

# Vulnerability Of Tourist Communities From The Covid-19 Pandemic In National Security Perspective

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## ABSTRACT

This study analyzed the vulnerability faced by the tourism community in the covid-19 pandemic that directly triggered significant economic paralysis of tourist areas. The rapid and rapid spread of covid-19 poses a threat to Indonesia's national security. Various levels of world life have been affected by the large number of deaths. The method used is qualitative descriptive by outlining the impact of the covid-19 pandemic associated with various related literatures. From the studies that have been conducted, it was concluded that covid-19 is a non-natural disaster that threatens national security, where the people of tourist areas experience concern on the economic side of this pandemic. Areas that rely on tourism as the main commodity are severely shaken by the covid-19 pandemic.

**Keywords:** Tourist Area Communities, Covid-19 Pandemic, National Security

## INTRODUCTION

Diseases caused by the coronavirus (Covid-19) have spread everywhere. All levels of the world's life have been affected by the large number of deaths. This situation forced the World Health Organization (WHO) to establish this condition as A Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) on January 30, 2020 based on the International Health Regulation (IHR) 2005. Corona virus is a group of viruses derived from the subfamily Orthocoronavirinae in the family Coronaviridae and the order Nidovirales. This virus attacks animals and humans, symptoms caused in humans in the form of infections similar to SARS and MERS, but the development is more massive (Wahidah, et al., 2020).

The handling of the outbreak is one of the most massive global coordinated actions

in modern history. Governments around the world, through the health and medical sectors, are working tirelessly to stop the transmission of this deadly disease. Unique forms of transmission and high mortality rates have led health experts around the world to recommend limiting human contact until this outbreak can be controlled (Gunagama, 2020).

Some countries have quarantined areas and disabled community activities by prohibiting leaving their homes. This action was taken as a form of global concern for the spread of the virus and its alarming impact. The Indonesian government has also taken steps to prevent the spread of COVID-19 by issuing a special directive in the form of Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB).

The development of a health crisis affecting the global economy is practically

forcing the world's countries to back away from the strategic plan originally set to be replaced by emergency response policies by deploying all resources to tackle the covid19 epidemic. Covid-19 not only attacks the health of the human body, but also the overall economic condition of society. The government's policy to break the chain of spread of COVID-19 forces people not to leave their homes. This certainly has an impact on economic activity globally. One of the economic activities that have been worst affected is the tourism industry.

In Indonesia, the pressure on the tourism industry is reflected by the decrease in the number of foreign tourist visits, foreign tourist visits in January-May 2020 were 2.9 million, down 53.36% compared to the previous year with 6.3 million visits (Statistics Indonesia, 2020). The decline also occurred for domestic tourist visits due to concerns about the impact of covid19. The decline of the tourism sector has an impact on the business and employment of MSME workers (Sanaubar, 2017).

The policies taken and implemented by the government aim to minimize cases of the spread of covid-19, restrictions on tourism activities force Indonesian tourism to stop completely even if only temporarily with an unknown period of time. The temporary suspension of tourism activities affects several industries related to tourism, several industries including hospitality, transportation, small and medium-sized micro enterprises (MSMEs) that produce souvenirs and culinary, restaurants, travel agencies and several other industries (Sutrisnawati et al., 2020). The cessation of tourism activities was felt by existing tourist villages, in a survey conducted by the tourism village institute (2020) with 97

tourist villages throughout Indonesia giving the result that there were 92.8 percent or around 90 tourist villages affected by the covid-19 pandemic (Fitriana et al., 2020).

The COVID-19 pandemic indirectly affects national security, where the conception of national security is related to a condition that creates a sense of security, comfort, peace, peace and order. It refers to public policies that can ensure and ensure the safety and security of the country from all forms of threats, challenges, obstacles and disturbances.

This article was motivated by concerns about the development of the tourism sector in the wake of the COVID-19 outbreak. This article is written based on literature and news that has developed around the world in the social fields of society, economy, tourism and health, especially research related to pandemic conditions. The study includes the study of the characteristics and vulnerabilities of tourism to external disturbances as well as the growing discourse in the context of global health concerns related to joint efforts to contain the spread of disease.

## RESEARCH METHODS

This research using descriptive qualitative approach methods is an effort to understand various concepts found in the research process, using content analysis techniques and library research. Content analysis technique is a research method used to find out the conclusion of a text. Or in other words, content analysis is a research method that wants to uncover the ideas of authors who manifest or latent. While library research (library research) in this study uses secondary types and sources of data obtained from research results, articles and reference

books that discuss topics related to the research theme.

## DISCUSSION AND DISCUSSION

### a. Indonesia's Economic Condition During Covid-19

Coronavirus-19, or Coronavirus Diseases, discovered late in 2019, has spread rapidly in 213 countries. Based on WHO (2022) data published in January 2022 the corona outbreak against the world community

confirmed 349,134,552 people, with a death rate of 5,591,704 people. Meanwhile, in Indonesia there are 4,286,378 confirmed numbers with 144,220 deaths. Due to the phenomenon of the rapid spread of the virus, various countries have made efforts to reduce the number of confirmed covid with various efforts, including restrictions on activities and lockdown efforts. During the lockdown period people are obliged to isolate themselves at home and restrict activities.

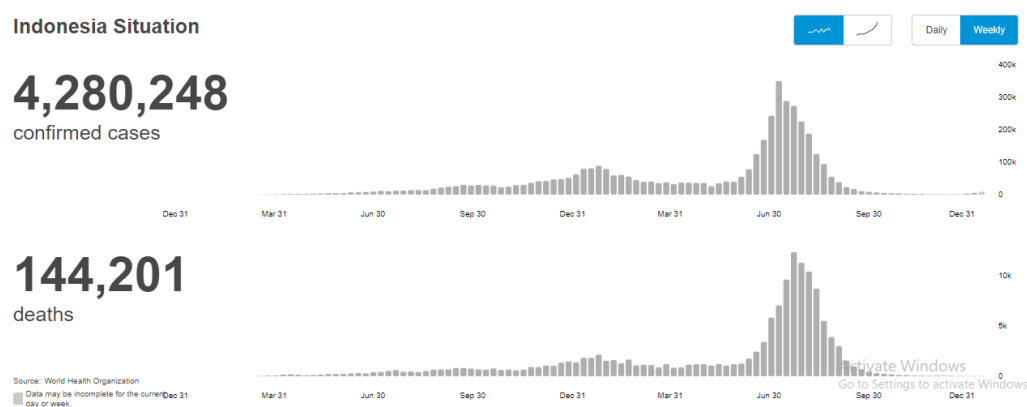


Figure 1. Covid-19 cases in Indonesia until January 17, 2022  
(Source: covid19.who.int)

The Covid-19 pandemic is an extraordinary health problem that has plagued the entire world, including Indonesia. The rapid and widespread spread of Covid-19 across countries has an impact on all joints of human life in various fields, including the economy. Most countries in the world have entered a phase of economic recession as a result of the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, both developed and developing countries.

The Covid-19 pandemic has caused uncertainty about the direction of economic growth, both global and domestic. This uncertainty has a very high risk. Economic risks in the COVID-19 pandemic have

resulted in recessions across the country, including Indonesia. There was a slowdown in economic growth in the first quarter of 2020 and negative growth in the second and third quarters of 2020. The impact of pandemics on the economy on the informal sector because they have low incomes, as well as low savings, is less likely to have insurance protection or savings and contract power status (ILO, 2020).

This creates a vicious circle that has a direct impact on the level of community welfare. As a consequence of restrictions on human mobility, a number of businesses must reduce operating costs due to significantly decreased income, which is one

of the options carried out by layoffs. This has an impact on increasing the number of unemployed and reduced income of the community, thus causing a decrease in people's purchasing power and increasing number of poor people, then increasing social inequality. These changes have an impact on the quality of life of the community, thus affecting the decline of the Human Development Index (Yulianto, 2020).

#### **b. Tourism Development Prospects during the Covid-19 Pandemic**

The existence of covid-19 has a tremendous impact that almost all the joints of life in parts of the world including Indonesia. To limit the spread of covid-19 governments around the world are taking action to impose lockdowns or ban all countries or cities most affected by covid from entering their border areas. The Indonesian government is also trying to suppress the spread of covid19 by instructing Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB). The existence of these social restrictions resulted in stagna stagna d'ing in various sectors, both economic, social and political sectors. The tourism sector is the sector most affected by this pandemic (Škare et al., 2021).

Tourism is an important sector for the Indonesian economy. In recent years, the contribution of the tourism sector has increased significantly. This can be seen from the contribution of the tourism sector to the total exports of goods and services which increased sharply from 10 percent in 2005 to 17 percent in 2012. The tourism sector contributed directly to GDP of 4.8 percent in 2019. This increase in contribution is mainly supported by the increasing number of foreign tourist visits and domestic tourists and the increasing

amount of investment in the tourism sector (Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy of the Republic of Indonesia, 2020).

According to the World Bank's definition, domestic travelers are tourists who travel within their country. While foreign tourists are tourists who travel to countries other than the country where they live for a period of not exceeding 12 months. There are several factors that encourage people to become tourists, among others: 1) the desire to escape the stresses of daily life in the city, the desire to change the atmosphere and make the most of free time; 2) advances in communication and transportation; and 3) the desire to see and gain new experiences about other cultures and places.

Yakup research (2019) revealed that tourism has a positive effect on economic growth and vice versa economic growth has a positive effect on tourism. This study examined the influence of tourism on economic growth in Indonesia based on Time Series data during 1975-2017. The study used a model of simultaneous equations estimated with two stages of Last Square. Tourism sector income not only comes from money spent, but also attracts foreign capital. Tourism is a labor intensive business, which can create labor in other sectors (Surwiyanta, 2003).

The development of the tourism sector will be able to trigger other sectors, so that tourism can be a trigger for national economic growth. Economic growth and tourism have a reciprocal causality (Reciprocal Causal Hypothesis). That is, tourism growth and economic growth benefit each other (Nizar, 2015).

The impact of the tourism sector will also cause other sectors to be disrupted. The effects of the pandemic have a direct or indirect impact on tourism in Indonesia, some studies reveal the impact of the weakening tourism sector on the high unemployment rate. Some tourist attractions rely heavily on tourists. In addition to the decrease in the number of tourists caused by the covid-19 pandemic, tourism conditions in Indonesia also face several other risks including the threat of climate change, as well as natural damage.

Efforts to revamp the tourism sector that can be done by the government one of which is to make promotions through virtual visits, this approach can be used to socialize and initial promotion to potential consumers. The use of 360 photography technology and virtual visits can be a marketing strategy in the tourism sector. Tourism based on community participation and utilization of domestic resources as tourist sites will also support proactive national economic resilience to community elements (Maharani & Mahalika, 2020).

### **c. Vulnerability of Tourist Communities from the Covid-19 Pandemic in a National Security Perspective**

The covid-19 pandemic is set to be a state threat because it has disrupted national security in the form of non-natural disasters (Fernando, 2020). This disaster is contained in Presidential Decree No.12 of 2020 on The Determination of Non-Natural Disasters spreading Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-10) as a National Disaster. Non-natural disasters in Law No. 24 of 2007 are caused by non-natural events or series of events, including failure of modernization,

technological failure, and disease outbreaks (Islamic, et al., 2022).

The people of the tourism area are very dependent on the arrival of tourists, especially foreign countries to move the wheels of the economy. In the situation of pandemic covid-19 many people who lose their jobs and even economic difficulties. This situation triggers economic fallout accompanied by the security of tourist communities due to tourist traffic that indirectly contributes to the spread of the covid-19 virus.

While the minister needs a guarantee of travel comfort, characterized by the fulfillment of hygiene, health, and safety protocols as the policy issued by the government in responding to the Covid19 pandemic in the tourism sector. In an effort to minimize the spread of covid-19 in tourist areas, many tourist areas are closed one of them bali.

Bali is an international tourist destination that makes tourism as the main commodity. The existence of the covid-19 pandemic significantly shook the economy of Bali and tourism actors. This condition brings a great slump with increasing unemployment (Paramita & Putra, 2020).

Community concerns are increasing in line with the widespread transmission of COVID-19 in some parts of the world and the ability to reduce the rate of decline in a number of other countries. Governments, employers and workers and their organizations face major challenges in their efforts to combat the COVID-19 pandemic and protect workplace safety and health. Beyond this ongoing crisis, there are concerns in restoring activities that are able

to sustain the progress already made in suppressing the dissemination.

## CONCLUSION

The Covid-19 pandemic brought significant changes to human life. Its rapid and rapid spread requires various countries in the world to impose mobility restrictions. This indirectly has an impact on increasing the number of unemployed and decreasing people's income, thus causing reduced purchasing power of the community and increasing the number of poor people, then increasing social inequality especially in tourist areas. To improve conditions in the tourism sector, the government must promote through virtual visits, this approach can be used to socialize and initial promotion to potential consumers. The existence of covid-19 as a non-natural disaster that threatens national security, has shaken the people of tourist areas to experience economic downturns and also triggered various social conflicts.

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