



UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH YOGYAKARTA

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PROTEKSI ISI LAPORAN KEMAJUAN PENELITIAN

Dilarang menyalin, menyimpan, memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh isi laporan ini dalam bentuk apapun kecuali oleh peneliti dan pengelola administrasi penelitian.

LAPORAN KEMAJUAN PENELITIAN

Informasi Data Usulan Penelitian

1. IDENTITAS PENELITIAN

A. JUDUL PENELITIAN

Developing the New Transformations Tourism Policy and Governance After the COVID-19 Pandemic on Sustainable Way

B. SKEMA, BIDANG, TEMA, DAN TOPIK PENELITIAN

Skema Penelitian	Bidang Fokus Penelitian	Tema Penelitian	Topik Penelitian
Penelitian Dasar	Sosial Humaniora - Seni Budaya - Pendidikan	Sustainable mobility	Urban planning.

C. KOLABORASI DAN RUMPUN ILMU PENELITIAN

Jenis Kolaborasi Penelitian	Rumpun Ilmu 1	Rumpun Ilmu 2	Rumpun Ilmu 3
Kolaboratif Luar Negeri	ILMU SOSIAL HUMANIORA	ILMU POLITIK	Kebijakan Publik

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Dessy Rachmawatie, Dr., M.Si.	Anggota Pengusul	Building research gaps for manuscripts and publications Development and in-depth analysis of government capacity
Lubna Salsabila, S.IP	Mahasiswa Bimbingan	Tourism Development Analysis & Scenario Building Data interpretation
Aqil Teguh Fathani, S.IP	Mahasiswa Bimbingan	Tourism Development Analysis & Build Scenarios Data analysis

3. MITRA KERJASAMA PENELITIAN (JIKA ADA)

Pelaksanaan penelitian dapat melibatkan mitra kerjasama, yaitu mitra kerjasama dalam melaksanakan penelitian, mitra sebagai calon pengguna hasil penelitian, atau mitra investor

Mitra	Nama Mitra	Kepakaran
Universitas Groningen	Prof. Klaus S. Hubacek	Research on Energy, Environment and Society (IREES)

4. LUARAN DAN TARGET CAPAIAN

Luaran Wajib

Tahun	Jenis Luaran
1	Prosiding terindex SCOPUS/WOS
2	Publikasi Jurnal Internasional Bereputasi (SCOPUS) / WOS

Luaran Tambahan

Tahun	Jenis Luaran
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5. ANGGARAN

Rencana anggaran biaya penelitian mengacu pada PMK yang berlaku dengan besaran minimum dan maksimum sebagaimana diatur pada buku Panduan Penelitian dan Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat.

Total Keseluruhan RAB Rp. 30,000,000

Tahun 1 Total Rp. 30,000,000

Jenis Pembelanjaan	Komponen	Item	Satuan	Vol.	Harga Satuan	Total
BAHAN	Bahan (Habis Pakai)	Bahan Literatur	Unit	25	Rp. 100,000	Rp. 2,500,000
BAHAN	ATK	Sewa Printer	Paket	2	Rp. 750,000	Rp. 1,500,000
BAHAN	Bahan (Habis Pakai)	Tape Recorder	Unit	5	Rp. 300,000	Rp. 1,500,000
BAHAN	Bahan (Habis Pakai)	Flash Disk	Unit	4	Rp. 90,000	Rp. 360,000
BAHAN	Bahan (Habis Pakai)	Internet Akses	Unit	1	Rp. 1,440,000	Rp. 1,440,000
BAHAN	Bahan (Habis Pakai)	Komunikasi Telepon Ketua	Unit	6	Rp. 500,000	Rp. 3,000,000
BAHAN	Bahan (Habis Pakai)	Biaya Komunikasi Telepon Anggota	Unit	6	Rp. 500,000	Rp. 3,000,000

Jenis Pembelian	Komponen	Item	Satuan	Vol.	Harga Satuan	Total
BAHAN	Bahan (Habis Pakai)	Proyektor	Unit	1	Rp. 1,500,000	Rp. 1,500,000
PELAPORAN, LUARAN WAJIB, DAN LUARAN TAMBAHAN	Publikasi Artikel di Jurnal Internasional	1	Paket	1	Rp. 15,200,000	Rp. 15,200,000
PENGUMPULAN DATA	Uang Harian	Logistik	OH	0	Rp. 0	Rp. 0

5. LEMBAR PENGESAHAN

HALAMAN PENGESAHAN LAPORAN KEMAJUAN PENELITIAN SKEMA:

Judul : Developing the New Transformations Tourism Policy and Governance After the COVID-19 Pandemic on Sustainable Way
 Peneliti/Pelaksana : Eko Priyo Purnomo, S.IP., M.Si.,M.Res., Ph.D.
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 NIK : 20191040019
 Institusi : Magister Ilmu Pemerintahan

Mitra : Universitas Groningen
 Nama Mitra : Prof. Klaus S. Hubacek
 Kepakaran : Research on Energy, Environment and Society (IREES)

Biaya : Rp. 30,000,000

Yogyakarta, 12 April 2021

Mengetahui,
Kepala LP3M,



Dr. Ir. Gatot Supangkat, MP., IPM
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6. RINGKASAN

Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui kebijakan baru dan strategi-strategi yang dilakukan pemerintah Indonesia tentang keberlanjutan pariwisata Indonesia khususnya untuk daerah Bali, Jakarta dan Yogyakarta setelah pandemic COVID-19. Gagasan konsep pariwisata berkelanjutan memberikan masukan untuk lebih memberikan perhatian kepada nilai-nilai berkelanjutan (lingkungan, ekonomi dan social budaya), nilai ketahanan terhadap gangguan internal dan eksternal serta bencana alam/non alam. Proyek penelitian ini menganalisa pariwisata Indonesia khususnya Bali, Jakarta dan Yogyakarta untuk menghadapi pandemic COVID-19 serta menganalisa kelemahan dan kerentan terhadap gangguan lainnya.

Sejak tahun 2014 Indonesia mulai mempromosikan potensi-potensi pariwisata secara luas. Namun, munculnya COVID-19 di awal tahun 2020 telah menampik semua aktivitas di industri pariwisata. Akibatnya adalah gangguan global dalam rantai pasokan dan permintaan. Tekanan terhadap keberlangsungan industri pariwisata terbukti dengan penurunan kunjungan wisatawan yang cukup signifikan. Oleh karena itu, penting untuk mengkaji krisis pariwisata dan kebijakannya yang timbul akibat pandemi COVID-19. Pada kasus pariwisata Indonesia terjadi penurunan yang cukup besar pada saat pandemi COVID-19, perbandingannya adalah sebelum kejadian COVID-19, pariwisata Indonesia mempunyai kontribusi yang besar terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi nasional sekitar 5,5 persen dan berhasil meningkatkan devisa negara mencapai USD 20 M dan menyediakan lapangan kerja 10-13 juta pekerjaan.

Pada penelitian ini, peneliti memaparkan keberlanjutan pariwisata Indonesia khususnya di Bali, Jakarta dan Yogyakarta di Era New Normal serta dampak yang dihadapi industri pariwisata selama pandemi COVID-19 dan memaparkan tanggapan pemerintah berupa kebijakan baru terhadap industri pariwisata di Era New Normal. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan eksploratif, yaitu memahami masalah secara mendalam, memetakan masalah kemudian melakukan peninjauan langsung lapangan/observasi, melakukan wawancara mendalam (indepth interview) serta mengumpulkan data langsung dari lapangan. Hasil dari penelitian ini diharapkan menghasilkan 3 luaran wajib yaitu, tahun pertama mengikuti proceeding internasional, tahun kedua published journal terindeks scopus dan tahun ketiga menghasilkan policy brief dan buku.

Pandemi COVID-19 tidak hanya berdampak pada krisis kesehatan tetapi juga krisis ekonomi global, ekonomi nasional dan industry-industri nasional. Pandemi ini banyak mengangkat topik penelitian penting di bidang ekonomi kesehatan, ekonomi publik dan keuangan publik, ekonomi kelembagaan, perdagangan internasional, ekonomi lingkungan, ekonomi pembangunan, ekonomi perilaku, dan banyak lagi lainnya untuk dijadikan referensi bagi para pengambil keputusan. Studi ini membantu pemerintah dalam mempercepat pemulihan setelah pandemic khususnya pada industri pariwisata dari guncangan jangka pendek, jangka menengah dan jangka panjang yang disebabkan oleh pandemi dan krisis ekonomi lokal serta pemulihan ekonomi nasional.

Daerah penelitian yang diambil meliputi Provinsi Bali, DKI Jakarta dan D.I Yogyakarta, pemilihan daerah ini ditentukan karena daerah-daerah tersebut memiliki peran dan kontribusi besar dalam industry pariwisata sebelum terjadi pandemic. Terjadinya kontraksi besar dalam industry pariwisata terhadap daerah-daerah tersebut selama pandemic COVID-19 menjadi tantangan bagi

No	Nama Kegiatan	Bulan											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4	Mengembangkan model estimasi												
5	Analisis model												
6	Project model												
7	FGD												

13. DAFTAR PUSTAKA

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14. LAMPIRAN-LAMPIRAN

- a) The Impacts of COVID-19 on Local Tourism Sector and Income
- b) Penta-Helix Model in Sustaining Indonesia's Tourism Industry

See discussions, stats, and author profiles for this publication at: <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/348082450>

The Impact of Covid-19 on Localtourism Sector and Income

Article in *MIMBAR Jurnal Sosial dan Pembangunan* · December 2020

DOI: 10.29313/mimbar.v36i2.6033

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The Impact of Covid-19 on Localtourism Sector and Income

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Abstract. Tourism currently becomes one of the sources of state revenues. Local tourism, particularly in Bantul, developed tourist attractions of Mangunan pine forest to boost the economy of the region and make state revenue as well. Unfortunately, due to the Covid 19 virus, the tourism is closed down by the Tourist Office in Bantul district which impacted the economy of related groups, society, and the government. This paper aims to discover the impact of COVID-19 on tourist visits to the Mangunan pine forest in Bantul. The researchers use a descriptive qualitative approach and collect information from mass media and print media in Yogyakarta from February to March. The results show that before the Coronavirus, people around the tourist object involved in community building tourism generally had an increased income, but when Corona outbreak hit, both the community in Mangunan Village and Bantul regional government experience a decline in income.

Keywords: economy, local tourism, coronavirus

Introduction

Tourism is one of the supports for economic improvement which influences several parties related to tourism, so that tourism can affect an area in terms of regional progress and improvement (Aji, Pramono, and Rahmi 2018). Due to the impact emerges from tourism, each region is competing to increase local tourism in each of their respective regions.

Local tourism is a non-oil and gas industry which can be said to be part of foreign exchange resources in several developed countries such as America, Australia, Singapore, and Indonesia to be used as the state's non-industrial or non-oil and gas revenue sector (Pan et al. 2018). Local tourism is one of the supporting factors for the emergence of employment opportunities, increasing income or rapid economic growth, increasing quality of life, and affecting other productive sectors such as transportation, hotels or lodging, handicrafts, souvenirs (Forno and Garibaldi 2015).

Local tourism is a priority and main

concern of the local government and village government so that local tourism becomes one of the problem solvers among the community related to the economy and community work (Kampana 2012).

The local tourism industry relates to several fields, including economy, finance, culture, politics, conservation, and environment providing the necessary tourism services for visitors (Priono 2011). Local tourism is thus a physical, fiscal, political, geographic, and psychological phenomenon (Mosedale 2015). Since the 1970s, the tourism industry has become the driving force for Bantul's economy and growth (Aryunda 2011), especially because Bantul is one of the regencies in Yogyakarta, where Yogyakarta is one of the most famous tourist destinations in the world. Bantul Regency has its natural beauty, cultural features, and friendliness of its people. Thus, tourism is an inseparable part of the life and development of Bantul community because the presence of local tourism has made the coffers of community income especially increased (Heo, 2016).

Local tourism affects the income of

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the surrounding community, even local government revenue is the region's own income. The community gets family income from tourism, and the village government uses tourism for village's original income (Subarkah 2018). Hence, from this perspective, all income of the government and community comes from tourism, so that tourism becomes the motor that drives the economy of the stakeholders (Abdillah and Hamid 2016).

Special attractions for domestic, foreign, and local tourists are the unique and diverse natural and cultural beauty that is directed or driven by the community and natural beauty (Echtner and Prasad 2003). The growth of tourism in Bantul has always been focused on applying the principle of cooperation to maintain the continuity of local tourism in Bantul. The purpose of this cooperation is to reconcile human-God, human-human relations, and human-nature relations. With this unity, the Bantul people are expected to be able to create situations that bring happiness, peace, and harmony in their lives (Subadra and Nadra 2012).

From the paragraph above, it can be clarified that sustainable development is a phase of growth which is now and then legally directed to meet needs (all that we enjoy) (Lyons et al. 2016). Current and future generations are also entitled to enjoy nature and its products with a sustainable development model (Prakoso, 2015). This also become a concern of local tourism development in Bantul Regency so far (Benu and Moniaga 2016). The sustainable development model mentioned above is very appropriate for growing tourism in Bantul. This is all aimed at maintaining the lives of the people and parties who have interests and also future generations (Farihanto, 2016). Sustainable tourism can be described as a mechanism or process in ensuring the sustainability of natural resources, the economy, and social and cultural life for future generations (Haryanto, 2013).

Several efforts have been taken or applied for the development of sustainable local tourism in Bantul Regency, such as in local pine forest tourism, Mangunan, Dlingo. One example of local tourism is currently a coffer of income or an increase in the economy in the non-oil and gas sector for local governments, the community, and those who have interests. This research intends to study or analyze the impact of local tourism on the improvement of the community's economy

when the Covid-19 virus strikes, especially the local community and the Bantul Regency Government and other interested parties. Information obtained from the Magunan Village Income and Expenditure Allocation from year to year showed an increase of revenue in 2017 of 60 million Rupiahs, 75 million in 2018, and 150 million in 2019; the increase in 2019 was extraordinary, almost one-fold revenue in 2018 (figure 1).

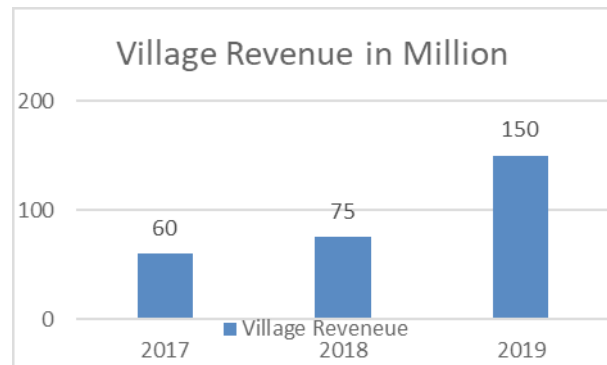


Figure 1. Mangunan Village's APBDes

This research focuses on developing local village tourism economy from year to year in terms of increasing income for village government. At this time, local tourism is the livelihood of the people of Dlingo sub-district and its surroundings in the tourism sector. Local people expect the sustainability of tourism, and the Bantul district government expect the same thing. When the Covid-19 outbreak hit, the government gave instructions to Bantul Regency to close its tourism due to the spread of the virus. On the other hand, the community has gained their income through local tourism, but because of the outbreak, the Office of the Management or the Bantul Regency Tourism Office has urged the closure until the specified time or after the situation safe for everyone.

Thus, the researchers are interested in examining the influence of local tourism or Mangunan tourism towards the improvement of the economy of the people of Mangunan Village when the Covid-19 virus outbreak or the coronavirus hit Indonesia in general and in the local government of Bantul Regency in particular.

Several villages in Indonesia have the power to optimize the role of society empowerment (Martina, 2014). Thus, the village can also be explained as a society legal unit that has original arrangements based on certain origin rights. It is focused on plurality, involvement, sovereignty,

democratization, and empowerment of the population. Therefore, the society in the village needs to be involved in the development and can be a measure of the success of the village development and make the village a tourist destination (Hermawan, 2016). Legal rules that apply to tourism development in villages shouldn't contravene or lessen local traditions and customs. That way, people can generate a sense of belonging to the environment through a maintained culture to guarantee its authenticity. The uniqueness is not necessarily found in other villages; it is exclusively owned by the village (Samiarta and Mahagangga, 2016). This means that the law can be specifically enforced to produce policies that protect the country's culture. This is the basis of ecotourism that includes the preservation of natural resources.

Law Number 10 of 2009 of Tourism stipulates that tourism is a recreational experience carried out by a person or group of people by visiting certain places for recreational purposes, personal development, or by observing the beauty of tourist attractions visited in a temporary period (Sundari 2018). The concept of tourism can also be applied in a village by making it a tourism village; the development of tourism villages can be in the form of products of cultural tourism, ecotourism, marine tourism, adventure tourism, agro-tourism, and gastronomy (culinary tourism) (Pramusita and Sarinastiti, 2018). The attraction of rural tourism object is deliberately created by stakeholders and developed in such a way to attract tourists to visit.

The term village tourism is also popular as rural tourism, and its potential wealth is the integration of nature with traditions (Pratiftri and Damayanti, 2016). Agro-tourism strengthens the identity of the village by increasing agricultural products for tourists to enjoy (Adinugroho, 2017). Nowadays, increasing or promoting local tourism is not as difficult as that in the past; people can use social media to promote local tourism (Munandar and Suherman, 2016).

Tourist destinations are currently developing very rapidly and changing some habits and cultures that are usually carried out by society for their livelihoods. Initially, people can get a job in the industrial world. Now, with the existence of tourism destinations, vacancies are also available for people to work in tourism sector (Subadra and Nadra, 2012). On the other hand, culture in society has also

been changed. The mind of working only in the industrial world can be changed by the opportunities to work in the world of tourism by the existence of tourist destinations. Besides opening jobs for society, tourism also makes the environment more advanced than before since it has been managed and improved, from slum to glam (Dewi, 2014)

In the last 2 years, Yogyakarta Special Region (DIY) has been ranked 2nd as a destination for tourists to travel throughout Indonesia after the Island of the Gods or Bali Province. Increasing visitors is one of the opportunities for an area, especially Yogyakarta Special Region to take advantage of very lucrative opportunities in improving the local economy of the society close to tourist destination. Large market opportunities should be optimized since those are very promising for improving life in an area (Dolnicar and Ring, 2014).

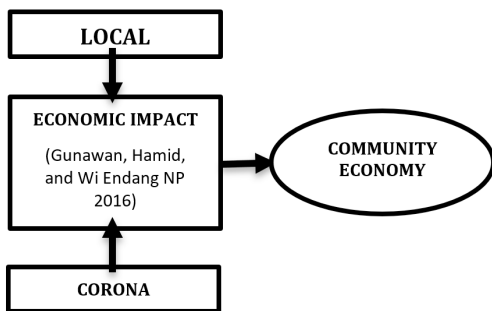
One of the tours that can be popularized and featured is local or regional tourist destinations since one local or regional tourism in Indonesia is mostly different from other regions. Regions throughout Indonesia have differences, even at the lower level. In addition, the thing that distinguishes each local tourism is the people involved and the background of society because local tourism cannot be separated from society even though the society is not fully involved (Molina, Gómez, and Martín-Consuegra, 2010).

The tourism industry is a means of economic improvement that involves many people from upstream to downstream, where traders, tour guides, and many more parties are involved (Sidali, Kastenzholz, and Bianchi, 2015). The most expected thing by all elements closest to a tourist attraction is income for the state or foreign exchange; even elements that are far from a tourist attraction can get many benefits from tourism of small, local or national classes to international or world-class (Forno and Garibaldi 2015).

Tourism gives many benefits and impacts on the country's foreign exchange, state life, or the smallest thing, namely the circulation of money at the level of the small layers of society to the upper layers of society. The fast circulation of money in society will increase the cycle of life or development of the society, and vice versa, the slow circulation of money will slow the society's life and development. (Bianchi, 2018). In addition, the circulation of money that increases development will also expand employment

opportunities and preserving local culture, where tourism will absorb unemployment for people around tourism area if it is managed properly and correctly; tourism can become a contributor to employment for residents or related elements (Incera and Fernández, 2015).

Tourism at the national or local level can be a promising alternative or complementary to industrial sector for absorbing unemployment and providing employment (Pan et al., 2018). Tourism impacts the surrounding society, where the presence of local tourism will increase the income of society living around the tourist attraction (Bianchi, 2018). The jobs emerged from tourism are vary: traders around the tour, tourism management staff from technical managers to general departments, homestays owner/managers/employees, travel agents, which all generate income from village-level to central level (Forno and Garibaldi, 2015). The more tourists mean the more money circulating which increases society's development from infrastructure to resource development.



Graph 1. the impact of coronavirus

However, from several existing conceptions, one asserts that tourism has an impact on the economy in several categories (Gunawan, Hamid, and Wi Endang NP, 2016) as follows: (1) Impact on foreign exchange earnings; (2) Impact on society income; (3) Impact on job opportunities; (4) Impact on the distribution of benefits; (5) Impact on society economic control and ownership; (6) Impact on development; (7) Impact on government revenue.

Coronavirus has hit Indonesia in general and tourism in particular. Coronavirus has also disrupted the livelihoods of tourism stakeholders, such as traders around tourist destinations.

Coronavirus impacts the economy of community, causing problems and

disturbance. Before coronavirus, there was no closure, but after the outbreak, tourism is closed. The positive impact of tourism on people's economy has gone after coronavirus hit; they are no longer feel the impact of tourism and get the impact of coronavirus instead. Graph 1 shows the impact of coronavirus on society's economy.

Research Methodology

Research on the economic impact of tourism villages or local tourism has been done before. Researchers want to see the economic impact of local tourism when the non-natural coronavirus disaster hit the pine forest tourism sector in Mangunan, Dlingo, Bantul Regency, Yogyakarta.

The data collected by researchers consisted of questions and answers with local residents or stakeholders, events that were seen directly, and several types of data from mass media or online media. This research used descriptive qualitative research with data taken from February to March. Figure 2 shows the GPS location of research site.

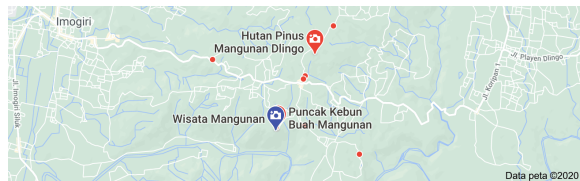


Figure 2. Local Tourism Mangunan

Results and Discussion

Effect of Local Tourism on the Economy of Society

The Mangunan pine forest tourism or Dlingo tourism is located in the area of Mangunan Village, Dlingo Bantul sub-district, Yogyakarta Special Region. The distance from Dlingo tourism to the capital city of Bantul Regency is about 20 km. Mangunan tourism is located on a plateau compared to other districts in Bantul Regency, with an altitude of 500-700 meters above sea level; besides that, Mangunan pine forest tourism has an area of hills.

The economy of Mangunan local society and people around the pine forest before the tourism being boosted were mostly workers in the agricultural sector because in Mangunan there was still a lot of land for agriculture so that workers in agricultural sector were very high. Based on statistical data from the Mangunan Village government, 46% of

people living in Mangunan were categorized poor, 32% were medium, and 22% were rich. "Indeed, before the existence of tourism which became the icon of Mangunan village. The society was very dependent on agriculture and it became the main livelihood in Bantul Regency; it was also the top contributor to the poverty category of 46%, said the head of Mangunan Village.

After people became aware of local tourism opportunities, local tourism emerged starting from Mangunan pine forest tourism and other tours that support each other in bringing local and foreign tourists. In addition to high society awareness, local tourism will make tourism develop rapidly, where the society is not only aware of and involved in its management, but also will get the influence of local tourism since local tourism has an economic impact on the government and society in particular. Visitors who come to tourist destinations within a certain period will spend money to meet the needs at tourist sites. As it has mentioned earlier, there are some conceptions on tourism, and one of them states that tourism has an impact on the economy in several categories (Gunawan et al., 2016), which include impact on foreign exchange, society income, job opportunities, distribution of benefits, society economic control and ownership, development impact, and government revenue.

It needs to note that the researchers only want to see the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on local tourism, people's income, and local government's revenues; while the development of local tourism is growing rapidly yet stopped by the pandemic. The Mangunan tourism development has a positive impact on society's income such as increased income from tourist destinations in Mangunan village or tourism starting from the tourism service, trade sector, and so on.

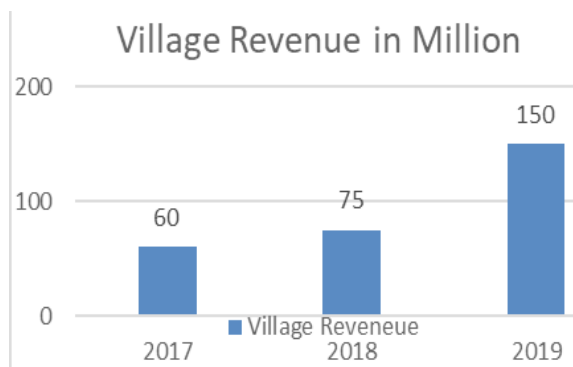


Figure 3. Village Revenue
Source: APBdes of Mangunan Village

The advance of Mangunan tourism also opens up many new opportunities for people who are close to these tours but also does not rule out the possibility for the wider society. The society income data after the presence of Mangunan tourism is presented in figure 3.

The data of Mangunan village income from year to year above shows a positive increase: 60 million in 2017, 70 million in 2018, and 150 million in 2019 as the highest income achieved. However, this year (2020) has only been running for a few months (January-February), and during March it was hit by the coronavirus which resulted in the closure of tourism. So that in March 2020, there is no income.

Local Tourism during the pandemic of Coronavirus

Mangunan Local tourism is a tourism that can make the local society more developed than before, where the poverty rate of Mangunan tourism area prior to tourism development in 2016 was very high compared to other sub-districts in Bantul Regency.

However, currently, Mangunan tourism with an appeal from the local government of Bantul Authorities through the Bantul Regency Tourism Office is closed due to the Covid-19. The virus originating from the city of Wuhan in China has become a disaster all over the world including Indonesia and Bantul Regency in particular that has impacted by the virus. The Bantul Regency Government, with efforts to prevent the transmission and spread of the virus, closed tourism in Bantul, including Mangunan tourism, which has just become an idol tour for the last 3 years in Bantul Regency. "All over the place, tourism in Bantul which is managed by the Bantul (Regency) Tourism Office is temporarily closed. So, all TPR (Levy Collection Points) are not guarded until March 31," said the Head of Bantul Regency Tourism Office, Kwintarto Heru Prabowo when contacted by reporters, Wednesday (25/3/2020)" said head of the Bantul Regency Tourism Office in the detik. travel –one of the mass media. In addition to the head of the office who oversees tourism in Bantul district, the head of the *Koperasi Notowono* that manages Mangunan tourism also did the same thing, where Mangunan tourism was closed after an appeal from the Bantul Regency Tourism Office regarding coronavirus. "There are nine tourist attractions (in Dlingo) that are temporarily closed due to this Coronavirus, the closing starts from

March 21 to 31, 2020, " said Purwo Harsono, the head of the Notowono cooperative on Detik Travel.

When coronavirus hit Indonesia in general, tourism in Bantul had a very surprising effect where regional income would be different from before the virus. Currently, every region experiences a decrease in economic activity related to development due to the coronavirus, including Bantul Regency, particularly in regional income; it can even be said to be very alarming. "The loss of tourism sector in Bantul due to the Covid-19 pandemic is temporarily claimed to reach Rp. 11.9 billion. There are even several hotels and homestays that are forced to lay off their employees, "said Annihayah, secretary of the Bantul Regency Tourism Office in the mass media in Jogja (Jogya Daily).

Tourism activities have a positive effect in terms of economy that can increase local society's income, while the negative impact on social side is a problem of the fading of local society norms which tend to imitate the behavior of tourists visiting from outside the region and even from abroad.

The loss of tourism before the closure by the Bantul Regency Tourism Office was 11.9 billion Rupiah delivered on March 20, 2020; while the closure of Mangunan village tours began on March 21, 2020. The losses likely exceed that value. The loss was only the effect of coronavirus, not the effect of closing tours. "*Mangunan tourism through the head of the Cooperation in charge of Mangunan tourism has closed the tour starting March 21, 2020. The people and I personally involved in economic turnover feel very heavy because our livelihoods from tourism are closed. I will return to my previous job and doing farming again*" said Sello, a merchant in Mangunan tourism when he was interviewed by researchers via telephone because of the effects of the coronavirus/ COVID-19 virus.

In addition to merchants in Mangunan tourism, Luklu as a bamboo craftsman in Tangkil Mangunan hamlet said, "*When the Mangunan tour was not there, I was not working in the factory; while after the Mangunan tour became a superior tourist destination in Bantul district, I was pursuing bamboo crafts to be marketed in the tourist area of Mangunan. and the Mangunan area as a promotion place for handicraft buyers. However, because of coronavirus, tourism was quiet, it was even closed and livelihoods were also closed; whereas, if you want to go*

back to work in factories or other things, you still have to stay at home". Luklu's statement when interviewed by telephone.

In addition to Luklu, the secretary of Bantul Regency Tourism Office in the Daily Jogja said that "*Some were forced to lay off employees or do workday shifts for hotels, inns, and homestays,*" he said, Thursday (26/3/2020). Indeed, this virus has made many impacts on almost everything, including the tourism sector which initially became the main income of the society, but now has changed the direction due to coronavirus. Coronavirus has given negative impacts on people who depend their livelihood on tourism or receiving positive impacts from local tourism in Mangunan. They are now confused about looking for income because tourism has been closed due to the virus, which affected society and the economy, and the circulation of money in the communities around tourism.

From this point, the researchers can see that the society's economy is disrupted by the presence of coronavirus which has an effect on local Mangunan tourism sector and people who depend on their income on local Mangunan tourism. Those who are used to be traders in Mangunan tourism, when Mangunan tourism was closed, change their livelihood to agriculture and some work at manufacturing, making craft or becoming entrepreneurs in UMKM sector. They couldn't work in factories since the factories also applied laid off policy.

The results of interviews and data in the mass media including online media show some clarity about the impact of Mangunan tourism in Mangunan Village, Dlingo District, Bantul Regency. Bantul Regency government has had a decent impact on the regional revenue (PAD) of Bantul Regency, in which it showed an increase from 2016 to 2019. Sadly, this year (2020), it has a decrease due to the effects of coronavirus. The effect of the coronavirus from an economic perspective has a very surprising impact and makes tourism in Bantul district paralyzed due to the closure, whereas tourism is one of the contributors to regional income in Bantul district and Mangunan Village is the biggest contributor to Bantul regency's income after Parangtritis beach. Because of this virus, the local revenue of Bantul district will certainly decline. Furthermore, the impact in terms of the welfare of Bantul people and the income of society related to Mangunan tourism has stopped due to the closure of tourism caused by coronavirus. Construction of physical

and human resources in Bantul district also stopped as the effect of coronavirus. Although not all of it halted, most development has been reduced because it was diverted to tackle the coronavirus disaster.

Furthermore, the impact of coronavirus felt by the Mangunan village government is not much different from the Bantul Regency government because the village government and the local government are interconnected according to the existing structure. The Mangunan village government felt the effect of coronavirus that hit Bantul district that disrupted the income of the people around Mangunan Bantul tourism. From the economic perspective, people's income is affected as coronavirus forces the tourism closure by Bantul Regency Tourism Office and continues with the closure by the manager of the Mangunan tourism cooperation. From the community's economic point of view, the existence of Mangunan tourism has increased the welfare of people close to the tourism place, and so did members of Notowono Cooperation. However, due to the pandemic, their income has decreased dramatically. Usually every Saturday-Sunday, a member can get 20 million, and now since the place is closed and the absence of tourists due to coronavirus, they don't get any income at all, or even minus to get treatment and fulfilling other needs.

Moreover, in terms of physical and human resources development, it had a tremendous effect before coronavirus hit. Physical development and human resources around Mangunan were running well from self-help society or the village government and even from the regional and provincial governments. Because of the coronavirus, the funds for development were diverted to mitigating the impact of coronavirus. Meanwhile, the impact of Mangunan tourism was giving new jobs to unemployed and people around the tourism-related to skills and public works; however, due to coronavirus disaster, those workers are now confused because they lost jobs they got from Mangunan tours.

The impact of local tourism on the economy agrees with the theory that the impact can be both positive and negative. The positive impact will be felt when society's income increases and society development is getting better. However, when the dependence is too high and is affected by other variables, people who really depend on this tourism will get confused because they lost their jobs.

Conclusions

From the discussions presented above about the problem and impact that occurred due to coronavirus, it can be concluded that: from the economic point of view, the local government of Bantul Regency and Mangunan village government experienced a dramatic fall in income due to the effect of closing tourism in Bantul Regency. From several existing concepts, tourism has impacts on the economy. That way, this research supports the results of previous studies that the tourism sector has an economic impact on the community around tourism.

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Penta-Helix Model in Sustaining Indonesia's Tourism Industry

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Abstract. This study analyzes and sees Penta-helix actors' role and contribution in maintaining the tourism sector during the COVID-19 pandemic. The involvement of these actors before the pandemic succeeded in advancing the Indonesian tourism sector. Since the COVID-19 pandemic, a large contraction in the tourism sector has been inevitable. This research was conducted using data analysis from NVivo 12 Plus software. The research data consisted of files and documents over three months (August, September, October) and supported by online media data related to the pandemic's tourism sector. The study results showed that the government and business/private had the highest scores to maintain the tourism sector, with an average of 27.88% and 28.11%. Compared to other actors (academic, community, media), these high values were caused by a close relationship between government and business/private in the economy, employment, mobility, and tourism policy. Second, academic and community actors were in third and fourth place with 21.31% and 13.44%. Third, the actor with the lowest score was the media, with a score of 9.27%. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the media prioritized information about the spread and development compared to information on the tourism sector.

Keywords: Penta-Helix model · Sustainability · Tourism industry · Tourism activities · COVID-19

1 Introduction

The research aims to describe how Penta-helix collaboration can enhance Indonesia's tourism area during the Corona Virus Disease 19 (COVID-19) pandemic. The emergence of COVID-19 at the end of 2019 has a significant impact on Indonesia's global activities, namely the decrease in human mobility to carry out all activities, including tourism

activities [1]. The tourism industry is a leading sector for the Indonesian government in improving the national economy because it provides a considerable contribution [2]. The high contribution of tourism to the national economy is also driven by other actors' involvement, namely academics, business/private, society, and the media (Penta-helix), supporting tourism progress. However, since the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia (March 2020) has put pressure on tourism, contractions and large losses have been inevitable due to the pandemic [3]. Therefore, this research also assesses Penta-helix actors' role and influence to maintain Indonesian tourism's sustainability during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The tourism industry's high contribution to the national economy before the COVID-19 pandemic is inseparable from the Penta-helix collaboration model's various interest actors [4]. In the last five years (2014–2019), the implementation of the Penta-helix collaboration was considered successful in advancing the development of the Indonesian tourism industry [5]. The Penta-helix collaboration model has five (5) actors and is interrelated in development efforts in the tourism sector, namely academics (A), business (B), community (C), government (G), and media (M) [6]. The Penta-helix collaboration model is a refinement of the collaboration model between the government, private sector, and society by including other important actors, namely academics and media [7]. The concept of tourism development using the Penta-helix collaboration model is an innovation towards change in the form of cross-stakeholder [8]. Actor mapping shows how significant the role and influence of actors are in developing tourism [9]. In general, the Penta-helix concept tends to see developments in the export-import industry activity sectors. As time goes by, the concept of Penta-helix collaboration is increasingly shifting to other industries, such as the tourism industry [10].

Coronavirus Disease-19 (COVID-19) presence in early 2020 in Indonesia hurt national industries [5]. The rapid spread of the COVID-19 pandemic is a big surprise for the global economy, including affecting the Indonesian economy. One of the most influential in COVID-19 pandemic is the tourism industry [11]. The tourism industry is one of the industries that has been badly affected by the spread of COVID-19, seen from the massive decline in foreign tourist arrivals, resulting in a large contraction of income from the tourism sector [12]. Before the COVID-19 pandemic, the tourism industry continued to increase every year (2015–2019), and it is targeted that tourist attendance in 2020 will reach 20 million tourists (Fig. 1) and (Table 1).

Based on Fig. 1 and Table 1, the tourism crisis during the COVID-19 pandemic is a shared responsibility. In this case, it is necessary to conduct coordination and cooperation by all stakeholders. Coordination and cooperation within the Penta-helix are needed to sustain and restore tourism that has been destroyed by the pandemic. Coordination in these efforts must be carried out in a structured and systematic manner so that the implementation of the recovery runs well. Each actor's role in the Penta-helix contributes to maintaining and restoring the tourism sector.

This study analyzes tourism sustainability efforts using the Penta-helix model approach and can assess the most influential actors in maintaining tourism sustainability during the COVID-19 pandemic. This research is qualitative research using secondary data. Secondary data were documents and files discussing the tourism sector. The data came from the Ministry of Tourism and other related institutions. Data from online media also supported this article with 30 news stories from August-September-October or the

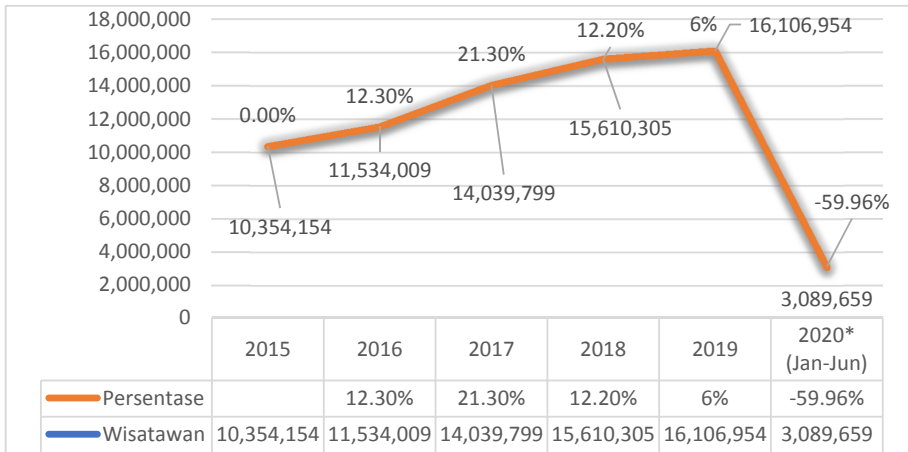


Fig. 1. Foreign tourist visit

Table 1. Contribution of tourism industry to the national economy

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Contribution to the National Economy	4.3%	4.2%	4.11%	4.5%	5.5%
Foreign Exchange (USD)	12.2 Billion	13.6 Billion	15.24 Billion	19.8 Billion	20 Billion
Labour (Million)	11.4	11.8	12.4	12.7	13

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, 2020

new life order policy (New Normal Era) that began in Indonesia. The data coding was carried out using NVivo 12 Plus software and a Crosstab Query. The NVivo 12 Plus in this study can analyze deeply and distinguish each actor's role and involvement [13]. The Nvivo12 Plus software obtained maximum results following the study's title, seeing the most influential actors in maintaining tourism during the COVID-19 pandemic.

2 Finding and Discussion

Collaboration between government administration stakeholders to solve is a limitation of dealing with them [14]. The collaborative governance approach is a relevant step to be developed because it explains the collaboration system that will introduce various concepts that unite the government, private sector and society. In this collaboration, a dialogue will occur in solving a problem [15]. In formal policies, the government is dominated by actors who influence the interests of public affairs. Although governments no longer exercise centralized control over public policies, they still can influence them. The power used by the state today is to negotiate with actors in policy networks. Members of this network are increasingly accepted as equal partners in the policy process, public and private actors collaborating to obtain resources they cannot access independently.

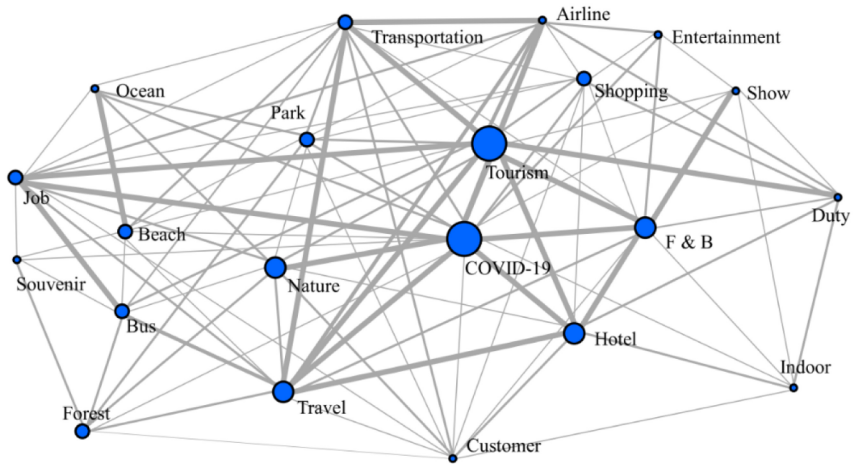
For example, using private companies for policy implementation allows the government to avoid costly and time-consuming procedural and accountability issues. Currently, governance theory is increasingly significant in public service affairs. The paradigm shift from government to governance reflects the political will designed to drive governance reform by implementing proper governance principles [16]. Good governance currently has high complexity because it involves supporting actors, such as business/private, academia, society and the media.

So far, Penta-helix actors' involvement in the tourism sector positively impacts the national economy because they can maximally carry out their respective roles [17]. However, since COVID-19 emerged, all actors have been unable to control the tourism sector's impact because the COVID-19 pandemic has also damaged other vital sectors such as the mining industry, export-import activities, trade, and others [18]. Researchers' data in looking at Penta-helix actors who play a role and influence in maintaining and trying to restore the tourism sector are as follows. First, the government as the main actor seeks to control the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic by making policies, in this case also including policies in implementing health protocols in every tourism activity, and always paying attention to the losses of the tourism economic sector caused by COVID-19. Second, Business/Private has always played a role in encouraging the development of the tourism industry, making an immense contribution to investment and development to improve tourism's quality and facilities further. However, when COVID-19 business/private suffers the most losses. The tourism sector's economy has fallen by 90% since COVID-19 entered Indonesia [19].

Third, a community in the Penta-helix model has been the leading partner in developing the tourism sector. Groups and communities always welcome the presence of ideas in tourism development during the pandemic. All groups, associations, institutions, and the community always follow appeals and government policies, especially closing access to tourism destinations or destinations only for local communities [4, 20]. Fourth, in the Penta-helix collaboration model, academics' role is considered a drafter, providing new ideas and concepts in developing national or regional tourism. Academics are a source of knowledge with concepts, new theories relevant to tourism development with scientific studies, and research to improve tourist destinations' quality and quantity [21]. Besides, they play a role in providing standardization, product certification, and human resources skills (HR). Fifth, in the Penta-helix collaboration model, media are expenders to support the publication, promote and create a brand image through websites, online and offline media. In other words, the media are tools for marketing and attracting tourists' attention [22].

In the current situation, these actors' roles and contributions are needed to restore the economy, society, health, mobility, and the environment. In the preliminary discussion, the tourism industry is a leading sector that supports the national economy. The government's priorities for the tourism sector, which began in 2014, gave significant results to make an enormous contribution to the national economy (Fig. 1 and Table 1). However, since the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia, the tourism sector has experienced a large contraction, affecting the national economy [23, 24].

Figure 2 explains that COVID-19 has a significant influence on tourism activities. The outline of Fig. 2 is also connected to the food and beverages business, hotels, jobs, shopping, consumers and producers, exhibitions, travel, transportation, and others. This



Source: Yeh, 2020

Fig. 2. The effect of COVID-19 on tourism

condition proves that COVID-19 has a significant effect on all holiday activities and tourism activities. This pandemic's enormous effect requires a joint role, especially the helical actors, to maintain and slowly rebuild tourism.

Based on data findings and analysis results using the Nvivo 12 plus software, the five actors in the Penta-helix model have different roles and influence on the tourism sector. This study used several indicators of great concern in rebuilding tourism, the economy [25], employment [26], the health of tourists [27], health policy in tourism [28], and human mobility in tourism activities [29]. The indicator used is a benchmark for coding and data analysis to get results.

Based on Fig. 3 and Table 2, each actor has their value to maintain and rebuild Indonesia's tourism sector. Of the overall indicators, the highest score was achieved by a business or private, with an average of 28.11%. The second place is the government with 27.88%, and the third is academies with 21.31%. The fourth is the community with 13.44%, and the fifth is media with 9.27%. The discussion of each indicator is as follows.

First, on economic indicators, the government is the most influential actor in the tourism economic sector than other Penta-helix actors. This situation cannot be avoided because the tourism sector is the leading sector in Indonesia. After all, it has an enormous contribution and has been helpful to the national economy. Since the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia, the country's foreign exchange earnings from the tourism sector have fallen by 90% [19]. The magnitude of the declining value has become the government's concern in the tourism economic sector. The government has taken several strategic steps to slowly revive the tourism sector, including providing a tourism grant of IDR 3.8 trillion [30]. The grants are given in subsidies for hotels, restaurants, and businesses directly related to tourism throughout Indonesia to provide industry opportunities to continue tourism economic activities during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Second, in job indicators, business or private is the actor with the most role and influence on continuing work in the tourism industry. The business/private sector must bear large losses due to the cessation of tourism activities caused by COVID-19. This

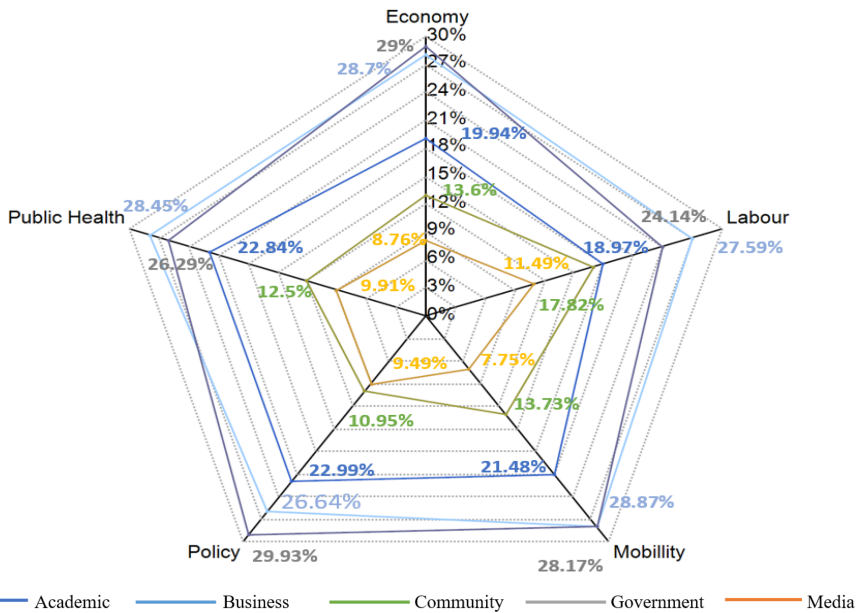


Fig. 3. The role and influence of Penta-helix actors

Table 2. The value of Penta-helix actors during the pandemic

	Economy	Labour	Mobility	Policy	Public health	Total
Academic	19.94%	18.97%	21.48%	22.99%	22.84%	21.31%
Business or Private	28.7%	27.59%	28.87%	26.64%	28.45%	28.11%
Community	13.6%	17.82%	13.73%	10.95%	12.5%	13.44%
Government	29%	24.14%	28.17%	29.93%	26.29%	27.88%
Media	8.76%	11.49%	7.75%	9.49%	9.91%	9.27%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

condition continues to mass layoffs of employees/termination of employment in the scope of tourism. Business/private must also provide severance pay for these former employees' survival during the pandemic. The number of layoffs in Indonesia's tourism sector reached 82% [31]. The business/private tourism sector must carry out this figure to maintain the tourism sector's sustainability, which is currently in crisis.

Third, business/private and government are the leading actors on the mobility indicator due to the close relationship. Clashes and differences in views on human mobility are a big problem in the current pandemic situation. First, during the COVID-19 pandemic, people's movement from one place to another becomes a calculation and analysis to see and assess the number of COVID-19 spread caused by this mobility [32]. Second, to maintain and improve the tourism sector, human mobility is needed so that the tourism

sector can survive during a pandemic. Business/private endeavors to bring out all innovation and creativity to attract tourists' attention during the COVID-19 pandemic, such as promoting destinations at low prices, applying health instruments during tourism activities, and providing health insurance for tourists during tourism activities. The magnitude of the two actors' roles and concerns is an essential point in preventing the spread of COVID-19 and seeking tourism sustainability during the pandemic, even though on a low scale.

Fourth, in the tourism policy indicator, the government and business/private are the leading actors seen by the reciprocal relationship and mutual support of each policy program. The government issued a policy to maintain the sustainability of tourism during the pandemic. This policy is supported by businesses/private by implementing tourism activities. The government's new policy is to prioritize and implement health protocols to prevent the spread of COVID-19 in tourism activities. Health instruments in the implementation of tourism activities refer to the tourism ministry's programs, namely Cleanliness, Health, Safety and Environmental Sustainability (CHSE) [33] as well as the Circular of the Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy/head of the Tourism and Creative Economy Agency Number 2 of 2020. Fifth, on indicators health of tourists, business/private has a high value compared to other actors. Even though the government issues every policy, business/private actors significantly contribute and pay attention to tourists' health in its implementation.

The three other actors are academics, community, and media, with low tourism sector scores. Still, the roles and contributions of these actors are vital in maintaining the sustainability of tourism. (1) During the COVID-19 pandemic, academics have always provided concepts, ideas, strategic steps to the government and business/private sector to suppress the spread of COVID-19 and strive to ensure that tourism activities do not stop completely. One of them is to provide input to the government and business/private sector to continue to carry out local scale tourism activities to keep the economy running even on a small scale. (2) Even though it does not have a high score, the community has a significant role in maintaining tourism by implementing every policy and regulation. People can still take vacations only to the local area while still fulfilling the health protocols.

Third, business/private and government are the leading actors on the mobility indicator due to the close relationship. Clashes and differences in views on human mobility are a big problem in the current situation. First, during the COVID-19 pandemic, people's movement from one place to another becomes a calculation and analysis to see and assess the number of COVID-19 spread caused by this mobility [32]. Second, to maintain and improve the tourism sector, human mobility is needed so that the tourism sector can survive during a pandemic. Business/private endeavors to bring out all innovation and creativity to attract tourists' attention during the COVID-19 pandemic, such as promoting destinations at low prices, applying health instruments during tourism activities, and providing health insurance for tourists during tourism activities. The magnitude of the two actors' roles and concerns is an essential point in preventing the spread of COVID-19 and seeking tourism sustainability, even though on a low scale.

Of the five indicators, the Penta-helix actors who are more visible in their role, contribution, and influence in maintaining tourism sustainability during the COVID-19 pandemic are the government and business/private because the two actors have a close and interrelated relationship with the tourism industry. The government needs business/private to maintain and encourage tourism during a pandemic. Business/private also needs government assistance to reduce the number of COVID-19 spread caused by tourism mobility. Even though other actors (Academic, Community, Media) only had low scores, they also have contributed significantly to implementing tourism activities during the pandemic. The five Penta-helix actors are running correctly to maintain the tourism sector and rebuild the tourism industry.

3 Conclusion

Indonesia has lost one of the primary income sources, which has a multiplier effect, namely the tourism industry. The Penta-helix collaboration has succeeded in advancing the tourism industry before the COVID-19 pandemic. Still, during the COVID-19 pandemic, the tourism sector has suffered significant damage but can still survive even on a low scale. The involvement of interest actors, in this case, the Penta-helix, must be carried out maximally to maintain the tourism sector. Further, these actors must immediately encourage the tourism sector's awakening with a new style, namely implementing health protocol instruments in every tourism activity. The goal is that the tourism sector can survive in the future, vulnerable to external disturbances. Therefore, it is necessary to maintain and increase collaboration, in this case, the Penta-helix, to create innovations so that the tourism sector can continue to survive even in a crisis.

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