

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

Transforming a New Sustainable Tourism Management and Recovery from COVID-19 for Economic Revenue. The Comparative Studies Between Indonesia and Malaysia

B. SKEMA, BIDANG, TEMA, DAN TOPIK PENELITIAN

Skema Penelitian	Bidang Fokus Penelitian	Tema Penelitian	Topik Penelitian
Penelitian Pengembangan	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	ILMU PEMERINTAHAN

D. WAKTU PELAKSANAAN

Tahun Usulan	Tahun Pelaksanaan	Lama Penelitian
2021	2022	1

E. ANCOR RESEARCH

Anchor Research	Topik Anchor
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2. IDENTITAS PENELITIAN

Nama	Peran	Tugas
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Delila Putri Sadayi	Mahasiswa Bimbingan	Preparation FGD- Backing up the Implementation of field research

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
Universiti Malaysia Terengganu	Dr. Rohana binti Ahmad	Social Development

4. KOLABORASI PENELITIAN (JIKA ADA)

Mitra	NIDN/NIK	Instansi
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5. LUARAN DAN TARGET CAPAIAN

Luaran Wajib

Tahun	Jenis Luaran
1	Jurnal Terindex Scopus
1	Naskah Kebijakan

Luaran Tambahan

Tahun	Jenis Luaran
1	Proceeding terindeks SCOPUS.

6. KLUSTER

Kluster	Sub Kluster	Group Riset	Mata kuliah
Governance	E-Governance and Sustainable Development		--

7. 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. 39,000,000

Tahun 1 Total Rp. 39,000,000

Jenis Pembelanjaan	Komponen	Item	Satuan	Vol .	Harga Satuan	Total
BAHAN	Bahan (Habis Pakai)	Bahan Literature	Unit	25	Rp. 100,000	Rp. 2,500,000
BAHAN	ATK (Kertas/Tinta/Alat Tulis dll)	Sewa Printer	Paket	2	Rp. 750,000	Rp. 1,500,000
BAHAN	Bahan (Habis Pakai)	Komunikasi Telepon Ketua	Unit	6	Rp. 500,000	Rp. 3,000,000
BAHAN	Bahan (Habis Pakai)	Komunikasi Telepon Anggota	Unit	6	Rp. 500,000	Rp. 3,000,000
PELAPORAN , LUARAN WAJIB, DAN LUARAN TAMBAHAN	Biaya Seminar Internasional	Seminar Internasional	Paket	1	Rp. 6,000,000	Rp. 6,000,000
PELAPORAN , LUARAN WAJIB, DAN LUARAN TAMBAHAN	Article Processing Charge (APC)	Publikasi Pada Jurnal Internasional	Artike l	1	Rp. 15,000,000	Rp. 15,000,000
BAHAN	Bahan (Habis Pakai)	Tape Recorder	Unit	3	Rp. 500,000	Rp. 1,500,000
BAHAN	Bahan (Habis Pakai)	Flashdisk	Unit	5	Rp. 100,000	Rp. 500,000

Jenis Pembelian	Komponen	Item	Satuan	Vol .	Harga Satuan	Total
BAHAN	Bahan (Habis Pakai)	Internet Akses	Unit	1	Rp. 1,500,000	Rp. 1,500,000
BAHAN	Bahan (Habis Pakai)	Proyektor	Unit	1	Rp. 2,000,000	Rp. 2,000,000
BAHAN	Bahan (Habis Pakai)	Software Nvivo	Unit	1	Rp. 2,500,000	Rp. 2,500,000

8. LEMBAR PENGESAHAN

HALAMAN PENGESAHAN LAPORAN KEMAJUAN PENELITIAN SKEMA:

Judul : Transforming a New Sustainable Tourism Management and Recovery from COVID-19 for Economic Revenue. The Comparative Studies Between Indonesia and Malaysia
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Biaya : Rp. 39,000,000

Yogyakarta, 23 Mei 2022

Mengetahui,

Kepala LRI,




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9. RINGKASAN

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui kebijakan baru dan strategi-strategi yang dilakukan pemerintah Indonesia dan Malaysia Pasca pandemic COVID-19. Penelitian ini dilakukan karena COVID-19 memiliki dampak besar pada seluruh industri nasional termasuk industry pariwisata, akibatnya beberapa industri-industri besar seperti pertambangan, kegiatan ekspor-impor dan lini lainnya mengalami gangguan yang besar dan tidak diketahui kapan pandemic COVID-19 berakhir. Masalah pandemic COVID-19 telah muncul diseluruh dunia, lambatnya penanganan, tindakan, antisipasi, konflik kepentingan dan minimnya perhatian terhadap fasilitas kesehatan mengakibatkan pandemic ini semakin mudah untuk menyebar. Peneliti memaparkan keberlanjutan pariwisata Indonesia dan Malaysia pada era new normal, dampak yang dihadapi industri pariwisata selama pandemi COVID-19 dan memaparkan tanggapan pemerintah berupa kebijakan baru terhadap industri pariwisata di era new normal. Pandemi COVID-19 tidak hanya berdampak pada krisis kesehatan tetapi juga krisis ekonomi global, ekonomi nasional dan industri-industri nasional termasuk industri pariwisata. Selama pandemi COVID-19 banyak penelitian yang dilakukan dengan mengangkat topik di bidang ekonomi kesehatan, ekonomi publik, kebijakan transformatif, kehidupan sosial, perilaku masyarakat, langkah strategis dan banyak lagi lainnya untuk dijadikan referensi bagi para pengambil keputusan. Salah satu upaya yang dapat kami lakukan adalah melakukan penelitian yang khusus membahas sektor pariwisata, tujuannya agar dapat 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 global nasional dan upaya pemulihan secara keseluruhan. Kemajuan penelitian pada tahun pertama, peneliti berhasil menganalisis dampak secara detail terhadap sektor pariwisata dan unsur-unsur dalam sektor pariwisata. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif dan kuantitatif atau mix methode dengan pendekatan eksploratif untuk mengungkap dan deskripsikan secara detail dampak yang dihadapi oleh sektor pariwisata Indonesia dan Malaysia. Penelitian dengan menggunakan metode campuran merupakan penelitian yang diaplikasikan bila peneliti memiliki pertanyaan yang perlu diuji dari segi outcomes dan prosesnya, serta menyangkut kombinasi antara metode kuantitatif dan kualitatif dalam satu penelitian. Karena berfokus pada outcomes dan proses, maka desain mix methode research (MMR) biasa digunakan dalam penelitian evaluasi program. Namun sekarang, MMR sudah sering digunakan untuk ilmu-ilmu sosial, seperti: konseling, psikologi social manajemen, dan pengorganisasian perilaku. Penelitian ini mendeskripsikan secara detail dampak yang dihadapi oleh sektor pariwisata Indonesia dan usaha-usaha didalamnya, pengukuran usaha-usaha pada sektor pariwisata meliputi delapan aspek, yaitu place to stay, f&b, labour, tourist, entertainment, travel agent, transportation dan shopping activities. Data dalam penelitian dikumpulkan yang meliputi data primer dan sekunder. Data primer merupakan data hasil wawancara dengan narasumber dan pelaku usaha pariwisata, focus grup discussion dengan aktor-aktor kepentingan yaitu pemerintah, pengusaha dan masyarakat. Selanjutnya data primer didukung oleh data sekunder yang diperoleh dari media online, media sosial dan media cetak sebagai penunjang dan meanmbah akurasi data penelitian. Setelah memperoleh data, data tersebut dikumpulkan dan dikelompokkan berdasarkan kluster sesuai indikator penelitian. Selanjutnya data tersebut diolah menggunakan software Nvivo12+ untuk memperoleh hasil penghitungan data dan visualisasi data yang lebih reliable serta dapat dipahami dengan mudah. Penelitian yang dilakukan pada tahun pertama mampu memenuhi luaran wajib yaitu naskah kebijakan dan luaran tambahan yaitu pada International Proceeding terindex Scopus.

10. KEYWORDS

Keberlanjutan Pariwisata; Pandemi COVID-19; Tata Kelola Pariwisata; Krisis Pariwisata; Kebijakan Publik

11. HASIL PELAKSANAAN PENELITIAN

1. Introduction

The purpose of this study is to analyze the new tourism management and recovery strategy from COVID-19 referring to the economic conditions both of tourism sector Indonesia and Malaysia. Transforming a new tourism strategy in the post COVID-19 also has certain impact that requires management practices to be sustainable tourism in the future. There has been an upward trends of tourism industry will need to apply a new development and community engagement through local economic recovery (Ranasinghe *et al.*, 2020). Understanding the data “big data analytics” tourism management is a key step and potential revenue for recovery in the post COVID-19 (Beraldo and Milan, 2019). Also, there is an opportunity for community industry should be adaptable. Moreover, shutdown and travel restriction will likely become more commonplace and immediate new tourism management by identifying the most impacted tourism management both Indonesia and Malaysia.

In the COVID-19 outbreaks context, there are lots of tourism industries seriously affected (Ranasinghe *et al.*, 2020). Mainly because the people considered about safety and more cautious behavior to travel and preference for vacation destinations (Wen, 2021). In order to discover sustainable recovery tourism management this research will develop on the basis of tourism management practices into two different countries. Additionally, tourism sector should further enhance to restore public confident during the pandemic (Helgadóttir *et al.*, 2019). Transforming a new tourism management is essential in these challenging times to get at traveler’s fear and concern (Gössling, Scott and Hall, 2020). Moreover, there is a clear tourism management practices towards barometer and the number of visitors that indicates significantly impacts on tourism revenues.

Tourism as an economic powerhouse is the third-highest world category in export earnings in 2019, representing 10% of world GDP, 30% of services exports and 1 out of every 10 jobs in the world. Tourism has the potential to contribute, directly or indirectly to all of the sustainable development goals (SDGs). In particular, the comparison of the tourism contribution between Indonesia and Malaysia can be seen in table 1.

Table 1. Comparison of Tourism Contribution Between Indonesia and Malaysia

Tourism Contribution	Indonesia						Malaysia			
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Contribution to GDP (%)	4.3	4.2	4.11	4.5	5.5	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.8
Foreign Exchange (USD)	12.2 B	13.6 B	15.24 B	19.8 B	20 B	17.7 M	19.8 M	19.1 M	20.8 M	20.8 M
Employment (Million)	11.4	11.8	12.4	12.7	13	2.9	3.18	3.31	3.47	3.56

Source: Ministry of Tourism, 2020

Meanwhile, the impacts of COVID-19 pandemic on economic activities, that pandemic can affect households, government, business through increased business cost, increased public healthcare expenditures, changes in labor supply due to mortality and morbidity. Also, it has caused damaged to tourism, agriculture commodities, education and financial difficulties.

Traveling is the most entertaining way to meet strangers and explore new places if the route is free from disease, crime, and disasters (Seraphin, 2020). However, most of the time, with the right

know-how, risks can be minimized or mitigated, and travel diaries are full of unforgettable experiences. Epidemics and pandemics are two of the most alarming reports for travelers and planners, In such cases it may be difficult or impossible to prevent the disease (Gössling, Scott and Hall, 2020). Besides, not only passengers but also other people they contact on the journey are at risk. Passengers have a serious role to play in transferring epidemics or pandemics between locations, in recent months the world has concentrated on epidemics due to the discovery of a new coronavirus (Rozelle, Rahimi and Wang, 2020).

The fear of COVID-19 has led to substantial instability and chaotic conditions in many industries. The tourism sector has undergone a sharp decline in sales and is one of the most heavily impacted by the pandemic (Sharfuddin, 2020). The shock affects both the demand side (restrictions on freedom of travel, border closures, visitors' fear of infection) and the supply side (closure of accommodation and catering facilities as well as leisure facilities used by tourism) (McCabe and Qiao, 2020). Social distancing strategy has a variety of aspects in which a pandemic of infectious diseases affects the economy and society (Bayram *et al.*, 2020). It is because different declarations of social distance are known to be an important way of preventing the transmission of viruses. The social distancing policy has a detrimental impact on productivity because it decreases the quantity of labor and social alienation (Purnomo *et al.*, 2021).

As a for the specific case in this research, Indonesia and Malaysia loss experienced during COVID-19 requires strong support and collaboration to mitigate the effect of the pandemic in tourism-related public and community industries and to uphold recovery. Within this context, this research aim providing and valuable insight to consider a “big data from social media” to get big picture of new transformation tourism management. Considering big data analytic as a fundamental role to accommodate geographically widespread impacted tourism areas and cluster several types of tourism destinations in Indonesia and Malaysia.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Tourism Management

The concepts of tourism management require proper methods and approaches for identifying patterns or relationship of stakeholders and all interlinked of the tourism system (Seyitoglu and Yüzbaşıoglu, 2015). This has significant advanced in making tourism collaboration. Since research on tourism management has been conducted in order to understand the current trends of tourism management practices, but most of them were followed: assessment of the tourism policy, tourism network, community based-tourism management, physical distance tourism and environment, social and economic sector (Yergeau, 2020; Yuwono, Maulany and Barkey, 2021). On the basis previous research, their result as well as their approach, we designed the current research approach to discover the underlying analysis of a new transformation of tourism management and recovery strategy from COVID-19 referring to the economic conditions both of tourism sector Indonesia and Malaysia.

From the perspective of developing economic on tourism sector, tourism is recognized as a source of income, employment, and revenue though present alarms about growing socio-economic discriminations and environmental costs (Youn and Feiock, 2019; Bonaccorsi *et al.*, 2020). It is undeniable that tourism leads to the socio-economic development of emerging economies as well as tourism has economic implications; for business, cities, destinations, market, communities and countries (Halibas, Sibayan and Maata, 2017; Ioannides and Gyimóthy, 2020). The main advantage of tourism revenue is that visitors raise money domestically but can spend it elsewhere (Acalin and Rebutti, 2020). As a result, solutions are unlikely to be a global, but would somewhat vary on the basis of each location's specific conditions, mainly during the COVID-19.

From the perspective of tourism recovery, the COVID-19 crises have created an extraordinary scenario with significant uncertainties about the scopes and resolutions of the economic and health crisis. The tourism industry should consider, public private partnership (Booth, 2019), viability-based approach (Almeida, Costa and Nunes da Silva, 2018), subsidies based recovery (Ioannides and Gyimóthy, 2020), approach to creativity and local communities role would be an essential tourism industry (Piramanayagam, Rathore and Seal, 2020), cooperation of private sector and public sector (Marome and Shaw, 2021), government ability and flexibility through financial assistant and welcome alternative (Laframboise and Loko, 2012) and tourism policy based on government level (Wylie, 2021). Consequently, understanding tourism recovery approach is particularly needed to enhance tourism industries among the most affected once. Exploring such elements of transforming a new tourism management might prove essential for considering the best strategies to recover from the significant losses towards tourism management models' sustainability.

2.2. COVID-19 and ASEAN: An Overview

The outbreak of the COVID-19 virus has led to tensions between various countries (Trupp and Dolezal, 2020). As mentioned earlier, the origin of the virus is very much in dispute between countries. This further aggravates the situation. The already tense trade situation between some nations, which could be accompanied by some long-term, unpredictable repercussions. Such a conflict between nations often leads to a certain degree of prejudice, which sometimes results in violence. The second collection of impacts is economically associated. Companies, in particular those linked to tourism, are struggling. This has contributed to stagnation, the adoption of unpaid holidays, and several serious downsizings (Rastegar, Higgins-Desbiolles and Ruhanen, 2021).

Regulation of social distance is important but generates distrust between people and can lead to discrimination and abuse. Social gatherings, mega-events and other crowded activities are forbidden (Yeh, 2020). Activities intended to encourage tourism have also been affected. The problem is much worse in countries with a significant immigrant population. Some may find it difficult to return to their home country or workplace. In some cases, they may have difficulty finding shelter during quarantine observation.

Furthermore, a disaster that affects a destination (especially a developing country) could have a significant socio-cultural effect if the local community is perhaps dependent on income from tourism activities. Politically, the government needs to be aware of, and should act on, the impacts and resources available to sustain its citizens in the long term, while the climate should also be protected and not adversely affected by human activity. If local populations, or indeed tourists, can be more environmentally friendly, then risks and potential disasters may be reduced. There are longer-term factors that can have an effect on vulnerability. Environmentally safe practices, global environmental change, population Development, urbanization, social inequality, poverty and a short-term economic vision. These are all attributes that can create vulnerable societies.

In particular, in developing countries, including small islands, natural disasters have a major impact on their environmental resources and also on their tourism industry and have a serious impact on their livelihoods (Cehan, Eva and Iațu, 2021). Attention to and avoidance of threats and future disasters International, national, regional, local and individual levels. These different levels suggest that definitions of vulnerability, risk and capability could be interpreted on a range of scales, from international to individual (Dinica, 2009). Considering the definition of vulnerability, there is a need for invulnerability Production that is broadly challenged as vulnerability management-vulnerability through a mixture of structural and non-structural steps (Jamal and Budke, 2020).

Three major intentional risk adjustments: (1) adjusting the burden of loss, (2) adjusting harmful occurrences to individuals, and (3) adjusting people to threats. In all of these cases, both structural (through engineering and other physical security measures) and non-structural (through regulations, codes and urban planning) measures can be used or enforced on an industry such as tourism (La *et al.*, 2020; Sharfuddin, 2020).

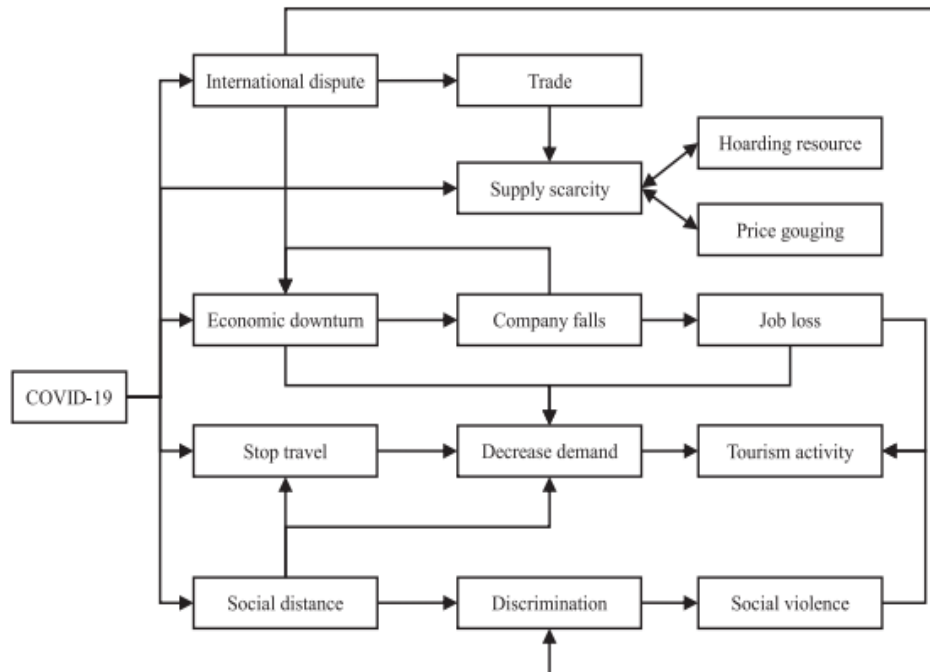


Figure 1. COVID-19 Impacts on Tourism
Source: (Becker, 2020).

2.3. Transforming a New Sustainable Tourism

According to United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) describes the tourism crisis as an unforeseen event that could have an impact on tourists' confidence in destinations and hinder the continued operational capability of related businesses. Since tourism is known to be extremely exposed to a variety of risks (Chen, Huang and Li, 2020), any crisis can become a disaster. In particular, epidemics such as SARS, H1N1 and foot-mouth disease can negatively affect tourist perceptions of security and contribute to a decline in local tourism (Ritchie and Jiang, 2019). Unprecedented global travel restrictions and stay-at-home orders are causing the most severe disruption of the global economy since World War II. Early projections from UNWTO for 2020 suggest international arrivals could decline by 20 to 30% relative to 2019 (Yeh, 2020). As a result of the coronavirus pandemic, many sectors have sunk as far and as quickly as tourism. The technological revolution that brought us closer together by making travel and tourism simple and affordable, a revolution that fueled a billion trips a year, is helpless in stopping the virus that we need to shelter in place (Becker, 2020).

Tourism is especially susceptible to measures to counteract pandemics because of restricted mobility and social distancing (Gössling, Scott and Hall, 2020). Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) has had a significant impact on tourism-related companies and has been featured in Chinese news coverage. Nine key themes have been identified, including the impact of COVID-19 on tourism, people's sentiments, the control of tourism activities and cultural venues, the role of the hospitality industry, national leadership and local response, tourism disputes and solutions, corporate self-improvement strategies, government assistance and post-crisis tourism products (Chen *et al.*, 2020). The COVID-19 pandemic crisis has had a devastating impact on travel and tourism, as well as on the hospitality, arts

and events sectors associated with it (Higgins-Desbiolles *et al.*, 2019)(Moscardo, 2020). The United Nations World Tourism Organization has estimated: up to 80% decline in international tourism in 2020; a possible loss of US\$ 1.2 trillion in tourism export revenues; and a risk of up to 120 million direct tourism jobs (UNWTO, 2020).

Sustainable tourism is considered a normative orientation that seeks to adjust tourist actions in order to achieve sustainable tourism growth (Nowacki *et al.*, 2018). Sustainable tourism practice also includes trade-offs between destinations to make sustainable tourism practices increasingly important to tourism activities (Bramwell *et al.*, 2017). The discussion on sustainable world tourism refers to environmental values and cultural protection (Amerta, Sara and Bagiada, 2018). The goal of cultural and ecological conservation is to reduce the damage that tends to occur during tourism activities, the damage that often occurs during tourism activities, namely the increase in waste, environmental pollution, sanitation problems and tourism ethics (Sahu, Sindhu and Sharma, 2014)(Suntikul *et al.*, 2016). It is best if sustainable tourism growth is carried out in order to protect the ecological, socio-cultural environment and to give priority to the welfare of the local community (Hall, 2019). Sustainable development is significant in tourism development, sustainable tourism works well if it maintains and always pays attention to natural or environmental resources, human and cultural resources (Aimagambetov *et al.*, 2017).

Drawing from broad literature review, this viewpoint discusses the key sustainable tourism in the New Normal Era and the effects that the tourism industry is essential in stimulating a recovery stage, including a recovery plan for tourism. Thus, with the advent of COVID-19, it offers useful insights, problems facing the tourism industry and the development of a new forum for sustainable tourism.

In addition, this research project offers a transforming a new sustainable tourism management in advancing knowledge and sustainable tourism practices in Indonesia and Malaysia. (1) promoting a new sustainable tourism management towards economic growth, inclusive development and to maximize social economic contribution of tourism enterprises and small medium enterprises. (2) focusing on tourism enterprises and SMEs for a recovery that leads to more sustainable, resilience, inclusive tourism sector.

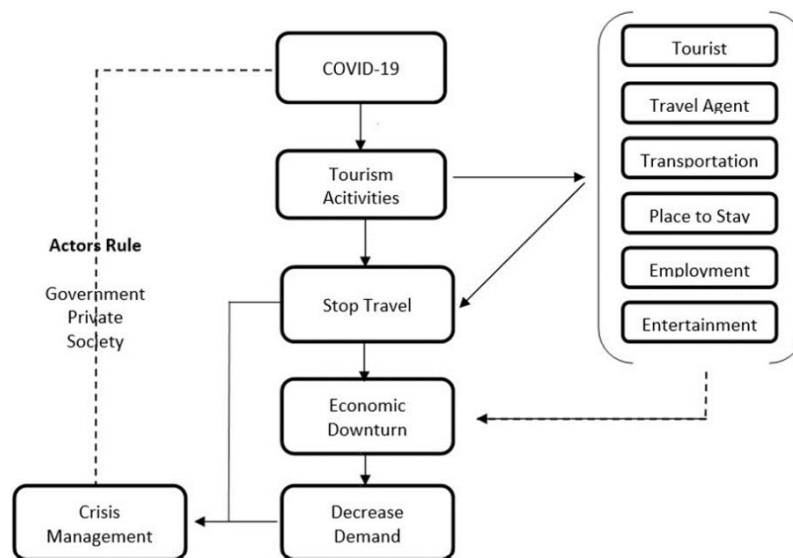


Figure 2. Research Critical Framework

3. Research Method

This study used a mixed-method approach with primary and secondary data. In-depth interviews with sources such as the government, tourism business activists, SME activists at tourist destinations, and local communities were used to collect primary data. The data obtained is in the form

of files, documents, and reports, and it is supported by data from online and social media, research papers, and books relevant to the research. Meanwhile, primary data was gathered from the Indonesian and Malaysian Ministries of Tourism, tourism associations, and other official institutions in the form of data related to Indonesian tourism before and during COVID-19, including the contribution of the tourism sector, the impact of COVID-19 on Indonesian and Malaysian tourism, and government policies during the COVID-19 pandemic and analyses by using a quantitative method.

Table 2. Research Design and Future Analysis

Matrix	Pattern of Tourism Management Strategies			General Measures in the Countries	
	Big Data Analytic	Recovery and Strategic Plan	Rank	Indonesia	Malaysia
The government policies levels	big picture of new transformation tourism management	Promote the integration of tourism management recovery strategies	Data network (ASEAN countries: Indonesia and Malaysia)	Tourism Management Strategies	Tourism Management Strategies
Tourism enterprises	Cluster of Tourism (public, private and communities)	Culture, health, income, information education, location, political, safety and security	Public values and trust	Transforming a new sustainable tourism management	Transforming a new sustainable tourism management
Small Medium Enterprises (SMEs)	Cluster of SMEs	Sustainable, resilience and Inclusive	Local Tourism	The Contribution SMEs	Contribution SMEs

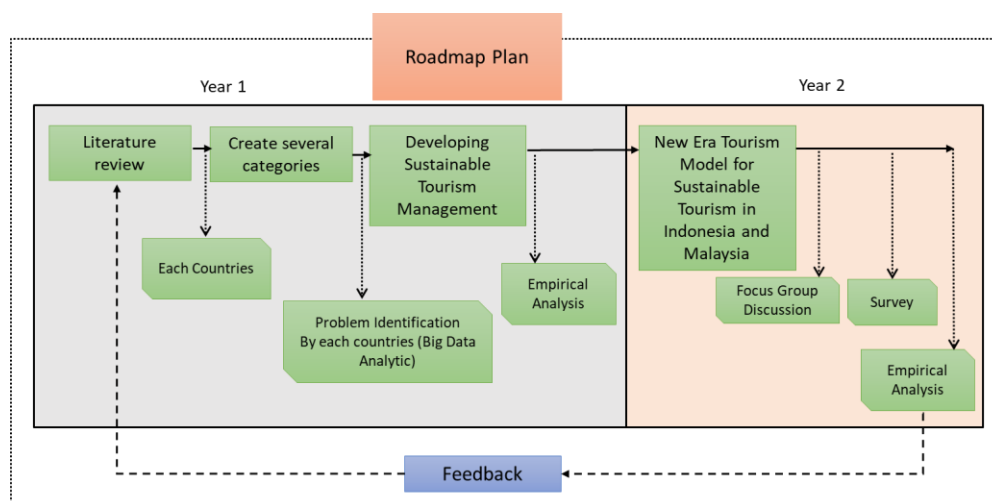


Figure 3. Research Roadmap Plan

4. Findings and Discussion

The magnitude of the impact caused by the COVID-19 pandemic on the tourism sector, the researchers detailed in the following picture.

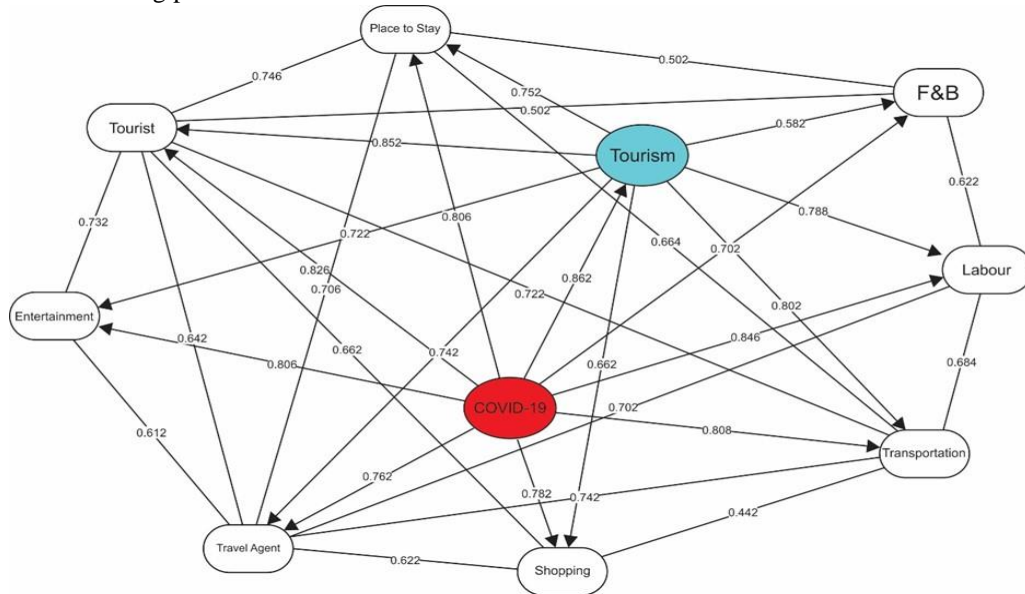


Figure 2. Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Tourism Sector

Figure 2 explains that the impact of COVID-19 on the tourism sector is very large, reaching 0.86, this is certainly a big problem for the government considering that the tourism sector is an important sector / main sector in increasing national recognition. Then it also became a big problem for tourist activists / enthusiasts in the tourism sector because it was directly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. The big impact the researchers also conducted a review based on variables that exist in the tourism sector. (Table 1)

Table 1. Impact of COVID-19 on Tourism Sector Activities

No	Impact	Value
1	COVID-19 – Tourism – Tourists	0.85
2	COVID-19 – Tourism – Transportation	0.80
3	COVID-19 – Tourism – Workers	0.78
4	COVID-19 – Tourism – Lodging	0.75
5	COVID-19 – Tourism – Travel Services	0.74
6	COVID-19 – Tourism – Entertainment	0.72
7	COVID-19 – Tourism – Shopping	0.66
8	COVID-19 – Tourism – Food	0.58

In figure 1 and table 1, it can be seen that the impact of COVID-19 on the tourism sector also affects businesses in the tourism sector. The results of significant tests conducted by researchers on the impact of COVID-19 on tourist activity were 0.85 or there was a large contraction from the previous year with the same period of 6 months (July-December) which was 88.8%. The two impacts felt by transportation activities reached 0.80, this is because the sea has a large closure or closure of access gates/entry by the Indonesian government with the aim of deciding the rate of spread of COVID-19, of course, this policy has a major impact on sectors that need transportation services air and sea such as export-import and tourism. Since the closure, the air transportation sector has experienced a large contraction of up to 85% [23], and until now air transportation is still in the recovery stage due to many policies in Indonesia that regulate human mobility to carry out travel activities such as Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) 1, PSBB 2, PSBB 3 and transitional PSBB and the Implementation of Community Activity Restrictions (PPKM), so that activities tourism is still on a very low scale.

In addition, the weak tourism activities in Indonesia are also caused by the policies of international countries (70 countries) which are very strict in restricting citizens of any country to carry out activities in and

out of their country, such as Ameraika and Latin America (Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, Venezuela, Suriname, United States, Canada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Costa Rica, Republican Dominica Djibouti), Asia-Africa (North Korea, South Korea, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Mongolia, Kuwait, Lebanon, Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco, Jordan, Sudan, Syria, Libya, Albania, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Yemen, Philippines, Singapore) and Europe (Italy, Spain, Bulgaria, Ukraine, Georgia, Armenia, Turkey, Austria, French Slovenia, Netherlands, Greece, Cyprus, Russia, Romania, Republic of Moldova, Serbia and Montenegro, Bosnia Herzegovina, Denmark, Finland [24].

Lodging is one of the crucial aspects that help the development of the tourism sector, with the continued development of Indonesian tourism, there are also more and more tourist visits, especially foreign countries, while in Indonesia, of course, these tourists need a place to live to contain the rest, because of this, lodging places are needed. Third, the low activity of human mobility to carry out tourism activities greatly affects the businesses in tourism activities because they are interrelated with each other. The decline in the number of tourists has resulted in a decrease in occupancy or average lodging occupancy consisting of in Indonesia, since the COVID-19 pandemic emerged in Indonesia has experienced a large decline in every region in Indonesia, the average lodging business on the islands of Java-Bali and Sumatra has contracted by 60-90% during the COVID-19 pandemic and many of the lodging businesses have temporarily closed, remained and also even sold the lodging businesses they had develop [25].

Fourth, the low human mobility activities to carry out tourism activities affect employment in the tourism sector (0.788) because they feel the huge impact due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the findings and analysis that researchers get from various sources, namely online and offline media, social media and reports of the impact of COVID-19 in 15 provinces in Indonesia, namely temporary suspensions of workers in the tourism sector and derivative businesses by 73.2% and permanent stops by 54.6%. The temporary and permanent suspension of workers in the tourism sector was carried out because activities in the tourism sector were very weak during the COVID-19 pandemic and to reduce the loss rate of tourism activists trying to survive even in difficult circumstances.

Then, researchers also validated and synchronized data on the overall data analysis, namely the impact of COVID-19 on the tourism sector was felt to be very large because it concerned human mobility globally [26], all countries in the world carried out massive restrictions so that almost no activity occurred tourism so that every region that has a tourism destination feels a very large impact [27]. Therefore, this is a great concern for all stakeholders to try to respond, restore, improve and rebuild the Indonesian tourism sector so that it can run properly, and also need to be considered to pay more attention to sustainability and environmental values in order to survive in the future from internal and external disturbances.

12. STATUS LUARAN

Penelitian yang dilakukan pada tahun pertama mampu memenuhi luaran wajib dan luaran tambahan yang telah peneliti rancang sebagaimana dalam pengajuan proposal penelitian. Berikut laporan dan status capaian luaran peneliti pada tahun pertama:

Luaran Wajib:

No	Tahun Luaran	Jenis Luaran	Judul Luaran	Status Luaran-Link/URL
1	1	Jurnal Bereputasi Terindex Scopus (Scopus Q3)	How does Government Policy Support Sustainable Tourism In Dealing with the COVID-19 Pandemic?	Published https://jssm.umt.edu.my/wp-content/uploads/sites/51/2022/05/13.-HOW-DOES-GOVERNMENT-POLICY-SUPPORT-SUSTAINABLE-TOURISM-IN-DEALING-WITH-COVID-19-PANDEMIC_compressed.pdf
2	1	Artikel pada Conference Pengindeks Bereputasi	Penta-Helix Model in Sustaining Indonesia's Tourism Industry	Published https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-030-71782-7_42 https://www.researchgate.net/publication/350059295_Penta-Helix_Model_in_Sustaining_Indonesia's_Tourism_Industry

3	1	Artikel pada Conference Internasional di Pengindeks Bereputasi	Penta-Helix Approach as a Strategy to Recovery Tourism in Bali Due to Covid-19 Pandemic	Published https://camps.aptaracorp.com/ACM_PMS/PMS/ACM/ICICM2021/18/55d604f3-098a-11ec-b613-166a08e17233/OUT/icicm2021-18.html https://www.researchgate.net/publication/355901430_Penta-Helix_Approach_as_a_Strategy_to_Recovery_Tourism_in_Bali_Due_to_Covid-19_Pandemic
4	1	Artikel pada Conference Internasional di Pengindeks Bereputasi	Analysis Strategy of Tourism Development During the Pandemic in Yogyakarta	Published https://www.researchgate.net/publication/355925396_Analysis_Strategy_of_Tourism_Development_During_the_Pandemic_in_Yogyakarta

Luaran Tambahan:

No	Tahun Luaran	Jenis Luaran	Judul Luaran	Status Luaran-Link/URL
1	1	Artikel di Jurnal Nasional Terakreditasi Peringkat 1-3	The Impact of Covid-19 on Localtourism Sector and Income	Published https://ejournal.unisba.ac.id/index.php/mimbar/article/view/6033 https://www.researchgate.net/publication/348082450_The_Impact_of_Covid-19_on_Localtourism_Sector_and_Income

13. PERAN MITRA

Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan mitra pendukung yaitu, Universiti Malaysia Terengganu (UMT) atas nama Dr. Rohana binti Ahmad. Dimana peran mitra dalam penelitian ini adalah: memberikan masukan dalam konseptualisasi penelitian serta mengkaji ulang untuk menghindari kekeliruan bahasa sebelum dilakukan pengiriman naskah dan penerbitan naskah.

14. KENDALA PELAKSANAAN PENELITIAN

Tidak ada kendala signifikan. Pelaksanaan kegiatan penelitian dapat dijalankan sebagaimana mestinya, akan tetapi ada beberapa kendala yang peneliti hadapi yang disebabkan oleh pandemic COVID-19, mengenai kepastian kontrak dan penurunan/pencairan anggaran menjadikan waktu penelitian mengalami kemunduran. Kemudian dengan adanya kemunduran ini peneliti sedikit mengalami kesusahan dalam mengatur jadwal dan waktu penelitian. Selain itu selama pandemi COVID-19, rancangan penelitian yang telah peneliti susun pada proposal penelitian mengalami perubahan dalam melakukan kegiatan wawancara, beberapa agenda yang telah direncanakan peneliti harus dialihkan menjadi wawancara onlin/luring melalui media Zoom-Google Meet dan media komunikasi lainnya. Akan tetapi beberapa agenda berhasil dilaksanakan secara tatap muka/offline dengan menerapkan protokol kesehatan yang ketat sesuai dengan peraturan pemerintah.

15. RENCANA TAHAPAN SELANJUTNYA

Dalam melakukan pengembangan penelitian, rancangan penelitian sangat penting untuk disusun sebagai tahapan penelitian untuk mendapatkan alur penelitian yang optimal serta memudahkan menggali informasi dan data yang dibutuhkan dalam pelaksanaan penelitian. Adapun rencana tahapan penelitian selanjutnya adalah:

1. Melakukan analisis desentralisasi pada setiap daerah yang menjadi fokus penelitian yang dilakukan di Indonesia dan Malaysia dalam tata kelola pariwisata selama COVID-19, serta pandangan dan arah kedepan sektor pariwisata di daerah tersebut.

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17. LAMPIRAN-LAMPIRAN

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HOW DOES GOVERNMENT POLICY SUPPORT SUSTAINABLE TOURISM IN DEALING WITH COVID-19 PANDEMIC?

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Abstract: This paper discusses the crisis of Indonesia's tourism industry, which is a leading sector of national economic growth that has been badly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. An analysis of the government's strategic policies is carried out and discussed. The analysis was performed using the Nvivo12 Plus software to acquire maximum results. The research results are as follows: first, the impact of COVID-19 on the tourism sector is so significant that the crisis has substantially impacted not only the said sector, but its derivative businesses as well (0.662-0.862). Second, the economic contraction is quite significant, namely a decline of -10.37%, and this is exacerbated by the uncertainty of when the outbreak will end. If the tourism industry is to be reopened, every activity must comply with applicable health protocols. Third, current policies are focusing on managing the spread of COVID-19 by limiting human mobility and tourism activities, wherein consequently, a strategic step to safeguard the sector in this difficult situation is to implement health protocols in every activity.

Keywords: Tourism, COVID-19, Indonesia, sustainability, government policy.

Introduction

The aim of the research is to analyse the Indonesian government's policy in sustaining tourism in the aftermath of the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic. This research is carried out because COVID-19 has had a major impact on the entire national economy, and most notably affected is tourism, which is among the main generators of revenue. The COVID-19 pandemic has also affected other sectors such as the government, which is facing uncertainty in terms of state health policies (Teter, 2020). Although the World Health Organization (WHO) has urged governments to act fast, the slow pace of measures taken to address the pandemic is, among others, due to lack of funds, conflicting interests, high turnover of health workers, and the fact that some areas are confronted with differing levels of the problem (Iqbal, 2020). Before the advent of COVID-19, governments were more likely to respond and concentrate on political matters, but as the pandemic intensified, it seems as if

everything is unprepared to keep conditions under control (Wang & Qian, 2020).

The emergence of COVID-19 has caused immeasurable harm to human life (Cheer, 2020). It has not only led to a health crisis with high rate of mortality, but also plunged the global economy into recession. The current pandemic raises many critical research topics in health economics, public economics and finance, institutional economics, international trade, environmental economics, development economics, behavioural economics, and many others to serve as references for decision-makers (Hastuti & Assriyani, 2021). The tourism sector is one of the most crucial sectors in Indonesia that has been significantly impacted by the pandemic (Sugihamretha, 2020). The industry and its derivatives have been facing immense pressure for nearly two years, such as a decrease in the arrival of domestic and foreign tourists, leading to a reduction in business (Chen *et al.*, 2020). Worldwide, the pandemic has resulted

- 2) Penta-Helix Model in Sustaining Indonesia's Tourism Industry (Proceedings Pengindeks Bereputasi)

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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

- 3) Penta-Helix Approach as a Strategy to Recovery Tourism in Bali Due to Covid-19 Pandemic (Proceedings Pengindeks Bereputasi)

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Penta-Helix Approach as a Strategy to Recovery Tourism in Bali Due to Covid-19 Pandemic

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to analyze the impact of COVID-19 on the tourism sector in Bali Province and wants to analyze the extent of actors' role in the concept of Penta-helix collaboration in handling the impact of COVID-19 on the tourism sector. The significant impact on reducing the number of domestic and foreign visitors' arrivals resulted in a decrease in income/economy from the tourism sector in Bali Province. In these conditions, the Penta-helix collaboration is the right step to restore tourism in Bali Province. This study uses a qualitative exploratory research method to find out in-depth the research variables. The data source in this study used 30 news data from online media, which were analyzed using the Nvivo 12 Plus software to classify and analyze data. The results of the study found that, first, COVID-19 had a destructive impact on the tourism sector in Bali Province, namely, low tourist visits (0.84), lodging occupancy (0.80), and many job layoffs (0.84). Second, there is significant collaboration between Penta-helix actors to respond, maintain, provide innovation and sustainable values for Bali tourism so that the tourism sector can slowly reopen to the public. In the future, the Penta-helix model's collaboration must be further enhanced so that the tourism sector can be more robust from pressure and natural / non-natural disasters.

CCS CONCEPTS •Applied computing •Law, social and behavioral sciences •Sociology

KEYWORDS

Penta-Helix, Tourism Recovery, Tourism Management, COVID-19, Bali Province-Indonesia

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1 INTRODUCTION

This paper aims to analyze the impact of the Corona Viruses Disease-19 (COVID-19) pandemic on the tourism sector in Bali Province and analyze Penta-helix actors' efforts in maintaining and restoring the tourism sector in Bali Province. This article was written because of concerns over Indonesia's leading tourism sector, namely the Province of Bali, which is experiencing a significant contraction due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The emergence of COVID-19 in Indonesia is designated as a national disaster caused by SARS-CoV-2 (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2); this transmission can occur during endoscopy, for now, the main goal of health workers is to prevent the spread/transmission of the viruses [1]. The rapid spread of the COVID-19 pandemic is a big shock to the global economy, including affecting the Indonesian economy; one of the most influential in the COVID-19 pandemic is the tourism industry [2].

The tourism industry is one of the industries that is badly affected by the spread of COVID-19; this can be seen from the massive decline in foreign tourist arrivals resulting in a significant contraction of income from the tourism sector [3]. Therefore the model Penta-helix is the suitable collaboration model because it includes cross-interest actors consisting of academics (A), business (B), society (C), government (G) and media (M) who can solve big problems and seek strategic solutions from this problem [4]. The Penta-helix

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Analysis Strategy of Tourism Development During the Pandemic in Yogyakarta

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the strategy of the Yogyakarta City Tourism Office in developing tourism during the COVID-19 pandemic. Since the emergence of COVID-19, all tourist destinations in Indonesia, especially in Jogja, have experienced a setback until they reached a crisis period; this is due to the decline in economic activities, tourists, and lodging travel services and other entertainment activities. This study used a descriptive method with a qualitative approach; the data in this study came from online media, social media and the Yogyakarta government website. The data is analyzed using NVIVO 12 plus software to get maximum results and display maximum results visualization. The results of this study: First, to support the tourism sector, which is in a state of crisis, the city government of Jogja provides tourism facilities and infrastructure with the Covid-19 health protocol guidelines, limiting travel time and limiting the number of tourists. Second, the government collaborates with interested actors to reopen tourism destinations to encourage tourists to be more obedient and obedient to implementing health protocols. Third, the government also encourages people to always refrain from carrying out tourism activities; this is done to minimize contact and reduce the spread of COVID-19 through the tourism sector.

CCS CONCEPTS

• **Applied computing**; • **Law, social and behavioral sciences**;
• **Anthropology**; • **Ethnography**;

KEYWORDS

Government Strategy, Tourism Recovery, Tourism Development, COVID-19, Yogyakarta-Indonesia

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Tourism is one of the tourism activities supported by the community, government, and entrepreneurs' various service facilities [1]. Meanwhile, tourism is an activity for an individual or group for recreation, personal development, or knowledge in a temporary period [2]. The realization of tourism is the interaction of humans and tourism, namely humans as (producers) of parties that offer tourism and tourism products and services (consumers) or parties who travel on tours or tourists [3].

The tourism sector is still one of the factors expected in tourism development. Because it is considered to be able to create income that can protect and preserve culture and the environment and directly touch the local community [4], this is considered as an economic driver of a region or a country; therefore tourism is considered to be able to overcome welfare problems [5]. This is an opportunity for the state to take advantage of the tourism sector and support its development because it is likely that the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia will reap revenue from the tourism sector, which will be in state revenue and will be channeled to its citizens. So there is a need for a strategy for the local government in

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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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