

Vol. I No. 3 - December 2020

E-ISSN: 2722-0842 | P-ISSN: 2721-8309

Available online at <u>http://journal.pusbindiklatren.bappenas.go.id/</u>



**Book Review** 

## **Tourism and Earthquake**

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A book entitled *Tourism and Earthquake* is very interesting since it discusses two contradictory topics, tourism, and earthquakes. These two words are instinctively avoided to signify and occur together. It will be challenging to run a tourism attractions within or surrounded by disasters prone area. However, in reality, there are a lot of natural tourist attractions (natural-based tourist areas) that turn out to be crossed or are in areas prone to disasters.

The progression of disaster science offers a very scientific approach to mix and match tourism and disaster. This book offers a variety of interesting case studies for you to read. Disaster governance has become a branch of science that has been of great interest in the last few decades. The main concept of disaster governance proposes a collaborative work approach between various institutions, making this concept simultaneously used to explain the phenomenon of disaster (Mardiah, 2018), including in the context of the relationship between tourism and earthquakes as well as the studies presented in this new book.

This book sufficiently explains a variety of case studies, among others: a case study on how the community's perspective on tourism destinations that are located in seismic risk areas in Italy; a case study on communication crises and disasters in Nepal; a case study on mitigation of tourism areas in Bali, Indonesia; and a case study on post-disaster in Christchurch, New Zealand; as well as a comprehensive study on the post-disaster recovery in the Jogjakarta. In short, this book provides various analyses of how to deal with earthquakes in the context of tourism.

The religious and tourism case studies in this book provide practical and theoretical advantages for those interested in disaster governance. Some articles, for example, focus on the impact and response of disasters in the context of tourism, while several other articles also highlight the post-disaster recovery process, and how the economic recovery process should be implemented to restore the normalcy of the community's livelihood. This book also offers a combination of research methods that might be valuable for particular readers, especially for those who want to implement a similar research but from a different point of view. Furthermore, many researches presented in this book are not only using single methods such as either qualitative or quantitative but also using mixed methods. The various method used to address the problem of disaster is needed to provide a broader aspect of analysis. The different location of the case study and method used in this book provides substantial case studies' lessons and knowledge for disaster scientist and policymaker across the globe.

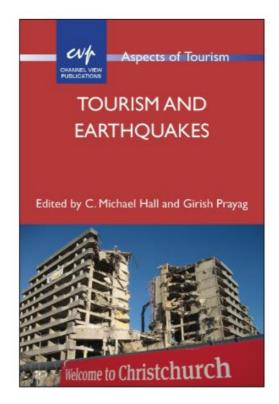
ARTICLE INFO	JISDeP - The Journal of Indonesia	Address: Jalan Proklamasi 70,
Received: Dec 21, 2020 Received in revised form: Dec 25, 2020 Accepted: Dec 25, 2020	Sustainable Development Planning	Central Jakarta, Indonesia 10320
	Published by Centre for Planners'	Phone: +62 21 31928280/3192828
	Development, Education, and Training	Fax: +62 21 31928281
	(Pusbindiklatren),	E-mail: pusbindiklatren@bappenas.go.id
	Ministry of National Development	
doi: 10.46456/jisdep.v1i3.105 © 2020 The Author	Planning/ National Development	Supported by Indonesian Development Planners Association (PPPI)
	Planning Agency (Bappenas), Republic	
	of Indonesia	

An interesting article on the post-disaster recovery process is offered by Andri N.R. Mardiah and Jon Lovett. This article is essential, especially for the policymaker to deal with the post-earthquake disaster since it provides substantial suggestion on how to make a speedy recovery to the highly-affected area. Taking case studies in Jogjakarta and Bantul, this article provides an in-depth analysis of the recovery process for MSMEs (Micro and Small Medium Enterprises) after the earthquake in 2006. This article argues that affirmative and stimulant policies at all levels of government must be carried out to accelerate the process of economic recovery, especially for people who are highly dependent on the tourism sector around the earthquake-affected areas. This article is recommended to be read by the city manager and policymaker, who is working in the disaster recovery process and tourism sector in Indonesia.

This book is also sufficient enough to provide an in-depth analysis of the impact of the earthquake on individuals, communities, and countries. However, one thing that is still lacking in elaboration is the importance of prioritizing collaborative governance in the handling of cases of all cycle of disasters (pre-, during- and post-disaster). Indeed, managing disaster needs more than the involvement of formal institutions; it also needs an active role by a non-formal institution such as a religious institution for instance. In this sense, collaborative governance will be very much needed, especially to accelerate the post-disaster recovery process (Warganegara & Samson, 2020). In general, the study in this book focuses more on post-disaster recovery from based analyses of the economic and technical aspects of the disaster. Whereas in a broader context, the impact of disasters should not only relate to the economic target, but also cover and highlight the political, social, and cultural as well as demography impact. Enjoy this exceptional book!

## References

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## **COVER BOOK REVIEW**