



Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>

Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences - Account Created in ScholarOne Manuscripts2 messages

KJSS Administrator <onbehalf@manuscriptcentral.com>

Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:43 PM

Reply-To: kjss@ku.th

To: gwisnumurti@gmail.com

Cc: kjss@ku.th

10-May-2022

Dear Dr. Wisnumurti:

Welcome to the Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences - ScholarOne Manuscripts site for online submission and review.

Your USER ID for your account at <https://mc03.manuscriptcentral.com/kjss> is as follows:USER ID: gwisnumurti@gmail.com

If you are unsure of the password that you set when you created your account you should click the link below which will take you directly to the option for setting a new password.

https://mc03.manuscriptcentral.com/kjss?URL_MASK=8db4a54caca0422ca74385f85b49f5dbPlease note that the single use link will expire on 13-May-2022 7:43:57 AM GMT / 13-May-2022 3:43:57 PM HKT. If the single use link has expired, you can generate a single use password by entering your email address into the Password Help function on your site log in page: <https://mc03.manuscriptcentral.com/kjss>

Thank you for your participation.

Sincerely,

Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences Editorial Office

Log in to Remove This Account - https://mc03.manuscriptcentral.com/kjss?URL_MASK=8f4f6b36c8434d6684d903bc4388007f

Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>

Wed, Jun 21, 2023 at 9:58 AM

To: iw.budiarta@warmadewa.ac.id

[Quoted text hidden]



Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>

Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences - Manuscript ID KJSS-2022-0179

2 messages

KJSS Administrator <onbehalf@manuscriptcentral.com>

Tue, May 10, 2022 at 3:49 PM

Reply-To: kjss@ku.th

To: gwisnumurti@gmail.com

10-May-2022

Dear Dr. Wisnumurti:

Your manuscript entitled "Tourism Recovery Policy Post The Corona Virus Disease Outbreak 2019 (Covid-19) In Bali Province" has been successfully submitted online and is presently being given full consideration for publication in the Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences.

Your manuscript ID is KJSS-2022-0179.

Please mention the above manuscript ID in all future correspondence or when calling the office for questions. If there are any changes in your street address or e-mail address, please log in to ScholarOne Manuscripts at <https://mc03.manuscriptcentral.com/kjss> and edit your user information as appropriate.

You can also view the status of your manuscript at any time by checking your Author Center after logging in to <https://mc03.manuscriptcentral.com/kjss>.

Thank you for submitting your manuscript to the Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences.

Sincerely,
Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences Editorial Office

Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>

Wed, Jun 21, 2023 at 9:59 AM

To: iw.budiarta@warmadewa.ac.id

[Quoted text hidden]



Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>

Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences - Manuscript ID KJSS-2022-0179

2 messages

KJSS Administrator <onbehalf@manuscriptcentral.com>

Thu, May 19, 2022 at 5:22 PM

Reply-To: kjss@ku.th

To: gwisnumurti@gmail.com

19-May-2022

Dear Dr. Wisnumurti:

Your manuscript entitled "Tourism Recovery Policy Post The Corona Virus Disease Outbreak 2019 (Covid-19) In Bali Province" has been successfully submitted online and is presently being given full consideration for publication in the Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences.

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You can also view the status of your manuscript at any time by checking your Author Center after logging in to <https://mc03.manuscriptcentral.com/kjss>.

Thank you for submitting your manuscript to the Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences.

Sincerely,
Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences Editorial Office

Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>

Wed, Jun 21, 2023 at 9:59 AM

To: iw.budiarta@warmadewa.ac.id

[Quoted text hidden]



Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>

Please make corrections and re-submit your manuscript, KJSS-2022-0179, for Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences

2 messages

KJSS Administrator <onbehalf@manuscriptcentral.com>

Fri, May 20, 2022 at 6:55 PM

Reply-To: kjss@ku.th

To: gwisnumurti@gmail.com

Cc: kjss@ku.th

20-May-2022

Ref: KJSS-2022-0179

Title: Tourism Recovery Policy Post The Corona Virus Disease Outbreak 2019 (Covid-19) In Bali Province

Journal: Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences

Dear author,

Cover letter: We've edited format file format to make it more perfect. Please download and save for future use.

Manuscript: Manuscript: We've edited the file to make it more perfect, Please download and reduce the number of pages of the article to no more than 18 pages and leave a space between the lines 1.5 pt.

To re-submit your manuscript, you will need the following Microsoft Word (.doc/.docx) files: 1) Cover letter file 2) Title page file and 3) Manuscript file.

We would appreciate if you re-submit the KJSS-2022-0179 (Not start new submission) on the online system after making corrections within 3 Days for going to the next step.

Please visit the instructions to authors to complete your submission and re-submit the manuscript KJSS-2022-0179 for consideration of publication. You may contact the Editorial Office if you have further questions.

Thank you for submitting your work to Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences

Sincerely,

Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences Editorial Office

2 attachments**KJSS-2022-0179_Cover_letter_20_May_2022.docx**

72K

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49K

Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>

Wed, Jun 21, 2023 at 9:59 AM

To: iw.budiarta@warmadewa.ac.id

[Quoted text hidden]

2 attachments**KJSS-2022-0179_Cover_letter_20_May_2022.docx**

72K



KJSS-2022-0179_Manuscript_20 May_2022.docx

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Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>

Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences - Manuscript ID KJSS-2022-0179

2 messages

KJSS Administrator <onbehalf@manuscriptcentral.com>

Tue, May 24, 2022 at 5:26 AM

Reply-To: kjss@ku.th

To: gwisnumurti@gmail.com

24-May-2022

Dear Dr. Wisnumurti:

Your manuscript entitled "Tourism Recovery Policy Post The Corona Virus Disease Outbreak 2019 (Covid-19) In Bali Province" has been successfully submitted online and is presently being given full consideration for publication in the Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences.

Your manuscript ID is KJSS-2022-0179.

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You can also view the status of your manuscript at any time by checking your Author Center after logging in to <https://mc03.manuscriptcentral.com/kjss>.

Thank you for submitting your manuscript to the Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences.

Sincerely,
Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences Editorial Office

Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>

Wed, Jun 21, 2023 at 9:59 AM

To: iw.budiarta@warmadewa.ac.id

[Quoted text hidden]



Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>

KJSS-2022-0179 Waiting the payment

2 messages

KJSS Administrator <onbehalf@manuscriptcentral.com>

Tue, May 24, 2022 at 6:08 PM

Reply-To: kjss@ku.th

To: gwisnumurti@gmail.com

Cc: kjss@ku.th

Dear Wisnumurti,

Ref: KJSS-2022-0179

Entitled: Tourism Recovery Policy Post The Corona Virus Disease Outbreak 2019 (Covid-19) In Bali Province

Journal: Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences

Please read the below instruction carefully and follow them to complete the payment step.

This is to inform you that your manuscript is properly formatted and pass to the payment step. You will get request for payment e-mail from rdi@ku.ac.th. Please pay by credit card via attached link within 3 days. You will get a receipt after payment 1-2 bussiness days. Your registration will be completed only when we receive your payment for submission fee.

Note: We've edited the Cover letter, Title page, and Manuscript files format to make it more perfect. Please download and save for future use.

Thank you for submitting your work to Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences

Sincerely,

Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences Editorial Office

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**KJSS-2022-0179_Manuscript_20_May_2022.docx**

95K

**KJSS-2022-0179_Title_page_11_May_2022.docx**

18K

Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>

Wed, Jun 21, 2023 at 10:00 AM

To: iw.budiarta@warmadewa.ac.id

[Quoted text hidden]

3 attachments**KJSS-2022-0179_Cover_letter_20_May_2022.docx**

74K

**KJSS-2022-0179_Manuscript_20_May_2022.docx**

95K

**KJSS-2022-0179_Title_page_11_May_2022.docx**

18K



Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>

KJSS Request for Payment

2 messages

KURDI <rdi@ku.ac.th>
Reply-To: rdi@ku.ac.th
To: gwisnumurti@gmail.com, kjss@ku.th

Tue, May 24, 2022 at 6:18 PM



**Kasetsart Journal of
Social Sciences**

Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences
Kasetsart University Research and Development Institute,
Kasetsart University, Bangkok 10900, Thailand.
Tel. 662 5795548, Fax. 662 5611474
E-mail: kjss@ku.th

May 24, 2022

Ref : KJSS-2022-0179

Title : Tourism Recovery Policy Post The Corona Virus Disease Outbreak 2019 (Covid-19) In Bali Province

Dear Anak Agung Gede Oka Wisnumurti

Request for Payment

You have been successfully submitted your paper to Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences. Please note that your registration will be completed only when we receive your payment for submission fee.

To further manage your submission please visit <https://research.ku.ac.th/paymentadmin/PaymentPost.aspx?ref=a18c9161a09031706b5ea74a6ee10059> and pay within three days. Your registration will be confirmed by E-mail. Should you have any queries, please feel free to contact Managing Editor at kjss@ku.th.

We will proceed to the next step after payment has been made.

Yours Sincerely,



Asst. Prof. Dr. Warapa Mahakamchanakul,
Director of Kasetsart University Research and Development Institute

Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>
To: iw.budiarta@warmadewa.ac.id

Wed, Jun 21, 2023 at 10:00 AM

[Quoted text hidden]



Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>

KJSS Payment Follow Up

2 messages

KURDI <rdi@ku.ac.th>
Reply-To: rdi@ku.ac.th
To: gwisnumurti@gmail.com, kjss@ku.th

Fri, May 27, 2022 at 3:00 AM



**Kasetsart Journal of
Social Sciences**

Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences
Kasetsart University Research and Development Institute,
Kasetsart University, Bangkok 10900, Thailand.
Tel. 662 5795548, Fax. 662 5611474
E-mail: kjss@ku.th

May 27, 2022

Ref : KJSS-2022-0179

Title : Tourism Recovery Policy Post The Corona Virus Disease Outbreak 2019 (Covid-19) In Bali Province

Dear Anak Agung Gede Oka Wisnumurti

Payment Follow Up

With reference to Request for Payment email dated May 24, 2022, we want to apprise you to the fact that we have yet to receive the payment from you.

In order to proceed your submission to the next step, please remit payment as the earliest.

Please disregard this notice if payment has already been made.

Yours Sincerely,



Asst. Prof. Dr. Warapa Mahakarnchanakul,
Director of Kasetsart University Research and Development Institute

Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>
To: iw.budiarta@warmadewa.ac.id

Wed, Jun 21, 2023 at 10:00 AM

[Quoted text hidden]



Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>

KJSS Payment Follow Up

3 messages

KURDI <rdi@ku.ac.th>
Reply-To: rdi@ku.ac.th
To: gwisnumurti@gmail.com, kjss@ku.th

Mon, May 30, 2022 at 3:02 AM



**Kasetsart Journal of
Social Sciences**

Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences
Kasetsart University Research and Development Institute,
Kasetsart University, Bangkok 10900, Thailand.
Tel. 662 5795548, Fax. 662 5611474
E-mail: kjss@ku.th

May 30, 2022

Ref : KJSS-2022-0179

Title : Tourism Recovery Policy Post The Corona Virus Disease Outbreak 2019 (Covid-19) In Bali Province

Dear Anak Agung Gede Oka Wisnumurti

Payment Follow Up

With reference to Request for Payment email dated May 24, 2022, we want to apprise you to the fact that we have yet to receive the payment from you.

In order to proceed your submission to the next step, please remit payment as the earliest.

Please disregard this notice if payment has already been made.

Yours Sincerely,



Asst. Prof. Dr. Warapa Mahakarnchanakul,
Director of Kasetsart University Research and Development Institute


Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>
To: rdi@ku.ac.th
Cc: kjss@ku.th, danielthmanurung@gmail.com

Tue, Jun 7, 2022 at 5:49 AM

Dear,
Asst. Prof. Dr. Warapa Mahakarnchanakul,
[Director of Kasetsart University Research and Development Institute](#)

Payment has been done, via Daniel T H Manurung's credit card, Hopefully, the article can be accepted for publication through the revision process.

[Quoted text hidden]

 **Payment Submission Fee.doc**
182K

Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>
To: iw.budiarta@warmadewa.ac.id

Wed, Jun 21, 2023 at 10:00 AM

[Quoted text hidden]



Payment Submission Fee.doc

182K



Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>

KJSS Receipt

3 messages

KURDI <rdi@ku.ac.th>
Reply-To: rdi@ku.ac.th
To: gwisnumurti@gmail.com, kjss@ku.th

Wed, Jun 8, 2022 at 10:23 AM

**Kasetsart Journal of
Social Sciences**

Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences
Kasetsart University Research and Development Institute,
Kasetsart University, Bangkok 10900, Thailand.
Tel. 662 5795548, Fax. 662 5611474
E-mail: kjss@ku.th

Jun 08, 2022

Ref : KJSS-2022-0179
Title : Tourism Recovery Policy Post The Corona Virus Disease Outbreak 2019 (Covid-19) In Bali Province

Dear Anak Agung Gede Oka Wisnumurti

Your payment has been received. We will proceed your submitted paper to the next step.

Yours Sincerely,

Asst. Prof. Dr. Warapa Mahakarnchanakul,
Director of Kasetsart University Research and Development Institute

Receipt_202205300002.pdf
811K

Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>
To: rdi@ku.ac.th
Cc: kjss@ku.th, danielthmanurung@gmail.com

Wed, Jun 8, 2022 at 12:10 PM

Asst. Prof. Dr. Warapa Mahakarnchanakul,
Director of Kasetsart University Research and Development Institute

Thank you. Hope the article can be accepted for the process review.

[Quoted text hidden]

Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>
To: iw.budiarta@warmadewa.ac.id

Wed, Jun 21, 2023 at 10:01 AM

[Quoted text hidden]

Receipt_202205300002.pdf
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Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>

Please check proof the manuscript vol. 44 issue 2, KJSS-2022-0179

8 messages

Journal SocialSciences <kjss@ku.th>

Thu, May 18, 2023 at 12:05 PM

To: gwisnumurti@gmail.com

Kasetsart Journal of Social Science
Kasetsart University Research and Development Institute,
Kasetsart University, Bangkok 10900, Thailand.
Tel. 662 5795548, Fax. 662 5611474

Dear Dr. Anak Agung Gede Oka Wisnumurti,

We would like you to check the manuscript that will published in Kasetsart Journal of Social Science Vol. 44 issue 2, If you want to edit please use the comment and highlight tool in this file, and fill out the confirmation letter. Please send the manuscript and confirmation letter back to us (kjss@ku.th) **within 3 days**.

Proofreading is for misspellings, incorrect/missed punctuation, inconsistencies (textual and numerical). Make sure you check and give us the details for corrections. After this, you can no longer provide further corrections.

Yours Sincerely,

พิชชาอรุณ สิริชีวะเกษร

Pitcha-orn Sirichewakesron (Managing Editor)

พัชราภา รัตน์วิญญูภิรมย์

Phatcharapha Rattanawinyouphirom (Assistant Managing Editor)

2 attachments**KJSS_confirm letter.docx**

18K

**28 2022-0179 #1.pdf**

909K

Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>

Fri, May 19, 2023 at 8:17 AM

To: kaksaputra12@gmail.com

[Quoted text hidden]

2 attachments**KJSS_confirm letter.docx**

18K

**28 2022-0179 #1.pdf**

909K

Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>

Fri, May 19, 2023 at 9:37 AM

To: Journal SocialSciences <kjss@ku.th>
Cc: danielthmanurung@gmail.com, kaksaputra12@gmail.com, Therdchai Choibamroong <therdchai.choibamroong@outlook.com>

Dear Pitcha-orn Sirichewakesron (Managing Editor)

Hereby attached is the KJSS_Confirm Letter

[Quoted text hidden]

 **KJSS_confirm letter[1].pdf**
103K

Journal SocialSciences <kjss@ku.th>
To: Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>
Cc: danielthmanurung@gmail.com, kaksaputra12@gmail.com, Therdchai Choibamroong <therdchai.choibamroong@outlook.com>

Tue, May 23, 2023 at 2:26 PM

Dear Dr. Anak Agung Gede Oka Wisnumurti,

Thank you for your email.

Best regards,

พิชชาอรุณ สิริชีวะเกษร

Pitcha-orn Sirichewakesron (Managing Editor)

พัชราภา รัตนวิญญูภิรมย์

Phatcharapha Rattanawinyouphirom (Assistant Managing Editor)

[Quoted text hidden]

Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>
To: Journal SocialSciences <kjss@ku.th>
Cc: danielthmanurung@gmail.com, kaksaputra12@gmail.com, Therdchai Choibamroong <therdchai.choibamroong@outlook.com>

Fri, Jun 16, 2023 at 2:05 PM

Dear Pitcha-orn Sirichewakesron (Managing Editor)

I want ask related to the publication the article. When the published the article?

[Quoted text hidden]

Journal SocialSciences <kjss@ku.th>
To: Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>
Cc: danielthmanurung@gmail.com, kaksaputra12@gmail.com, Therdchai Choibamroong <therdchai.choibamroong@outlook.com>

Fri, Jun 16, 2023 at 6:32 PM

Dear Author,

Your manuscript will be published on 21 June 2023

Best regards,

พิชชาอรุณ สิริชีวะเกษร

Pitcha-orn Sirichewakesron (Managing Editor)

พัชราภา รัตนวิญญูภิรมย์

Phatcharapha Rattanawinyouphirom (Assistant Managing Editor)

[Quoted text hidden]

Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>

Tue, Jun 20, 2023 at 10:50 PM

To: Journal SocialSciences <kjss@ku.th>

Cc: danielthmanurung@gmail.com, kaksaputra12@gmail.com, Therdchai Choibamroong <therdchai.choibamroong@outlook.com>

Dear Pitcha-orn Sirichewakesron (Managing Editor)

Thank you for the information

[Quoted text hidden]

Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>

Wed, Jun 21, 2023 at 10:03 AM

To: iw.budiarta@warmadewa.ac.id

----- Forwarded message -----

Dari: **Journal SocialSciences** <kjss@ku.th>

Date: Kam, 18 Mei 2023 12.06

Subject: Please check proof the manuscript vol. 44 issue 2, KJSS-2022-0179

To: <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>

[Quoted text hidden]

2 attachments



KJSS_confirm letter.docx

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28 2022-0179 #1.pdf

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Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>

Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences - Manuscript ID KJSS-2022-0179.R1

2 messages

KJSS Administrator <onbehalf@manuscriptcentral.com>

Tue, Jul 19, 2022 at 4:00 AM

Reply-To: kjss@ku.th

To: gwisnumurti@gmail.com

Cc: kjss@ku.th

19-Jul-2022

Dear Dr. Wisnumurti:

Your manuscript entitled "Tourism Recovery Policy Post The Corona Virus Disease Outbreak 2019 (Covid-19) In Bali Province" has been successfully submitted online and is presently being given full consideration for publication in the Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences.

Your manuscript ID is KJSS-2022-0179.R1.

Please mention the above manuscript ID in all future correspondence or when calling the office for questions. If there are any changes in your street address or e-mail address, please log in to ScholarOne Manuscripts at <https://mc03.manuscriptcentral.com/kjss> and edit your user information as appropriate.

You can also view the status of your manuscript at any time by checking your Author Center after logging in to <https://mc03.manuscriptcentral.com/kjss>.

Thank you for submitting your manuscript to the Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences.

Sincerely,
Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences Editorial Office

Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>

Wed, Jun 21, 2023 at 10:01 AM

To: iw.budiarta@warmadewa.ac.id

[Quoted text hidden]



Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>

Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences - Manuscript ID KJSS-2022-0179.R1

2 messages

KJSS Administrator <onbehalf@manuscriptcentral.com>

Wed, Jul 20, 2022 at 12:31 PM

Reply-To: kjss@ku.th

To: gwisnumurti@gmail.com

Cc: kjss@ku.th

20-Jul-2022

Dear Dr. Wisnumurti:

Your manuscript entitled "Tourism Recovery Policy Post The Corona Virus Disease Outbreak 2019 (Covid-19) In Bali Province" has been successfully submitted online and is presently being given full consideration for publication in the Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences.

Your manuscript ID is KJSS-2022-0179.R1.

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You can also view the status of your manuscript at any time by checking your Author Center after logging in to <https://mc03.manuscriptcentral.com/kjss>.

Thank you for submitting your manuscript to the Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences.

Sincerely,
Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences Editorial Office

Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>

Wed, Jun 21, 2023 at 10:01 AM

To: iw.budiarta@warmadewa.ac.id

[Quoted text hidden]



Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>

KJSS: Decision on Manuscript ID KJSS-2022-0179

6 messages

Therdchai Choibamroong <onbehalf@manuscriptcentral.com>

Tue, Jul 19, 2022 at 12:11 AM

Reply-To: therdchai.choibamroong@outlook.com

To: gwisnumurti@gmail.com

Cc: kjss@ku.th

19-Jul-2022

Dear Dr. Wisnumurti: Manuscript ID KJSS-2022-0179 entitled "Tourism Recovery Policy Post The Corona Virus Disease Outbreak 2019 (Covid-19) In Bali Province" which you submitted to the Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences, has been reviewed. The comments of the reviewer(s) are included at the bottom of this letter.

The reviewer(s) have recommended publication, but also suggest some minor revisions to your manuscript. Therefore, I invite you to respond to the reviewer(s)' comments and revise your manuscript.

To revise your manuscript, log into <https://mc03.manuscriptcentral.com/kjss> and enter your Author Center, and do the following case;

- where you will find your manuscript title listed under "Manuscripts with Decisions." Under "Actions," click on "Create a Revision." Your manuscript number has been appended to denote a revision.
- where you will find your manuscript title listed under "Revised manuscripts in Draft." Under "Continue," click on "Continue." to go to resubmission step.

You may also click the below link to start the revision process (or continue the process if you have already started your revision) for your manuscript. If you use the below link you will not be required to login to ScholarOne Manuscripts.

*** PLEASE NOTE: This is a two-step process. After clicking on the link, you will be directed to a webpage to confirm. ***

https://mc03.manuscriptcentral.com/kjss?URL_MASK=4533f2ed024a4fb8ad498c11bd97ea17

You will be unable to make your revisions on the originally submitted version of the manuscript. Instead, revise your manuscript using a word processing program and save it on your computer. Please also mark the changes to your manuscript within the document to clearly indicate each change made by using the track changes mode (Preferred) in MS Word or by or highlight all changes.

You can find how to use track changes function and show mark up at

<https://support.office.com/en-gb/article/Video-Track-changes-and-show-markup-3faf8a07-26ed-4b76-b6a0-43cca013e6d3?ui=en-US&rs=en-GB&ad=GB>

To re-submit your revised manuscript, you will need the following Microsoft Word (.doc/.docx) files: 1) Cover letter, 2) Title page, 3) Revised manuscript, and 4) Response to reviewer form(download at the journal website).

Once the revised manuscript is prepared, you can upload it and submit it through your Author Center.

When submitting your revised manuscript, you will be able to respond to the comments made by the reviewer(s) in the space provided. You can use this space to document any changes you make to the original manuscript. In order to expedite the processing of the revised manuscript, please be as specific as possible in your response to the reviewer(s).

IMPORTANT: Your original files are available to you when you upload your revised manuscript. Please delete any redundant files before completing the submission.

Because we are trying to facilitate timely publication of manuscripts submitted to the Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences, your revised manuscript should be returned to KJSS within 2 weeks for further processing. If it is not possible for you to submit your revision in a reasonable amount of time, we may have to consider your paper as a new

submission.

Once again, thank you for submitting your manuscript to the Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences and I look forward to receiving your revision.

Sincerely,
Prof. Therdchai Choibamroong, Phd.
Section Editor
Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences

Reviewer(s)' Comments to Author:

Reviewer: 1

Comments to the Author
Please revised the purpose research

Reviewer: 2

Comments to the Author
The title is very relevant to the content of the article and provides a clear description of the purpose, the abstract provides accurate information about the content of the article, the research process is clearly described. All research results are described very logically. The entire table is very informative. The article uses the most recent references. A brief explanation of sad kerthi culture, mulat sarira is needed in the literature review section.

Section Editor's Comments to Author:

Section Editor: 1
Confidential Comments to the Author:
Make adjustments exactly according to the directions.

Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>
To: therdchai.choibamroong@outlook.com
Cc: kjss@ku.th, danielthmanurung@gmail.com

Tue, Jul 19, 2022 at 4:03 AM

Prof. Therdchai Choibamroong, PhD.
Section Editor
Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences

Hereby attached is a revision of the article. send the email maybe the systems error
[Quoted text hidden]

 **Article Revision.doc**
137K

Therdchai Choibamroong <therdchai.choibamroong@outlook.com>
To: Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>
Cc: "kjss@ku.th" <kjss@ku.th>, "danielthmanurung@gmail.com" <danielthmanurung@gmail.com>

Sat, Jul 23, 2022 at 2:31 AM

Thank you!

From: Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, July 19, 2022 3:03 AM
To: therdchai.choibamroong@outlook.com <therdchai.choibamroong@outlook.com>

Cc: kjss@ku.th <kjss@ku.th>; danielthmanurung@gmail.com <danielthmanurung@gmail.com>

Subject: Re: KJSS: Decision on Manuscript ID KJSS-2022-0179

[Quoted text hidden]

Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>

Sun, Jul 24, 2022 at 11:26 AM

To: Therdchai Choibamroong <therdchai.choibamroong@outlook.com>

Cc: "kjss@ku.th" <kjss@ku.th>, "danielthmanurung@gmail.com" <danielthmanurung@gmail.com>

Prof. Therdchai Choibamroong, PhD.
Section Editor
Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences

I hope the article can be accepted for final revision,

[Quoted text hidden]

Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>

Tue, Aug 23, 2022 at 5:46 PM

To: Therdchai Choibamroong <therdchai.choibamroong@outlook.com>

Cc: "kjss@ku.th" <kjss@ku.th>, "danielthmanurung@gmail.com" <danielthmanurung@gmail.com>

Prof. Therdchai Choibamroong, PhD.
Section Editor
Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences

I hope the article can be accepted for final revision,

On Sat, Jul 23, 2022 at 1:31 AM Therdchai Choibamroong <therdchai.choibamroong@outlook.com> wrote:

[Quoted text hidden]

Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>

Wed, Jun 21, 2023 at 10:02 AM

To: iw.budiarta@warmadewa.ac.id

[Quoted text hidden]



Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>

Your manuscript KJSS-2022-0179.R1 has been accepted

10 messages

KJSS Administrator <onbehalf@manuscriptcentral.com>

Thu, Sep 1, 2022 at 11:36 AM

Reply-To: kjss@ku.th

To: gwisnumurti@gmail.com

Cc: kjss@ku.th

01-Sep-2022

Ref: KJSS-2022-0179.R1

Title: Tourism Recovery Policy Post The Corona Virus Disease Outbreak 2019 (Covid-19) In Bali Province

Journal: Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences

Dear author,

I am pleased to inform you that your paper has been accepted for publication it will proceed to copy-editing and production.

Thank you for submitting your work to Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences. We hope you consider us again for future submissions.

Kind regards,

Sowatree Nathalang, Ph.D.

Editor-in-Chief

Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences

Journal SocialSciences <kjss@ku.th>

Thu, Sep 1, 2022 at 5:13 PM

To: gwisnumurti@gmail.com

Dear author,

Due to a large number of papers currently in the Journal's publication process. The actual date of publication for your paper may be up to six to twelve months from the date of acceptance.

The formatting and the English editing e-mail from KJSS Staff will be sent to you nearer the time. The article proofs will be sent to you after the final format checking and English editing. And then the article will be scheduled for publication.

We will make every effort to ensure that your paper will be published as quickly as possible.

Best regards,

พิชชาอรุณ สิริชีวะเกษร

Pitcha-orn Sirichewakesron (Managing Editor)

พัชรรภา รัตนวิญญูภิรมย์

Phatcharapha Rattanawinyouphirom (Assistant Managing Editor)

[Quoted text hidden]

Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>

Fri, Sep 2, 2022 at 3:54 PM

To: Journal SocialSciences <kjss@ku.th>

Cc: danielthmanurung@gmail.com

Sowatree Nathalang, Ph.D.

Editor-in-Chief

Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences

Thank you for the information. I will wait for the best news from you.

[Quoted text hidden]

Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>
To: Journal SocialSciences <kjss@ku.th>

Wed, Sep 14, 2022 at 10:00 AM

Sowatree Nathalang, Ph.D.
Editor-in-Chief
Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences

How is the final process of the article? Can LoA be submitted?

On Thu, Sep 1, 2022 at 4:14 PM Journal SocialSciences <kjss@ku.th> wrote:

[Quoted text hidden]

Journal SocialSciences <kjss@ku.th>
To: Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>

Wed, Sep 14, 2022 at 11:44 AM

Dear Gede

You can use acceptance email as LoA.

Best regards,
พิชชาอรุณ สิริชีวะเกษร
Pitcha-orn Sirichewakesron (Managing Editor)
พัชรรภา รัตนวิญญูภิรมย์
Phatcharapha Rattanawinyouphirom (Assistant Managing Editor)

[Quoted text hidden]

Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>
To: Journal SocialSciences <kjss@ku.th>
Cc: danielthmanurung@gmail.com

Wed, Sep 14, 2022 at 12:09 PM

Sowatree Nathalang, Ph.D.
Editor-in-Chief
Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences

Thank you for your confirmation. Hope the article can be published in 2022.

[Quoted text hidden]

Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>
To: Journal SocialSciences <kjss@ku.th>

Wed, Nov 2, 2022 at 3:55 PM

Sowatree Nathalang, Ph.D.
Editor-in-Chief
Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences

When the published the article?

[Quoted text hidden]

Journal SocialSciences <kjss@ku.th>
To: Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>

Fri, Nov 25, 2022 at 11:47 AM

Dear Author,

Sorry for late reply
Your manuscript will be published around issue 2 or 3 in next year.

Best regards,
พิชชาอรุณ สิริชีวะเกษร
Pitcha-orn Sirichewakesron (Managing Editor)
พัชราภา รัตนวิญญูภิรมย์
Phatcharapha Rattanawinyouphirom (Assistant Managing Editor)

[Quoted text hidden]

Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>
To: danielthmanurung@gmail.com

Tue, Feb 7, 2023 at 5:54 PM

[Quoted text hidden]

Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>
To: iw.budiarta@warmadewa.ac.id

Wed, Jun 21, 2023 at 10:02 AM

----- Forwarded message -----

Dari: **KJSS Administrator** <onbehalf@manuscriptcentral.com>
Date: Kam, 1 Sep 2022 11.36
Subject: Your manuscript KJSS-2022-0179.R1 has been accepted
To: <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>
Cc: <kjss@ku.th>

[Quoted text hidden]



Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>

KJSS: format check KJSS-2022-0179.R1

6 messages

Journal SocialSciences <kjss@ku.th>

Wed, Dec 28, 2022 at 5:07 PM

To: Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>

Dear author,

This is a formatting step.

We checked and adjusted some points as examples for you and give some comments about formatting. Please check and make the correction with the track changes function in the attached file.

- How to use Track changes and show mark up

<https://support.office.com/en-gb/article/Video-Track-changes-and-show-markup-3faf8a07-26ed-4b76-b6a0-43cca013e6d3?ui=en-US&rs=en-GB&ad=GB>

We would appreciate if you revise and send back your manuscript to us within **5 Days** by replying to this email.

Best regards,

พิชชาอรุณ สิริชีวะเกษร*Pitcha-orn Sirichewakeson (Managing Editor)***พัชราภา รัตนวิญญูภิรมย์***Phatcharapha Rattanawinyouphirom (Assistant Managing Editor)***3 attachments****Citation and Reference_APA 7th Edition.pdf**

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Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>

Fri, Dec 30, 2022 at 1:05 AM

To: rmiska289@gmail.com

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Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>
To: kaksaputra12@gmail.com


Fri, Dec 30, 2022 at 1:07 AM

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From: **Journal SocialSciences** <kjss@ku.th>
Date: Wed, Dec 28, 2022 at 4:07 PM
Subject: KJSS: format check KJSS-2022-0179.R1
To: Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>

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Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>
To: Journal SocialSciences <kjss@ku.th>
Cc: Therdchai Choibamroong <therdchai.choibamroong@outlook.com>, kaksaputra12@gmail.com, danielthmanurung@gmail.com

Sat, Dec 31, 2022 at 3:25 PM

Dear, Pitcha-orn Sirichewakesron (Managing Editor)

Hereby attached is the file

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230K

Journal SocialSciences <kjss@ku.th>
To: Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>

Fri, Jan 20, 2023 at 11:27 AM

Dear Author,

We have received your file successfully. And please wait for an email from the English editor.

Best regards,

พิชชาอรุณ สิริชีวะเกษร

Pitcha-orn Sirichewakesron (Managing Editor)

พัชราภา รัตนวิญญูภิรมย์

Phatcharapha Rattanawinyouphirom (Assistant Managing Editor)

[Quoted text hidden]

Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>

Wed, Jun 21, 2023 at 10:02 AM

To: iw.budiarta@warmadewa.ac.id

----- Forwarded message -----

Dari: **Journal SocialSciences** <kjss@ku.th>
Date: Rab, 28 Des 2022 17.07
Subject: KJSS: format check KJSS-2022-0179.R1
To: Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>

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3 attachments



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Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>

KJSS-2022-0179 Research Paper Editing

5 messages

Anthony Sweetapple <anthonysweetapple@gmail.com>
To: gwisnumurti@gmail.com

Thu, Jan 26, 2023 at 1:35 PM

Dear Author,

I have made changes (mostly tense) to your paper, which need your consideration, as part of the editing process at KJSS. Please carefully check the editing and reply using the Track Changes function as follows:

1. Do not actually accept the changes (I will do that later) but write a comment if there is any change that you do not agree with.
2. Clearly reply to any comment that I have made.
3. Check the Reference section. Page 20, Pambudi et al. Supply the English title. Page 21, Sambodo. Use American English.
4. Return this file with your comments so that I can recheck everything before I accept the changes and submit the edited file to KJSS committee for final consideration for publication. Thank you.

Best Regards,
Anthony Sweetapple
(English Editor)

 **KJSS-2022-0179.R1_Rervised Manuscript_20 Jan 2022.doc**
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Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>
To: Kaksaputra12@gmail.com

Sun, Jan 29, 2023 at 7:26 AM

Revisi Pak Wisnumurti

[Quoted text hidden]

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Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>
To: Anthony Sweetapple <anthonysweetapple@gmail.com>
Cc: danielthmanurung@gmail.com

Tue, Jan 31, 2023 at 3:47 PM

Anthony Sweetapple
(English Editor)

hereby attached is a revision the article. Please find the attachment file
[Quoted text hidden]

 **KJSS-2022-0179.R1_Rervised Manuscript_20 Jan 2022.doc**
194K

Anthony Sweetapple <anthonysweetapple@gmail.com>
To: Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>

Wed, Feb 1, 2023 at 3:46 PM

Dear Gede,

Thank you for your response. I have submitted your edited paper as discussed to KJSS committee for final consideration for publication. Good luck with that.

Best regards,
Anthony
[Quoted text hidden]

Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>
To: iw.budiarta@warmadewa.ac.id

Wed, Jun 21, 2023 at 10:02 AM

----- Forwarded message -----
Dari: **Anthony Sweetapple** <anthonySweetapple@gmail.com>
Date: Kam, 26 Jan 2023 13.35
Subject: KJSS-2022-0179 Research Paper Editing
To: <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>

[Quoted text hidden]

 **KJSS-2022-0179.R1_Rervised Manuscript_20 Jan 2022.doc**
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Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>

Confirmation

4 messages

Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>

Mon, Apr 3, 2023 at 9:38 AM

To: Journal SocialSciences <kjss@ku.th>

Cc: danielthmanurung@gmail.com, Therdchai Choibamroong <therdchai.choibamroong@outlook.com>

Dear, KJSS Team

In the email dated 25 November 2022, it was stated that the article would be published in issue 2 or 3. If possible, could it be published in issue 2, due to academic needs. Please for your consideration.

Journal SocialSciences <kjss@ku.th>

Sat, Apr 22, 2023 at 5:48 PM

To: Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>

Cc: danielthmanurung@gmail.com, Therdchai Choibamroong <therdchai.choibamroong@outlook.com>

Dear Gede,

Your manuscript KJSS-2022-0179, Title: "Tourism Recovery Policy Post Corona Virus Disease Outbreak 2019 (COVID-19) In Bali Province" will be published in 44-2 (Apr-Jun 2023). We will send you proofreading soon.

Best regards,

พิชชาอรุณ สิริชีวะเกษร

Pitcha-orn Sirichewakesron (Managing Editor)

พัชรรภา รัตนวิญญูภิรมย์

Phatcharapha Rattanawinyouphirom (Assistant Managing Editor)

[Quoted text hidden]

Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>

Sun, Apr 23, 2023 at 10:46 PM

To: Journal SocialSciences <kjss@ku.th>

Cc: danielthmanurung@gmail.com, Therdchai Choibamroong <therdchai.choibamroong@outlook.com>

Dear, *Pitcha-orn Sirichewakesron (Managing Editor)**Thank you.*

[Quoted text hidden]

Gede Oka Wisnumurti <gwisnumurti@gmail.com>

Wed, Jun 21, 2023 at 10:03 AM

To: iw.budiarta@warmadewa.ac.id

[Quoted text hidden]

Guidelines

Note that this cover letter template **must be completed in full** and then uploaded from your computer once you have logged on to the ScholarOne website for the Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences Journal, where you will also enter other information.

You are required to provide the details for three suggested reviewers. This information is entered directly on the ScholarOne website after you have logged in and entered preliminary information and uploaded your submitted manuscript.

Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences has a specific style that all manuscripts must strictly adhere to. The details including formatting of tables, where to place subfigure lettering and the formatting and use of units are provided with many examples in the Guidelines for Authors available at Journal website:

http://kjss.kasetsart.org/KJSS.files/00_Guideline%20for%20Author_KJSS.pdf

You must download and read this document carefully. All manuscripts are quickly checked by the editorial staff and those not conforming to the Journal style are immediately rejected.

Please ensure you include all the information where red star * is provided in the template below.

Author's Affiliation*: Major and Department of Public Administration., Faculty of Social Science and Political Science, University of Warmadewa, Denpasar City, Province Bali, 80235, Indonesia.

Dear Associate Professor Dr. Sowatree Nathalang
Editor-in-chief
Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences

This manuscript describes original work and is not under consideration by any other journal. All authors approved the manuscript and this submission for your consideration for publication in Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences. Please find the enclosed manuscript entitled "[Tourism Recovery Policy Post The Corona Virus Disease Outbreak 2019 \(Covid-19\) In Bali Province*](#)" by [Anak Agung Gede Oka Wisnumurti*](#). The manuscript has 12* pages, 4* table(s) and 0* figure(s).

The manuscript is a (Choose one type by select the Checkbox)*

Research article Review article

The manuscript is in (Choose one field by select the checkbox)*

Agricultural Development Business Economics
 Education Human and Community Resource Development
 Humanities Political Science Psychology
 Sociology and Anthropology Other areas in Social Sciences

The manuscript highlights the following points (Describe in brief about 3–4 lines)*

“The importance of research findings to provide recommendations for the recovery of economic policy adaptation, a year after the end of the pandemic, as well as being useful for development planning and budgeting, can be used as input for the government to provide a priority scale for adaptation of priority tourism policies according to current conditions.”

I certify hereby that the following points have been addressed in this manuscript.

(Complete the checkboxes)

- * 1. It is written to conform to the Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences format.
- * 2. It is original and has never been submitted to other journals.
- * 3. It was English edited.
- * 4. I acknowledge and accept the non-refundable submission fee policy (The submission fee start from 1st February 2018).

I will be the corresponding author and may be contacted at:

(Should be the same person as specified in the title page, manuscript, and online submission system)

Corresponding Author's Information

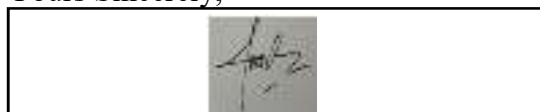
Name*: Anak Agung Gede Oka Wisnumurti.....

Affiliation*: Major and Department of Public Administration, Faculty of Social Science and Political Science, University of Warmadewa, Denpasar City, Province Bali, 80235, Indonesia.

Mobile phone number*: +62 819-4482-2419 E-mail address*: gwisnumurti@gmail.com

I hope that the enclosed manuscript and reviewer suggestions fulfill the requirements for publication in Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences. Thank you for receiving our manuscript and considering it for review. We appreciate your time and look forward to your response.

Yours Sincerely,



[Add the Corresponding author's e-signature or scan/photocopy of signature in the box*](#)

[\(Anak Agung Gede Oka Wisnumurti\)*](#)

Criteria for suggested reviewers

1. Two external and one internal
2. Hold a doctoral degree or an academic title of Professor
3. Has expertise in the area agreeable or relevant to the paper
4. Continually produce research work

(Editorial Board reserve the right to assign the appropriate reviewers)

Reviewers suggested by author(s)*

First Reviewer (External Reviewer of your institute)

Title*: Professor Associate Professor Assistant Professor Dr.

Name (English)*: Dr. Desak Nyoman Sri Werastuti

Name (Thai):

Specialist*: Accounting, Social, Tourism

Affiliation*: Business and Economic Program

Major English Accounting Department Accounting

Faculty Economic and Business University Pendidikan Ganesha

District Singaraja Province Bali Postal code 81116

Country Indonesia

E-mail*: weras_tuti@yahoo.com

Telephone*: +62 813-3743-0370

Second Reviewer (External Reviewer of your institute)

Title*: Professor Associate Professor Assistant Professor Dr.

Name (English)*: Komang Adi Kurniawan Saputra

Name (Thai):

Specialist*: Qualitative Research, Social Science

Affiliation*: Accounting and Business Program

Major Economic and Business Department Accounting

Faculty Economic and Business University Warmadewa

* Mandatory

District Denpasar Province Bali Postal code 80239

Country Indonesia

E-mail*: Kaksaputra12@gmail.com

Telephone*: +62 819-4482-2418

Third Reviewer (Internal Reviewer of your institute)

Title*: Professor Associate Professor Assistant Professor Dr.

Name (English) *: Selmita Paranoan

Name (Thai):

Specialist*: Qualitative Research, Social Science, Humanities

Affiliation*: Accounting and Business Department

Major Accounting Department Economic and Business

Faculty Economic and Business, University Tadulako

District Palu Province Central Sulawesi Postal code 94148

Country Indonesia

E-mail*: shelo0709@yahoo.co.id

Telephone*: +62 822-4701-5337

Tourism Recovery Policy Post The Corona Virus Disease Outbreak 2019 (Covid-19) In Bali Province

Abstract

This paper aims to analyze the portrait of Indonesian tourism during the Covid-19 pandemic and provide recommendations for the restoration of economic policy adaptation, both in the short, medium and long term to determine the impact of COVID-19 on tourism in Bali Province. This study uses model building and literature review methods with a descriptive analysis approach. The results of the study reveal that tourism is one of the sectors most affected by the COVID-19 outbreak in Bali-Indonesia. The results of the analysis recommend that the tourism development planning review emphasizes general stimulus, financial stimulus for the creative economy, organizational capacity building and external recovery efforts such as tourism relaxation policies and tourism promotion, strengthening tourism diversification, and strengthening demand and supply sides. The government needs to improve tourism sustainability strategies by synergizing sad kerthi culture, mulat sarira, and technological developments and implementing strict health protocols.

Keywords: COVID-19, post-pandemic policy, recovery, sad kerthi culture, tourism recovery

Introduction

The Covid-19 pandemic has not only hit Indonesia's tourism sector, but also on a global scale where in various parts of the world there has been a sharp decline in the business of aviation, hotel, land and sea transportation services (CEIC, 2020). The world travel industry experienced a significant decline in income, both in Europe, North America, Latin America, the Middle East, Africa, and also Asia Pacific (Becker, 2020). Europe was the hardest hit with a minus 46% drop in revenue and the smallest decline in North America by minus 27%. The tourism industry is one of the sectors most affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and has a chain effect on other sectors. For Indonesia, the tourism sector will clearly be hit hard, especially in the first quarter of 2020.

The province of Bali as one of the tourism areas that has the most cases of COVID-19 infection in Indonesia has implemented various policies in its efforts to tackle the spread of COVID-19 so that it does not spread and infect many people (Darma & Saputra, 2021). One

of the policies that have a direct impact on the tourism sector is the Circular Letter of the Governor of Bali No. 7194 of 2020 concerning Follow-Up Guidelines regarding the Prevention of the Spread of COVID-19 in Bali, namely closing or stopping visits to tourism objects managed by the government, private sector, community and traditional villages to prevent the spread of Covid-19. This is certainly very impactful for the Bali tourism sector, because the main income comes from the tourism sector (Law et al., 2016).

The cessation of the tourism sector does not only have an impact on tourism objects, but has a significant domino effect for tourism actors (Werastuti et al., 2018). The tourism actors are tourism service providers such as tour guides, travel agents, spas, restaurants, hotels, shopping tours, drivers, and so on (Sutawa, 2012). Although many parties predict that COVID-19 can last throughout 2020, the impact of the loss for the tourism industry can already be felt after the implementation of the PKM (Community Activity Restriction) policy. The processing industry is experiencing tourism-related impacts due to global supply chain disruption factors (Malesios et al., 2020). The transportation sector has been significantly affected by travel restrictions imposed by the government in almost all countries, as well as the sector for providing accommodation and food and drink (Patiar & Mia, 2008; Rahmiati et al., 2020). Large-scale and retail trade is affected in this case as a result of the implementation of physical distancing (Turner et al., 2017).

The real impact that can be seen is that tourism sector workers experience a decrease in income, especially those related to accommodation and food and beverage providers; large-scale and retail trade; repair of cars and motorcycles; and warehousing and transportation (Alvarez-Ferrer et al., 2018). In areas that rely on tourism as their main income, pessimism has begun to emerge about the future of the tourism sector, especially for regions that are highly dependent or interested in developing tourism given the uncertainty of when the Covid-19 pandemic will end (Yuniti et al., 2020). According to Sambodo (2020) states that the Covid-19 pandemic in the tourism sector has at least affected economic risks in relation to: 1) Temporary Closure of Hotels, Restaurants, Other Tourism Industries; 2) Employee Reduction: Unpaid Leave/Termination of Employment (PHK); 3) Liquidity Difficulties: Failure to Pay Investment and Working Capital Credit; and 4) Permanent Business Closure (Herdiana, 2020).

Based on the problems mentioned above, this article describes the impacts of the COVID-19 outbreak on tourism in Bali Province. In addition, this article proposes recommendations for what actions the Bali Provincial government should take in the future to return tourism to its original condition before the COVID-19 outbreak, further what policy instruments must be prepared by the Bali Provincial government so that they can be used as guidelines for tourists.

stakeholders in order to jointly realize the recovery of tourism and be able to bring in large numbers of tourists. The study on the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak on tourism in Bali Province is expected to provide an overview of tourism conditions to the parties concerned and it is hoped that the policy recommendations compiled in this article can be used as input for the formulation of tourism recovery policy instruments after the COVID-19 outbreak. in the Province of Bali.

Literature Review

The Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism defines tourism as a variety of tourism activities that are supported by various facilities and services provided by the community, entrepreneurs, central and local governments. According to Mathieson and Wall (1982) tourism demand is the number of people who travel or wish to travel far from their work and residence locations to be able to use tourism facilities and services. Tourism activities cannot be separated from international trade because they are related to the exchange of goods or services between one country and another (Todaro & Smith, 2006). Trading occurs when one party gains or benefits but the other party does not feel disadvantaged (Fu, 2020; Hidayatullah et al., 2019; Sara et al., 2021). All of these activities are carried out according to the interaction between tourists and the tourism industry to meet their tourism needs, this description of the interaction is described as the interaction of demand and supply in tourism (Leonidou et al., 2015; Mihalič et al., 2012). Tourism activities are inseparable from two important elements, namely tourists and tourist attractions (Cohen, 1974).

Economic Growth and Tourism Development

The dynamics of the global tourism industry is facing a situation of increasing competition turmoil, both at the regional and international levels between countries as tourist destinations (Remoaldo et al., 2020). The more competitive a country as a tourist destination will attract more tourists to visit, tourists will spend more money in the tourist destination country (Dwyer et al., 2000). As a result, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the country's economic growth, and the economic welfare of the people will increase. Therefore, each country will compete with each other to attract more tourists and spend (Crouch & Ritchie, 1999). The role of the national tourism sector is increasingly important in line with the development and contribution made by the tourism sector through foreign exchange earnings, regional income, regional development, as well as in the absorption of investment and labor

and business development spread across various parts of the region in Indonesia (Abdurahman, 2017; Situmorang et al. al., 2019). Tourism has become one of the main contributions to economic growth in many developing and developed countries (Jayathilake, 2013; Kadir & Karim, 2012). Tourism contributes to economic growth through various channels including foreign currency earnings, attracting international investment, increasing tax revenues and creating additional jobs (Gokoavali & Bahar, 2006).

Post-Disaster Economic Recovery Policy

Based on Law Number 24 of 2007 related to disaster management, the COVID-19 disaster management which has been designated by the government as a national disaster is the responsibility of the central government, which includes the disaster impact management process to the disaster recovery process. However, it also regulates the responsibilities of local governments to the obligations of the community in disaster management through the law (McTavish, 2013). Nurjanah (2012) states that disaster management efforts are called disaster management which can be interpreted as a dynamic process of working disaster management functions such as planning, organizing, actuating and controlling. Based on the understanding above, disaster recovery is an effort made to return conditions to their initial or original state before the disaster (Dimitrios et al., 2020; Serbu, 2014).

Various efforts to restore the economy continue to be carried out, both in the form of programs and economic stimulus, both from the central government and local governments, such as stimulus for MSME actors, for high school / vocational students, students to the media, both print and online media. In addition, in collaboration with Bank Indonesia and other banks in Bali, a mutual cooperation market was also held to absorb agricultural and fishery products (Herdiana, 2020). Likewise, in the tourism sector, the tourism industry players continue to improve by preparing the application of health protocols both at tourist objects, hotels and restaurants so that confidence among tourists grows in the application of health protocols in Bali (Pramana et al., 2021). In terms of the government, the government has prepared a number of supporting regulations as a legal umbrella and continues to improve infrastructure facilities such as adding and improving the quality of hospitals, isolation rooms, laboratory capacity and continuing to explore cooperation with industry players abroad and survey tourism trends as a result of Covid 19 (Somawati et al., 2020).

Methodology

This study uses a qualitative method with descriptive analysis methods, especially the model-building method and literature review (Creswell, 2007). This is based on the purpose of research that examines tourism problems in Bali Province as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak. By using a qualitative descriptive approach, analysis results will be obtained in the form of a natural/real description of the reality of tourism in Bali Province which involves the following matters: First, how is the impact of COVID-19 on tourism in Bali Province. Second, what steps or efforts should be taken by the government so that tourism in Bali Province can run optimally as before. The model-building method is used to construct tourism recovery policy recommendations in Bali Province based on findings in the form of the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak on tourism. These data are then used as the basis for developing recommendations for the Bali Provincial Government. This understanding is in line with the opinion of Shepherd and Roy (2017) who argue that theoretical findings can be built on empirical grounds that exist in the field. The data as the basic source of analysis in this study were obtained using a documentation data collection technique (documentary study) in which various data deemed relevant to the research being conducted were sourced from books, journals, laws and regulations, web pages and other reference sources.

Results and Discussion

The cumulative number of positive cases of COVID-19 in Bali Province occurred in Denpasar City with 37,938 positive people, followed by Badung Regency with 20,897 people and Tabanan Regency with 11,592 people. Based on official data from the Bali Province Covid-19 Handling Task Force as of Sunday, December 19, 2021, there were 114,340 confirmed positive cases of COVID-19 in Bali, 110,200 recovered cases and 4,054 deaths. The number of healings also increased by 15 people consisting of Jembrana (5 people), Tabanan Regency (0 people), Badung Regency (2 people), Gianyar Regency (0 people), Klungkung Regency (0 people), Bangli Regency (0 people), Karangasem Regency (0 people), Buleleng Regency (0 people) and Denpasar City (8 people). The Covid-19 Handling Task Force said, based on the results of the updated zoning map for the COVID-19 risk released by the National Task Force on Sunday, December 19, 2021, as many as 9 regencies/cities in Bali Province had the status of a Yellow Zone or low risk.

Based on these data, now the Province of Bali must be prepared to make new changes with the aim of normalizing tourism. The above conditions construct an understanding of the need for post-COVID-19 development recovery planning, this is based on the fact that there

have been many negative impacts caused by COVID-19, so that policy instruments that accelerate the development recovery process are absolutely necessary. In the context of tourism, COVID-19 which was followed by the imposition of Community Activity Restrictions (PKM) had implications for the cessation of all tourism activities in the Province of Bali which had implications for economic losses in the tourism sector. The discussion of the results of this study examines 3 (three) subjects in responding to COVID-19, namely: First, examines tourism in the Province of Bali. Second, to examine the impact of COVID-19 in Bali Province. Third, provide recommendations for tourism stakeholders in preparing post-COVID-19 tourism recovery policy planning.

Tourism in Bali Province

The island of Bali is the most popular tourist destination in Indonesia. Tourism is a mainstay sector for the Balinese economy and nationally Bali is a barometer for the progress of Indonesian tourism (Sutawa, 2012). The tourism sector is a sector that has the potential to be developed and plays a role in driving economic growth and community welfare (Law et al., 2016). The tourism sector is able to have a positive impact on the socio-economic conditions of the community. Tourists are interested in visiting Bali because it has beautiful natural scenery, unique customs, and culture along with its climate or weather, art, history, food, hospitality of its people, and the ability to withstand the effects of globalization (Wardana et al., 2021). This is reflected in various ceremonies (rituals) that come every year or every six months as a reflection of religious attitudes and behavior (Dewi, 2014).

Table 1 Number of Foreign Tourists to Indonesia and Bali, 2010-2020

Year	Indonesia		Bali	
	Total	Growth (%)	Total	Growth (%)
2010	7 002 944	10.74	2 576 142	8.01
2011	7 649 731	9.24	2 826 709	9.73
2012	8 044 462	5.16	2 949 332	4.34
2013	8 802 129	9.42	3 278 598	11.16
2014	9 435 411	7.19	3 766 638	14.89
2015	10 406 291	10.29	4 001 835	6.24
2016	11 519 275	10.70	4 927 937	23.14
2017	14 039 799	21.88	5 697 739	15.62
2018	15 806 191	12.58	6 070 473	6.54
2019	16 106 954	1.88	6 275 210	3.37
2020	4 022 505	-75.03	1 069 473	-82.96

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics (2021)

Based on the data above, it can be seen that the growth of Bali tourism is increasing from year to year, although it often also experiences a decline due to unexpected disasters (Lesmana & Sugiarto, 2021; Sudiarta & Suardana, 2016), such as the current decline due to the pandemic.

covid-19 But in general it can be seen that Bali tourism was stable before 2019. Bali tourism has an advantage, namely cultural tourism, which provides opportunities for tourists to make direct contact with local communities and individuals who have special knowledge about a cultural object (Picard, 1990). This type of tourism provides a wide variety of cultures, ranging from performing arts, fine arts, festivals, traditional food, history, nostalgic experiences and other ways of life (Picard, 1996).

Cultural tourism also has the value of economic profit and cultural profit that complement each other (Picard, 1995). Indonesia's diverse regional cultural potential places cultural tourism as one of the main pioneers in achieving Indonesia's economic goals (Dunbar-Hall, 2001). By making cultural tourism destinations a destination for tourists, especially foreign tourists, cultural tourism becomes a real reference for Indonesia to implement cultural diplomacy (Adhika & Putra, 2020; Picard, 1995). Tourism has always been a sector that the government continues to develop. The DPR RI has enacted Law no. 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism which replaces Law no. 9 of 1990. Regulatory, the law aims to encourage small and medium-sized businesses to help create a Sustainable Tourism Industry (Herdiana, 2020).

This is also supported by Bali tourism businesses by developing various MSMEs to support Bali tourism (Sutawa, 2012). Many home-based business actors have developed in terms of crafts, arts, and others (Widiastuti et al., 2015). In the "Tourism Law" it is stated that the underlying principles of tourism development are the following principles: "benefit, kinship, fair and equitable, balance, independence, sustainability, democracy, equality, participatory, sustainable, and unified (Lemy et al., 2019). This is applied by taking into account the uniqueness, uniqueness of culture, diversity, and nature, as well as the human need to travel in the implementation of tourism development plans (Rhama, 2020). In line with the mandate of the Tourism Law, the Provincial Government of Bali also issued the Bali Provincial Regulation Number 2 of 2012 concerning Balinese Cultural Tourism which was then strengthened again by the issuance of the Bali Provincial Regulation Number 10 of 2015 concerning the Master Plan for the 2015 Bali Province Tourism Development. 2029 as a guideline for Bali tourism policy. Until now, the Bali Provincial Regulation Number 5 of 2020 has been issued regarding the Standards for the Implementation of Balinese Cultural Tourism. These standards become important guidelines for the implementation of tourism in Bali. Which is guided by the important elements of sustainability tourism. Until now, Bali is still a tourism idol for foreign tourists (Werastuti et al., 2018).

Table 2 Number of International Tourists to Bali

Tourist Area Origin	Number of International Tourists to Bali by Region (People)		
	2018	2019	2020
Asean	553.728	613.509	100.967
Asia (without ASEAN)	2.410.620	2.321.161	334.247
Amerika	362.357	415.435	79.010
Eropa	1.406.086	1.480.907	300.264
Oceania	1.282.886	1.375.399	244.227
Afrika	54.796	68.799	10.758
Crew	-	-	-
Total	6.070.473	6.275.210	1.069.473

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics (2021)

Impact of COVID-19 on the Tourism Sector

The effects of the Covid-19 pandemic are still being felt by the tourism sector, especially in Bali. The implementation of the policy of limiting the entry of international visits related to controlling the Covid-19 pandemic has an impact on the lack of foreign tourist arrivals to the island of Bali (Bhaskara & Filimonau, 2021). Since the enactment of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation No. 11 of 2020 concerning the Temporary Prohibition of Foreigners from Entering the Territory of the Republic of Indonesia, there has been a decline in foreign tourist arrivals to Indonesia, this is an anticipatory measure to reduce the spread of Covid-19 in Indonesia (Pambudi et al., 2020). The emphasis of the Covid-19 policy on the tourism sector can be by studying the data and actions that have been taken in a number of countries, some of which are proposed so that they can be implemented in Indonesia, especially in Bali (Yuni, 2020). This is very important because tourism involves a large workforce, and its role economically is being encouraged by the Indonesian government (Praman et al., 2021). Handling Covid-19 requires policies through appropriate actions in various sectors, because the formation of the right policies will help the recovery of a slumped economy (Susilawati et al., 2020).

The increase in cases that are still occurring has caused the government's main focus to be health recovery with policies to break the chain of spread of Covid-19 through social distancing and working from home. This policy has an impact on decreasing transportation activities both nationally and internationally, and directly has an impact on reducing tourism activities in Indonesia (Prajnawardhi, 2020). Throughout semester 1 2020, the number of foreign tourist arrivals to Indonesia decreased by 59.7% from 7.7 million people to 3.1 million people (YoY). On the other hand, national transportation activities have decreased either by plane, train, or ship. Total national departures in semester 1 2020 only accommodated 136

million passengers, where in the same period the previous year it reached 256 million passengers (YoY).

The decline in foreign tourist arrivals and national transportation trips had an impact on the accommodation provision sub-sector, where the occupancy rate of star hotel rooms (TPK) in Bali only reached 36.64 percent in 2021. Foreign tourist visits in January 2020 decreased by 7.62 percent compared to December 2019, from the previous 1.37 million foreign tourists to 1.27 million foreign tourists (month to month/mtm). However, when compared to January 2019 the rate of foreign tourists visiting in January 2020 (year on year / yoy) increased by 5.85 percent. Last year, foreign tourists visited only 1.2 million. Cross-country human movement or mobility starting at the end of January 2020 began to decrease in order to avoid the negative impact of the transmission of the corona virus (Covid-19). As a result, the level of foreign tourists visiting in various countries fell, including in Indonesia (Suryawan et al., 2021).

Table 3 Occupancy Rate of Hotel Rooms in Bali in 2021

Star Hotel Class	Room Occupancy Rate (TPK) for Star Hotels by Class in Bali Province (Percent) 2021									
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October
Star 5	9.63	5.84	8.20	10.29	12.43	22.61	5.67	4.92	11.61	20.65
Star 4	11.92	9.77	11.20	10.30	9.05	14.75	4.77	4.26	9.33	18.26
Star 3	11.62	11.05	10.95	9.36	10.01	12.91	5.09	4.80	7.32	13.93
Star 2	11.76	12.51	10.46	11.09	10.14	11.77	6.50	7.51	8.50	12.14
Star 1	-	1.19	7.48	6.88	7.77	10.82	1.99	6.92	6.74	25.38
All Star	11.15	8.99	10.24	10.09	10.35	16.68	5.23	4.77	9.46	17.73

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics (2021)

The decline in community economic activity will cause a social crisis marked by increased poverty and unemployment (Subhadra & Hughes, 2021). Based on data published by BPS, several provinces that have priority tourism destinations experience different phenomena in terms of open unemployment (TPT) and poverty rates in the period before and during the Covid-19 pandemic (Gössling et al., 2020). The majority of provinces experienced a decrease in the open unemployment rate, but experienced an increase in the poverty rate (Saputra, 2021). This shows that the pandemic is not significant in reducing the workforce, but the income of the people in the province has decreased so that they tend to be vulnerable to poverty (Mahmud & Riley, 2021). This phenomenon commonly occurs during a recession, where a decline in the production of goods and services is associated with a decrease in employment, and is present in a labor-intensive economic structure (Yu et al., 2021).

Table 4 Unemployment Rate and Labor Force Participation in Bali

Employment Indicator	Unemployment Rate and Labor Force Participation Rate of Bali Province (Percent)					
	February			August		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Unemployment Rate Open	1.19	1.25	5.42	1.57	5.63	5.37
Labor Force Participation Rate	76.68	77.03	73.71	73.77	74.32	73.54

Government Policy Regarding Tourism during the Covid-19 Pandemic

The Indonesian government, in March 2020, issued several economic stimulus policies to create stability in several sectors of the country's economy during the Covid-19 pandemic (Wijaya & Mariani, 2021). Some of the policies given to the tourism sector are the policy of increasing tourist visits through the provision of incentive packages for airlines and travel agents of more than Rp. The 10 Priority Tourism Destinations (DPP) reach 50 percent for each passenger with as much as 25 percent of the total aircraft seats at a cost of around IDR 490 to IDR 500 billion (Ministry of Finance, 2020). During the Covid-19 pandemic, there were concerns about traveling both domestic and foreign tourists so that the use of this stimulus did not go well (Pambudi et al., 2020).

Another policy issued by the government during the Covid-19 pandemic is the government's fiscal incentives in order to save the tourism industry and workforce. The policies issued are hotel and restaurant tax exemption for 6 months with compensation of Rp. 3.3 trillion (Sugihamretha, 2020), expansion of government borne PPh 21 exemption (DTP) for accommodation and restaurant sector workers, pre-employment card assistance to workers in Indonesia, including tourism workers, as well as incentives of 600 thousand / month for workers registered with BPJS employment with income below 5 million rupiah per month (Arlinwibowo et al., 2020). This policy in order to save the tourism industry was responded positively by several parties, but there are still some notes, where the tourism industry expects direct cash assistance from the government, rather than tax incentives (Olivia et al., 2020). This is due to the fact that income from accommodation and food and drink has decreased significantly, so that the provision of tax incentives will be useless (Soehardi et al., 2020). The stimulus for government assistance in order to protect the tourism workforce has been effective, but has not been able to provide certainty to all tourism sector workers, and cannot guarantee new jobs after Covid-19 later (Pambudi et al., 2020).

Bali Tourism Recovery Efforts and Policy Proposals

The Covid-19 pandemic has had a major impact on the Indonesian economy, particularly the tourism sector. In Indonesia by the end of 2020 will only reach 4-5 million foreign tourist

visits (Djalante et al., 2020). It is estimated that the foreign tourist market will only gradually return to normal starting in 2021, and return to normal in 2023. The Covid-19 pandemic has also changed the tourism paradigm, where (1) tourist attractions must now implement physical distancing and visit restrictions (quota); (2) Airports, Terminals, Stations must apply high sanitation standards; (3) Product Differentiation where mass tourism is replaced with fresh air, adventure, mountains, oceans, nature and outdoor health tourism; (4) Value Proposition which was originally cheap and overcrowded to be young, clean, and have quality experience; (5) The Group Travel marketing focus is shifted to Free Independent Traveler (FIT), and; (6) Hygiene Labeling is absolutely necessary (Pambudi et al., 2020).

In the current new normal era, several lessons for tourism in the world need to be considered for recommendations for tourism development strategies in Indonesia, especially Bali (Utami & Ilyas, 2021). Although the recovery process will be different in each country, there is a general pattern found, namely people are still willing to travel even though it is generally predicted that domestic travel will recover faster than international travel (Pambudi et al., 2020). Policy analysis and tourism recovery proposals after the Covid-19 pandemic need to consider special things. These include: 1) taking advantage of the conditions in other countries (which have become customers for Bali tourism) which are recovering more slowly and opening up markets for Indonesia, especially Bali; 2) considering young tourists will travel first where the trip is still limited to the nearest destination; 3) The economic impact of tourism will recover faster where outdoor and nature-related destinations will be more popular than urban destinations and this is an opportunity for Bali because it relies on nature and culture; 4) To capture the initial demand, travel industry players must move their resources quickly through digital (internet-based) marketing by developing modified processes and products; 5) implement strict health protocols in tourist attractions so as to create a sense of security for tourists; 6) while waiting for the policies of other countries to visit Bali, it can be transferred to the domestic market; and 7) opening new eco-friendly and village-based tourism areas in synergy with the village ministry in developing tourism villages (Gurtner, 2007; Japutra & Situmoran, 2021; Pambudi et al., 2020; Utama et al., 2020; Yuniti et al., 2020).

Proposed tourism sector policies in the context of short-term recovery after the Covid-19 pandemic can be carried out in the form of: 1) changing the orientation of Bali tourism into quality and sustainable tourism; 2) encourage the development of MSMEs; 3) develop green and environmental-based tourism; 4) acceleration of tourism infrastructure development; 4) increase tourism promotion and massively return to organize tourism events both hybrid and online; 5) Synergize with the central government to make hotels in Bali as partners in handling

covid 19, for example in terms of isolation (Purnomo et al., 2021; Pambudi et al., 2020; Putra, 2021; Sun et al., 2021; Subhadra, 2021; Wirawan et al., 2021).

Medium-term policy proposals include process and value chain improvements in the tourism aspect. In this case, you can apply a tourism sustainability strategy (Salguero et al., 2019; Wickham et al., 2020) in collaboration with Balinese culture which is already full of meaning in terms of nature protection, namely Sad kerthi. The strategies in question are 1) providing a policy of public holidays on religious holidays and certain moments for government employees, so that domestic travel will increase; 2) synergize with the central government in organizing official or state events carried out in Bali, as a promotion that Bali is safe to visit; 3) explore other countries that have already recovered from COVID-19 to come to Bali; 4) cooperate with airlines for restoration and addition of flight schedules; 5) Escort the realization of large-scale tourism investment; 6) Increasing access to financing for tourism business actors and creative actors, both to banking and non-banking; 7) strengthening tourism supporting infrastructure, especially those that support the prevention of COVID-19 (Adams et al., 2021; Aryawiguna, 2021; Balasundharam, 2021; Liu et al., 2021; Santosa et al., 2021; Subhadra, 2021; Subhadra & Hughes, 2021; Susanti & Amelia, 2021).

Long-term policy proposals should be made through the development of the tourism industry operating system. Proposed tourism sector policies in the context of long-term recovery after the Covid-19 pandemic can be carried out in the form of: 1) strengthening the character of Bali tourism; 2) strengthening the selling power of Bali tourism; 3) pay attention to Bali tourism access; 4) involvement of all tourism actors, the government and the community in supporting the improvement of Bali tourism; 5) Optimizing the use of information technology in the context of harmonization of information on the tourism agenda (Jamin et al., 2020; King et al., 2021; Moenardy, 2021; Purnomo et al., 2021; Pramana et al., 2021; Pambudi et al., 2020; Pan et al., 2021).

Conclusion

The Covid-19 pandemic that affects the world community's movement is a disaster for the tourism sector, including Indonesia. Tourism development is forced to adapt to the pandemic which is translated by the Indonesian government in the form of new normal policies. Current efforts are not only related to disaster management, but also review national and regional planning for the tourism sector. Tourism in Indonesia at the end of 2020 is predicted by various experts that it will only reach 4-5 million foreign tourist visits. It is estimated that

the foreign tourist market will only gradually return to normal starting in 2021, and return to normal in 2023. This paper provides specific policy proposals for the tourism sector, both in the short, medium and long term. This proposal is based on a literature review on the portrait of tourism before and after the Covid-19 pandemic. The results of the analysis recommend that the review of tourism development planning emphasizes financial stimulus for the creative economy, general stimulus, structuring tourism infrastructure including accommodation and transportation, strengthening tourism diversification, and strengthening tourism demand and supply side. The government needs to improve tourism sustainability strategies by synergizing sad kerthi culture, mulat sarira, and technological developments as well as implementing strict health protocols.

Conflict of Interest

“The author(s) declare(s) that there is no conflict of interest.”

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Tourism Recovery Policy Post The Corona Virus Disease Outbreak 2019 (Covid-19) In Bali Province

Abstract

This paper aims to analyze the portrait of Indonesian tourism during the Covid-19 pandemic and provide recommendations for the restoration of economic policy adaptation, both in the short, medium and long term to determine the impact of COVID-19 on tourism in Bali Province. This study uses model building and literature review methods with a descriptive analysis approach. The results of the study reveal that tourism is one of the sectors most affected by the COVID-19 outbreak in Bali-Indonesia. The results of the analysis recommend that the tourism development planning review emphasizes general stimulus, financial stimulus for the creative economy, organizational capacity building and external recovery efforts such as tourism relaxation policies and tourism promotion, strengthening tourism diversification, and strengthening demand and supply sides. The government needs to improve tourism sustainability strategies by synergizing sad kerthi culture, mulat sarira, and technological developments and implementing strict health protocols.

Keywords: COVID-19, post-pandemic policy, recovery, sad kerthi culture, tourism recovery

Introduction

The Covid-19 pandemic has not only hit Indonesia's tourism sector, but also on a global scale where in various parts of the world there has been a sharp decline in the business of aviation, hotel, land and sea transportation services (CEIC, 2020). The world travel industry experienced a significant decline in income, both in Europe, North America, Latin America, the Middle East, Africa, and also Asia Pacific (Becker, 2020). Europe was the hardest hit with a minus 46% drop in revenue and the smallest decline in North America by minus 27%. The tourism industry is one of the sectors most affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and has a chain effect on other sectors. For Indonesia, the tourism sector will clearly be hit hard, especially in the first quarter of 2020.

The province of Bali as one of the tourism areas that has the most cases of COVID-19 infection in Indonesia has implemented various policies in its efforts to tackle the spread of COVID-19 so that it does not spread and infect many people (Darma & Saputra, 2021). One

of the policies that have a direct impact on the tourism sector is the Circular Letter of the Governor of Bali No. 7194 of 2020 concerning Follow-Up Guidelines regarding the Prevention of the Spread of COVID-19 in Bali, namely closing or stopping visits to tourism objects managed by the government, private sector, community and traditional villages to prevent the spread of Covid-19. This is certainly very impactful for the Bali tourism sector, because the main income comes from the tourism sector (Law et al., 2016).

The cessation of the tourism sector does not only have an impact on tourism objects, but has a significant domino effect for tourism actors (Werastuti et al., 2018). The tourism actors are tourism service providers such as tour guides, travel agents, spas, restaurants, hotels, shopping tours, drivers, and so on (Sutawa, 2012). Although many parties predict that COVID-19 can last throughout 2020, the impact of the loss for the tourism industry can already be felt after the implementation of the PKM (Community Activity Restriction) policy. The processing industry is experiencing tourism-related impacts due to global supply chain disruption factors (Malesios et al., 2020). The transportation sector has been significantly affected by travel restrictions imposed by the government in almost all countries, as well as the sector for providing accommodation and food and drink (Patiar & Mia, 2008; Rahmiati et al., 2020). Large-scale and retail trade is affected in this case as a result of the implementation of physical distancing (Turner et al., 2017).

The real impact that can be seen is that tourism sector workers experience a decrease in income, especially those related to accommodation and food and beverage providers; large-scale and retail trade; repair of cars and motorcycles; and warehousing and transportation (Alvarez-Ferrer et al., 2018). In areas that rely on tourism as their main income, pessimism has begun to emerge about the future of the tourism sector, especially for regions that are highly dependent or interested in developing tourism given the uncertainty of when the Covid-19 pandemic will end (Yuniti et al., 2020). According to Sambodo (2020) states that the Covid-19 pandemic in the tourism sector has at least affected economic risks in relation to: 1) Temporary Closure of Hotels, Restaurants, Other Tourism Industries; 2) Employee Reduction: Unpaid Leave/Termination of Employment (PHK); 3) Liquidity Difficulties: Failure to Pay Investment and Working Capital Credit; and 4) Permanent Business Closure (Herdiana, 2020).

Based on the problems mentioned above, this article describes the impacts of the COVID-19 outbreak on tourism in Bali Province. In addition, this article proposes recommendations for what actions the Bali Provincial government should take in the future to return tourism to its original condition before the COVID-19 outbreak, further what policy

instruments must be prepared by the Bali Provincial government so that they can be used as guidelines for tourists. stakeholders in order to jointly realize the recovery of tourism and be able to bring in large numbers of tourists. The study on the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak on tourism in Bali Province is expected to provide an overview of tourism conditions to the parties concerned and it is hoped that the policy recommendations compiled in this article can be used as input for the formulation of tourism recovery policy instruments after the COVID-19 outbreak. in the Province of Bali. so the research was conducted on how the impact of the Tourism Recovery Policy after the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Outbreak in Bali Province. so that it can be known whether the economy and tourism can post-corona with the concept of sad kerthi and mulat sarira.

Literature Review

Philosophy of Tri Hita Karana

Tri Hita Karana's philosophy is filled with the environment that is sourced from Sad Kerthi work in an area, island, and environment. As for, Sad Kerti means six efforts to maintain the balance of the universe, namely: Jana Kerti means efforts to uphold the sanctity or balance of ourselves. Jagat Kerti means an effort to maintain the sanctity or harmony of the relationship between all beings. Samudera Kerti means efforts to maintain the sanctity or sustainability of beaches and oceans. Wana Kerti means efforts to maintain the sanctity or sustainability of forests and mountains. Danu Kerti means efforts to maintain the sanctity or sustainability of fresh water sources such as lakes, various springs and rivers. Atma Kerti means the effort to uphold the sanctity of the souls who have left this material world. while the understanding of Mulat sarira is a Balinese culture that prioritizes self-control by reassessing past actions to maintain balance, harmony, and peace in life. The values in Mulat sarira remind us to find one's identity by returning to the roots of life's values. This means finding the nature of the self and what actions will be taken as a form of commitment to the nature of the self. The discovery of self-nature is carried out by daring to introspect oneself and improve actions based on values in the unity of balance and harmony. This shows the basic thoughts of mulat sarira and bad, and the awareness that whatever we do will produce results (karma) that shape our mindset, attitude, and behavior.

Tourism

The Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism defines tourism as a variety of tourism activities that are supported by various facilities and services provided by the community, entrepreneurs, central and local governments. According to

Mathieson and Wall (1982) tourism demand is the number of people who travel or wish to travel far from their work and residence locations to be able to use tourism facilities and services. Tourism activities cannot be separated from international trade because they are related to the exchange of goods or services between one country and another (Todaro & Smith, 2006). Trading occurs when one party gains or benefits but the other party does not feel disadvantaged (Fu, 2020; Hidayatullah et al., 2019; Sara et al., 2021). All of these activities are carried out according to the interaction between tourists and the tourism industry to meet their tourism needs, this description of the interaction is described as the interaction of demand and supply in tourism (Leonidou et al., 2015; Mihalič et al., 2012). Tourism activities are inseparable from two important elements, namely tourists and tourist attractions (Cohen, 1974).

Economic Growth and Tourism Development

The dynamics of the global tourism industry is facing a situation of increasing competition turmoil, both at the regional and international levels between countries as tourist destinations (Remoaldo et al., 2020). The more competitive a country as a tourist destination will attract more tourists to visit, tourists will spend more money in the tourist destination country (Dwyer et al., 2000). As a result, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the country's economic growth, and the economic welfare of the people will increase. Therefore, each country will compete with each other to attract more tourists and spend (Crouch & Ritchie, 1999). The role of the national tourism sector is increasingly important in line with the development and contribution made by the tourism sector through foreign exchange earnings, regional income, regional development, as well as in the absorption of investment and labor and business development spread across various parts of the region in Indonesia (Abdurahman, 2017; Situmorang et al. al., 2019). Tourism has become one of the main contributions to economic growth in many developing and developed countries (Jayathilake, 2013; Kadir & Karim, 2012). Tourism contributes to economic growth through various channels including foreign currency earnings, attracting international investment, increasing tax revenues and creating additional jobs (Gokoavali & Bahar, 2006). So, the research was conducted to find out how the impact of the Tourism Recovery Policy after the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Outbreak in Bali Province. This is very important for economic growth and tourism in Bali Province.

Post-Disaster Economic Recovery Policy

Based on Law Number 24 of 2007 related to disaster management, the COVID-19 disaster management which has been designated by the government as a national disaster is the responsibility of the central government, which includes the disaster impact management process to the disaster recovery process. However, it also regulates the responsibilities of local governments to the obligations of the community in disaster management through the law (McTavish, 2013). Nurjanah (2012) states that disaster management efforts are called disaster management which can be interpreted as a dynamic process of working disaster management functions such as planning, organizing, actuating and controlling. Based on the understanding above, disaster recovery is an effort made to return conditions to their initial or original state before the disaster (Dimitrios et al., 2020; Serbu, 2014).

Various efforts to restore the economy continue to be carried out, both in the form of programs and economic stimulus, both from the central government and local governments, such as stimulus for MSME actors, for high school / vocational students, students to the media, both print and online media. In addition, in collaboration with Bank Indonesia and other banks in Bali, a mutual cooperation market was also held to absorb agricultural and fishery products (Herdiana, 2020). Likewise, in the tourism sector, the tourism industry players continue to improve by preparing the application of health protocols both at tourist objects, hotels and restaurants so that confidence among tourists grows in the application of health protocols in Bali (Pramana et al., 2021). In terms of the government, the government has prepared a number of supporting regulations as a legal umbrella and continues to improve infrastructure facilities such as adding and improving the quality of hospitals, isolation rooms, laboratory capacity and continuing to explore cooperation with industry players abroad and survey tourism trends as a result of Covid 19 (Somawati et al., 2020).

Methodology

This study uses a qualitative method with descriptive analysis methods, especially the model-building method and literature review (Creswell, 2007). This is based on the purpose of research that examines tourism problems in Bali Province as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak. By using a qualitative descriptive approach, analysis results will be obtained in the form of a natural/real description of the reality of tourism in Bali Province which involves the following matters: First, how is the impact of COVID-19 on tourism in Bali Province. Second, what steps or efforts should be taken by the government so that tourism in Bali Province can run optimally as before. The model-building method is used to construct

tourism recovery policy recommendations in Bali Province based on findings in the form of the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak on tourism. These data are then used as the basis for developing recommendations for the Bali Provincial Government. This understanding is in line with the opinion of Shepherd and Roy (2017) who argue that theoretical findings can be built on empirical grounds that exist in the field. The data as the basic source of analysis in this study were obtained using a documentation data collection technique (documentary study) in which various data deemed relevant to the research being conducted were sourced from books, journals, laws and regulations, web pages and other reference sources.

Results and Discussion

The cumulative number of positive cases of COVID-19 in Bali Province occurred in Denpasar City with 37,938 positive people, followed by Badung Regency with 20,897 people and Tabanan Regency with 11,592 people. Based on official data from the Bali Province Covid-19 Handling Task Force as of Sunday, December 19, 2021, there were 114,340 confirmed positive cases of COVID-19 in Bali, 110,200 recovered cases and 4,054 deaths. The number of healings also increased by 15 people consisting of Jembrana (5 people), Tabanan Regency (0 people), Badung Regency (2 people), Gianyar Regency (0 people), Klungkung Regency (0 people), Bangli Regency (0 people) , Karangasem Regency (0 people), Buleleng Regency (0 people) and Denpasar City (8 people). The Covid-19 Handling Task Force said, based on the results of the updated zoning map for the COVID-19 risk released by the National Task Force on Sunday, December 19, 2021, as many as 9 regencies/cities in Bali Province had the status of a Yellow Zone or low risk.

Based on these data, now the Province of Bali must be prepared to make new changes with the aim of normalizing tourism. The above conditions construct an understanding of the need for post-COVID-19 development recovery planning, this is based on the fact that there have been many negative impacts caused by COVID-19, so that policy instruments that accelerate the development recovery process are absolutely necessary. In the context of tourism, COVID-19 which was followed by the imposition of Community Activity Restrictions (PKM) had implications for the cessation of all tourism activities in the Province of Bali which had implications for economic losses in the tourism sector. The discussion of the results of this study examines 3 (three) subjects in responding to COVID-19, namely: First, examines tourism in the Province of Bali. Second, to examine the impact of COVID-19

in Bali Province. Third, provide recommendations for tourism stakeholders in preparing post-COVID-19 tourism recovery policy planning.

Tourism in Bali Province

The island of Bali is the most popular tourist destination in Indonesia. Tourism is a mainstay sector for the Balinese economy and nationally Bali is a barometer for the progress of Indonesian tourism (Sutawa, 2012). The tourism sector is a sector that has the potential to be developed and plays a role in driving economic growth and community welfare (Law et al., 2016). The tourism sector is able to have a positive impact on the socio-economic conditions of the community. Tourists are interested in visiting Bali because it has beautiful natural scenery, unique customs, and culture along with its climate or weather, art, history, food, hospitality of its people, and the ability to withstand the effects of globalization (Wardana et al., 2021). This is reflected in various ceremonies (rituals) that come every year or every six months as a reflection of religious attitudes and behavior (Dewi, 2014).

Table 1 Number of Foreign Tourists to Indonesia and Bali, 2010-2020

Year	Indonesia		Bali	
	Total	Growth (%)	Total	Growth (%)
2010	7 002 944	10.74	2 576 142	8.01
2011	7 649 731	9.24	2 826 709	9.73
2012	8 044 462	5.16	2 949 332	4.34
2013	8 802 129	9.42	3 278 598	11.16
2014	9 435 411	7.19	3 766 638	14.89
2015	10 406 291	10.29	4 001 835	6.24
2016	11 519 275	10.70	4 927 937	23.14
2017	14 039 799	21.88	5 697 739	15.62
2018	15 806 191	12.58	6 070 473	6.54
2019	16 106 954	1.88	6 275 210	3.37
2020	4 022 505	-75.03	1 069 473	-82.96

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics (2021)

Based on the data above, it can be seen that the growth of Bali tourism is increasing from year to year, although it often also experiences a decline due to unexpected disasters (Lesmana & Sugiarto, 2021; Sudiarta & Suardana, 2016), such as the current decline due to the pandemic. covid-19 But in general it can be seen that Bali tourism was stable before 2019. Bali tourism has an advantage, namely cultural tourism, which provides opportunities for tourists to make direct contact with local communities and individuals who have special knowledge about a cultural object (Picard, 1990). This type of tourism provides a wide variety of cultures, ranging from performing arts, fine arts, festivals, traditional food, history, nostalgic experiences and other ways of life (Picard, 1996).

Cultural tourism also has the value of economic profit and cultural profit that complement each other (Picard, 1995). Indonesia's diverse regional cultural potential places cultural tourism as one of the main pioneers in achieving Indonesia's economic goals (Dunbar-Hall, 2001). By making cultural tourism destinations a destination for tourists, especially foreign tourists, cultural tourism becomes a real reference for Indonesia to implement cultural diplomacy (Adhika & Putra, 2020; Picard, 1995). Tourism has always been a sector that the government continues to develop. The DPR RI has enacted Law no. 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism which replaces Law no. 9 of 1990. Regulatory, the law aims to encourage small and medium-sized businesses to help create a Sustainable Tourism Industry (Herdiana, 2020).

This is also supported by Bali tourism businesses by developing various MSMEs to support Bali tourism (Sutawa, 2012). Many home-based business actors have developed in terms of crafts, arts, and others (Widiastuti et al., 2015). In the "Tourism Law" it is stated that the underlying principles of tourism development are the following principles: "benefit, kinship, fair and equitable, balance, independence, sustainability, democracy, equality, participatory, sustainable, and unified (Lemy et al., 2019). This is applied by taking into account the uniqueness, uniqueness of culture, diversity, and nature, as well as the human need to travel in the implementation of tourism development plans (Rhama, 2020). In line with the mandate of the Tourism Law, the Provincial Government of Bali also issued the Bali Provincial Regulation Number 2 of 2012 concerning Balinese Cultural Tourism which was then strengthened again by the issuance of the Bali Provincial Regulation Number 10 of 2015 concerning the Master Plan for the 2015 Bali Province Tourism Development. 2029 as a guideline for Bali tourism policy. Until now, the Bali Provincial Regulation Number 5 of 2020 has been issued regarding the Standards for the Implementation of Balinese Cultural Tourism. These standards become important guidelines for the implementation of tourism in Bali. Which is guided by the important elements of sustainability tourism. Until now, Bali is still a tourism idol for foreign tourists (Werastuti et al., 2018).

Table 2 Number of International Tourists to Bali

Tourist Area Origin	Number of International Tourists to Bali by Region (People)		
	2018	2019	2020
Asean	553.728	613.509	100.967
Asia (without ASEAN)	2.410.620	2.321.161	334.247
Amerika	362.357	415.435	79.010
Eropa	1.406.086	1.480.907	300.264
Oceania	1.282.886	1.375.399	244.227
Afrika	54.796	68.799	10.758
Crew	-	-	-
Total	6.070.473	6.275.210	1.069.473

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics (2021)

Impact of COVID-19 on the Tourism Sector

The effects of the Covid-19 pandemic are still being felt by the tourism sector, especially in Bali. The implementation of the policy of limiting the entry of international visits related to controlling the Covid-19 pandemic has an impact on the lack of foreign tourist arrivals to the island of Bali (Bhaskara & Filimonau, 2021). Since the enactment of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation No. 11 of 2020 concerning the Temporary Prohibition of Foreigners from Entering the Territory of the Republic of Indonesia, there has been a decline in foreign tourist arrivals to Indonesia, this is an anticipatory measure to reduce the spread of Covid-19 in Indonesia (Pambudi et al., 2020). The emphasis of the Covid-19 policy on the tourism sector can be by studying the data and actions that have been taken in a number of countries, some of which are proposed so that they can be implemented in Indonesia, especially in Bali (Yuni, 2020). This is very important because tourism involves a large workforce, and its role economically is being encouraged by the Indonesian government (Praman et al., 2021). Handling Covid-19 requires policies through appropriate actions in various sectors, because the formation of the right policies will help the recovery of a slumped economy (Susilawati et al., 2020).

The increase in cases that are still occurring has caused the government's main focus to be health recovery with policies to break the chain of spread of Covid-19 through social distancing and working from home. This policy has an impact on decreasing transportation activities both nationally and internationally, and directly has an impact on reducing tourism activities in Indonesia (Prajnawardhi, 2020). Throughout semester 1 2020, the number of foreign tourist arrivals to Indonesia decreased by 59.7% from 7.7 million people to 3.1 million people (YoY). On the other hand, national transportation activities have decreased either by plane, train, or ship. Total national departures in semester 1 2020 only accommodated 136 million passengers, where in the same period the previous year it reached 256 million passengers (YoY).

The decline in foreign tourist arrivals and national transportation trips had an impact on the accommodation provision sub-sector, where the occupancy rate of star hotel rooms (TPK) in Bali only reached 36.64 percent in 2021. Foreign tourist visits in January 2020 decreased by 7.62 percent compared to December 2019, from the previous 1.37 million foreign tourists to 1.27 million foreign tourists (month to month/mtm). However, when compared to January 2019 the rate of foreign tourists visiting in January 2020 (year on year / yoy) increased by

5.85 percent. Last year, foreign tourists visited only 1.2 million. Cross-country human movement or mobility starting at the end of January 2020 began to decrease in order to avoid the negative impact of the transmission of the corona virus (Covid-19). As a result, the level of foreign tourists visiting in various countries fell, including in Indonesia (Suryawan et al., 2021).

Table 3 Occupancy Rate of Hotel Rooms in Bali in 2021

Star Hotel Class	Room Occupancy Rate (TPK) for Star Hotels by Class in Bali Province (Percent) 2021									
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October
Star 5	9.63	5.84	8.20	10.29	12.43	22.61	5.67	4.92	11.61	20.65
Star 4	11.92	9.77	11.20	10.30	9.05	14.75	4.77	4.26	9.33	18.26
Star 3	11.62	11.05	10.95	9.36	10.01	12.91	5.09	4.80	7.32	13.93
Star 2	11.76	12.51	10.46	11.09	10.14	11.77	6.50	7.51	8.50	12.14
Star 1	-	1.19	7.48	6.88	7.77	10.82	1.99	6.92	6.74	25.38
All Star	11.15	8.99	10.24	10.09	10.35	16.68	5.23	4.77	9.46	17.73

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics (2021)

The decline in community economic activity will cause a social crisis marked by increased poverty and unemployment (Subhadra & Hughes, 2021). Based on data published by BPS, several provinces that have priority tourism destinations experience different phenomena in terms of open unemployment (TPT) and poverty rates in the period before and during the Covid-19 pandemic (Gössling et al., 2020). The majority of provinces experienced a decrease in the open unemployment rate, but experienced an increase in the poverty rate (Saputra, 2021). This shows that the pandemic is not significant in reducing the workforce, but the income of the people in the province has decreased so that they tend to be vulnerable to poverty (Mahmud & Riley, 2021). This phenomenon commonly occurs during a recession, where a decline in the production of goods and services is associated with a decrease in employment, and is present in a labor-intensive economic structure (Yu et al., 2021).

Table 4 Unemployment Rate and Labor Force Participation in Bali

Employment Indicator	Unemployment Rate and Labor Force Participation Rate of Bali Province (Percent)					
	February			August		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Unemployment Rate Open	1.19	1.25	5.42	1.57	5.63	5.37
Labor Force Participation Rate	76.68	77.03	73.71	73.77	74.32	73.54

Government Policy Regarding Tourism during the Covid-19 Pandemic

The Indonesian government, in March 2020, issued several economic stimulus policies to create stability in several sectors of the country's economy during the Covid-19 pandemic

(Wijaya & Mariani, 2021). Some of the policies given to the tourism sector are the policy of increasing tourist visits through the provision of incentive packages for airlines and travel agents of more than Rp. The 10 Priority Tourism Destinations (DPP) reach 50 percent for each passenger with as much as 25 percent of the total aircraft seats at a cost of around IDR 490 to IDR 500 billion (Ministry of Finance, 2020). During the Covid-19 pandemic, there were concerns about traveling both domestic and foreign tourists so that the use of this stimulus did not go well (Pambudi et al., 2020).

Another policy issued by the government during the Covid-19 pandemic is the government's fiscal incentives in order to save the tourism industry and workforce. The policies issued are hotel and restaurant tax exemption for 6 months with compensation of Rp. 3.3 trillion (Sugihamretha, 2020), expansion of government borne PPh 21 exemption (DTP) for accommodation and restaurant sector workers, pre-employment card assistance to workers in Indonesia, including tourism workers, as well as incentives of 600 thousand / month for workers registered with BPJS employment with income below 5 million rupiah per month (Arlinwibowo et al., 2020). This policy in order to save the tourism industry was responded positively by several parties, but there are still some notes, where the tourism industry expects direct cash assistance from the government, rather than tax incentives (Olivia et al., 2020). This is due to the fact that income from accommodation and food and drink has decreased significantly, so that the provision of tax incentives will be useless (Soehardi et al., 2020). The stimulus for government assistance in order to protect the tourism workforce has been effective, but has not been able to provide certainty to all tourism sector workers, and cannot guarantee new jobs after Covid-19 later (Pambudi et al., 2020).

Bali Tourism Recovery Efforts and Policy Proposals

The Covid-19 pandemic has had a major impact on the Indonesian economy, particularly the tourism sector. In Indonesia by the end of 2020 will only reach 4-5 million foreign tourist visits (Djalante et al., 2020). It is estimated that the foreign tourist market will only gradually return to normal starting in 2021, and return to normal in 2023. The Covid-19 pandemic has also changed the tourism paradigm, where (1) tourist attractions must now implement physical distancing and visit restrictions (quota); (2) Airports, Terminals, Stations must apply high sanitation standards; (3) Product Differentiation where mass tourism is replaced with fresh air, adventure, mountains, oceans, nature and outdoor health tourism; (4) Value Proposition which was originally cheap and overcrowded to be young, clean, and have

quality experience; (5) The Group Travel marketing focus is shifted to Free Independent Traveler (FIT), and; (6) Hygiene Labeling is absolutely necessary (Pambudi et al., 2020).

In the current new normal era, several lessons for tourism in the world need to be considered for recommendations for tourism development strategies in Indonesia, especially Bali (Utami & Ilyas, 2021). Although the recovery process will be different in each country, there is a general pattern found, namely people are still willing to travel even though it is generally predicted that domestic travel will recover faster than international travel (Pambudi et al., 2020). Policy analysis and tourism recovery proposals after the Covid-19 pandemic need to consider special things. These include: 1) taking advantage of the conditions in other countries (which have become customers for Bali tourism) which are recovering more slowly and opening up markets for Indonesia, especially Bali; 2) considering young tourists will travel first where the trip is still limited to the nearest destination; 3) The economic impact of tourism will recover faster where outdoor and nature-related destinations will be more popular than urban destinations and this is an opportunity for Bali because it relies on nature and culture; 4) To capture the initial demand, travel industry players must move their resources quickly through digital (internet-based) marketing by developing modified processes and products; 5) implement strict health protocols in tourist attractions so as to create a sense of security for tourists; 6) while waiting for the policies of other countries to visit Bali, it can be transferred to the domestic market; and 7) opening new eco-friendly and village-based tourism areas in synergy with the village ministry in developing tourism villages (Gurtner, 2007; Japutra & Situmoran, 2021; Pambudi et al., 2020; Utama et al., 2020; Yuniti et al., 2020).

Proposed tourism sector policies in the context of short-term recovery after the Covid-19 pandemic can be carried out in the form of: 1) changing the orientation of Bali tourism into quality and sustainable tourism; 2) encourage the development of MSMEs; 3) develop green and environmental-based tourism; 4) acceleration of tourism infrastructure development; 4) increase tourism promotion and massively return to organize tourism events both hybrid and online; 5) Synergize with the central government to make hotels in Bali as partners in handling covid 19, for example in terms of isolation (Purnomo et al., 2021; Pambudi et al., 2020; Putra, 2021; Sun et al., 2021; Subhadra, 2021; Wirawan et al., 2021).

Medium-term policy proposals include process and value chain improvements in the tourism aspect. In this case, you can apply a tourism sustainability strategy (Salguero et al., 2019; Wickham et al., 2020) in collaboration with Balinese culture which is already full of meaning in terms of nature protection, namely Sad kerthi. The strategies in question are 1)

providing a policy of public holidays on religious holidays and certain moments for government employees, so that domestic travel will increase; 2) synergize with the central government in organizing official or state events carried out in Bali, as a promotion that Bali is safe to visit; 3) explore other countries that have already recovered from COVID-19 to come to Bali; 4) cooperate with airlines for restoration and addition of flight schedules; 5) Escort the realization of large-scale tourism investment; 6) Increasing access to financing for tourism business actors and creative actors, both to banking and non-banking; 7) strengthening tourism supporting infrastructure, especially those that support the prevention of COVID-19 (Adams et al., 2021; Aryawiguna, 2021; Balasundharam, 2021; Liu et al., 2021; Santosa et al., 2021; Subhadra, 2021; Subhadra & Hughes, 2021; Susanti & Amelia, 2021).

Long-term policy proposals should be made through the development of the tourism industry operating system. Proposed tourism sector policies in the context of long-term recovery after the Covid-19 pandemic can be carried out in the form of: 1) strengthening the character of Bali tourism; 2) strengthening the selling power of Bali tourism; 3) pay attention to Bali tourism access; 4) involvement of all tourism actors, the government and the community in supporting the improvement of Bali tourism; 5) Optimizing the use of information technology in the context of harmonization of information on the tourism agenda (Jamin et al., 2020; King et al., 2021; Moenardy, 2021; Purnomo et al., 2021; Pramana et al., 2021; Pambudi et al., 2020; Pan et al., 2021).

Conclusion

The Covid-19 pandemic that affects the world community's movement is a disaster for the tourism sector, including Indonesia. Tourism development is forced to adapt to the pandemic which is translated by the Indonesian government in the form of new normal policies. Current efforts are not only related to disaster management, but also review national and regional planning for the tourism sector. Tourism in Indonesia at the end of 2020 is predicted by various experts that it will only reach 4-5 million foreign tourist visits. It is estimated that the foreign tourist market will only gradually return to normal starting in 2021, and return to normal in 2023. This paper provides specific policy proposals for the tourism sector, both in the short, medium and long term. This proposal is based on a literature review on the portrait of tourism before and after the Covid-19 pandemic. The results of the analysis recommend that the review of tourism development planning emphasizes financial stimulus

for the creative economy, general stimulus, structuring tourism infrastructure including accommodation and transportation, strengthening tourism diversification, and strengthening tourism demand and supply side. The government needs to improve tourism sustainability strategies by synergizing sad kerthi culture, mulat sarira, and technological developments as well as implementing strict health protocols.

Conflict of Interest

“The author(s) declare(s) that there is no conflict of interest.”

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Research Article

Tourism Recovery Policy Post The Corona Virus Disease Outbreak 2019 (Covid-19) In Bali Province

~~Tourism recovery policy post the corona virus disease outbreak 2019 (Covid-19) In Bali Province~~

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Abstract

This paper aims to analyze the portrait of Indonesian tourism during the ~~Covid-19~~ COVID-19 pandemic and provide recommendations for the restoration of economic policy adaptation, both in the short, medium and long term to determine the impact of ~~COVID-19~~ COVID-19 on tourism in Bali Province. This study uses model building and literature review methods with a descriptive analysis approach. The results of the study reveal that tourism is one of the sectors most affected by the ~~COVID-19~~ COVID-19 outbreak in Bali-Indonesia. The results of the analysis recommend that the tourism development planning review emphasizes general stimulus, financial stimulus for the creative economy, organizational capacity building and external recovery efforts such as tourism relaxation policies and tourism promotion, strengthening tourism diversification, and strengthening demand and supply sides. The government needs to improve tourism sustainability strategies by synergizing sad kerthi culture, mulat sarira, and technological developments and implementing strict health protocols.

Keywords: ~~COVID-19, post-pandemic policy, recovery, sad kerthi culture, tourism recovery~~

Introduction

The ~~Covid-19~~ COVID-19 pandemic has not only hit Indonesia's tourism sector, but also on a global scale where in various parts of the world there has been a sharp decline in the business of aviation, hotel, land and sea transportation services (CEIC, 2020). The world travel industry experienced a significant decline in income, both in Europe, North America, Latin America, the Middle East, Africa, and also Asia Pacific (Becker, 2020). Europe was the

hardest hit with a minus 46~~percent%~~ drop in revenue and the smallest decline in North America by minus 27~~percent%~~. The tourism industry is one of the sectors most affected by the ~~COVID-19~~COVID-19 pandemic and has a chain effect on other sectors. For Indonesia, the tourism sector will clearly be hit hard, especially in the first quarter of 2020.

The province of Bali as one of the tourism areas that has the most cases of ~~COVID-19~~COVID-19 infection in Indonesia has implemented various policies in its efforts to tackle the spread of ~~COVID-19~~COVID-19 so that it does not spread and infect many people (Darma & Saputra, 2021). One of the policies that have a direct impact on the tourism sector is the Circular Letter of the Governor of Bali No. 7194 of 2020 concerning Follow-Up Guidelines regarding the Prevention of the Spread of ~~COVID-19~~COVID-19 in Bali, namely closing or stopping visits to tourism objects managed by the government, private sector, community and traditional villages to prevent the spread of ~~Covid-19~~COVID-19. This is certainly very impactful for the Bali tourism sector, because the main income comes from the tourism sector (Law et al., 2016).

The cessation of the tourism sector does not only have an impact on tourism objects, but has a significant domino effect for tourism actors (Werastuti et al., 2018). The tourism actors are tourism service providers such as tour guides, travel agents, spas, restaurants, hotels, shopping tours, drivers, and so on (Sutawa, 2012). Although many parties predict that ~~COVID-19~~COVID-19 can last throughout 2020, the impact of the loss for the tourism industry can already be felt after the implementation of the PKM (Community Activity Restriction) policy. The processing industry is experiencing tourism-related impacts due to global supply chain disruption factors (Malesios et al., 2020). The transportation sector has been significantly affected by travel restrictions imposed by the government in almost all countries, as well as the sector for providing accommodation and food and drink (Patiar & Mia, 2008; Rahmiati et al., 2020). Large-scale and retail trade is affected in this case as a result of the implementation of physical distancing (Turner et al., 2017).

The real impact that can be seen is that tourism sector workers experience a decrease in income, especially those related to accommodation and food and beverage providers; large-scale and retail trade; repair of cars and motorcycles; and warehousing and transportation (Alvarez-Ferrer et al., 2018). In areas that rely on tourism as their main income, pessimism has begun to emerge about the future of the tourism sector, especially for regions that are highly dependent or interested in developing tourism given the uncertainty of when the ~~Covid-19~~COVID-19 pandemic will end (Yuniti et al., 2020). According to Sambodo (2020) states that the ~~Covid-19~~COVID-19 pandemic in the tourism sector has at

least affected economic risks in relation to: (1) Temporary Closure of Hotels, Restaurants, Other Tourism Industries; (2) Employee Reduction: Unpaid Leave/Termination of Employment (PHK); (3) Liquidity Difficulties: Failure to Pay Investment and Working Capital Credit; and (4) Permanent Business Closure (Herdiana, 2020).

Based on the problems mentioned above, this article describes the impacts of the ~~COVID-19~~COVID-19 outbreak on tourism in Bali Province. In addition, this article proposes recommendations for what actions the Bali Provincial government should take in the future to return tourism to its original condition before the ~~COVID-19~~COVID-19 outbreak, further what policy instruments must be prepared by the Bali Provincial government so that they can be used as guidelines for tourists. stakeholders in order to jointly realize the recovery of tourism and be able to bring in large numbers of tourists. The study on the impact of the ~~COVID-19~~COVID-19 outbreak on tourism in Bali Province is expected to provide an overview of tourism conditions to the parties concerned and it is hoped that the policy recommendations compiled in this article can be used as input for the formulation of tourism recovery policy instruments after the ~~COVID-19~~COVID-19 outbreak. in the Province of Bali. so the research was conducted on how the impact of the Tourism Recovery Policy after the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (~~Covid-19~~COVID-19) Outbreak in Bali Province. so that it can be known whether the economy and tourism can post-corona with the concept of sad kerthi and mulat sarira.

Literature Review

Philosophy of Tri Hita Karana

Tri Hita Karana's philosophy is filled with the environment that is sourced from Sad Kerthi work in an area, island, and environment. As for, Sad Kerti means six efforts to maintain the balance of the universe, namely: Jana Kerti means efforts to uphold the sanctity or balance of ourselves. Jagat Kerti means an effort to maintain the sanctity or harmony of the relationship between all beings. Samudera Kerti means efforts to maintain the sanctity or sustainability of beaches and oceans. Wana Kerti means efforts to maintain the sanctity or sustainability of forests and mountains. Danu Kerti means efforts to maintain the sanctity or sustainability of fresh water sources such as lakes, various springs and rivers. Atma Kerti means the effort to uphold the sanctity of the souls who have left this material world. while the understanding of Mulat sarira is a Balinese culture that prioritizes self-control by

reassessing past actions to maintain balance, harmony, and peace in life. The values in Mulat sarira remind us to find one's identity by returning to the roots of life's values. This means finding the nature of the self and what actions will be taken as a form of commitment to the nature of the self. The discovery of self-nature is carried out by daring to introspect oneself and improve actions based on values in the unity of balance and harmony. This shows the basic thoughts of mulat sarira and bad, and the awareness that whatever we do will produce results (karma) that shape our mindset, attitude, and behavior.

Tourism

The Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism defines tourism as a variety of tourism activities that are supported by various facilities and services provided by the community, entrepreneurs, central and local governments. According to Mathieson and Wall (1982) tourism demand is the number of people who travel or wish to travel far from their work and residence locations to be able to use tourism facilities and services. Tourism activities cannot be separated from international trade because they are related to the exchange of goods or services between one country and another (Todaro & Smith, 2006). Trading occurs when one party gains or benefits but the other party does not feel disadvantaged (Fu, 2020; Hidayatullah et al., 2019; Sara et al., 2021). All of these activities are carried out according to the interaction between tourists and the tourism industry to meet their tourism needs, this description of the interaction is described as the interaction of demand and supply in tourism (Leonidou et al., 2015; Mihalič et al., 2012). Tourism activities are inseparable from two important elements, namely tourists and tourist attractions (Cohen, 1974).

Economic Growth and Tourism Development

The dynamics of the global tourism industry is facing a situation of increasing competition turmoil, both at the regional and international levels between countries as tourist destinations (Remoaldo et al., 2020). The more competitive a country as a tourist destination will attract more tourists to visit, tourists will spend more money in the tourist destination country (Dwyer et al., 2000). As a result, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the country's economic growth, and the economic welfare of the people will increase. Therefore, each country will compete with each other to attract more tourists and spend (Crouch & Ritchie,

1999). The role of the national tourism sector is increasingly important in line with the development and contribution made by the tourism sector through foreign exchange earnings, regional income, regional development, as well as in the absorption of investment and labor and business development spread across various parts of the region in Indonesia (Abdurahman, 2017; Situmorang et al., 2019). Tourism has become one of the main contributions to economic growth in many developing and developed countries (Jayathilake, 2013; Kadir & Karim, 2012). Tourism contributes to economic growth through various channels including foreign currency earnings, attracting international investment, increasing tax revenues and creating additional jobs (Gokoavali & Bahar, 2006). So, the research was conducted to find out how the impact of the Tourism Recovery Policy after the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (~~Covid-19~~COVID-19) Outbreak in Bali Province. This is very important for economic growth and tourism in Bali Province.

Post-Disaster Economic Recovery Policy

Based on Law Number 24 of 2007 related to disaster management, the ~~COVID-19~~COVID-19 disaster management which has been designated by the government as a national disaster is the responsibility of the central government, which includes the disaster impact management process to the disaster recovery process. However, it also regulates the responsibilities of local governments to the obligations of the community in disaster management through the law (McTavish, 2013). Nurjanah (2012) states that disaster management efforts are called disaster management which can be interpreted as a dynamic process of working disaster management functions such as planning, organizing, actuating and controlling. Based on the understanding above, disaster recovery is an effort made to return conditions to their initial or original state before the disaster (Dimitrios et al., 2020; Serbu, 2014).

Various efforts to restore the economy continue to be carried out, both in the form of programs and economic stimulus, both from the central government and local governments, such as stimulus for MSME actors, for high school / vocational students, students to the media, both print and online media. In addition, in collaboration with Bank Indonesia and other banks in Bali, a mutual cooperation market was also held to absorb agricultural and fishery products (Herdiana, 2020). Likewise, in the tourism sector, the tourism industry players continue to improve by preparing the application of health protocols both at tourist objects, hotels and restaurants so that confidence among tourists grows in the application of

health protocols in Bali (Pramana et al., 2021). In terms of the government, the government has prepared a number of supporting regulations as a legal umbrella and continues to improve infrastructure facilities such as adding and improving the quality of hospitals, isolation rooms, laboratory capacity and continuing to explore cooperation with industry players abroad and survey tourism trends as a result of Covid 19 (Somawati et al., 2020).

Methodology

This study uses a qualitative method with descriptive analysis methods, especially the model-building method and literature review (Creswell, 2007). This is based on the purpose of research that examines tourism problems in Bali Province as a result of the ~~COVID-~~COVID-19 outbreak. By using a qualitative descriptive approach, analysis results will be obtained in the form of a natural/real description of the reality of tourism in Bali Province which involves the following matters: First, how is the impact of ~~COVID-19~~COVID-19 on tourism in Bali Province. Second, what steps or efforts should be taken by the government so that tourism in Bali Province can run optimally as before. The model-building method is used to construct tourism recovery policy recommendations in Bali Province based on findings in the form of the impact of the ~~COVID-19~~COVID-19 outbreak on tourism. These data are then used as the basis for developing recommendations for the Bali Provincial Government. This understanding is in line with the opinion of Shepherd and Roy (2017) who argue that theoretical findings can be built on empirical grounds that exist in the field. The data as the basic source of analysis in this study were obtained using a documentation data collection technique (documentary study) in which various data deemed relevant to the research being conducted were sourced from books, journals, laws and regulations, web pages and other reference sources.

Results and Discussion

The cumulative number of positive cases of ~~COVID-19~~COVID-19 in Bali Province occurred in Denpasar City with 37,938 positive people, followed by Badung Regency with 20,897 people and Tabanan Regency with 11,592 people. Based on official data from the Bali Province ~~Covid-19~~COVID-19 Handling Task Force as of Sunday, December 19, 2021, there were 114,340 confirmed positive cases of ~~COVID-19~~COVID-19 in Bali, 110,200 recovered cases and 4,054 deaths. The number of healings also increased by 15 people consisting of

Jembrana (5 people), Tabanan Regency (0 people), Badung Regency (2 people), Gianyar Regency (0 people), Klungkung Regency (0 people), Bangli Regency (0 people), Karangasem Regency (0 people), Buleleng Regency (0 people) and Denpasar City (8 people). The ~~Covid-19~~COVID-19 Handling Task Force said, based on the results of the updated zoning map for the ~~COVID-19~~COVID-19 risk released by the National Task Force on Sunday, December 19, 2021, as many as 9 regencies/cities in Bali Province had the status of a Yellow Zone or low risk.

Based on these data, now the Province of Bali must be prepared to make new changes with the aim of normalizing tourism. The above conditions construct an understanding of the need for post-~~COVID-19~~COVID-19 development recovery planning, this is based on the fact that there have been many negative impacts caused by ~~COVID-19~~COVID-19, so that policy instruments that accelerate the development recovery process are absolutely necessary. In the context of tourism, ~~COVID-19~~COVID-19 which was followed by the imposition of Community Activity Restrictions (PKM) had implications for the cessation of all tourism activities in the Province of Bali which had implications for economic losses in the tourism sector. The discussion of the results of this study examines 3 (three) subjects in responding to ~~COVID-19~~COVID-19, namely: First, examines tourism in the Province of Bali. Second, to examine the impact of ~~COVID-19~~COVID-19 in Bali Province. Third, provide recommendations for tourism stakeholders in preparing post-~~COVID-19~~COVID-19 tourism recovery policy planning.

Tourism in Bali Province

The island of Bali is the most popular tourist destination in Indonesia. Tourism is a mainstay sector for the Balinese economy and nationally Bali is a barometer for the progress of Indonesian tourism (Sutawa, 2012). The tourism sector is a sector that has the potential to be developed and plays a role in driving economic growth and community welfare (Law et al., 2016). The tourism sector is able to have a positive impact on the socio-economic conditions of the community. Tourists are interested in visiting Bali because it has beautiful natural scenery, unique customs, and culture along with its climate or weather, art, history, food, hospitality of its people, and the ability to withstand the effects of globalization (Wardana et al., 2021). This is reflected in various ceremonies (rituals) that come every year or every six months as a reflection of religious attitudes and behavior (Dewi, 2014).

Table 1 Number of Foreign Tourists to Indonesia and Bali, 2010—2020

Year	Indonesia		Bali	
	Total	Growth (%)	Total	Growth (%)
2010	7 002 944	10.74	2 576 142	8.01
2011	7 649 731	9.24	2 826 709	9.73
2012	8 044 462	5.16	2 949 332	4.34
2013	8 802 129	9.42	3 278 598	11.16
2014	9 435 411	7.19	3 766 638	14.89
2015	10 406 291	10.29	4 001 835	6.24
2016	11 519 275	10.70	4 927 937	23.14
2017	14 039 799	21.88	5 697 739	15.62
2018	15 806 191	12.58	6 070 473	6.54
2019	16 106 954	1.88	6 275 210	3.37
2020	4 022 505	-75.03	1 069 473	-82.96

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics (2021)

Based on the data above, it can be seen that the growth of Bali tourism is increasing from year to year, although it often also experiences a decline due to unexpected disasters (Lesmana & Sugiarto, 2021; Sudiarta & Suardana, 2016), such as the current decline due to the pandemic. ~~COVID-19~~ COVID-19 But in general it can be seen that Bali tourism was stable before 2019. Bali tourism has an advantage, namely cultural tourism, which provides opportunities for tourists to make direct contact with local communities and individuals who have special knowledge about a cultural object (Picard, 1990). This type of tourism provides a wide variety of cultures, ranging from performing arts, fine arts, festivals, traditional food, history, nostalgic experiences and other ways of life (Picard, 1996).

Cultural tourism also has the value of economic profit and cultural profit that complement each other (Picard, 1995). Indonesia's diverse regional cultural potential places cultural tourism as one of the main pioneers in achieving Indonesia's economic goals (Dunbar-Hall, 2001). By making cultural tourism destinations a destination for tourists, especially foreign tourists, cultural tourism becomes a real reference for Indonesia to implement cultural diplomacy (Adhika & Putra, 2020; Picard, 1995). Tourism has always been a sector that the government continues to develop. The DPR RI has enacted Law no. 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism which replaces Law no. 9 of 1990. Regulatory, the law aims to encourage small and medium-sized businesses to help create a Sustainable Tourism Industry (Herdiana, 2020).

This is also supported by Bali tourism businesses by developing various MSMEs to support Bali tourism (Sutawa, 2012). Many home-based business actors have developed in

terms of crafts, arts, and others (Widiastuti et al., 2015). In the “Tourism Law” it is stated that the underlying principles of tourism development are the following principles: “benefit, kinship, fair and equitable, balance, independence, sustainability, democracy, equality, participatory, sustainable, and unified (Lemy et al., 2019). This is applied by taking into account the uniqueness, uniqueness of culture, diversity, and nature, as well as the human need to travel in the implementation of tourism development plans (Rhama, 2020). In line with the mandate of the Tourism Law, the Provincial Government of Bali also issued the Bali Provincial Regulation Number 2 of 2012 concerning Balinese Cultural Tourism which was then strengthened again by the issuance of the Bali Provincial Regulation Number 10 of 2015 concerning the Master Plan for the 2015 Bali Province Tourism Development. 2029 as a guideline for Bali tourism policy. Until now, the Bali Provincial Regulation Number 5 of 2020 has been issued regarding the Standards for the Implementation of Balinese Cultural Tourism. These standards become important guidelines for the implementation of tourism in Bali. Which is guided by the important elements of sustainability tourism. Until now, Bali is still a tourism idol for foreign tourists (Werastuti et al., 2018).

Table 2 Number of International Tourists to Bali

Tourist Area Origin	Number of International Tourists to Bali by Region (People)		
	2018	2019	2020
Asean	553.728	613.509	100.967
Asia (without ASEAN)	2.410.620	2.321.161	334.247
Amerika	362.357	415.435	79.010
Eropa	1.406.086	1.480.907	300.264
Oceania	1.282.886	1.375.399	244.227
Afrika	54.796	68.799	10.758
Crew	-	-	-
Total	6.070.473	6.275.210	1.069.473

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics (2021)

Impact of ~~COVID-19~~COVID-19 on the Tourism Sector

The effects of the ~~Covid-19~~COVID-19 pandemic are still being felt by the tourism sector, especially in Bali. The implementation of the policy of limiting the entry of international visits related to controlling the ~~Covid-19~~COVID-19 pandemic has an impact on the lack of foreign tourist arrivals to the island of Bali (Bhaskara & Filimonau, 2021). Since the enactment of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation No. 11 of 2020

concerning the Temporary Prohibition of Foreigners from Entering the Territory of the Republic of Indonesia, there has been a decline in foreign tourist arrivals to Indonesia, this is an anticipatory measure to reduce the spread of ~~Covid-19~~COVID-19 in Indonesia (Pambudi et al., 2020). The emphasis of the ~~Covid-19~~COVID-19 policy on the tourism sector can be by studying the data and actions that have been taken in a number of countries, some of which are proposed so that they can be implemented in Indonesia, especially in Bali (Yuni, 2020). This is very important because tourism involves a large workforce, and its role economically is being encouraged by the Indonesian government (Pramana et al., 2021). Handling ~~Covid-19~~COVID-19 requires policies through appropriate actions in various sectors, because the formation of the right policies will help the recovery of a slumped economy (Susilawati et al., 2020).

The increase in cases that are still occurring has caused the government's main focus to be health recovery with policies to break the chain of spread of ~~Covid-19~~COVID-19 through social distancing and working from home. This policy has an impact on decreasing transportation activities both nationally and internationally, and directly has an impact on reducing tourism activities in Indonesia (Prajnawardhi, 2020). Throughout semester 1 2020, the number of foreign tourist arrivals to Indonesia decreased by 59.7 percent% from 7.7 million people to 3.1 million people (YoY). On the other hand, national transportation activities have decreased either by plane, train, or ship. Total national departures in semester 1 2020 only accommodated 136 million passengers, where in the same period the previous year it reached 256 million passengers (YoY).

The decline in foreign tourist arrivals and national transportation trips had an impact on the accommodation provision sub-sector, where the occupancy rate of star hotel rooms (TPK) in Bali only reached 36.64 percent in 2021. Foreign tourist visits in January 2020 decreased by 7.62 percent compared to December 2019, from the previous 1.37 million foreign tourists to 1.27 million foreign tourists (month to month/mtm). However, when compared to January 2019 the rate of foreign tourists visiting in January 2020 (year on year / yoy) increased by 5.85 percent. Last year, foreign tourists visited only 1.2 million. Cross-country human movement or mobility starting at the end of January 2020 began to decrease in order to avoid the negative impact of the transmission of the corona virus (~~Covid-19~~COVID-19). As a result, the level of foreign tourists visiting in various countries fell, including in Indonesia (Suryawan et al., 2021).

Table 3 Occupancy Rate of Hotel Rooms in Bali in 2021

Star Hotel Class	Room Occupancy Rate (TPK) for Star Hotels by Class in Bali Province (Percent) 2021									
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October
Star 5	9.63	5.84	8.20	10.29	12.43	22.61	5.67	4.92	11.61	20.65
Star 4	11.92	9.77	11.20	10.30	9.05	14.75	4.77	4.26	9.33	18.26
Star 3	11.62	11.05	10.95	9.36	10.01	12.91	5.09	4.80	7.32	13.93
Star 2	11.76	12.51	10.46	11.09	10.14	11.77	6.50	7.51	8.50	12.14
Star 1	-	1.19	7.48	6.88	7.77	10.82	1.99	6.92	6.74	25.38
All Star	11.15	8.99	10.24	10.09	10.35	16.68	5.23	4.77	9.46	17.73

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics (2021)

The decline in community economic activity will cause a social crisis marked by increased poverty and unemployment (Subhadra & Hughes, 2021). Based on data published by BPS, several provinces that have priority tourism destinations experience different phenomena in terms of open unemployment (TPT) and poverty rates in the period before and during the ~~Covid-19~~ COVID-19 pandemic (Gössling et al., 2020). The majority of provinces experienced a decrease in the open unemployment rate, but experienced an increase in the poverty rate (Saputra, 2021). This shows that the pandemic is not significant in reducing the workforce, but the income of the people in the province has decreased so that they tend to be vulnerable to poverty (Mahmud & Riley, 2021). This phenomenon commonly occurs during a recession, where a decline in the production of goods and services is associated with a decrease in employment, and is present in a labor-intensive economic structure (Yu et al., 2021).

Table 4 Unemployment Rate and Labor Force Participation in Bali

Employment Indicator	Unemployment Rate and Labor Force Participation Rate of Bali Province (Percent)					
	February			August		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Unemployment Rate Open	1.19	1.25	5.42	1.57	5.63	5.37
Labor Force Participation Rate	76.68	77.03	73.71	73.77	74.32	73.54

Government Policy Regarding Tourism during the ~~Covid-19~~ COVID-19 Pandemic

The Indonesian government, in March 2020, issued several economic stimulus policies to create stability in several sectors of the country's economy during the ~~Covid-19~~ COVID-19 pandemic (Wijaya & Mariani, 2021). Some of the policies given to the tourism sector are the policy of increasing tourist visits through the provision of incentive packages

for airlines and travel agents of more than Rp. The 10 Priority Tourism Destinations (DPP) reach 50 percent for each passenger with as much as 25 percent of the total aircraft seats at a cost of around IDR 490 to IDR 500 billion (Ministry of Finance, 2020). During the ~~Covid-19~~ COVID-19 pandemic, there were concerns about traveling both domestic and foreign tourists so that the use of this stimulus did not go well (Pambudi et al., 2020).

Another policy issued by the government during the ~~Covid-19~~ COVID-19 pandemic is the government's fiscal incentives in order to save the tourism industry and workforce. The policies issued are hotel and restaurant tax exemption for 6 months with compensation of Rp. 3.3 trillion (Sugihamretha, 2020), expansion of government borne PPh 21 exemption (DTP) for accommodation and restaurant sector workers, pre-employment card assistance to workers in Indonesia, including tourism workers, as well as incentives of 600 thousand / month for workers registered with BPJS employment with income below 5 million rupiah per month (Arlinwibowo et al., 2020). This policy in order to save the tourism industry was responded positively by several parties, but there are still some notes, where the tourism industry expects direct cash assistance from the government, rather than tax incentives (Olivia et al., 2020). This is due to the fact that income from accommodation and food and drink has decreased significantly, so that the provision of tax incentives will be useless (Soehardi et al., 2020). The stimulus for government assistance in order to protect the tourism workforce has been effective, but has not been able to provide certainty to all tourism sector workers, and cannot guarantee new jobs after ~~Covid-19~~ COVID-19 later (Pambudi et al., 2020).

Bali Tourism Recovery Efforts and Policy Proposals

The ~~Covid-19~~ COVID-19 pandemic has had a major impact on the Indonesian economy, particularly the tourism sector. In Indonesia by the end of 2020 will only reach 4–5 million foreign tourist visits (Djalante et al., 2020). It is estimated that the foreign tourist market will only gradually return to normal starting in 2021, and return to normal in 2023. The ~~Covid-19~~ COVID-19 pandemic has also changed the tourism paradigm, where (1) tourist attractions must now implement physical distancing and visit restrictions (quota); (2) Airports, Terminals, Stations must apply high sanitation standards; (3) Product Differentiation where mass tourism is replaced with fresh air, adventure, mountains, oceans, nature and outdoor health tourism; (4) Value Proposition which was originally cheap and overcrowded to be young, clean, and have quality experience; (5) The Group Travel marketing focus is

shifted to Free Independent Traveler (FIT), and; (6) Hygiene Labeling is absolutely necessary (Pambudi et al., 2020).

In the current new normal era, several lessons for tourism in the world need to be considered for recommendations for tourism development strategies in Indonesia, especially Bali (Utami & Ilyas, 2021). Although the recovery process will be different in each country, there is a general pattern found, namely people are still willing to travel even though it is generally predicted that domestic travel will recover faster than international travel (Pambudi et al., 2020). Policy analysis and tourism recovery proposals after the ~~Covid-19~~COVID-19 pandemic need to consider special things. These include: (1) taking advantage of the conditions in other countries (which have become customers for Bali tourism) which are recovering more slowly and opening up markets for Indonesia, especially Bali; (2) considering young tourists will travel first where the trip is still limited to the nearest destination; (3) The economic impact of tourism will recover faster where outdoor and nature-related destinations will be more popular than urban destinations and this is an opportunity for Bali because it relies on nature and culture; (4) To capture the initial demand, travel industry players must move their resources quickly through digital (internet-based) marketing by developing modified processes and products; (5) implement strict health protocols in tourist attractions so as to create a sense of security for tourists; (6) while waiting for the policies of other countries to visit Bali, it can be transferred to the domestic market; and (7) opening new eco-friendly and village-based tourism areas in synergy with the village ministry in developing tourism villages (Gurtner, 2007; Japutra & Situmoran, 2021; Pambudi et al., 2020; Utama et al., 2020; Yuniti et al., 2020).

Proposed tourism sector policies in the context of short-term recovery after the ~~Covid-19~~COVID-19 pandemic can be carried out in the form of: (1) changing the orientation of Bali tourism into quality and sustainable tourism; (2) encourage the development of MSMEs; (3) develop green and environmental-based tourism; (4) acceleration of tourism infrastructure development; ~~5~~(4) increase tourism promotion and massively return to organize tourism events both hybrid and online; ~~and (6)~~ Synergize with the central government to make hotels in Bali as partners in handling covid 19, for example in terms of isolation (Purnomo et al., 2021; Pambudi et al., 2020; Putra, 2021; Sun et al., 2021; Subhadra, 2021; Wirawan et al., 2021).

Medium-term policy proposals include process and value chain improvements in the tourism aspect. In this case, you can apply a tourism sustainability strategy (Salguero et al., 2019; Wickham et al., 2020) in collaboration with Balinese culture which is already full of

meaning in terms of nature protection, namely Sad kerthi. The strategies in question are (1) providing a policy of public holidays on religious holidays and certain moments for government employees, so that domestic travel will increase; (2) synergize with the central government in organizing official or state events carried out in Bali, as a promotion that Bali is safe to visit; (3) explore other countries that have already recovered from ~~COVID-~~COVID-19 to come to Bali; (4) cooperate with airlines for restoration and addition of flight schedules; (5) Escort the realization of large-scale tourism investment; (6) Increasing access to financing for tourism business actors and creative actors, both to banking and non-banking; and (7) strengthening tourism supporting infrastructure, especially those that support the prevention of ~~COVID-19~~COVID-19 (Adams et al., 2021; Aryawiguna, 2021; Balasundharam, 2021; Liu et al., 2021; Santosa et al., 2021; Subhadra, 2021; Subhadra & Hughes, 2021; Susanti & Amelia, 2021).

Long-term policy proposals should be made through the development of the tourism industry operating system. Proposed tourism sector policies in the context of long-term recovery after the ~~Covid-19~~COVID-19 pandemic can be carried out in the form of: (1) strengthening the character of Bali tourism; (2) strengthening the selling power of Bali tourism; (3) pay attention to Bali tourism access; (4) involvement of all tourism actors, the government and the community in supporting the improvement of Bali tourism; and (5) Optimizing the use of information technology in the context of harmonization of information on the tourism agenda (Jamin et al., 2020; King et al., 2021; Moenardy, 2021; Purnomo et al., 2021; Pramana et al., 2021; Pambudi et al., 2020; Pan et al., 2021).

Conclusion

The ~~Covid-19~~COVID-19 pandemic that affects the world community's movement is a disaster for the tourism sector, including Indonesia. Tourism development is forced to adapt to the pandemic which is translated by the Indonesian government in the form of new normal policies. Current efforts are not only related to disaster management, but also review national and regional planning for the tourism sector. Tourism in Indonesia at the end of 2020 is predicted by various experts that it will only reach 4–5 million foreign tourist visits. It is estimated that the foreign tourist market will only gradually return to normal starting in 2021, and return to normal in 2023. This paper provides specific policy proposals for the tourism sector, both in the short, medium and long term. This proposal is based on a literature review on the portrait of tourism before and after the ~~Covid-19~~COVID-19 pandemic. The results of

the analysis recommend that the review of tourism development planning emphasizes financial stimulus for the creative economy, general stimulus, structuring tourism infrastructure including accommodation and transportation, strengthening tourism diversification, and strengthening tourism demand and supply side. The government needs to improve tourism sustainability strategies by synergizing sad kerthi culture, mulat sarira, and technological developments as well as implementing strict health protocols.

Conflict of Interest

“The author(s) declare(s) that there is no conflict of interest.”

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Research Article

Tourism Recovery Policy Post ~~The~~ Corona Virus Disease Outbreak 2019 (COVID-19) In Bali Province

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Abstract

This paper aims to analyze the portrait of Indonesian tourism during the COVID-19 pandemic and provide recommendations for the restoration of economic policy adaptation; ~~both~~ in the short, medium and long term to determine the impact of COVID-19 on tourism in Bali Province. This study uses model building and literature review methods with a descriptive analysis approach. The results of the study reveal that tourism is one of the sectors most affected by the COVID-19 outbreak in Bali-Indonesia. The results of the analysis recommend that the tourism development planning review emphasizes general stimulus, financial stimulus for the creative economy, organizational capacity building and external recovery efforts such as tourism relaxation policies and tourism promotion, strengthening tourism diversification, and strengthening demand and supply sides. The government needs to improve tourism sustainability strategies by synergizing sad kerthi culture, mulat sarira, and technological developments and implementing strict health protocols.

Introduction

The COVID-19 pandemic ~~has~~ not only hit Indonesia's tourism sector, but also did on a global scale where in various parts of the world there has been a sharp decline in the business of aviation, hotel, land and sea transportation services. The world travel industry experienced a significant decline in income; ~~both~~ in Europe, North America, Latin America, the Middle East, Africa, and ~~also the~~ Asia Pacific (Becker, 2020). Europe was the hardest hit with a minus 46 percent drop in revenue, and with the smallest decline in North America by minus 27 percent. The tourism industry ~~is~~ has been one of the sectors most affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and has a chain effect on other sectors. For Indonesia, the tourism sector ~~will~~ would clearly be hit hard, especially in the first quarter of 2020 (Saputra et al., 2021).

The province of Bali, as one of the tourism areas that has had the most cases of COVID-19 infection in Indonesia, ~~has~~ implemented various policies in its efforts to tackle the spread of COVID-19 so that it ~~does~~ would not spread and infect many people (Darma & Saputra, 2021). One of the policies ~~that~~ have ing a direct impact on the tourism sector ~~is~~ was the Circular Letter of the Governor of Bali No. 7194 of 2020 concerning Follow-Up Guidelines regarding the Prevention of the Spread of COVID-19 in Bali, namely, closing or

stopping visits to tourism objects managed by the government, private sector, community and traditional villages to prevent the spread of COVID-19. This ~~is greatly certainly very~~ impacted ~~edful for~~ the Bali tourism sector, because the main income comes from the tourism sector (Law et al., 2016).

The cessation of the tourism sector does not only have an impact on tourism objects, but has a significant domino effect for tourism actors (Werastuti et al., 2018). The tourism actors are tourism service providers such as tour guides, travel agents, spas, restaurants, hotels, shopping tours, drivers, and so on (Sutawa, 2012). Although many parties predicted ~~ed~~ that COVID-19 ~~ean-would~~ last throughout 2020, the impact of the loss for the tourism industry ~~ean-could~~ already be felt after the implementation of the PKM (Community Activity Restriction) policy. The processing industry ~~is-experienc~~ed ~~ing~~ tourism-related impacts due to global supply chain disruption factors (Malesios et al., 2020). The transportation sector ~~has-been-was~~ significantly affected by travel restrictions imposed by the government in almost all countries, as well as the sector for providing accommodation and food and drink (Patiar & Mia, 2008; Rahmiati et al., 2020). Large-scale and retail trade ~~is-was also~~ affected in this case as a result of the implementation of physical distancing (Turner et al., 2017).

The real impact that ~~ean-could~~ be seen is that tourism sector workers experienced ~~d~~ a decrease in income, especially those related to accommodation and food and beverage providers; large-scale and retail trade; repair of cars and motorcycles; and warehousing and transportation (Alvarez-Ferrer et al., 2018). In areas that rely on tourism as their main income, pessimism ~~has-begau~~n to emerge about the future of the tourism sector, especially for regions that ~~are-were~~ highly dependent or interested in developing tourism given the uncertainty of when the COVID-19 pandemic ~~will-would~~ end (Yuniti et al., 2020). According to Sambodo (2020) ~~states-that~~ the COVID-19 pandemic in the tourism sector ~~has-~~at least affected economic risks in relation to: (1) Temporary Closure of Hotels, Restaurants, Other Tourism Industries; (2) Employee Reduction: Unpaid Leave/Termination of Employment (PHK); (3) Liquidity Difficulties: Failure to Pay Investment and Working Capital Credit; and (4) Permanent Business Closure (Herdiana, 2020).

Based on the problems mentioned above, this article describes the impacts of the COVID-19 outbreak on tourism in Bali Province. In addition, this article proposes recommendations for what actions the Bali Provincial government should take in the future to return tourism to its original condition before the COVID-19 outbreak, ~~and~~ further, what policy instruments must be prepared by the Bali Provincial government so that they can be used as guidelines for tourists. stakeholders in order to jointly realize the recovery of tourism

and be able to bring in large numbers of tourists. The study on the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak on tourism in Bali Province is expected to provide an overview of tourism conditions to the parties concerned, and it is hoped that the policy recommendations compiled in this article can be used as input for the formulation of tourism recovery policy instruments after the COVID-19 outbreak in the Province of Bali. ~~so~~ ~~that~~ The research was conducted on ~~how~~ what the impact of the Tourism Recovery Policy after the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Outbreak in Bali Province was, so that it can be known whether the economy and tourism can post-corona with the concept of sad kerthi and mulat sarira.

Literature Review

Philosophy of Tri Hita Karana

Tri Hita Karana's philosophy is filled with the environment that is sourced from Sad Kerthi work in an area, island, and environment. ~~As for~~, Sad Kerti means six efforts to maintain the balance of the universe (Saputra et al., 2021), namely: Jana Kerti means efforts to uphold the sanctity or balance of ourselves. Jagat Kerti means an effort to maintain the sanctity or harmony of the relationship between all beings. Samudera Kerti means efforts to maintain the sanctity or sustainability of beaches and oceans. Wana Kerti means efforts to maintain the sanctity or sustainability of forests and mountains. Danu Kerti means efforts to maintain the sanctity or sustainability of fresh water sources such as lakes, various springs and rivers. Atma Kerti means the effort to uphold the sanctity of the souls who have left this material world, while the understanding of Mulat sarira is a Balinese culture that prioritizes self-control by reassessing past actions to maintain balance, harmony, and peace in life. The values in Mulat sarira remind us to find one's identity by returning to the roots of life's values. This means finding the nature of the self and what actions will be taken as a form of commitment to the nature of the self. The discovery of self-nature is carried out by daring to be introspective oneself and improve actions based on values in the unity of balance and harmony. This shows the basic thoughts of mulat sarira and bad, and the awareness that whatever we do will produce results (karma) that shape our mindset, attitude, and behavior.

Tourism

The Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism defines tourism as a variety of tourism activities that are supported by various facilities and services provided by the community, entrepreneurs, central and local governments. According to Mathieson and Wall (1982), tourism demand is the number of people who travel or wish to travel far from their work and residence locations to be able to use tourism facilities and services. Tourism activities cannot be separated from international trade because they are related to the exchange of goods or services between one country and another (Todaro & Smith, 2006). Trading occurs when one party gains or benefits but the other party does not feel disadvantaged (Fu, 2020; Hidayatullah et al., 2019; Sara et al., 2021). All of these activities are carried out according to the interaction between tourists and the tourism industry to meet their tourism needs, this description of the interaction is described as the interaction of demand and supply in tourism (Leonidou et al., 2015; Mihalič et al., 2012). Tourism activities are inseparable from two important elements, namely tourists and tourist attractions (Cohen, 1974).

Economic Growth and Tourism Development

The dynamics of the global tourism industry means it is facing a situation of increasing competition turmoil, both at the regional and international levels between countries as tourist destinations (Remoaldo et al., 2020). The more competitive a country is as a tourist destination, the more it will attract ~~more~~ tourists to visit, and tourists will spend more money in the tourist destination country (Dwyer et al., 2000). As a result, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the country's economic growth, and the economic welfare of the people will increase. Therefore, each country will compete ~~with each other~~ to attract more tourists and spend (Crouch & Ritchie, 1999). The role of the national tourism sector is increasingly important in line with the development and contribution made by the tourism sector through foreign exchange earnings, regional income, regional development, as well as in the absorption of investment and labor and business development spread across various parts of the region in Indonesia (Abdurahman, 2017; Situmorang et al., 2019). Tourism has become one of the main contributions to economic growth in many developing and developed countries (Jayathilake, 2013; Kadir & Karim, 2012). Tourism contributes to economic growth through various channels including foreign currency earnings, attracting international investment, increasing tax revenues and creating additional jobs (Gokoavali & Bahar, 2006). ~~So~~ Thus, this research was conducted to find out ~~how~~ the impact of the

Tourism Recovery Policy after the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Outbreak in Bali Province, ~~which This~~ is very important for economic growth and tourism in Bali Province.

Post-Disaster Economic Recovery Policy

Based on Law Number 24 of 2007 related to disaster management, the COVID-19 disaster management, ~~which has been was~~ designated by the government as a national disaster, is the responsibility of the central government, which includes the disaster impact management process to the disaster recovery process. However, it also regulates the responsibilities of local governments to the obligations of the community in disaster management through the law (McTavish, 2013). Nurjanah (2012) states that disaster management efforts are called disaster management, which can be interpreted as a dynamic process of working disaster management functions such as planning, organizing, actuating and controlling. Based on the understanding above, disaster recovery is an effort made to return conditions to their initial or original state before the disaster (Dimitrios et al., 2020; Serbu, 2014).

Various efforts to restore the economy continue to be carried out, both in the form of programs and economic stimulus, both from the central government and local governments, such as stimulus for MSME actors, for high school / vocational students, students to the media, both print and online media. In addition, in collaboration with Bank Indonesia and other banks in Bali, a mutual cooperation market was also held to absorb agricultural and fishery products (Herdiana, 2020). Likewise, in the tourism sector, the tourism industry players continue to improve by preparing the application of health protocols both at tourist objects, hotels and restaurants so that confidence among tourists grows in the application of health protocols in Bali (Pramana et al., 2021). ~~In terms of the government, t~~The government has prepared a number of supporting regulations as a legal umbrella and continues to improve infrastructure facilities such as adding and improving the quality of hospitals, isolation rooms, laboratory capacity and ~~is~~ continuing to explore cooperation with industry players abroad and surveying -tourism trends as a result of Covid 19 (Somawati et al., 2020).

Methodology

This study uses a qualitative method with descriptive analysis methods, especially the model-building method and literature review (Creswell, 2007). This is based on the purpose

of research that examines tourism problems in Bali Province as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak. By using a qualitative descriptive approach, analysis results will be obtained in the form of a natural/real description of the reality of tourism in Bali Province which involves the following matters: First, ~~how~~ what is the impact of COVID-19 on tourism in Bali Province. Second, what steps or efforts should be taken by the government so that tourism in Bali Province can run optimally as before. The model-building method is used to construct tourism recovery policy recommendations in Bali Province based on findings in the form of the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak on tourism. These data are then used as the basis for developing recommendations for the Bali Provincial Government. This understanding is in line with the opinion of Shepherd and Roy (2017), who argue that theoretical findings can be built on empirical grounds that exist in the field. The data as the basic source of analysis in this study were obtained using a documentation data collection technique (documentary study) in which various data deemed relevant to the research being conducted were sourced from books, journals, laws and regulations, web pages and other reference sources.

Results and Discussion

The cumulative number of positive cases of COVID-19 in Bali Province occurred in Denpasar City with 37,938 positive people, followed by Badung Regency with 20,897 people and Tabanan Regency with 11,592 people. Based on official data from the Bali Province COVID-19 Handling Task Force as of Sunday, December 19, 2021, there were 114,340 confirmed positive cases of COVID-19 in Bali, 110,200 recovered cases and 4,054 deaths. The number of healings also increased by 15 people consisting of Jembrana (5 people), Tabanan Regency (0 people), Badung Regency (2 people), Gianyar Regency (0 people), Klungkung Regency (0 people), Bangli Regency (0 people), Karangasem Regency (0 people), Buleleng Regency (0 people) and Denpasar City (8 people). The COVID-19 Handling Task Force said, based on the results of the updated zoning map for the COVID-19 risk released by the National Task Force on Sunday, December 19, 2021, as many as 9 regencies/cities in Bali Province had the status of a Yellow Zone or low risk.

Based on these data, now the Province of Bali must be prepared to make new changes with the aim of normalizing tourism. The above conditions construct an understanding of the need for post-COVID-19 development recovery planning. ~~This is based because on the fact that~~ there have been many negative impacts caused by COVID-19, so ~~that~~ policy instruments that accelerate the development recovery process are absolutely necessary. In the context of

tourism, COVID-19, which was followed by the imposition of Community Activity Restrictions (PKM), had implications for the cessation of all tourism activities in the Province of Bali, which had implications for economic losses in the tourism sector. The discussion of the results of this study examines 3 (three) subjects in responding to COVID-19, namely: First, examining tourism in the Province of Bali. Second, to examine the impact of COVID-19 in Bali Province. Third, providing recommendations for tourism stakeholders in preparing post-COVID-19 tourism recovery policy planning.

Tourism in Bali Province

The island of Bali is the most popular tourist destination in Indonesia. Tourism is a mainstay sector for the Balinese economy, and nationally, Bali is a barometer for the progress of Indonesian tourism (Sutawa, 2012). The tourism sector is a sector that has the potential to be developed and plays a role in driving economic growth and community welfare (Law et al., 2016). The tourism sector is able to have a positive impact on the socio-economic conditions of the community. Tourists are interested in visiting Bali because it has beautiful natural scenery, unique customs, and culture along with its climate and weather, art, history, food, hospitality of its people, and the ability to withstand the effects of globalization (Wardana et al., 2021). This is reflected in various ceremonies (rituals) that occur every year or every six months as a reflection of religious attitudes and behavior (Dewi, 2014) as follows Table 1.

Table 1 Number of Foreign Tourists to Indonesia and Bali, 2010–2020

Year	Indonesia		Bali	
	Total	Growth (%)	Total	Growth (%)
2010	7,002,944	10.74	2,576,142	8.01
2011	7,649,731	9.24	2,826,709	9.73
2012	8,044,462	5.16	2,949,332	4.34
2013	8,802,129	9.42	3,278,598	11.16
2014	9,435,411	7.19	3,766,638	14.89
2015	10,406,291	10.29	4,001,835	6.24
2016	11,519,275	10.70	4,927,937	23.14
2017	14,039,799	21.88	5,697,739	15.62
2018	15,806,191	12.58	6,070,473	6.54
2019	16,106,954	1.88	6,275,210	3.37
2020	4,022,505	-75.03	1,069,473	-82.96

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics (2021)

Based on the data above, ~~it can be seen that~~ the growth of Bali tourism ~~is~~ has been increasing from year to year, although it often also experiences a decline due to unexpected disasters (Lesmana & Sugiarto, 2021; Sudiarta & Suardana, 2016), such as the current decline due to the pandemic: COVID-19. But in general, ~~it can be seen that~~ Bali tourism was stable before 2019. Bali tourism has an advantage, namely, cultural tourism, which provides opportunities for tourists to make direct contact with local communities and individuals who have special knowledge about a cultural object (Picard, 1990). This type of tourism provides a wide variety of cultures, ranging from performing arts, fine arts, festivals, traditional food, history, nostalgic experiences and other ways of life (Picard, 1996).

Cultural tourism also has the value of economic profit and cultural profit that complement each other (Picard, 1995). Indonesia's diverse regional cultural potential places cultural tourism as one of the main pioneers in achieving Indonesia's economic goals (Dunbar-Hall, 2001). By making cultural tourism destinations a destination for tourists, especially foreign tourists, cultural tourism becomes a real reference for Indonesia to implement cultural diplomacy (Adhika & Putra, 2020; Picard, 1995). Tourism has always been a sector that the government continues to develop. The DPR RI ~~has~~ enacted Law no. 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism, which ~~replaces~~ replaces Law no. 9 of 1990. Regulatory, the law aims to encourage small and medium-sized businesses to help create a Sustainable Tourism Industry (Herdiana, 2020).

This is also supported by Bali tourism businesses by developing various MSMEs to support Bali tourism (Sutawa, 2012). Many home-based business actors have developed in terms of crafts, arts, and others (Widiastuti et al., 2015). In the "Tourism Law" it is stated that the underlying principles of tourism development are the following principles: "benefit, kinship, fair and equitable, balance, independence, sustainability, democracy, equality, participatory, sustainable, and unified (Lemy et al., 2019). This is applied by taking into account the uniqueness, uniqueness of culture, diversity, and nature, as well as the human need to travel in the implementation of tourism development plans (Rhama, 2020). In line with the mandate of the Tourism Law, the Provincial Government of Bali also issued the Bali Provincial Regulation Number 2 of 2012 concerning Balinese Cultural Tourism, which was then strengthened again by the issuance of the Bali Provincial Regulation Number 10 of 2015 concerning the Master Plan for the 2015 Bali Province Tourism Development: 2029 as a guideline for Bali tourism policy. Up until now, the Bali Provincial Regulation Number 5 of 2020 has been ~~issued-used~~ regarding the Standards for the Implementation of Balinese Cultural Tourism. These standards have become important guidelines for the implementation

of tourism in Bali, ~~Which is~~ guided by the important elements of sustainability tourism. Until now, Bali is still a tourism idol for foreign tourists (Werastuti et al., 2018) as ~~follows seen in~~ Table 2.

Table 2 Number of International Tourists to Bali

Tourist Area Origin	Number of International Tourists to Bali by Region (People)		
	2018	2019	2020
Asean	553,728	613,509	100,967
Asia (without ASEAN)	2,410,620	2,321,161	334,247
Amerika	362,357	415,435	79,010
Eropa	1,406,086	1,480,907	300,264
Oceania	1,282,886	1,375,399	244,227
Afrika	54,796	68,799	10,758
Crew	-	-	-
Total	6,070,473	6,275,210	1,069,473

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics (2021)

Impact of COVID-19 on the Tourism Sector

The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic are still being felt by the tourism sector, especially in Bali. The implementation of the policy of limiting the entry of international visits related to controlling the COVID-19 pandemic has had an impact on ~~the lack of~~ foreign tourist arrivals to the island of Bali (Bhaskara & Filimonau, 2021). Since the enactment of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation No. 11 of 2020 concerning the Temporary Prohibition of Foreigners from Entering the Territory of the Republic of Indonesia, there has been a decline in foreign tourist arrivals to Indonesia, ~~†~~ This is was an anticipatory measure to reduce the spread of COVID-19 in Indonesia (Pambudi et al., 2020). The emphasis of need for the COVID-19 policy on the tourism sector can could be seen by studying the data and actions ~~that have been~~ taken in a number of countries, some of which are were proposed so that they can could be implemented in Indonesia, especially in Bali (Yuni, 2020). This is very important because tourism involves a large workforce, and its role economically is being encouraged by the Indonesian government (Pramana et al., 2021). Handling COVID-19 requires policies through appropriate actions in various sectors, because the formation of the right policies will help the recovery of a slumped economy (Susilawati et al., 2020).

The increase in cases ~~that are~~ still occurring ~~has~~ caused the government's main focus to be health recovery with policies to break the chain of spread of COVID-19 through social distancing and working from home. This policy has had an impact on decreasing transportation activities both nationally and internationally, and directly has an impact on reducing tourism activities in Indonesia (Prajnawardhi, 2020). Throughout semester 1 2020, the number of foreign tourist arrivals to Indonesia decreased by 59.7 percent from 7.7 million people to 3.1 million people (YoY). ~~On the other hand~~In addition, national transportation activities ~~have decreased~~ either by plane, train, or ship decreased. The Total national departures in semester 1 2020 only accommodated 136 million passengers, where in the same period the previous year, it reached 256 million passengers (YoY).

The decline in foreign tourist arrivals and national transportation trips had an impact on the accommodation provision sub-sector, where the occupancy rate of star hotel rooms (TPK) in Bali only reached 36.64 percent in 2021. Foreign tourist visits in January 2020 decreased by 7.62 percent compared to December 2019, from the previous 1.37 million foreign tourists to 1.27 million foreign tourists (month to month/mtm). However, when compared to January 2019, the rate of foreign tourists visiting in January 2020 (year on year / yoy) increased by 5.85 percent. Last year, only 1.2 million foreign tourists visited ~~only 1.2 million~~. Cross-country human movement or mobility starting at the end of January 2020 began to decrease in order to avoid the negative impact of the transmission of the corona virus (COVID-19). As a result, the level of foreign tourists visiting ~~in~~ various countries ~~fell~~, including in Indonesia, fell (Suryawan et al., 2021) as follows Table 3.

Table 3 Occupancy Rate of Hotel Rooms in Bali in 2021

Star Hotel Class	Room Occupancy Rate (TPK) for Star Hotels by Class in Bali Province (Percent) 2021									
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October
Star 5	9.63	5.84	8.20	10.29	12.43	22.61	5.67	4.92	11.61	20.65
Star 4	11.92	9.77	11.20	10.30	9.05	14.75	4.77	4.26	9.33	18.26
Star 3	11.62	11.05	10.95	9.36	10.01	12.91	5.09	4.80	7.32	13.93
Star 2	11.76	12.51	10.46	11.09	10.14	11.77	6.50	7.51	8.50	12.14
Star 1	-	1.19	7.48	6.88	7.77	10.82	1.99	6.92	6.74	25.38
All Star	11.15	8.99	10.24	10.09	10.35	16.68	5.23	4.77	9.46	17.73

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics (2021)

The decline in community economic activity will cause a social crisis marked by increased poverty and unemployment (Subadra & Hughes, 2021). Based on data published by BPS, several provinces that have priority tourism destinations experienced d different

phenomena in terms of open unemployment (TPT) and poverty rates in the period before and during the COVID-19 pandemic (Gössling et al., 2020). The majority of provinces experienced a decrease in the open unemployment rate, but experienced an increase in the poverty rate (Saputra, 2021). This shows that the pandemic ~~is-was~~ not significant in reducing the workforce, but the income of the people in the province ~~has-decreased~~, so ~~that~~ they tended to be vulnerable to poverty (Mahmud & Riley, 2021). This phenomenon commonly occurs during a recession, where a decline in the production of goods and services is associated with a decrease in employment, and is present in a labor-intensive economic structure (Yu et al., 2021) as follows Table 4.

Table 4 Unemployment Rate and Labor Force Participation in Bali

Employment Indicator	Unemployment Rate and Labor Force Participation Rate of Bali Province (Percent)					
	February			August		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Unemployment Rate Open	1.19	1.25	5.42	1.57	5.63	5.37
Labor Force Participation Rate	76.68	77.03	73.71	73.77	74.32	73.54

Government Policy Regarding Tourism during the COVID-19 Pandemic

The Indonesian government, in March 2020, issued several economic stimulus policies to create stability in several sectors of the country's economy during the COVID-19 pandemic (Wijaya & Mariani, 2021). ~~Some-One~~ of the policies given to the tourism sector ~~are-was~~ the policy of increasing tourist visits through the provision of incentive packages for airlines and travel agents of more than Rp. The 10 Priority Tourism Destinations (DPP) ~~reached~~ 50 percent for each passenger with as much as 25 percent of the total aircraft seats at a cost of around IDR 490 to IDR 500 billion (Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia, 2020) During the COVID-19 pandemic, there were concerns about traveling ~~for~~ both domestic and foreign tourists, so ~~that~~ the use of this stimulus did not go well (Pambudi et al., 2020).

Another policy issued by the government during the COVID-19 pandemic ~~is-was~~ the government's fiscal incentives in order to save the tourism industry and workforce. The policies issued ~~are-were~~ hotel and restaurant tax exemption for 6 months with compensation of Rp. 3.3 trillion (Sugihamretha, 2020), expansion of government borne PPh 21 exemption (DTP) for accommodation and restaurant sector workers, pre-employment card assistance to

workers in Indonesia, including tourism workers, as well as incentives of 600 thousand / month for workers registered with BPJS employment with income below 5 million rupiah per month (Arlinwibowo et al., 2020). This policy in order to save the tourism industry was responded to positively by several parties, but there are still some notes, where the tourism industry expects direct cash assistance from the government, rather than tax incentives (Olivia et al., 2020). This is ~~due to the fact that~~because income from accommodation and food and drink has decreased significantly, so ~~that~~ the provision of tax incentives will be useless (Soehardi et al., 2020). The stimulus for government assistance in order to protect the tourism workforce has been effective, but has not been able to provide certainty to all tourism sector workers, and cannot guarantee new jobs after COVID-19 later (Pambudi et al., 2020).

Bali Tourism Recovery Efforts and Policy Proposals

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a major impact on the Indonesian economy, particularly the tourism sector. ~~In~~ In Indonesia, by the end of 2020, ~~there would~~ will only ~~reach~~ be 4–5 million foreign tourist visits (Djalante et al., 2020). It ~~is~~ was estimated that the foreign tourist market ~~will~~ would only gradually return to normal starting in 2021, and return to normal in 2023. The COVID-19 pandemic ~~has~~ also changed the tourism paradigm, where (1) tourist attractions ~~must~~ had to now implement physical distancing and visit restrictions (quota); (2) Airports, Terminals, Stations ~~must~~ had to apply high sanitation standards; (3) Product ~~Differentiation~~ Differentiation, where mass tourism is replaced with fresh air, adventure, mountains, oceans, nature and outdoor health tourism; (4) Value Proposition, which was originally cheap and overcrowded to be ing young, clean, and have ing quality experience; (5) The Group Travel marketing focus ~~is~~ shifted to Free Independent Traveler (FIT), and; (6) Hygiene Labeling is being absolutely necessary (Pambudi et al., 2020).

In the current new normal era, several lessons for tourism in the world need to be considered for recommendations for tourism development strategies in Indonesia, especially Bali (Utami & Ilyas, 2021). Although the recovery process will be different in each country, there is a general pattern found, namely, people are still willing to travel even though it is generally predicted that domestic travel will recover faster than international travel (Pambudi et al., 2020). Policy analysis and tourism recovery proposals after the COVID-19 pandemic need to consider special things. These include: (1) taking advantage of the conditions in other countries (which have become customers for Bali tourism) which are recovering more slowly and opening up markets for Indonesia, especially Bali; (2) considering young tourists will

travel first where the trip is still limited to the nearest destination; (3) The economic impact of tourism will recover faster where outdoor and nature-related destinations will be more popular than urban destinations and this is an opportunity for Bali because it relies on nature and culture; (4) To capture the initial demand, travel industry players must move their resources quickly through digital (internet-based) marketing by developing modified processes and products; (5) implement strict health protocols in tourist attractions so as to create a sense of security for tourists; (6) while waiting for the policies of other countries to visit Bali, it can be transferred to the domestic market; and (7) opening new eco-friendly and village-based tourism areas in synergy with the village ministry in developing tourism villages (Gurtner, 2007; Japutra & Situmoran, 2021; Pambudi et al., 2020; Utama et al., 2020; Yuniti et al., 2020).

Proposed tourism sector policies in the context of short-term recovery after the COVID-19 pandemic can be carried out in the form of: (1) changing the orientation of Bali tourism into quality and sustainable tourism; (2) encourage the development of MSMEs; (3) develop green and environmental-based tourism; (4) acceleration of tourism infrastructure development; (5) increase tourism promotion and massively return to organize tourism events both hybrid and online; and (6) Synergize with the central government to make hotels in Bali as partners in handling COVID-19, for example in terms of isolation (Purnomo et al., 2021; Pambudi et al., 2020; Putra, 2021; Sun et al., 2021; Subadra, 2021; Wirawan et al., 2021).

Medium-term policy proposals include process and value chain improvements in the tourism aspect. In this case, you can apply a tourism sustainability strategy (Salguero et al., 2019; Wickham et al., 2020) in collaboration with Balinese culture which is already full of meaning in terms of nature protection, namely Sad kerthi. The strategies in question are (1) providing a policy of public holidays on religious holidays and certain moments for government employees, so that domestic travel will increase; (2) synergize with the central government in organizing official or state events carried out in Bali, as a promotion that Bali is safe to visit; (3) explore other countries that have already recovered from COVID-19 to come to Bali; (4) cooperate with airlines for restoration and addition of flight schedules; (5) Escort the realization of large-scale tourism investment; (6) Increase access to financing for tourism business actors and creative actors, both to banking and non-banking; and (7) strengthening tourism supporting infrastructure, especially those that support the prevention of COVID-19 (Adams et al., 2021; Aryawiguna, 2021; Balasundharam, 2021; Liu et al., 2021; Santosa et al., 2021; Subadra, 2021; Subadra & Hughes, 2021; Susanti & Amelia, 2021).

Long-term policy proposals should be made through the development of the tourism industry operating system. Proposed tourism sector policies in the context of long-term recovery after the COVID-19 pandemic can be carried out in the form of: (1) strengthening the character of Bali tourism; (2) strengthening the selling power of Bali tourism; (3) paying ing attention to Bali tourism access; (4) having involvement of all tourism actors, the government and the community in supporting the improvement of Bali tourism; and (5) Optimizing the use of information technology in the context of harmonization of information on the tourism agenda (Jamin et al., 2020; King et al., 2021; Moenardy, 2021; Purnomo et al., 2021; Pramana et al., 2021; Pambudi et al., 2020; Pan et al., 2021).

Conclusion

The COVID-19 pandemic that has affecteds the world community's movement is-has been a disaster for the tourism sector, including in Indonesia. Tourism development is-has been forced to adapt to the pandemic, which is translated by the Indonesian government in the form of new normal policies. Current efforts are not only related to disaster management, but also reviewed ed national and regional planning for the tourism sector. Tourism in Indonesia at the end of 2020 is-was predicted by various experts that it will only to only reach 4–5 million foreign tourist visits. It is-was estimated that the foreign tourist market will-would only gradually return to normal starting in 2021, and return to normal in 2023. This paper provides specific policy proposals for the tourism sector, both in the short, medium and long term. This proposal is based on a literature review on the portrait of tourism before and after the COVID-19 pandemic. The results of the analysis recommend that the review of tourism development planning emphasizes financial stimulus for the creative economy, general stimulus, structuring tourism infrastructure including accommodation and transportation, strengthening tourism diversification, and strengthening tourism demand and supply side. The government needs to improve tourism sustainability strategies by synergizing sad kerthi culture, mulat sarira, and technological developments as well as implementing strict health protocols.

Conflict of Interest

This research was conducted to explore the impact of COVID-19 on the tourism sector and public policies that are able to restore the condition of tourism in Indonesia. This

research ~~has~~ received permission from related parties ~~who are~~ used as respondents and the government. There is no conflict of interest, because it ~~has~~ received appreciation from academia, government and society. This publication is dedicated to academics in the fields of social and political science, law, economics, government and tourism.

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