundscape attributes into non-English languages (Sabdono Sudarsono et al., 2024), as well as studying the acoustic environment of urban housing in Indonesia (Sakina and Djimantoro, 2021a, 2021b). However, the richness and diversity of rural soundscapes still need to be explored in the academic literature, presenting a unique opportunity for tourism industry development. To realize the potential of soundscape tourism in rural Indonesia, further research is needed to identify and map the diverse soundscapes in the region. This can inform the development of soundscape experiences that accommodate different tourist segments' specific interests and preferences.

The distinct combination of geography and societal customs has numerous prospects for tourism growth. Soundscapes are intricately connected to culture, giving rise to a distinct soundscape in every rural town. As an illustration, soundscape tours may encompass trips to communities where tourists can immerse themselves in the auditory ambiance of musical performances, religious activities, and the creation of local crafts (Yang and Zhang, 2024). According to Chen et al. (2021), music in rural soundscapes can establish unique auditory characteristics that honor and reinterpret traditions. It also contributes to creating nostalgic rural legends and pleasant rural environments. Rural towns can enhance their appeal as tourist destinations and foster the growth of cultural industries, such as music, festivals, and tourism, by hosting music festivals that showcase the distinctive sounds of their region (Chiciudean et al., 2021).

The significance of soundscapes has been recognized to extend beyond cultural boundaries (Chen et al., 2021). Multiple studies have shown that rural soundscapes, characterized by a harmonious combination of natural and artificial sounds, can benefit human psychology and physiology (Bernat, 2014; Yang and Zhang, 2024). Incorporating perceptions of natural and human-manufactured soundscapes into the soundscape tourism experience can foster a more holistic understanding and appreciation of the rural environment (Bai et al., 2024). It can lead to stronger perceptions of place attachment among destinations and visitors, thus encouraging more profound connections with the land and its stakeholder communities (Zhao et al., 2023). As a result, the potential of soundscape tourism destinations and acoustic music as a breakthrough in developing tourism attraction resources advantage needs to be explored to improve the potential socio-economic conditions of tourist areas (Zhang et al., 2024). In Romania, soundscape festivals in the countryside have

benefited more than harm, as perceived by tourism stakeholders and the government (Chiciudean et al., 2021). Sound tourism at Lugu Lake Scenic Spot, Southwest China, has increased the profitability of villagers' economic income from tourists coming to listen and sing along (Zuo et al., 2020).

3. Materials and methods

3.1. Study area

Case studies are selected to be used as a best practice assessment of existence of human-manufactured soundscape tourism as the main attraction, and it has productively provided socioeconomic benefits to the community and the network of stakeholders in its management. Specifically, this research explores the existence of human-based soundscapes in four tourism destinations in Bantul, namely Pinus Pengger, Watu Gagak, Puncak Sosok, and Puncak Becici, as shown in **Figure 1**.

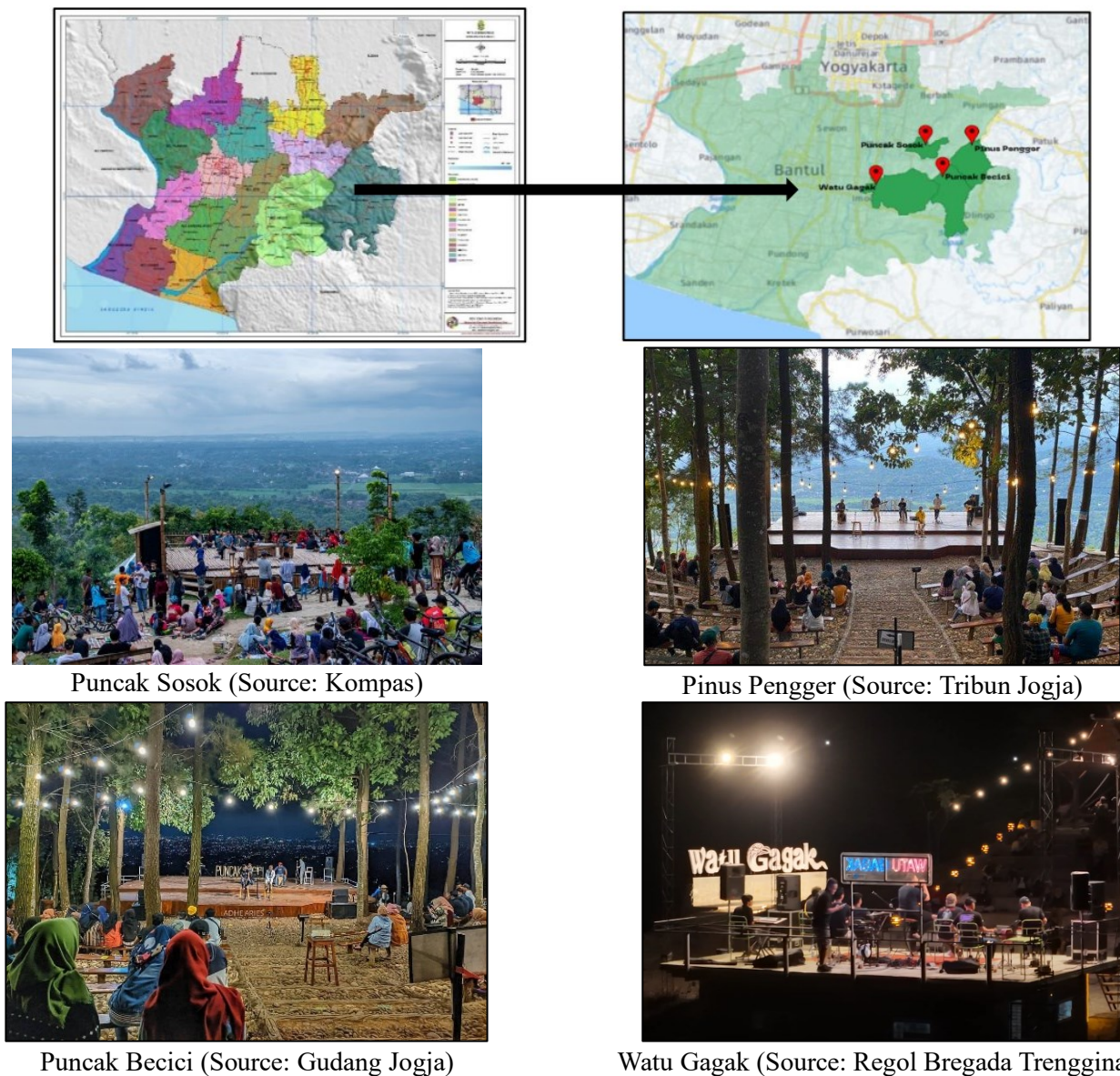


Figure 1. Location of cases study selected.

The four anthropophony in tourism destinations studied are located in Bantul Regency, which has an area of 506.85 square kilometers or 15 percent of the area of the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY) Province, Indonesia. This area has a topography dominated by land, primarily hills, with 75 villages from 17 sub-districts (Bantul Central Statistics Agency, 2023). In tourism, Bantul has 38 registered tourist attractions in 2023 and 53 tourist villages (DIY Central Statistics Agency, 2023). In the selected cases study, the first is Pinus Pengger tourism is a type of agroforestry-based ecotourism with mangrove trees as an identical spot of recreation, with the concept of natural hilly natural forest that provides peace of mind, as a natural photo spot and enjoying the resulting soundscape. Pinus Pengger has an area of about 128 hectares and is the largest pine forest in Yogyakarta; this destination is Terong Village.

The second location is Watu Gagak, located in Wukisari Village; where this destination is located in the hills that offer natural scenery from a height that can be said to be a still embryo can skyrocket its development as a music landscape spot as one of its attractions. Then, Puncak Sosok, also known as a hill tour that has a natural attraction providing a bicycle tracking track area, culinary, and art and music performances with natural scenery on the hill, a destination located 18km from the city center and located Bawuran Village as a recreational destination attraction that is now developing quite significantly in attracting visitors. Finally, Puncak Becici is located in a 4.4-hectare mangrove pine forest area in Muntuk Village, located 30km from the city center. The beauty of the natural scenery in the afternoon, accompanied by the acoustic sound landscape, provides tourist value for Puncak Becici as a sound landscape spot that can be investigated for its existence.

3.2. Research approached

To start this research, we designed this research using a cross-case study approach for four soundscape destinations; this method design is believed to provide an assessment of the existence of each case study as a phenomenon of the emergence of soundscapes in natural tourism destinations. As a scholar states, cross-case studies aim at what is shared across the cases (Stake, 2013). Cross-case study assessment can offer evidence to the reader in understanding and portraying phenomena across case studies, whether there are similar patterns or differences in the development process (Aaboen et al., 2012).

This research design has the strength of a highly systematic method, allowing for the inclusion of different types of evidence for the phenomenon being described and possibly used to build a theory. Coding each case is required, and then looking at the similarities and differences between studies is noted (Cruzes et al., 2015). In this case, studying soundscapes with different areas allows for an exciting understanding of the existing soundscapes in nature tourism destinations, especially reviewing the socioeconomic aspects and stakeholder involvement in their development. Thus, our approach, cross-case study, as also mentioned by Lee and Chavis (Lee and Chavis, 2012), is to collect existing information and evidence, then build a framework, where we have created a structure to analyze the phenomenon, then analyze the cases where

we study various examples of the phenomenon and code them for comparison. Next, we analyze the data and conclude.

3.3. Research data sources collection

Data collection entails gathering internet sources, documentation reports, social media remarks, and also government statistical data related to soundscape tourism in the selected case study, as shown in **Table 1**.

Table 1. URLs of audio-visual/online news.

No	News sources	Link	Code
1	Bantul TV	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=etOcnAJC1UI	PS1
2	Kompas	https://travel.kompas.com/read/2019/02/21/100700027/nyore-romantis-ditemani-musik-akustik-di-puncak-sosok-bantul?page=all	PS2
3	Indonesian village stories	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QQd07uyK8dQ	PS3
4	Kompas	https://travel.kompas.com/read/2019/02/26/190900327/kisah-sukses-karang-taruna-ciptakan-wisata-puncak-sosok-yogyakarta?page=all	PS4
5	Buletin iNews	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AxnHeyMp0Ao	PS5
6	Kompas	https://travel.kompas.com/read/2021/10/01/130727727/puncak-sosok-di-bantul-buka-lagi-bisa-kulineran-ditemani-live-music	PS6
7	Pikiran Rakyat	https://sleman.pikiran-rakyat.com/wisata-kuliner/pr-3047376577/puncak-sosok-bantul-janjikan-pemandangan-indah-kota-yogyakarta-dari-atas-pegunungan?page=all	PS7
8	KR Jogja	https://www.krjogja.com/kampus/1243053816/olahan-gembili-dan-gadung-sebagai-produk-khas-wisata-puncak-sosok	PS8
9	Kompas	https://travel.kompas.com/read/2020/08/22/203100927/puncak-sosok-alternatif-wisata-malam-dengan-spot-instagramable-di-yogyakarta?page=all#	PS9
10	Antara News	https://www.antaraneews.com/berita/1242459/begini-cara-bantul-kembangkan-pariwisata-desa-yang-kini-tumbuh-pesat	PS10
11	Antara News	https://jogja.antaraneews.com/berita/623403/kelurahan-wukirsari-mengubah-bukit-tandus-jadi-kawasan-wisata-watu-gagak	WG1
12	Radar Jogja	https://radarjogja.jawapos.com/news/651772431/melihat-upaya-masyarakat-singosaren-kembangkan-objek-wisata-watu-gagak	WG2
13	Tribun News	https://jogja.tribunnews.com/2023/07/11/wisata-hidden-gem-di-bantul-bukit-watu-gagak-menikmati-pemandangan-sembari-kulineran-tradisional#	WG3
14	TVRI Yogyakarta	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qRwO-rHvD4g	WG4
15	Kompasiana	https://www.kompasiana.com/batiksekarkedhaton1949/64d39ca04addee5d8b46d8d3/dana-keistimewaan-untuk-pengembangan-destinasi-wisata-watu-gagak-wukirsari#	WG5
16	KR Jogja	https://www.krjogja.com/bantul/1242514244/wukirsari-sulap-bukit-jadi-destinasi-wisata	WG6
17	Bantul Kab	https://bantulkab.go.id/berita/detail/6144/wisata-puncak-watu-gagak-suguhkan-musik-keroncong-pada-pengunjung.html	WG7
18	Yogya Post	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7ZrbeL5mCMA	WG8
19	Harian Merapi	https://www.harianmerapi.com/lifestyle/4011213072/semarak-watu-gagak-digelar-dua-hari-mulai-minggu-besok-di-bukit-watu-gagak-wukirsari-bantul-ini-keseruannya	WG9
20	Yogya Pos	https://www.yogyaapos.com/berita-dulu-sering-disinggahi-ratusan-burung-gagak-kini-jadi-destinasi-wisata-yang-mempesona-11220	WG10
21	Antara News	https://www.antaraneews.com/berita/3629769/kalurahan-wukirsari-ubah-bukit-tandus-jadi-destinasi-wisata-watu-gagak	WG11
22	Harian Jogja	https://wisata.harianjogja.com/read/2023/07/11/504/1141469/warga-singosaren-ubah-bukit-tandus-jadi-destinasi-wisata-baru-di-bantul	WG12

Table 1. (Continued).

No	News sources	Link	Code
23	Jurnal Flores	https://www.jurnalflores.co.id/travel/7769650003/wukirsari-sulap-bukit-jadi-destinasi-wisata-spot-refreshing-sambil-menikmati-view-perkotaan-bantul?page=1	WG13
24	Kabar Jogja	https://www.kabarjogja.id/2023/07/bukit-watu-gagak-destinasi-baru-andalan.html	WG14
25	Radar Cianjur	https://www.radarcianjur.com/wisata/94511921449/puncak-becici-bantul-yogyakarta-tempat-yang-cocok-untuk-menenangkan-diri-pernah-didatangi-barrack-obama-juga-lho	PB1
26	Kompas	https://travel.kompas.com/read/2023/12/23/083100727/malam-tahun-baru-wisatawan-bisa-camping-dan-nonton-pentas-akustik-di-puncak	PB2
27	Harian Jogja	https://jogjapolitan.harianjogja.com/read/2020/08/31/511/1048540/puncak-becici-mulai-diserburibuan-wisatawan	PB3
28	Pikiran Rakyat	https://sleman.pikiran-rakyat.com/wisata-kuliner/pr-3048021515/wisata-jogja-puncak-becici-sensasi-menikmati-weekend-di-hutan-pinus-dlingo-bantul-dengan-udara-yang-sejuk	PB4
29	Detik	https://travel.detik.com/travel-news/d-3544312/kisah-perjuangan-pengelola-puncak-becici-sampai-bikin-obama-kepincut	PB5
30	Kompas	https://travel.kompas.com/read/2020/10/05/120100527/puncak-becici-jogja-kini-buka-sampai-malam-ada-live-music	PB6
31	Antara News	https://www.antaraneews.com/berita/683884/wisata-di-kawasan-rawan-bencana-tak-perlu-ditutup-tapi-tata-ruang-harus-baik	PB7
32	Tribun News	https://makassar.tribunnews.com/2018/02/09/puncak-becici-malino-nya-yogyakarta-bikin-takjub-peserta-famget-pertamina#	PB8
33	Suara Indonesia	https://suaraindonesia.co.id/news/wisata/5f6742bd8aa58/index.html#	PB9
34	iTrip ID	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XBLuvPR3T4Q	PB10
35	Tribun News	https://jogja.tribunnews.com/2021/05/24/menikmati-kopi-dari-lantai-dua-bumi-projotamansari-penjelajahan-wisata-hutan-pinus-dlingo-bantul	PB11
36	Suara Indonesia	https://suaraindonesia.co.id/news/wisata/5f6742bd8aa58/index.html#!	PB12
37	Suara Jogja	https://jogja.suara.com/read/2021/09/26/130500/uji-coba-wisata-hutan-pinus-pengger-kunjungan-wisatawan-masih-rendah	PP1
38	Yogya Pos	https://yogyapos.com/berita-nataru-sejumlah-obyek-wisata-bantul-gelar-pentas-seni-ada-pesta-kembang-api-12744	PP2
39	Suara Jogja	https://jogja.suara.com/read/2020/02/10/134538/restroom-berstandar-global-dibangun-di-kawasan-hutan-pinus-pengger	PP3
40	Lampung Insider	https://bandarlampung.pikiran-rakyat.com/hiburan-budaya/pr-3438108966/wisata-alam-yang-memikat-eksplorasi-dua-hutan-pinus-menakjubkan-di-bantul-untuk-liburan-hari- raya-waisak	PP4
41	Pikiran Rakyat	https://kabargarut.pikiran-rakyat.com/pariwisata/pr-3217990794/menikmati-wisata-alam-pinus-pengger-hutan-pinus-yang-disulap-menjadi-spot-selfie-yang-artistik-di-bantul?page=all	PP5
42	Harian Jogja	https://jogjapolitan.harianjogja.com/read/2023/12/31/511/1159940/cek-perayaan-malam-pergantian-tahun-di-bantul-dari-live-musik-hingga-pesta-kembang-api	PP6
43	Kompas	https://travel.kompas.com/read/2020/10/04/200800927/pinus-pengger-sudah-buka-bakal-ada-panggung-hiburan-live-music	PP7
44	VOA Indonesia	https://www.voaindonesia.com/a/dlingo-menguji-konsep-destinasi-digital-kementerian-pariwisata/4508084.html	PP8
45	Antara News	https://www.antaraneews.com/berita/3793440/bantul-fokus-kembangkan-desa-wisata-gerakkan-ekonomi-masyarakat	BT1
46	Bantul Kab	https://bantulkab.go.id/berita/detail/2567/desa-wisata-bagian-dari-kehidupan-masyarakat.html	BT2
47	Antara News	https://www.antaraneews.com/berita/3854748/bantul-gandeng-perguruan-tinggi-tingkatkan-kualitas-desa-wisata	BT3
48	Jogja Prov	https://jogjaprov.go.id/berita/bantul-wajib-bersiap-jadi-destinasi-wisata-utama	BT4
49	Jogja Prov	https://jogjaprov.go.id/berita/peran-kalurahan-dan-kampung-wisata-sebagai-pendukung-pariwisata-diy	BT5

Table 1. (Continued).

No	News sources	Link	Code
50	Tribun News	https://jogja.tribunnews.com/2021/11/22/masalah-desa-wisata-di-bantul-dari-malas-hingga-tidak-ada-pengurusnya	BT6
51	Antara News	https://jogja.antaranews.com/berita/626055/bantul-menguatkan-manajemen-pengelolaan-desa-wisata	BT7
52	Radar Jogja	https://radarjogja.jawapos.com/bantul/653438919/pemkab-bantul-dorong-desa-wisata-tingkatkan-quality-tourism	BT8
53	Republika	https://rejogja.republika.co.id/berita/r8y12w327/bantul-dorong-Pokdarwis-percepat-munculkan-desa-wisata	BT9
54	KBA News	https://kbanews.com/pilihan-redaksi/mengenal-puncak-sosok-bantul-destinasi-wisata-yang-dikagumi-anies-baswedan/	BT10
55	Jogja Prov	https://jogjaprov.go.id/berita/peran-kalurahan-dan-kampung-wisata-sebagai-pendukung-pariwisata-diy	BT11
56	Times Indonesia	https://timesindonesia.co.id/ekonomi/298302/desa-wisata-sejahterakan-perekonomian-masyarakat-kabupaten-bantul	BT12

3.4. Research tools and processing

The collected data were then analyzed using NVivo software version 12 plus. This tool allows for the visualization of the coding of each study under study, with the classification of nodes and cases (Hilal and Al Abri, 2013). In addition, this application is designed to analyze textual data by assigning codes to all research reports and notes, which can then be conceptualized (Ozkan, 2004).

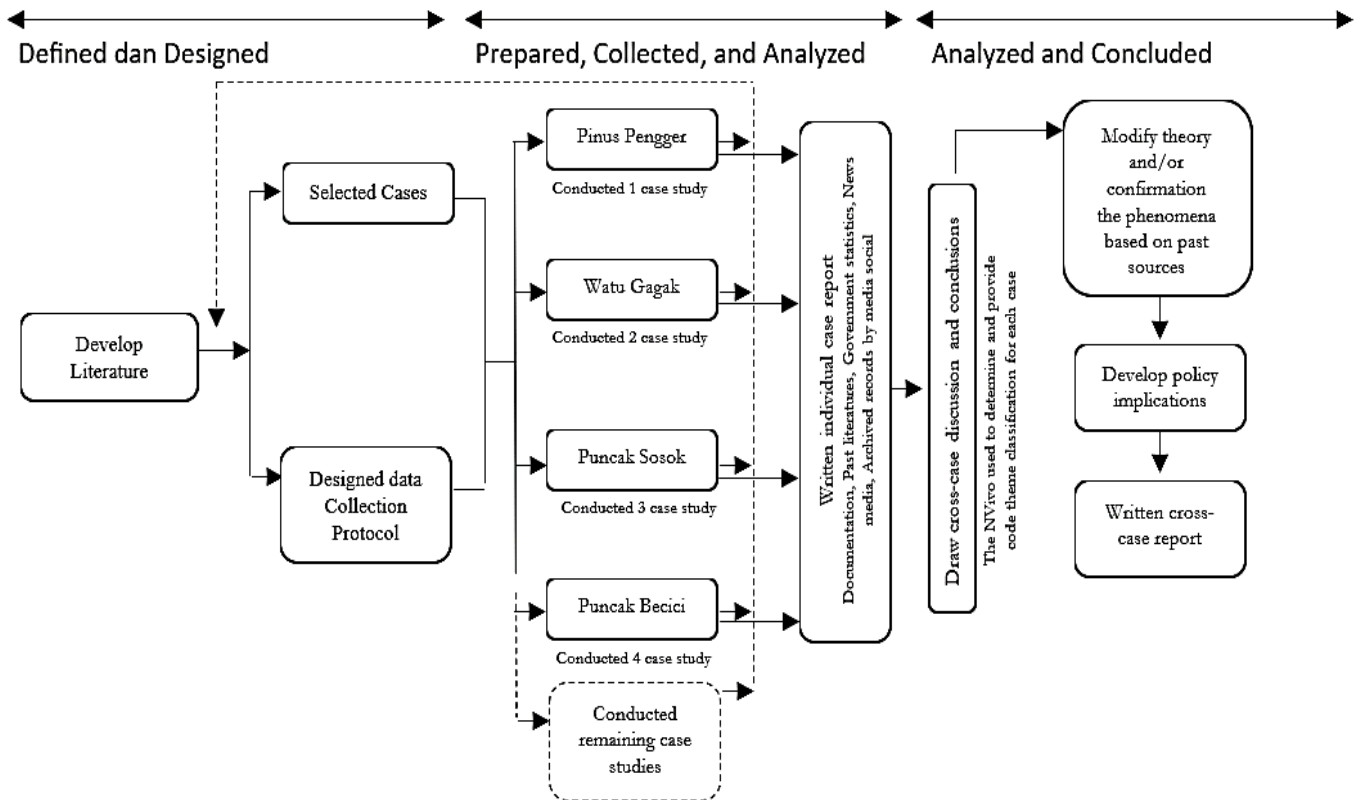


Figure 2. Research Flow.

The analysis process was conducted in stages, as shown in **Figure 2**. The first stage involved data collection, constructing a coding framework, and the initial

coding of each case study. The second stage involved analyzing and categorizing all text data based on the research themes. This stage involved creating data narratives and modifying each coded data line by line in the coding framework, generating data visualizations of socioeconomic activities and stakeholder mapping using cross-tabulation menus, cluster diagram analysis, and group queries, and creating concept maps of research topics. Finally, comprehensive observational data was generated after analysis so findings could be presented and discussed visually.

4. Results and discussion

4.1. Human-manufactured soundscape in Bantul's tourism destination

In terms of socioeconomic development of the community and region, Bantul makes tourism one of the mainstay sectors that excel in increasing the number of tourist visits in the region. Bantul, the tourism industry, is one of the most significant contributors to GDP from its tourism objects. This is because various kinds of initiative destinations have sprung up and benefit the destination area community and the region by increasing their income. The growth of the tourism destination landscape in Bantul has mushroomed very rapidly, especially artificial tourism, where many attraction innovations have sprung up in several places. As a result, tourist visits are not centered on just one tourist destination - in this case, Bantul is very much creating tourist recreation spots, where scattered tours include artificial destinations initiated by the hands of community creativity where a total of 131 artificial tourist destinations in the 2023 final report, this has increased compared to 2020 as many as 129 artificial tourist destinations.

Speaking of artificial tourism, human-based soundscape tourism destinations have been selected, where the community has made many innovations as a form of response to their natural resources and has created an exciting blend where artificial tourism in nature can present tourist value. Soundscape tourism in Bantul is one of them. It is located on the side of Bantul, which has a vast natural area in several villages. The Bantul government focuses on the economic movement of its people with a bottom-up strategy through the development of their villages to be explored as tourist destinations; this is a step by the Bantul government in developing rural potential and generating economic value for the community and regional income (BT1). Community groups that are members of tourism development or have been called Pokdarwis (Kelompok Sadar Wisata) as a design prepared by the government to encourage the acceleration of artificial tourism where assistance and training in managing tourism potential are carried out (BT9).

Specifically, a sound tourism landscape is one of the mainstays of artificial tourism that has emerged in Bantul. The study is about Pinus Pengger, Watu Gagak, Puncak Sosok, and Puncak Becici. These destinations have become one of the exciting attractions in Bantul. This artificial sound landscape is an attraction spot, and live music and an acoustic stage are shown to visitors in a natural destination setting. The case study of Pinus Pengger has provided benefits for local and regional communities, where the destination has become an economic driver for residents in providing tourism services and services for tourists through Pokdarwis as one of the strategic concepts of community-based tourism (CBT) in the development of tourist

attractions (PP8). This attention is also proven by Watu Gagak, with a beautiful panorama and additional soundscape with live music as a tourist attraction option that can boost the community’s economy (WG13). The sound landscape provides many benefits on the economic side of the community by selling at tourist sites and improving the residents’ economy. In contrast, Puncak Sosok was previously considered just an empty land of the village treasury; with a touch of CBT, it can proliferate (PS4).

Furthermore, Puncak Sosok, with its soundscape, attracts tourists and can ultimately become the base for the economic development of the surrounding community (PS10). With the soundscape in natural tourism, visitors to the destination feel relaxed because of the fresh, calm, and beautiful air (PB4). Even this visit benefits the growth of culinary places and hangouts around the location (PB11). In the end, residents have harvested economic benefits along with the growth of the Puncak Becici tourist destination, both retribution for the destination and income contribution for residents. As a result, artificial soundscapes in the selected study, where performance and music stages are available, offer an exciting insight into the attractiveness of tourist attractions. Its presence not only strengthens the local economy but also fosters community participation through Pokdarwis, ultimately improving the quality of soundscape tourism in the future.

4.2. Socioeconomic value of soundscapes in selected destinations

In four selected case studies, several potential social values are obtained by sound landscape destinations through training and community empowerment in several coaching programs that work together with various actors in making typical products and branding destinations. This sharpened human resource contributes to community skills, and this can be seen from the variety of products produced and traded in destinations and the expertise of local communities (Pokdarwis) in promoting their tourist destinations on their social media platforms with the title of an invitation to enjoy the sound tourism landscape. Many community activities related to economic income can be traced from the number of recipients of the family hope program; this is one of the factors underlined as a government assistance program in the form of funds for underprivileged people. Therefore, soundscape tourism in this selected area is believed to minimize the acceptance of the Family Hope program because the community has earned more income and is out of poverty.

Table 2. Family Hope Program participants in selected destination areas.

Tourism Destination	Village, District	Year						
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Pinus Pengger	Terong, Dlingo	325	721	334	334	322	315	285
Puncak Becici	Muntuk, Dlingo	764	697	785	785	765	784	696
Puncak Sosok	Bawuran, Pleret	n.a	632	730	742	708	n.a	600
Watu Gagak	Wukisari, Imogiri	1235	1192	1384	1269	1228	1115	1139

The statistics on the Family Hope Program in **Table 2** show the welfare figures of the villagers receiving financial assistance observed, for example, in Terong

Village. This village is a tourist destination for Pinus Pengger. Since Pinus Pengger was operated in 2016, the poverty rate in Terong Village has decreased until 2022; whereas in 2017, there was a drastic increase, but in the following two years, there were 387 low-income family heads. Similarly, in Puncak Becici, although in 2022, the number of recipients of the Family Hope Program decreased by 696 people compared to 2016, in that period, the number fluctuated, where in the 2017 and 2018 periods, there were 785 heads of families receiving the family hope program. Six hundred family heads received the assistance program in 2022 in Bawuran, located in the Puncak Sosok destination. However, the number of recipients of the Family Hope program from 2018 to 2020 decreased by 105 families. Finally, Wukisari, where the Watu Gagak destination was inaugurated in 2018, experienced a decrease from 2018 to 2021, although, in 2022, there was an increase of 24 family heads. Interestingly, there are differences in the number of beneficiaries between the four regions. Consequently, Terong, Muntuk, and Bawuran Villages have all witnessed a decline in the number of recipients of the Family Hope program. However, Wukisari in 2022 saw a slight rise, albeit small. In turn, the presence of soundscapes in this location also contributes to the economic development of its inhabitants.

The number of beneficiaries of the Family Hope Program called PKH (Program Keluarga Harapan) has been observed to decrease each year (see **Table 2**) in villages that have human-manufactured soundscape ecotourism initiatives, which are considered to facilitate the absorption of human resources in the management of tourist destinations. Some communities are also involved in small business groups whose products are traded in tourist destinations. This evidence supports the assertion that the increase in local community income sources has directly increased and has been able to break out of the poverty trap, so that the Family Hope Program is left with little due to the independence of residents in destination management and entrepreneurship around the village. Therefore, it can be concluded that tourism destination development offers promising prospects for community sustainability and improved community welfare.

It is also consistent with the growing influx of visitors to Bantul and the revenue generated from tourism operations in the Bantul region, as depicted in **Figure 3**. In which, it shows that Bantul's tourism industry has grown in recent years. Both the number of tourists and revenue from tourism have increased together. However, there is an interesting point where in 2017, the number of tourist visits decreased but tourism tax revenue increased, while in the following years 2019 to 2022 the tax revenue is directly proportional to the number of tourist visits, this is due to the variety of activities and spot developments that are subject to retribution and included in local taxes. This proves that Bantul's tourism sector is able to become a leading sector and provide welfare for the people and local government of Bantul.

However, in recent years, tourist destinations that have music as a soundscape also need improvement in their development, both from social and economic issues, to the environment. For example, Watu Gagak has two issues that are highlighted regarding environmental and economic issues, while Puncak Sosok struggles with social and economic issues. Finally, Puncak Becici and Pinus Pengger require environmental improvements, as mentioned in **Figure 4**.

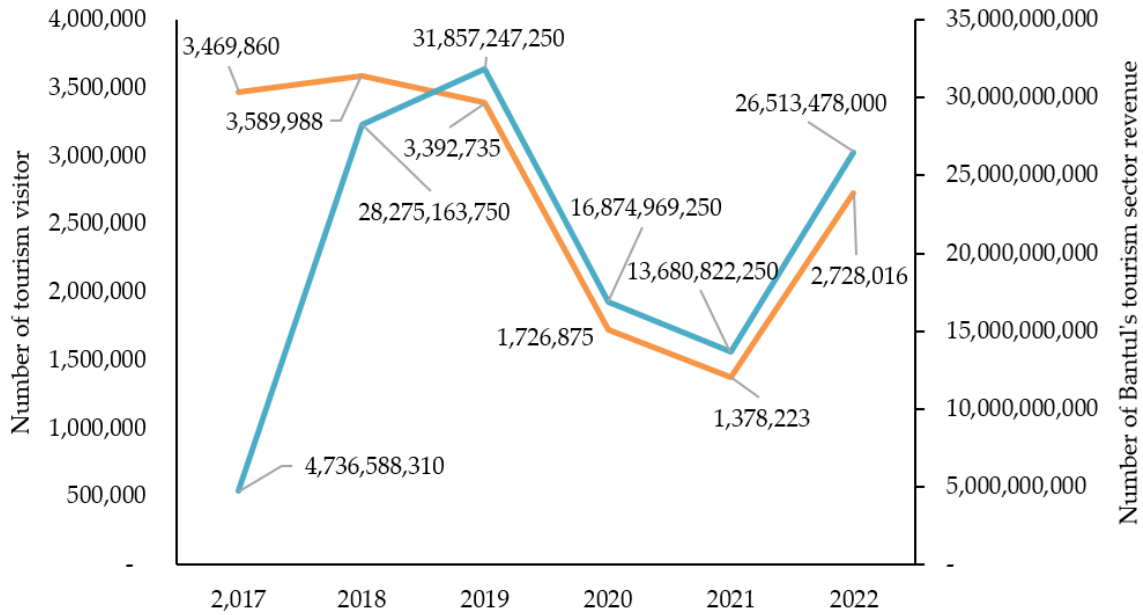


Figure 3. Number of tourist visitors and tourism sector revenue in Bantul.

Some tourist destinations with a musical soundscape require improved social, economic, and environmental development. First, Watu Gagak faces an issue in the environmental section: despite receiving many tourist visits, it still needs to improve its facilities and infrastructure (WG12). When it comes to economic matters, Watu Gagak's budget for improving its performance remains limited; it is critical to draw attention to this and allocate additional funds for its growth (WG5). Second, Puncak Sosok is facing social and economic challenges due to the need for many individuals to manage local resources for product packaging and sales; this underscores the importance of empowering and training local communities (PS8). Furthermore, Puncak Becici's environmental issues stand out due to its cliffside location, which makes it vulnerable to disasters. To safeguard visitor safety, it is crucial to equip the area with warning signs and evacuation routes (PB7). Puncak Becici's situation mirrors that of Pinus Pengger, as both are located in an administrative area with similar environmental issues. Furthermore, because of its already high standards, Puncak Becici requires a facility upgrade, setting it apart from other destinations. Hence, the demand for facilities such as toilets that should conform to global standards, which aims to ensure the comfort of tourists and make Puncak Becici a leader in terms of these facilities (PP3).

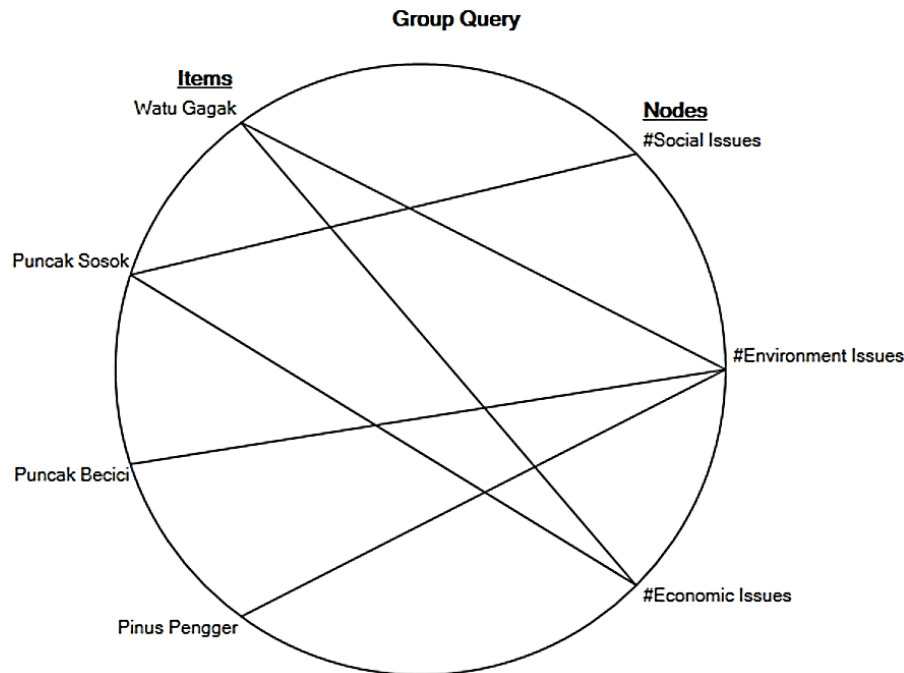


Figure 4. Mapping of group query: Screening sustainability issues in case studies.

4.3. Regulation of tourism soundscape in selected case study

Bantul Regency in Yogyakarta is increasingly shining as alluring tourist destination. Not only offering the charm of beaches and culture, Bantul now presents a unique attraction, artificial soundscapes, as one of the center points for its tourist destinations. This tourist destination utilizes musical instruments and acoustics to create a soundscape atmosphere and provide a pleasant experience for tourists. This attraction has become the center of attention in several strategic locations, as the case studies selected in this article. The success of artificial soundscapes has brought many tourists to visit some places without accident. Its development has been carefully planned and contained in regional policies and is getting stronger. Bantul Regency Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2020 concerning the Bantul Regency Tourism Industry Development Master Plan 2015–2025 is proof of this. The Bantul regional tourism development area includes the selected soundscape case study.

Moreover, the artificial soundscape supports Bantul Regency’s mission to foster nighttime tourism attractions. This attraction, held late afternoon until night, allows Bantul to become a world-class night tourism destination. Interestingly, the location of this soundscape used to be a production forest. Transformation is now sweeping the tourism landscape of Bantul. Pinus Pengger Forest, which was once managed to produce pine resin, is now transformed into a popular tourist destination. The stunning panorama of Puncak Becici attracts visitors, just like Pinus Pengger Forest. This trend also extends to Watu Gagak and Puncak Sosok, where once wild forests and hills are now lush tourist attractions. This transformation aligns with Yogyakarta Special Region Regulation No. 7/2015, which encourages the sustainable use of production and protected forests to benefit local communities. The main focus is balancing ecological, economic, and social welfare.

Hence, the synthetic auditory environment in Bantul serves a purpose beyond mere amusement. It provides a distinctive and indelible encounter for tourists

visiting the location. The synergy between the splendor of the natural world and state-of-the-art sound technology gives rise to a captivating and mesmerizing ambiance brought to life by talented musicians and artists from both local and national backgrounds. Bantul’s ability to innovate and expand as a tourist destination has been facilitated by implementing comprehensive laws, contributing to its growing appeal and allure. The artificial soundscape exemplifies Bantul’s dedication to offering a remarkable travel experience for tourists from around the globe.

4.4. Multi-stakeholders’ involvement in case study soundscape tourism

The potential for human-based sound landscapes in the case studies realizes the importance of stakeholder governance, where destination development actors come from various actors and collaborate in developing the landscape. There are synergies between cross-actors, which play several roles and categorization between the types of actors involved. Some selected case studies have different collaboration patterns and different perspectives of each stakeholder. To compare the governance of these stakeholders, actor-network analysis can provide a clear visualization of actor involvement, **Figure 5**.

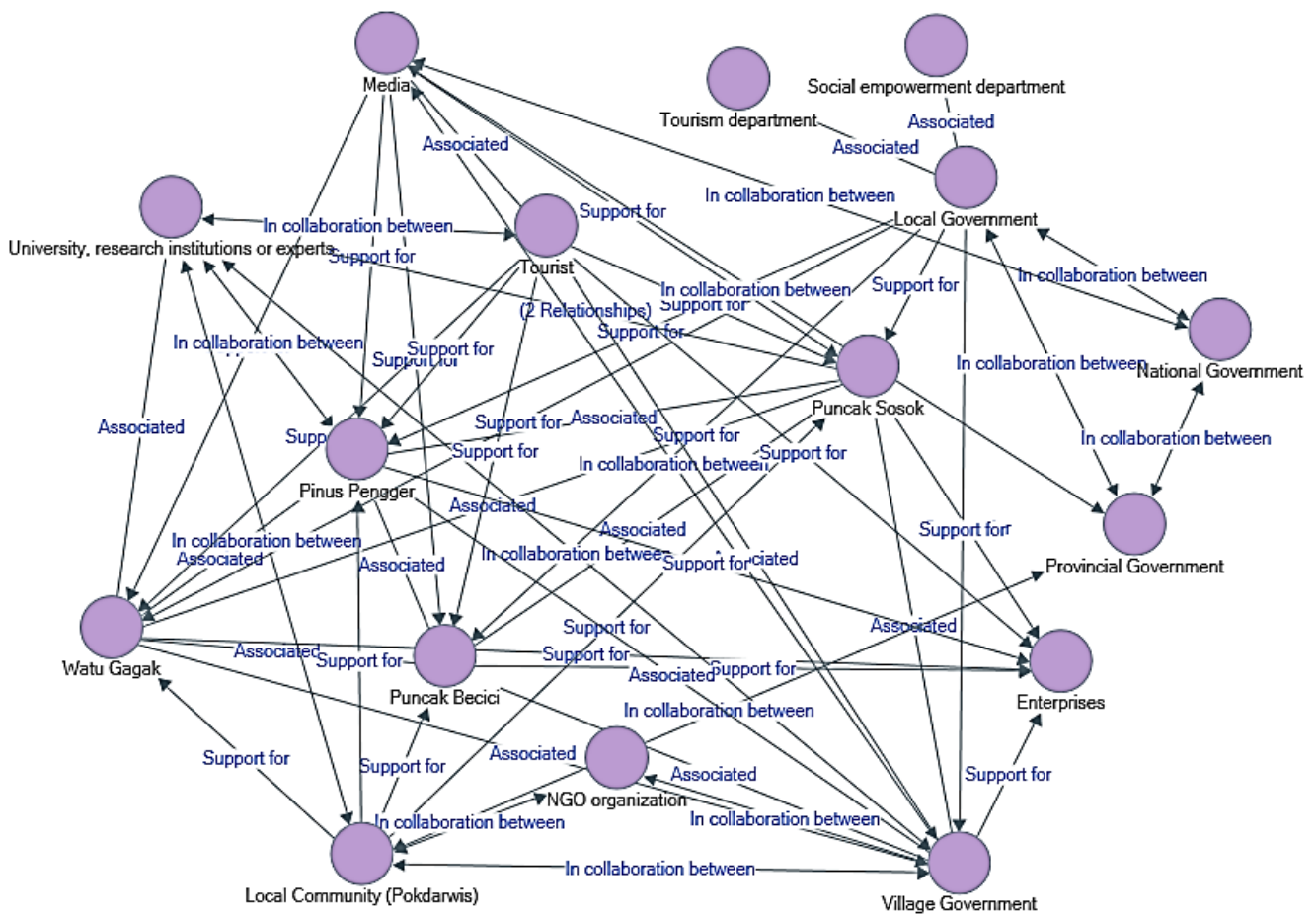


Figure 5. Multi-stakeholder collaboration in soundscape tourism in cases study.

Figure 5 illustrated the network of actors involved in development of soundscape destinations in the four case study destinations, where several key stakeholders are involved in several relationships that are classified into three,

namely “associated”, which is a network that has a core role in carrying out its duties, or can be said to have the same actor body, and “support for” as a network of actors who are concerned about supporting the sustainability of soundscape destinations, where they become the driving force in contributing to several selected case studies. Finally, “in collaboration between” are actors who have a relationship of mutual cooperation in projects, activities, and development goals and have a reciprocal relationship between actors.

The actors involved have several different backgrounds, such as those who are members of advocacy groups such as the media, non-government organizations, and universities or research institutions/ experts. Then, the government is at the central, provincial, regional, and village government levels. Some parties that play a central role in the development and progress of soundscape destinations, namely local communities involved in tourism awareness groups (Pokdarwis) followed by entrepreneurs and tourists. As a result, the representation of stakeholder groups has framed the progress of tourism soundscape development in Bantul.

Table 3. Frequency of actor involvement in soundscapes in four destinations in Bantul.

Stakeholder	Degree	Degree in	Degree out	Betweenness	Closeness
Enterprises	7	7	0	3.667	0.033
Local government	10	5	10	73.567	0.040
Village government	12	11	11	37.924	0.045
Local community (Pokdarwis)	8	4	8	12.733	0.036
NGO organization	3	3	3	2.733	0.029
Media	9	5	9	30.000	0.037
University, research institutions/experts	7	7	7	9.233	0.033
Tourist	8	3	8	1.900	0.036
National government	4	4	4	2.424	0.031
Provincial government	5	5	5	7.324	0.034

Existence of tourism stakeholders about human-based manufactured soundscape tourism demonstrates their involvement in the economic impact and well-being of the local community. **Table 3** evaluates a set of specific instances regarding the connection between individual entities. The “Degree” value represents the extent of the relationship measurement between these entities, specifically tourism actors. It indicates which actors can influence others and the magnitude of their influence. The village government emerged as the most influential tourist actor among the four case studies examined, followed by the local government and community. Furthermore, “Betweenness” refers to the frequency with which paths are crossed, specifically in how often tourist actors are interconnected regarding communication or task roles, regardless of the initiator. The entities involved in this situation are the local government, village government, and the media. “Closeness” refers to the extent of information exchange among tourism actors, indicating who has the most convenient and efficient access to information. In this context, the village government, local government, media, and the local community (Pokdarwis) are closely involved in developing sound landscapes.

Furthermore, exploration of each stakeholder contribution involved in developing human-created soundscapes reveals standard features across destinations. In fact, the concept of ecotourism, added to musical concerts in its performances, is a powerful marketing point for successfully attracts visitors. Such as Government: Governments at all levels (central, provincial, regional, and village) have assumed responsibility for establishing regulations to govern tourist destinations, allocating financial resources, and provide training for sustainable destination management for village communities and Pokdarwis. By allowing the community to manage the forest area as a tourist destination, the government has at least contributed to facilitating local development. The government has also facilitated the promotion of the area through various official social media, websites, and events, making it a regional and national meeting place for the government during certain events. Nonetheless, the government's responsibility is not to provide public transportation to these destinations, but the local government has made efforts to develop road infrastructure and lighting.

Furthermore, Community and Pokdarwis: The contribution of local communities and Pokdarwis in destination management is central. It can be seen from their role in destination tourism governance, introducing the destination to visitors through banners, music events on social media, media coverage, and inviting many local artists to promote the destination. In addition, they are also actors who set up various supporting facilities, such as small stalls; as the destination's human-manufactured soundscape develops, community income increases due to the creation of jobs and income from sales and services related to tourism. Pokdarwis is also responsible for ensuring the environmental sustainability of human-manufactured soundscape tourism destination, including the maintenance and upkeep of the destination's cleanliness.

In addition, Business travel: The travel business sector plays a significant role in the tourism industry, particularly in transportation and promoting tourist destinations. These businesses often collaborate with destination managers to provide visitor venues, facilitating mutual benefits for both parties. In short, the central role of travel businesses in this collaboration is a crucial aspect of the tourism industry. Another stakeholder is from universities, contributions are also made by the University as many of those involved conduct community services in multiple tourist destinations, including four human-manufactured soundscape destination, socializing standardized destination management. Also training for the community to improve skills and sales promotion. In this way, the responsibility of the university is also central in providing the knowledge to the community and Pokdarwis.

Additionally, Mass Media and Influencers: The mass media role in disseminating information is a crucial aspect of contemporary society. Mass media is of great consequence, particularly regarding the function of journalists in the coverage of anthropophony sound in Bantul's tourism sector. The mass media's coverage of tourist destinations in Bantul has resulted in an increase in the number of visits, as evidenced by the dissemination of news through online newspapers, YouTube, and other platforms. Moreover, the role of social media influencers is also significant. In the digital age, social media has become a primary platform for sharing information about tourist destinations, influencing perceptions and

experiences. While they may not have formal contracts in developing tourist destinations, their influence notably promotes tourism.

4.5. Discussion

This study analyzes the existence of soundscapes in four tourist destinations in Bantul, with a review of socioeconomic and tourism stakeholder networks; we designed it with a review of primary sources in the literature, online media, official reports, and government statistics. Overall, this article assesses the existence of soundscapes in four tourist destinations: Pinus Pengger, Puncak Becici, Puncak Sosok, and Watu Gagak. The presence of music and acoustic stages allows these destinations to be known more widely because of the attractions in nature, especially in forest hills located in villages far from urban areas, which in turn encourages business actors to grow because many tourists visit to watch the show. This confirms the study of Chiciudean et al. (2021) that soundscape tourist destinations located in rural areas can provide increased cultural promotion. This is also addressed in the four tourist destinations as case studies. In some of our study cases, these four tourist destinations, in addition to presenting contemporary acoustic music performances, provide a touch of traditional music such as Keroncong music treats (WG7), Gejok Lesung cultural arts performances (PB6), and Sendratari performances (PP8).

Seeing the potential of tourism soundscapes in several case studies is the latest trend of music performances in open natural spaces that have brought the number of visitors increasingly crowded, allowing tourism actors to provide a variety of installations made by residents; this makes this soundscape destination of economic value in the eyes of the public, where natural destination tourism packaging that presents acoustic landscapes as its center point can give birth to other community economic movements with a variety of regional potentials, such as culinary, typical products from local community startups (PS8) and cultural arts performances (BT1, PP2). This indicates the involvement between tourism business actors and tourist destinations through existing social capital.

The potential of tourism human resources in these four case studies can provide a reciprocal relationship where community welfare and environmental sustainability can be presented simultaneously. This provides evidence that social capital from the involvement of existing stakeholders in this anthropophony in tourism destination is present to provide sustainable regional development progress. This is in line with the findings of Affandi et al. (2019), where tourism management is critical to present social capital between stakeholders in encouraging destination development, and the Prayitno et al. (2022) has confirmed that the presence of stakeholders has their capital and can provide sustainable tourism development. This also proves cross-sector collaboration is needed to create a strategic tourism industry (Dávid and Archi, 2024).

Focusing on the actors involved in each case study in this research shows differences in the involvement process. First Pinus Pengger as a destination with solid tourist actor power in collaboration. As a result, they have their strategy for improving the socioeconomic community and tourism, such as social media assistance and inviting various national musicians to attend to enliven the music

stage. Not only live music activities as a sound landscape destination, but some offer several other supporting activities such as flying fox, forest bikes, rock climbing, Hammock, and Camping ground (PP5), so there are many choices for tourists to enjoy natural destination treats which the whole tourism development uses the concept of community-based tourism through Pokdarwis. In addition, the support for infrastructure standardization has also improved, including the existence of international standard restrooms such as gender-based toilet cubicles, including for people with disabilities and nursery rooms (PP3). As a result, establishing several facilities at Pinus Pengger's destination can be used as a standard for other destination areas in Bantul. This confirms Galloway's (2018) statement that the attractiveness of destinations that are unique and different from tourist destinations in general makes them strong and gives tourists an impression of the identity of a destination. By presenting global standard services, tourists do not have to worry about the quality of the service.

In another case of Puncak Becici, tourism actors set up a Coffee Café not far from the entertainment stage to support sound landscape destinations, where the presence of this shop business provides variants of other selling products while enjoying live music concerts (PB11). This live music has an economic impact on residents, whose presence is in line with the growth of culinary places around the location, in addition to various unique photo spots (PB4) and camping activities as support for the attractions presented (PB2). This aligns with the findings from other destinations studied by Tezak et al. (2011) that tourists can enjoy the music and other additional attractions, making the destination stronger because of the variety of attractions.

Likewise, Puncak Sosok, a destination that Pokdarwis induced, has also changed the face of a barren forest into a charming destination spot; many tourists come to visit to enjoy soundscapes such as acoustic music, which in turn makes the community's economy slowly improve where local people can sell (PS4). Support facilities in pavilions, halls, and gazebos provide comfort for tourists to enjoy its natural beauty (PS9, PS2). This is stated in the study of Guo et al. (2022), where a destination needs to prioritize comfort to tourists through acoustic treats. Thus, the support of this soundscape is not only present in internal tourism actors, such as Pokdarwis, but there are external parties, which in this case are advocacy actors such as universities, that also take part in the development of destinations, such as empowering the local community economy with assistance in making typical products and processed food (PS8).

Finally, there is support for the development of soundscape destinations in Watu Gagak, where both the provincial and local government levels participate in developing this tourism destination's potential with disbursed financial support (WG11). This destination provides a stimulus in developing the destination. Community cooperation through Pokdarwis in developing destinations positively impacts the community's economy (WG12). This confirms of Montazerolhodjah et al. (2019) that the presence of sound landscape tourism preferences brings economic and social prosperity to the region. As a result, the utilization of forest land that was less productive in the past has been transformed into a tourist destination Watu Gagak and provides significant economic value for the welfare of the surrounding

community, especially when there is live music to increase tourist visits. Holding live music activities for artists can increase the surrounding community's economy (WG7). With many visitors coming, the economy rotates, and traders, parking attendants, small and medium businesses, and managers from the surrounding community increase income (WG5).

Nevertheless, despite the potential for positive growth in this area of tourism, environmental concerns and challenges remain. In particular, the impact of acoustic stages on the hillsides is a significant issue, with the risks of further damage and deterioration increasingly evident and imminent, due to the fact that many of the destinations are located in hilly areas. The risk of disaster is significant; therefore, the Bantul Regional Government has implemented measures to mitigate this risk by conducting regular assessments in collaboration with the Disaster Risk Reduction Forum called FPRB (Forum Pengurangan Risiko Bencana) in disaster mitigation (PB7). This has involved monitoring the spatial adjustments outlined in the regional spatial regulation. Additionally, it is crucial to address the environmental challenges associated with this acoustic stage position, including the placement of clear danger signs and the permanent demarcation of cliff lip safety boundaries.

In light of these developments, furthermore, the representation of the centrality of each tourism stakeholder has also been discussed, where there is a network of actors in the development of soundscapes and allows the study to see relational and collaborative relationships with other actors; there are several main actors from both government and advocacy actors to local communities and communities. Each actor has a different relational structure that participates in developing the soundscape in the case study destination. This attention can be seen in the positioning of each actor and how many relationships, either "associated", "support for", or "in collaboration between", influence each other. Actors that have centrality in driving soundscape destinations in four destinations are local communities and are assisted by village and local governments in mentoring, coaching, and training. Highlighting this study provides insights from one case to another. Although there are some successes in bringing tourists to visit soundscape destinations, there are challenges in implementing sustainability that may occur if not actively responded to. The phenomenon of soundscapes has indeed given rise to new businesses for the economic welfare of residents. However, when viewed on the environmental side, it provides noise for the outdoors, where living creatures such as birds that are certainly resting at night in nature disturb life. This concern suggests that there needs to be a solid push to balance the nexus between improving the tourism economy and the ecological environment for healthy tourism sustainability (Zhu et al., 2023). In this case, the soundscape needs time to rest from the noise of the attraction, but it is given on specific days such as weekends or national or religious holidays; this allows other types of spots in this soundscape destination to be maximally utilized and does not depend only on the entertainment stage of attractions and culture for human-generated sounds. As a result, the natural sounds of birds singing can be enjoyed when the artificial soundscape rests.

5. Conclusion

Human-based manufactured soundscape destinations are crucial for developing four tourist attractions: Pinus Pengger, Puncak Becici, Puncak Sosok, and Watu Gagak. This study has examined the different phenomena observed. This study is highlighted that the artificial sound environments in four cases research locations offer economic advantages to local inhabitants by introducing new methods to produce traditional village goods. The noticeable difference development progress level of four selected destinations illustrates that Puncak Becici, Pinus Pengger, and Puncak Sosok have a more prepared phase in the provision of soundscape tourism development support services than Watu Gagak. Consequently, tourist activities at these locations generate revenue for tourism management, local communities, and regional income through tax levies in the Bantul region. The artificially created soundscape of the tourism scene is further enhanced by showcasing auditory attractions. Significantly, the event also showcases traditional music and diverse cultural performances aimed at preservation. This implies that the artificial auditory environment created by humans has the potential to contribute to the long-term viability of rural tourism. The participation of tourism stakeholders is emphasized, with various backgrounds contributed to strength of local community or Pokdarwis. This includes advocacy groups from non-government organizations, universities involved in research and service, and media coverage of the soundscape tourism atmosphere. The government, both the central to village levels offer assistance in terms of financial resources, as well as training and community empowerment.

This study suggests that human-based soundscapes are essential, and travelers increasingly recognize their presence. In fact, the effects on managers, communities, and governments have been considered, and contributions from external parties have played a role in its growth, ultimately making it a powerful social resource for long-term sustainability of soundscape tourism. This study is constrained within the limitations in the source material used within a secondary data analysis. The data presented in this article is a synthesis of multiple sources, such as media reports, article journal, official government documents, statistical data, regulation, and other forms. While acknowledging the importance of this research, it is necessary to highlight and address several shortcomings to facilitate future research. Specifically, it is crucial to gather primary data by conducting direct interviews with all the key stakeholders engaged in constructing the soundscape destination. In addition, it would be beneficial to conduct a comprehensive analysis of the equilibrium between economically and environmentally sustainable soundscapes in tourist destinations. Furthermore, it is imperative to conduct quantitative research to examine the active response of tourists when visiting artificial/acoustical-based soundscapes. Additionally, the human-generated noise implication on nature also should be investigated, as it has been acknowledged as a potential disruption to natural sound activities.

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