

Decrease Regional Income in the Tourism Sector of West Sulawesi Province During COVID-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

This study aims to determine decrease regional income in the tourism sector of West Sulawesi Province during coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic. The researcher tries to describe what is understood and described by the research subject. Then the qualitative approach was chosen using a descriptive method and this type of research used library research, namely the research was carried out by searching the literature (library) in the form of books, notes, and reports on research results from previous studies. Data analysis in qualitative research is carried out simultaneously with the data collection process. The impact of COVID-19 pandemic greatly affects the decline in regional income and employee performance in the tourism sector. During COVID-19 pandemic, the more it will affect the decline in tourism income and decrease employee performance. The most dominant employee performance indicator is contextual performance. The temporary closure of tourist attractions and entertainment has a negative impact on employee performance such as reduction of employees, cuts in wages and layoffs. The most dominant indicator of tourism and entertainment income is the amount of local revenue from the tourism and entertainment tax sector. The income of tourist attractions has decreased, so it has an effect on decreasing the performance of tourism employees.

Keywords

Regional Income; Tourism Sector; COVID-19 Pandemic



I. Introduction

Tourism is one of the most important things for a country. With the existence of tourism in a country or more specifically, local governments can make tourist attractions become income from the income of each tourist attraction. West Sulawesi Province is one of the provinces that has potential tourism objects. West Sulawesi Province has many interesting tourist attractions. Interesting tours, ranging from beaches, hills, waterfalls and beautiful islands. Each district has various types of interesting tourism objects, which are suitable to be introduced to domestic and foreign tourists. Therefore, the development of the tourism sector in the province of West Sulawesi Province must also be seen as a very important economic potential to support development in each region in general.

Table 1. List of Tourist Attractions in West Sulawesi Province

No	Tour Name	Tourist Sites
1.	Buntu Liaraa	Parondobulan, Tanduk Kalua, Mamasa District, West Sulawesi Province
2.	Natural Tourism Rawa Bangun	Batetangga, Binuang, Polewali Mandar District, West Sulawesi Province
3.	Jati Hill Gentungan	Bebanga, Kalukku, Mamuju District, West Sulawesi Province
4.	Karampuang Island	Karampuang, Mamuju District, West Sulawesi Province
5.	Gusung Toraja Island (White Sand Island)	Tonyamang, Binuang, Polewali Mandar District, West Sulawesi Province
6.	Mangrove Rewata 'a	Axis Road Majene-Mamuju, Lalampanua, District Pamboang, Majene, West Sulawesi Province
7.	Kelapa Tujuh	Rimuku, Mamuju District
8.	Batu Raja Beach	Samang Hill Village, Sendana, District, West Sulawesi Province
9.	Manakarra Beach	Yos Sudarso Street, Mamuju District, West Sulawesi Province
10.	Lombang-Lombang Beach	Sinyonyoi, Kalukku, Mamuju, District, West Sulawesi Province
11.	Palippis Beach	Bala, Balanipa, Polewali District, West Sulawesi Province
12.	Dato Beach	Dusun Pangale, Baurung, Banggae Timur, Majene District, West Sulawesi Province
13.	Mampi'e Beach	Galeso, Wonomulyo, Galeso, Polewali Mandar District, West Sulawesi Province
14.	Gonda Beach (Gonda Mangrove Park)	Laliko, Campalagian, Polewali Mandar District, West Sulawesi Province
15.	Labuang Tourism Beach	Laliko, Campalagian, Polewali Mandar District, West Sulawesi Province
16.	Maritime Beach	Mammi, Binuang, Polewali Mandar District, West Sulawesi Province
17.	Lapeo Beach	Lapeo, Campalagian, Polewali Mandar District, West Sulawesi Province
18.	Limbong Kamandang Waterfall	Kurrak, Tapango, Polewali Mandar District, West Sulawesi Province
19.	Tammasapi Waterfall	Mamunyu, Mamuju, Mamuju District, West Sulawesi Province
20.	Indo Rannuang Waterfall	Indo Rannuang Street, Kunyi, Anreapi, Polewali Mandar District, West Sulawesi Province

The tourism sector is one of the mainstays in addition to small industries and agro-industries. The tourism sector has also played an important role in global economic activity, and the tourism industry has become an important industry for many countries to trying to develop it (Hsieh and Kung, 2013). The tourism sector can generate foreign exchange and at the same time it is hoped that it will expand and create job opportunities and create businesses for the community. Local people indirectly feel the impact of existing tourism. Beneficial impacts such as job creation, increased income, and increased crowds. In addition, the tourism sector will also affect the quality of life of the local community (Eshlikii and Kaboud, 2012). Meanwhile, the adverse impacts include the high price of goods, the destruction of the surrounding area and the fading of culture.

The purpose of this study was to determine the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on regional income in the tourism sector, especially West Sulawesi Province. Impact is any change that occurs in the environment due to human activities (Suratmo, 2004:24). The impact of a development project on socio-economic aspects, especially for developing countries, is contained in the following components which are designated as socio-economic indicators, among others; 1)absorption of labor, 2)development of economic structure, namely the emergence of other economic activities as a result of the project such as shops, stalls, restaurants, transportation, and others, 3)increase in community income, 4)public health. 5)public perception, and 6)population growth and so on.

Relations with tourism, including the exploitation of tourist objects and attractions as well as related businesses in these fields. Tourism is an activity that directly touches and involves the community, thus bringing various impacts on the local community. Even tourism is said to have an extraordinary effect, which is able to make local people experience metamorphosis in various aspects (Pitana and Gayatri, 2005:109). Law Number 9 of 1990 explains that tourist objects and attractions are everything that is a tourist target. So a tourist attraction is the embodiment of human creation, way of life, art, culture and history of the nation and places or natural conditions that have an attraction for tourists to visit. In addition, to attract tourists, service satisfaction.

At the end of 2019, the world was shocked by the presence of a new emerging infectious disease in China caused by COVID-19. COVID-19 is a virus that attacks the respiratory system with symptoms of fever, cough, runny nose, sore throat, shortness of breath, fatigue, and lethargy. In severe cases it can cause pneumonia, acute respiratory syndrome, and even death.

The World Health Organization has declared a global emergency status for the corona virus outbreak. The world is not only wary of health, but also wary of the possible impact on the world economy. One of the countries affected by this virus is Indonesia. The number of positive COVID-19 patients in Indonesia, based on the announcement of the government spokesman for the handling of COVID-19, Achmad Yurianto, on April 28, 2020 reached 511,836 people. The data on COVID-19 cases and victims spread across various countries shows that COVID-19 has become a global problem and has an impact on international activities, such as the economy and various other activities. The outbreak of this virus has an impact of a nation and Globally (Ningrum et al, 2020). The presence of Covid-19 as a pandemic certainly has an economic, social and psychological impact on society (Saleh and Mujahiddin, 2020). Covid 19 pandemic caused all efforts not to be as maximal as expected (Sihombing and Nasib, 2020).

Steps taken by The Government of West Sulawesi Province in reducing the amount of spread of the virus which has another name for severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS-CoV-2) is social distancing. Social distancing or keeping a distance is a person's effort not to interact with a close distance or avoid crowds. This policy is considered

effective in reduce the spread of COVID-19. The public is asked to work from home, study from home and worship at home. However, regarding working from the house is controversial for the community which working in the tourism sector as a source of economic income. Sources of tourism economic income are obtained daily and do not have a fixed basic salary such as micro, small, and medium enterprises souvenirs, street vendors, motorcycle taxis, city transport drivers, and other tourism actors. COVID-19 causes a decline the number of tourists visiting tourist attractions in West Sulawesi Province.

This study aims to determine decrease regional income in the tourism sector of West Sulawesi Province during COVID-19 pandemic.

II. Review of Literature

2.1 Definition of COVID-19

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) cause illness from the common cold to more severe illnesses such as middle east respiratory syndrome (MERS-CoV) and severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS-CoV). Coronavirus is zoonotic which means it is transmitted between animals and humans. According to the Indonesian Ministry of Health, the development of the COVID-19 case in Wuhan began on December 30, 2019 where the Wuhan Municipal Health Committee issued a statement "urgent notice on the treatment of pneumonia of unknown cause" (Hanoatubun, 2020). The spread of the coronavirus is very fast, even across countries. So far, 188 countries have confirmed that they have the coronavirus. The spread of the coronavirus which has spread to various parts of the world has an impact on the Indonesian economy, both in terms of trade, investment and tourism. The current state of the world, when viewed from the meaning of the totem, has experienced a shift in the figure of the totem. What is called the totem itself apparently does not only apply to religious values, even the state class has its own totem as a form of sacredness for its people. The use of the word state totem itself has its own rationale, namely by referring to the meaning of the state when it is drawn from this point of view, the state is an organization of nations. The 2019-nCoV totem was pinned by the World Health Organization for the coronavirus disease that was discovered in 2019 on February 11, 2020, in Indonesia it is more popularly known as COVID-19 (Yuliana, 2020).

2.2 Definition of Regional Income in the Tourism Sector

The tourism sector is one of the mainstays in addition to small industries and agro-industries. The tourism sector has also played an important role in global economic activity, and the tourism industry has become an important industry for many countries to seek to develop (Hsieh and Kung, 2013). Because it can generate foreign exchange and at the same time it is hoped that it will expand job opportunities and create job opportunities and create businesses for the community. Local people indirectly feel the impact of existing tourism. Beneficial impacts such as job creation, increased income, and increased crowds. In addition, the tourism sector will also affect the quality of life of the local community (Eshlikii and Kaboud, 2012).

Tourism contributes to job creation, production activities and national income, private sector growth, and infrastructure development. Tourism also has the potential to encourage an increase in regional revenues from taxes and levies. Although various contributions of tourism to the economy have existed for a long time, so far research on the influence of COVID-19 on tourism in West Sulawesi Province has not received a large enough portion, making it difficult to determine the direction of the relationship between the two variables. Based on these facts, this study will try to further elaborate on the

direction of the relationship or influence of West Sulawesi Province tourism on the COVID-19 pandemic.

III. Research Method

The study was conducted to understand the decline in regional income in the tourism sector during coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic. The researcher tries to describe what is understood and described by the research subject. Then the qualitative approach was chosen using a descriptive method and this type of research used library research, namely the research was carried out by searching the literature (library) in the form of books, notes, and reports on research results from previous studies. Additional data was obtained from observations during the outbreak in 2020 concerning the decline in regional income in the tourism sector during COVID-19 pandemic.

The data collection technique is carried out by the author by identifying themes or discourses from books, papers or articles, magazines, journals from the results of previous research, the web (internet), or also data taken from other information related to the theme of this research (Octiva, 2018; Pandia et al., 2018; Pandiangan, 2015). Things or variables in the form of notes, transcripts, books, newspapers and so on related to the research focus. The research steps are as follows; a) collecting existing data, either analyzing data through textbooks, other documents, and so on, b) After getting some data, the data is then analyzed to obtain conclusions, and c) How to analyze the data as follows (Octiva et al., 2018; Pandiangan, 2022):

- i. Descriptive Analysis, researchers map the place of the data to be searched.
- ii. Content analysis, analyzing more deeply related to books, magazines, journals, research, not only the content of the data but researchers will reveal the background, time, aspects, then conclude.

The argument is in accordance with the research, researchers conduct data analysis inductively, starting from the field or empirical facts by direct observation, studying phenomena in the field (Asyraini et al., 2022; Pandiangan, 2018; Pandiangan et al., 2018). Data analysis in qualitative research is carried out simultaneously with the data collection process. The stages of data analysis are data reduction, data presentation, and the researcher conclude each research relating to the decline in regional income in the sector tourism during the COVID-19 pandemic (Pandiangan et al., 2022; Octiva et al., 2021). Verification is also carried out after the data is presented to be drawn in the form of a conclusion (Pandiangan et al., 2021; Tobing et al., 2018).

IV. Result and Discussion

4.1 Conditions of the Tourism Sector of West Sulawesi Province During COVID-19 Pandemic

The progress of the tourism sector is very superior in West Sulawesi Province, various kinds of tourists come and visit on an ongoing basis. Every year the number of tourist arrivals to West Sulawesi Province has always increased in the last 3 years. However, since the emergence of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic or the corona virus, all activities from the tourism sector have decreased, as a result of the outbreak of the virus. Since the instructions to maintain social distancing (physical distancing) and stay at home (lockdown), the condition of the tourism sector has become sluggish. In fact, this sluggishness was felt before Indonesia announced that there were positive patients with COVID-19 in early March 2020. A number of stimuli prepared by the government to

revive the tourism sector were unable to stem the negative impact of COVID-19 attractions, many tourist attractions are closed which means there is no income for the business. The occupancy of the majority of the hotels also dropped dramatically and meant no income.

In addition, many business actors who sell around tourist attractions are forced to go out of business due to the closure of tourist attractions. This certainly affects micro, small, and medium enterprises because they only depend on visitors to tourist attractions to sell their wares. For example, the traders in Majeneceity Park, since the COVID-19 outbreak, the traders are no longer selling their wares due to the visitors who were always busy every afternoon in very quiet conditions due to COVID-19. Another example is that in several districts in West Sulawesi Province, business actors have been forced to lose money as a result of the outbreak of the COVID-19 virus.

4.2 West Sulawesi Province Tourism Sector Strategy Rise After COVID-19 Pandemic

The condition and condition of West Sulawesi Province itself, has not yet emerged from the corona virus which is still widespread, but the Tourism Sector of West Sulawesi Province itself has prepared a strategy to recover after the COVID-19 pandemic. According to the West Sulawesi Province tourism office, there are several strategies that are ready to be implemented, including:

1. Prepare various basic infrastructures related to connectivity in a number of super priority destinations.
2. Redesigning tourism strategies in a number of tourist destinations in several districts.
3. Organize and conduct training for workers in the tourism sector to later be able to guide tourists.
4. Procurement of tourism grant funds by the central government.

The four things above are believed by the West Sulawesi Province tourism office that the government can take advantage of the opportunity for a surge in tourism trends after the COVID-19.

In addition, according to President Joko Widodo stated that the COVID-19 pandemic or coronavirus outbreak is expected to last until the end of 2020, and according to him, if during this pandemic all tourist attractions are closed, each destination must be repaired so that when in 2021 potential tourists who want to visit After a long time being hit by this virus outbreak, surely many will come. So from this it will be booming or famous, because all tourist areas have been renovated or repaired so that the tourism sector itself can develop as in the beginning before the COVID-19 pandemic.

Based on these, West Sulawesi Province tourism office assesses the optimism of the tourism sector in several districts in West Sulawesi Province should be increased. He emphasized that West Sulawesi Province should not be trapped in pessimism over the tourism sector due to the COVID-19 pandemic. If the optimism for the revival of the tourism sector is not echoed, it is feared that the opportunity to increase tourism next year will not be carried out. If this happens, the tourism boom after COVID-19 cannot be utilized properly by the government and business people in West Sulawesi Province.

The COVID-19 pandemic can be said to be the cause of the sudden crisis, because no one expected that the entire community would be in this situation full of uncertainty. But at the same time it can also be called a predictable crisis if the reference is events in different countries and countries that were more recently affected by COVID-19 can certainly learn from countries that were first exposed, such as China. For example, Indonesia, although time is limited, still has time to prepare and learn from other countries. Experience in other

countries is a very valuable alarm. Departing from the five elements in the crisis and emergency risk communication (CERC) and the mapping.

4.3 Tackling Loss

The business world always has advantages and disadvantages. For business people who had time to diversify across sectors with different types of business at different poles, the possibility of surviving the crisis was quite high. For example, they lose from their business on the rental of party equipment because all public activities are prohibited but they also have a garden where various kinds of vegetables are planted. When a crisis occurs, the demand for garden produce actually increases or car rental entrepreneurs who have no orders, receive compensation for income from increased demand for delivery of goods and similar things that can happen.

For large-scale businesses, there is usually a cross-sectoral conglomeration, so that cross-subsidies can be carried out between business entities in the group. Overall they may suffer losses, but they can still be saved through business in the other sector. It will be a problem if conglomeration occurs in the same sector, for example from upstream to downstream and does not penetrate other sectors.

For the world of tourism, especially in West Sulawesi Province, there are several ways to deal with the losses caused by the COVID-19. The first way is to improve every tourism sector that exists during the pandemic by renovating and adding new innovations and then promoting it more widely to the Indonesian people so that when the COVID-19 pandemic ends there will definitely be an increase in visiting tourists, both local and foreign tourists province. The second is to reopen every tourist spot in several districts in West Sulawesi Province with a record of still implementing health protocols. We really have to do this kind of rule in order to revive tourism in West Sulawesi Province and reopen jobs.

V. Conclusion

The tourism sector in West Sulawesi Province or Indonesia as a whole is temporarily experiencing instability with the outbreak of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, which has resulted in various tourist destinations having to take steps to temporarily close tourist attractions and will reopen after this virus outbreak has completely disappeared. However, with this incident, the tourism office of West Sulawesi Province has taken a strategy to restore tourism conditions so that they are able to compete again after the COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, the steps or methods they took were very good and they received good appreciation or support from the Head of State of Indonesia, namely Mr. Joko Widodo.

If this is successfully done, then all renovated tourist destinations will be very well known in various countries in the world. Moreover, Indonesia is a country that has a million tourism potentials, including in West Sulawesi Province, the tourism sector will be very famous or very booming.

If all individuals, business entities, non-business organizations and all parts of a country can get through the crisis period, still survive and return to production, then in the end the national loss will be covered. Because they will again be able to pay taxes, maybe even more on the ability to absorb new workers so as to increase individual income, which can indirectly increase state income and increase gross domestic product.

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