

Exploring Dark Tourism at Sendang Senjoyo: Synergy between History, Mythology, and Culture Towards Sustainable Tourism

Noviandari Sari Utami ^{1*}, Endang Susanti ², Muhammad Sholeh ³

^{1,2,3} Institut Ilmu Sosial dan Manajemen STIAMI, Jakarta, Indonesia

¹ andaritam17@gmail.com; ² endsantiers@gmail.com; ³ kangabi212@gmail.com;

* corresponding author : andaritam17@gmail.com

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received : December 10, 2025

Revised : February 23, 2026

Accepted : March 31, 2026

Keywords:

Exploration;

Dark Terrorism;

History/Mythology;

Culture;



This is an open access article under the CC-BY-SA license. Copyright (c) 2026 Majalah Ilmiah Bijak

ABSTRACT

The increasing attention to dark tourism in recent years has led to a trend among academics to identify specific forms of tourism. Dark tourism studies seek to develop dark tourism within the tourism business, prioritizing social values. Dark tourism is closely related to historical and cultural tourism. The urgency of researching Sendang Senjoyo has never been scientifically explored due to its rich history, mythology, and culture, despite the many traditional rituals and spiritual narratives that remain alive in the community. This potential makes Sendang Senjoyo a candidate for a unique, local wisdom-based dark tourism destination. It is hoped that this research will provide an overview of the concept of dark tourism towards sustainable tourism in Semarang. The research aims to explore in depth and measure the interest in dark tourism in tourist visits to Sendang Senjoyo. This study uses a mixed method approach with a Sequential Exploratory model where this method will obtain more comprehensive, valid, reliable and objective data so as to obtain a better understanding. Through the initial stage using qualitative methods and the next stage using quantitative methods, using the help of Atlas.ti software and Structural Equation Modeling-Partial Least Square (SEM-PLS) with the help of SmartPLS as a tool to test the structural model. The results of the study show that Narratives about History and Figures involved in dark events are key elements defined as Dark Tourism. Dark Tourism has a very strong and positive influence on Sustainable Tourism in Sendang Senjoyo. This is evidenced by the high Path Coefficient value (0.930) and a very significant P-Value value (0.000), as well as a very large Effect Size (f²) (1.559). Customer Experience does not have a significant effect on Sustainable Tourism in Sendang Senjoyo. This is evidenced by the P-Value value which is far above the significance limit of 0.05 (0.973) and the Effect Size (f²) which is very small (0.000). Model Prediction Accuracy (R-Square): The R² value of 0.868 indicates that the Customer Experience (CEX) and Dark Tourism (DTO) variables are able to explain 86.8% of the variance in the Sustainable Tourism (STO) variable. This value is classified as having strong prediction accuracy. The most important implication of this study is that the Dark Tourism (DTO) aspect inherent in Sendang Senjoyo is the main determining factor for the sustainability of tourism (Sustainable Tourism) at that location. The focus of destination management to achieve sustainability should be directed at strengthening and wisely managing the Dark Tourism narrative, while the general customer experience (CEX) has a minimal contribution to the sustainability aspect.

1. INTRODUCTION

Tourism is a strategic sector for economic development and cultural preservation. As it has evolved, dark tourism is no longer understood solely as visits to disaster or death sites, but has expanded to include educational, spiritual, and reflective experiences steeped in historical and cultural value.[1] Dark tourism is a form of tourism development based on past tragedies[2]. The term dark tourism was first introduced by John Lennon and Malcolm Foley in a book entitled "Dark Tourism: The Attraction of Death and Disaster"[3]. Highlighting that many sites tend to present commodified narratives and lack local perspectives, which can obscure historical meaning and diminish the educational value of the experience.[4] Tourists' perceptions of the quality of a cultural destination directly influence their satisfaction, which in turn has a positive impact on loyalty and intention to revisit.[5] Visits to dark tourism sites have an impact on visitor well-being.[6] Dark tourism offers

educational and emotional tourism experiences, conveying important messages related to gaining knowledge about past events. [7]. The increasing attention to dark tourism in recent years has led to a trend among academics to identify specific forms of tourism. Dark tourism studies seek to develop dark tourism within the tourism business, emphasizing social values. [8] Sendang Senjoyo has the potential to become a dark tourism destination, given its rich history, myths, and culture. The Sendang Senjaya folktale is inspired by the legendary figure Arya Sunjaya/Senjaya, revered as a powerful figure. It also tells the story of Joko Tingkir's meditation at Sendang Senjaya before becoming King of the Demak Sultanate. [9] The importance of Sendang Senjoyo has never been scientifically explored in its rich history, mythology, and culture, even though culture and spiritual mythology are still alive in the community. This potential makes Sendang Senjoyo a candidate for a unique, local wisdom-based dark tourism destination. This research is expected to provide an overview of the concept of dark tourism towards sustainable tourism in Semarang. Problem Formulation:

1. What historical, cultural and mythological elements are attached to the Sendang Senjoyo area?
2. How do local people perceive the development of dark tourism based on local culture and spirituality in Sendang Senjoyo?
3. What is the role of local government and local communities in supporting the development of Sendang Senjoyo as a sustainable dark tourism destination?
4. What strategies can be implemented to develop dark tourism in Sendang Senjoyo?

2. THE PROPOSED METHOD

This research uses a mixed method approach. [10] [11] Using the Sequential Exploratory model, this method will yield more comprehensive, valid, reliable, and objective data. The initial stage uses qualitative methods, followed by quantitative methods. A qualitative approach was used to explore dark tourism in depth in Sendang Senjaya. Data collection techniques included observation of data/documents and in-depth interviews with the Village Head, the Caretaker, and local stakeholders. Meanwhile, a quantitative approach was conducted by distributing a questionnaire to measure interest in dark tourism among visitors to Sendang Senjaya. Qualitative data provided in-depth understanding, while quantitative data provided an overview of public perception. The results of these two approaches will be triangulated to increase the validity and depth of the findings.

Problem solving strategies:

1. Exploring the history and cultural beliefs that developed through local historical records, cultural articles, tourism development plan documents.
2. *Participatory Rural Appraisal* (PRA) by involving the community in focused discussions (FGD).
3. Collaboration between local government, local communities, academics, and tourism industry players.

Pereira [12] Shows that visitors are not only interested because its historical significance but also for the social experience it offers. Seaton T [13] discusses the evolution of dark tourism, tracing its origins and transformation from incidental encounters with death to tourism practices. Trisagia Mokodongan, et al. [14] Tourism has provided economic benefits that have helped community recovery, and tourists are motivated by curiosity about the eruption. Eben Proos [15] explain Dark tourism has reasons for visiting sites to pay homage to ancestors, curiosity and interest, thus engaging in this form of tourism. Ramesh Raj Kunwar [16] explains that dark tourism can be driven by fascination or a desire to understand historical events, intentionally constructed sites, and unintentionally linked to death. Maximiliano Emanuel Korstanje [17] reveals that dark tourism can increase community resilience and serve as a means of remembrance. Aleksandar Davchev [18] reflects a growing interest in confronting fear and exploring the sinister or forbidden aspects of history. Its strength is the use of a mixed methods approach. with the Sequential Exploratory model This research opens up an opportunity to develop local potential into a leading destination based on dark tourism. The novelty of Sendang Senjoyo has never been scientifically explored, related to its rich history, mythology, and culture, with numerous traditional rituals and spiritual narratives that remain alive in the community. This potential makes it a candidate for a unique dark tourism destination based on local wisdom.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Researchers have identified Dark Tourism in Sendang Senjaya, conducted a literature study, formulated research problems, and compiled interview and questionnaire guidelines. Interviews have been conducted with Mr. Tri Wuryanto as the Head of Tegalwaton Village, Mr. Mamik as the Chairman of the Village-Owned Enterprise (BUMDES), Mr. Pujo Prastowo (Head of Culture at the Tegalwaton District Level), and questionnaires have been distributed to visitors to Sendang Senjoyo. The results of the study are as follows:

The discussion of the results of this study uses a mixed method approach. [10] [11] with the Sequential Exploratory model by explaining the research results with qualitative methods through atlas.ti and then using quantitative methods using SEM-PLS. The results of qualitative data analysis using Atlas.ti are as follows:

Customer Experience

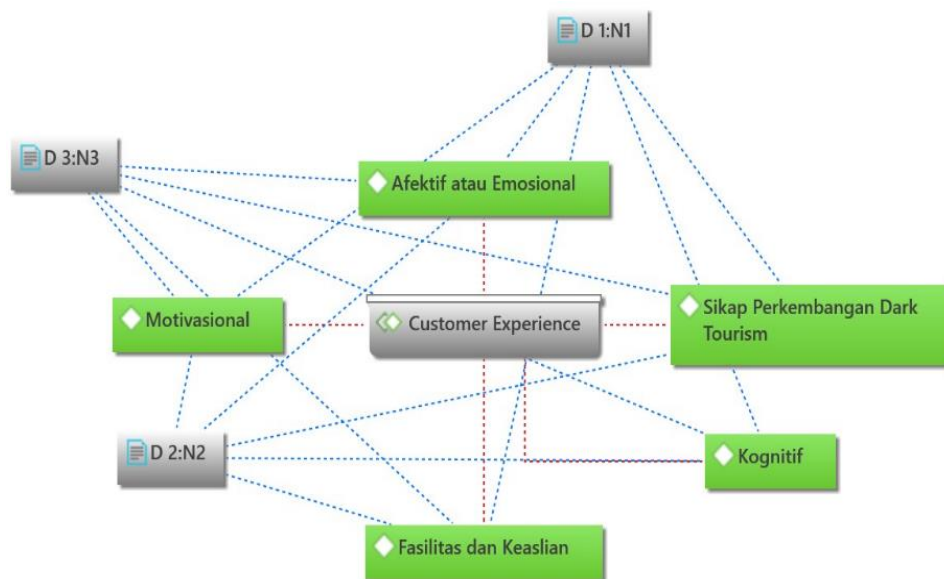


Figure 1. Network Customer Experience Factors

The research results explain that motivational is related to Affective/Emotional and Cognitive. This means that the reasons or drives of visitors (Motivational) to come (e.g., seeking reflection or knowledge) are closely related to how they feel (Affective) and what they learn (Cognitive). The strong feelings evoked by Dark Tourism cannot be separated from visitors' intellectual understanding of the events that occur at the place. Attitudes towards Dark Tourism Development are related to Affective/Emotional and Cognitive. Visitors' views on how Dark Tourism sites should be managed (e.g., ethically and responsibly) are influenced by the emotions they feel and the knowledge they gain. These attitudes ultimately influence their interpretation of the overall Customer Experience (through its relationship with D1:N1 and Customer Experience). Each gray node (D1:N1, D2:N2, D3:N3) is connected to several factors, indicating that each data source provides evidence or citations explaining the relationship between these factors and Customer Experience. This model concludes that Customer Experience in Dark Tourism is the result of a complex interaction between three main dimensions (Affective, Cognitive, Facility/Authenticity), all of which are influenced by the Motivation and Ethical Attitude of visitors towards the development of dark tourism.

Dark Tourism

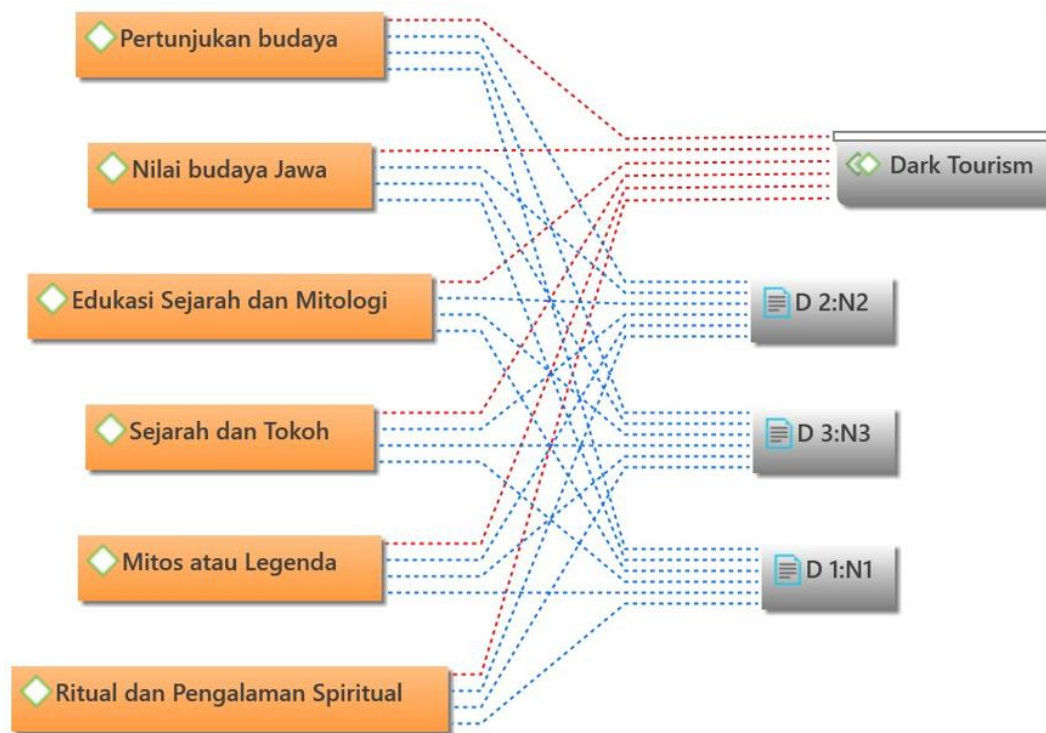


Figure 2. Network Factor Dark Tourism

Based on the image above, it is known that the red dotted line indicates a stronger and more direct relationship. The data found include Javanese Cultural Values which have a strong red relationship with Dark Tourism. This indicates that Dark Tourism in this location is closely related to the philosophy, norms, or traditions that underlie Javanese Cultural Values. These values may be the context for understanding tragedy, death, or dark events that attract visitors. Furthermore, Myth or Legend: Also has a strong red relationship with Dark Tourism. This implies that elements of local Myth or Legend are the main drivers or important components that attract visitors to the Dark Tourism aspect at that location. History and Figures: This factor has a red relationship indicating that narratives about History and Figures involved in dark events are key elements defined as Dark Tourism.

The blue dotted line indicates an interaction or relationship within the data, although perhaps not as strong as the red one. The figure shows that Cultural Performances are related to Dark Tourism. Dark Tourism can be enriched or narrated through local Cultural Performances. History and Mythology Education also contribute to the Dark Tourism context, indicating that educational efforts related to history and mythology are an integral part of the Dark Tourism experience offered. Rituals and Spiritual Experiences are related to Dark Tourism, implying that rituals or spiritual experiences related to dark events or death are an attraction or part of Dark Tourism visits.

It can be concluded that Dark Tourism in Sendang Senjoyo does not only focus on tragedy or death, but is a phenomenon deeply internalized in the context of local culture and narrative. The three main elements that serve as key dimensions defining Dark Tourism in this study are Javanese Cultural Values, Myths or Legends, and History and Figures. The Dark Tourism experience is enriched by aspects of delivery (such as Cultural Performances and Education) as well as deeply personal dimensions (such as Rituals and Spiritual Experiences). This research shows that for tourists and communities, Dark Tourism is a way to engage with cultural values and not simply witness the site of tragedy, as evidenced by strong connections to primary data that encompass narrative, educational, and spiritual dimensions.

Sustainable Tourism

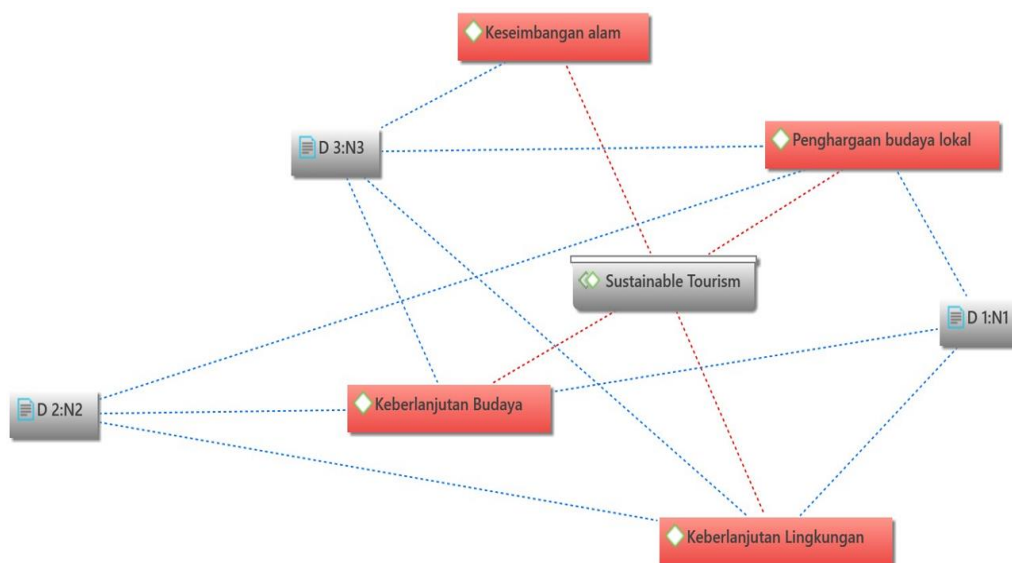


Figure 3. Network of Sustainable Tourism Factors

The findings indicate that tourism can only be considered sustainable if environmental conditions are met. Primary data (D1:N1, D2:N2, D3:N3) provide empirical evidence for this relationship, namely: D3:N3 focuses on the ecological-cultural relationship (Natural Balance and Cultural Sustainability). D1:N1 focuses on the synergy between social and environmental aspects (Respect for Local Culture and Environmental Sustainability). D2:N2 strengthens the link between the two core pillars of sustainability (Cultural Sustainability and Environmental Sustainability).

The red line (the strongest association) indicates that environmental sustainability is the most crucial dimension. The research results emphasize that natural resource management, ecosystem conservation, and prevention of environmental damage are absolute prerequisites and core components of sustainable tourism. Furthermore, natural balance has a strong relationship with sustainable tourism, emphasizing that maintaining natural ecosystems and environmental integrity is fundamental. Natural balance is recognized as the ecological foundation that must be maintained by tourism activities.

The socio-cultural dimension also plays a crucial role as a supporting and complementary factor (marked by the blue link). Respect for Local Culture demonstrates that sustainable tourism practices require recognition and respect for local values, traditions, and ways of life. This ensures that tourism does not alienate or harm local communities. Cultural sustainability is a key objective of sustainable tourism. Research suggests that tourism should contribute to the preservation of cultural heritage, rather than its destruction, and ensure its continuity for future generations.

The research results also highlight the interconnection between the pillars, namely Culture and the Interrelated Environment. There is a relationship between Cultural Sustainability and Environmental Sustainability, as well as between Natural Balance and Cultural Sustainability. This shows that in the views of respondents or data, local cultural practices often support environmental preservation, and conversely, a balanced environment supports the continuity of cultural practices. Furthermore, Cultural Recognition Encourages Cultural Sustainability, with Local Cultural Recognition directly influencing Cultural Sustainability, indicating that a positive attitude towards local culture is key to preservation.

The study concluded that sustainable tourism in this location is a concept dominated by the environmental dimension, where maintaining the balance of nature and ensuring environmental sustainability are the primary determinants. However, the long-term success of sustainable tourism depends heavily on effective integration with the socio-cultural dimension through local cultural appreciation and efforts to achieve cultural sustainability.

The next approach was a quantitative method using SEM-PLS to provide more comprehensive, valid, reliable, and objective data. The results are as follows:

Respondent Overview

a. Respondents by gender

Table 1. Respondent Data by Gender

Gender	Amount	Presentation
Man	78	59.54%
Woman	53	40.45%
Number of Respondents	131	

Source: Results of questionnaire processed by the author, 2025

Based on the data above, the research results show that of the 131 respondents, 59.54% or 78 visitors to Sendang Senjoyo were male and 40.45% or 53 were female.

b. Respondent Data by Age

Table 2. Respondent data based on age.

Age	Amount	Presentation
< 20 years	43	32.8%
20–29 years	75	57.2%
30–39 years	6	4.5%
40–49 years	6	4.5%
≥ 50 years	1	1%
Number of Respondents	131	

Source: Results of questionnaire processed by the author, 2025

Based on the data above in table 2, it is known that visitors to Sendang Senjoyo are categorized by age consisting of 32.8% or 43 people aged under 20 years, then 57.2% or 75 people aged 20-29 years occupying the highest percentage, 4.5% or 6 people aged 30-39 years, 4.5% or 6 people aged 40-49 years and 1% or 1 person aged over 50 years. This shows that this destination is very popular among youth and young adults (under 30 years).

c. Respondent data based on occupation.

Table 3. Respondent Data based on occupation

Work	Amount	Presentation
Teacher	2	1.5%
Housewife	3	2.3%
Private employees	36	27.5%
Students	69	52.7%
Civil Servants/TNI/Polri	9	6.8%
Self-employed	12	9.2%
Number of Respondents	131	

Source: Results of questionnaire processed by the author, 2025

The results of the study show the number of visitors based on job categories from the largest to the smallest, namely, as many as 52.7% or 69 visitors are students, then 27.5% or 36 visitors

are private employees, 9.2% or 12 people are self-employed, 6.8% or 9 people are civil servants / military / police, 2.3% or 3 people are housewives and 1.5% or 2 visitors who work as teachers. Consistent with age data, these results strengthen that the main target market of the destination is students.

Based on the data obtained from the questionnaire recapitulation, the main SEM-PLS model was then formed to determine the relationship between the measured variables and latent variables with 34 statement items. An evaluation of the measurement model from the model in the table was then carried out, then the PLS-Algorithm process was carried out to obtain Cronbach's Alpha, Composite Reliability, and AVE values. To obtain these values, several steps were required, such as examining the outer loading to analyze Convergent Validity, as shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Outer Loading Values

	Customer Experience (CEX)	Dark Terrorism (DTO)	Sustainable Tourism (STO)
CEX1	0.778		
CEX10	0.854		
CEX11	0.826		
CEX2	0.861		
CEX3	0.805		
CEX4	0.808		
CEX5	0.828		
CEX6	0.889		
CEX7	0.725		
CEX8	0.797		
CEX9	0.853		
DTO1		0.828	
DTO2		0.811	
DTO3		0.888	
DTO4		0.780	
DTO5		0.867	
DTO6		0.866	
DTO7		0.893	
DTO8		0.848	
DTO9		0.900	
STO1			0.890
STO10			0.816
STO11			0.871
STO2			0.873
STO3			0.888
STO4			0.833
STO5			0.844
STO6			0.876
STO7			0.904
STO8			0.835
STO9			0.875

Source: processed primary data, 2025

Based on the data above, it is known that each latent variable, CEX, DTO, and STO, is above 0.7, so the model meets the Convergent Validity criteria. The next step is evaluating Discriminant Validity by examining the cross-loadings.

Table 5. Validity and Reliability Constructs

	Cronbach's Alpha	rho_A	Composite Reliability	Average Variance Extracted (AVE)
CEX	0.952	0.954	0.958	0.675
DTO	0.953	0.956	0.960	0.730
STO	0.966	0.967	0.970	0.747

Source: processed primary data, 2025

Based on the values in Table 5, the main model meets the requirements. The Cronbach's Alpha value for all latent variables is >0.7, the Composite Reliability value is >0.7, and the AVE is >0.5 (Management, 2015).

Table 6. Fornell-Larcker Criterion Results

	CEX	DTO	STO
CEX	0.821		
DTO	0.873	0.854	
STO	0.814	0.932	0.865

Source: processed primary data, 2025

Discriminant validity is defined as the extent to which a construct is truly different from other constructs. The Fornell-Lacker criterion compares the square root of the AVE with the correlation coefficient of two latent variables on the diagonal line indicating discriminant validity. The analysis in Table 6 shows acceptable discriminant validity.

Table 7. Inner VIF Results

	CEX	DTO	STO
CEX			4,198
DTO			4,198
STO			

Source: processed primary data, 2025

Multicollinearity in structural models is used to evaluate the possibility of multicollinearity between factors in the model and the inner variance inflation factor (VIF). Heir et al. (2019) explicitly recommend that collinearity problems occur when the VIF value is > 5 (or when the Tolerance value is < 0.20). Therefore, if the VIF value is below 5, the model is considered free from significant multicollinearity at both the structural level (inner model) and the formative measurement level (outer model).

Table 8. Outer VIF Value Test Results

VIF	
CEX1	3,096
CEX10	6,075
CEX11	3,900
CEX2	4,487
CEX3	3,082
CEX4	3,190

CEX5	3,299
CEX6	4,438
CEX7	2,193
CEX8	3,073
CEX9	4,876
DTO1	2,893
DTO2	2,794
DTO3	4,202
DTO4	3,331
DTO5	3,640
DTO6	3,690
DTO7	5,490
DTO8	3,235
DTO9	6,374
STO1	5,780
STO10	3,026
STO11	4,865
STO2	5,369
STO3	4,425
STO4	3,278
STO5	3,324
STO6	4,582
STO7	5,177
STO8	3,056
STO9	3,885

Source: processed primary data, 2025

Collinearity evaluation was also conducted at the indicator level using the Outer VIF test. The criterion used was that the VIF value must be below 5. The test results showed that most indicators met the multicollinearity-free criteria. However, there were 6 indicators that had VIF values above 5, namely CEX10 (VIF = 6.075), DTO7 (VIF = 5.490), DTO9 (VIF = 6.374), STO1 (VIF = 5.780), STO2 (VIF = 5.369), and STO7 (VIF = 5.177).

However, the collinearity problem at the indicator level did not significantly impact the overall structural model results, as the Inner VIF value in the structural model was within the safe range, namely 4.198 (below 5). Therefore, it can be concluded that the structural model is generally free from significant multicollinearity problems.

Table 9. F Square Test Results

	CEX	DTO	STO
CEX			0,000
DTO			1,559
STO			

Source: Data processed by the author using Smart PLS, 2025

The table shows the magnitude of the effect of each construct, where the magnitude of the effect of the CEX construct on STO 0.000 is small, DTO on STO 1.599 is large. Furthermore, the path coefficient test is used to see the hypothesized relationship between constructs. According to Hair 2t.al (2014), the path coefficient value is in the range of -1 to +1, where the path

coefficient value approaching +1 represents a strong positive relationship and the path coefficient value of -1 identifies a strong negative relationship.

Table 10. R-Square Results

	R Square	R Square Adjusted
STO	0.868	0.866

Source: processed primary data, 2025

The coefficient of determination (R-square) is used to measure the predictive accuracy of a model. The R-square value is the percentage of variance in the dependent variable explained by the independent variable. R-square values of 0.75, 0.50, and 0.25 are classified as strong, moderate, and weak, respectively. In this model, the R-square of tourist intention to visit the sustainable tourism destination of Sendang Senjoyo is 0.86, indicating that the model has moderate predictive accuracy.

Table 11. Research Hypothesis Results

	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	T Statistics (O/STDEV)	P Values
CEX -> STO	0.002	0.001	0.067	0.033	0.973
DTO -> STO	0.930	0.930	0.062	14,964	0,000

Source: processed primary data, 2025

Hypothesis testing was conducted using the bootstrap method. Hypothesis testing was conducted based on the results of the inner model (structural model) testing including r-square output, parameter coefficients, and t-statistics (Sayyida & Alwiyah, 2018). To see whether the hypothesis can be accepted or rejected, among others, by looking at the significance value between constructs, t-statistics, and p-value. Hypothesis testing in this study used the help of SmartPLS 3.0. free trial. These values can be seen from bootstrapping (JF Hair, GTM Hult, CM Ringle, 2017). The rules of thumb used in this study were t-statistics > 1.96 with a significance level of p-value 0.05 (5%) and a positive beta coefficient. Based on testing in SEM-PLS, the hypothesis results were obtained as in Table 11, namely from a total of two hypotheses, there was one hypothesis accepted and one hypothesis rejected. The Customer Experience variable has no effect on Sustainable Tourism, as evidenced by the P-value of the variable being higher than 0.05, namely 0.973. Dark Tourism has been shown to have a positive effect on Sustainable Tourism, as evidenced by the P-value of 0.000, which is lower than 0.05, so the variable has a significant effect on Sustainable Tourism.

4. CONCLUSION

This study concludes that Customer Experience in Dark Tourism is the result of a complex interaction between the Affective/Emotional and Cognitive dimensions, driven by visitors' personal motivations and ethical attitudes towards tourism development. Specifically, Dark Tourism in the research location is deeply internalized in the context of local culture and narratives, with three key elements defining it: Javanese Cultural Values, Myths or Legends, and History and Figures. These findings suggest that a Dark Tourism visit is an experience that goes beyond simply witnessing a tragedy; it serves as a way for tourists to engage deeply with local cultural values, narratives, and spiritual dimensions, which are also enriched by Cultural Performances and Historical Education. The concept of Sustainable Tourism in this location is dominated by the environmental dimension, where maintaining the Balance of Nature and ensuring Environmental Sustainability are absolute prerequisites and key determinants of success. Although the environmental dimension is crucial, the long-term success of sustainable tourism depends heavily on effective integration with the socio-cultural dimension. This is evident through the importance of Local Cultural Respect and efforts to achieve Cultural Sustainability, which demonstrate that tourism practices must respect local communities and

preserve cultural heritage, while maintaining ecological integrity. Narratives about History and Figures involved in dark events are key elements defined as Dark Tourism. In line with the qualitative data analysis, the results of quantitative data processing indicate that Dark Tourism has a very strong and positive influence on Sustainable Tourism in Sendang Senjaya. This is evidenced by the high Path Coefficient value (0.930) and a very significant P-Value value (0.000), as well as a very large Effect Size (f^2) (1.559). Customer Experience does not have a significant effect on Sustainable Tourism in Sendang Senjaya. This is evidenced by the P-Value value which is very far above the significance limit of 0.05 (0.973) and a very small Effect Size (f^2) (0.000). Model Prediction Accuracy (R-Square): The R^2 value of 0.868 indicates that the Customer Experience (CEX) and Dark Tourism (DTO) variables are able to explain 86.8% of the variance in the Sustainable Tourism (STO) variable. This value is classified as having strong predictive accuracy. The most important implication of this study is that the Dark Tourism (DTO) aspect inherent in Sendang Senjaya is the main determining factor for sustainable tourism in that location. The focus of destination management to achieve sustainability should be directed at strengthening and wisely managing the Dark Tourism narrative, while the general customer experience (CEX) has a minimal contribution to the sustainability aspect.

REFERENCES

- Stone P, Sharpley R. Consuming dark tourism: A Thanatological Perspective. *Ann Tour Res* 2008;35. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2008.02.003>.
- Wailmi K, Mahmudin T, Novedliani R, Randi R, Samaduri L. Dark Tourism as a Tourism and Culture Development Strategy in Indonesia. *Reslaj : Religion Education Social Laa Roiba Journal* 2024;6. <https://doi.org/10.47467/reslaj.v6i3.6054>.
- Coles T. Dark tourism the attraction of death and disaster, by John Lennon and Malcolm Foley. Continuum, London and New York, 2000. No. of pages: 184. Price £15.99. 0-8264-5064-4. *International Journal of Tourism Research* 2002;4. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jtr.371>.
- Barns S. Beyond Dark Tourism. *Trauma Informed Placemaking*, 2024. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003371533-12>.
- Sochimin, Warsito C. Performance of Cultural Tourism: Mediating Role of Perceived Destination Quality. *Quality - Access to Success* 2024;25. <https://doi.org/10.47750/QAS/25.198.36>.
- Magano J, Fraiz-Brea JA, Angela Leite. Dark tourism, the holocaust, and well-being: A systematic review. *Heliyon* 2023;9. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2023.e13064>.
- Martini A, Buda DM. Dark tourism and affect: framing places of death and disaster. *Current Issues in Tourism* 2020;23. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13683500.2018.1518972>.
- Wang E, Shen C, Zheng J, Wu D, Cao N. The antecedents and consequences of awe in dark tourism. *Current Issues in Tourism* 2021;24. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13683500.2020.1782857>.
- By D. The Folk Story Of Sendang Senjaya In Tegalwaton Village, Tengaran District, Semarang Regency, Central Java Province (A Folklore Review). nd
- Sugiyono P. Mixed methods research method. Bandung: Alfabeta 2015;28.
- Creswell JW. Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches, trans. Achmad Fawaid, Research Design Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Approaches. Pustaka Pelajar 2010.
- Pereira T, Pereira M de L, Limberger PF. Dark tourism: analysis of the relationship between motivations, experiences, and benefits of visitors at Recoleta Cemetery, Argentina. *Brazilian Journal of Tourism Research* 2022;16. <https://doi.org/10.7784/rbtur.v16.2493>.
- Seaton T. Dark Tourism as History. *The Oxford Handbook of Tourism History*, 2022. <https://doi.org/10.1093/oxfordhb/9780190889555.013.30>.

- Mokodongan T, Masjhoer JM. Mount Kelud in Dark Tourism Ethical Perspective. Indonesian Tourism Journal: Indonesian Tourism Research and Development Journal 2023;17. <https://doi.org/10.47608/jki.v17i12023.1-11>.
- Proos E, Hattingh J. Dark Tourism: South African War. Encyclopedia of Tourism Management and Marketing, 2022. <https://doi.org/10.4337/9781800377486.dark.tourism:south>.
- Kunwar RR, Karki N. Dark Tourism: Understanding the Concept and Recognizing the Values. Journal of APF Command and Staff College 2019;2. <https://doi.org/10.3126/japfcsc.v2i1.26731>.
- Korstanje ME. Dark Tourism and Human Rights, 2023. <https://doi.org/10.4018/978-1-6684-8726-6.ch004>.
- Davchev A. the Dark Tourism – an Alternative Form of Tourism or an Unrevealed Social Phenomenon. New Knowledge Journal of Science 2017;6.
- Utami NS, Susanti E, Sholeh M. MSME Agglomeration and Image Branding Destinations in Tourism Village Development as an Economic Improvement for Rural Communities (Case Study at Sendang Senjoyo Tourism Object, Salatiga City). Ilomata International Journal of Management 2022;3. <https://doi.org/10.52728/ijjm.v3i4.586>.