

International Conference PROCEEDINGS

ICISPE

UNIVERSITAS
DIPONEGORO

22

*Embracing Global Transformation:
Collaborative Innovations through
Social and Political Research*

7-8th September
2022



ISSN 2593-7650

ICISPE
UNIVERSITAS
DIPONEGORO

22

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON INDOONESIAN SOCIAL
AND POLITICAL
ENQUIRIES 2022

International Conference PROCEEDINGS



ICISPE
UNIVERSITAS
DIPONEGORO

22


*Embracing Global Transformation:
Collaborative Innovations through
Social and Political Research*

7-8th September
2022



Faculty of Social Science and Political Science
Universitas Diponegoro

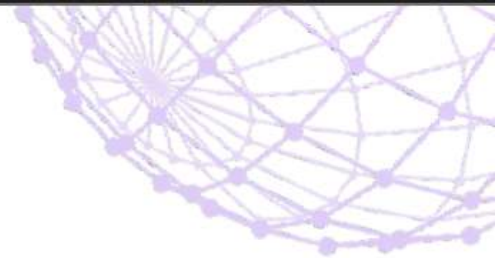
icispe.fisip.undip.ac.id



PROCEEDINGS The 7th ICISPE
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INDONESIAN SOCIAL & POLITICAL ENQUIRIES
“Embracing Global Transformation: Collaborative Innovations through Social and
Political Research”

COMMITTEE OF THE 7th ICISPE 2022

Internal Steering Committee	Dr. Drs. Hardi Warsono, MTP (Dekan) Dr. Drs. Teguh Yuwono, M.Pol. Admin (Wadek I) Ika Riswanti Putranti, S.H., M.H., Ph.D (Wadek II)
Chairman	Amida Yusriana, M.I.Kom
Secretaries	Muhammad Faizal Alfian, S.I.P., MA Umi Lestari, S.S Herdiani Dewi S Maulia Ata Nur Shifa Cindy Anggun Wardhani Nabilah Zulfa Rahayu
Treasurers	Titik Eryanti, S.E. Cintia Nilam Sari
Public Relations	Primada Qurrota Ayun, S.I.Kom., M.A.
Event Coordinators	Neny Marlina, S.IP, M.A Dina Lestari Purbawati, SE., M.Si.Akt Gerry Bram Budiarto, A.Md Malis Furaida Ivanna Aruliya R Anissa Rizqi Adha Firza Syafitrah Fitria Ananda Geraldo T Hadikusumo Derwinto Sipayung Obed Toman Susanto



Speaker Coordinators

Dr. Nurul Hasfi, S.Sos., M.A.
Yohanes Thianika Budiarsa, S.I.Kom, MGMC
Dr. Lintang Ratri Rahmiaji

Publication Coordinators

Dr. Nunik Retno Herawati, S.Sos., M.Si.
Muhammad Bayu Widagdo, S.Sos, M.I.Kom
Nur Inayah, S. S.

**Publication & Documentation
Coordinators**

Hendra Try Ardianto, S.IP., M.A.

Abdul Maskur, S.Sn.

**Equipment & Logistic
Coordinator**

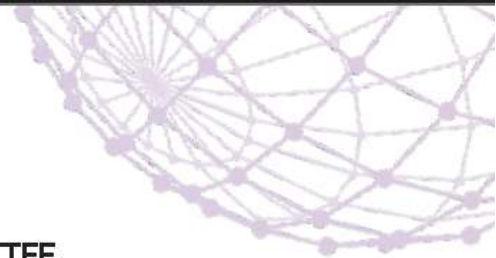
Jafar Latif, S.Ag, M.SI

Reviewers

S. Rouli Manalu, S.Sos., MCommSt., Ph.D.
Retna Hanani, S.Sos., MPP
Mohamad Rosyidin, S.Sos, M.A.
Bulan Prabawani S.Sos, M.M., Ph.D
Dr. Laila Kholid Alfirdaus, S.IP., M.PP.
Amni Zarkasyi Rahman, S.A.P., M.Si.
Fendy Eko Wahyudi, S.IP., M.Hub.Int.

ISSN 2593-7650

It is prohibited to quote part or all of the contents of this book in any form without the permission of the publisher.



● **INTERNATIONAL AFFILIATION COMMITTEE**

External Steering Committee	Professor Vandana Pednekar-Magal	Grand Valley State University - USA
	Professor Marco Greggi	Universita Degli Studi Di Ferrara - Italy
	Professor Dr.Arndt Graf	Goethe University - Germany
External Editor	Nadia Farabi , S.Hub.Int.,M.A.	International Relations/Grififth University/Australia
	Andi Akhmad Basith Dir, S.IP., M.A., M.I.S.	International Relations/Philipps-Universität Marburg /Germany
	Nurist Surayya Ulfa, S.Sos., M.Si.	Communication Science/Bournemouth University/England

- SPEAKERS

NO	NAME	AFFILIATION	THEME
1	Prof. Budi Setiyono, S.Sos, M.Pol.Admin, Ph.D.	Universitas Diponegoro - Indonesia	Sebatik Cross Border Trade, Smokol vs Local Wisdom
2	Dr. Lynn Rose	The American University of Iraq - Iraq	People with Disabilities & The Pandemic
3	Prof. Marco Greggi	Universita Degli Studi Di Ferrara - Italy	Digital Platforms and Taxation: A European Perspective
4	Dr. Thomas Seitz	University of Wyoming - USA	Challenges to the 'Liberal Script' and a Rejection of Globalism: The rise of the strong leader as an alternative vision in both transitional and consolidated democracy
5	Hans K. Meyer, Ph.D	Ohio University - USA	Researching a Changing Media World: How does Journalism Adapt to Emerging Technologies, Audience Tastes



- MODERATORS

NO	NAME	AFFILIATION
1.	Drs. Yuwanto, Ph.D	Universitas Diponegoro
2.	Retna Hanani, S.Sos., M.Si	Universitas Diponegoro
4.	Dewi Setyaningsih, S.IP., M.A	Universitas Diponegoro
5.	Dr. Hari Susanta Nugraha, S.Sos., M.Si	Universitas Diponegoro
6.	Amni Zarkasyi Rahman , S.A.P. M.Si	Universitas Diponegoro
7.	Bangkit Aditya Wiryawan, S.Sos.,MA.,Ph.D	Universitas Diponegoro

The 7th ICISPE International Conference on Indonesian Social and Political Enquiries

"Embracing Global Transformation: Collaborative Innovations through Social and Political
Research
September 7th- 8th 2022


FOREWORD



Research should be a valuable tool for finding solutions to existing problems faced by a country. This belief is reflected to ICISPE 2022 conference. Our world is constantly being challenged by global, massive, and fast changes, starting from the development of the digital era which causes disruption in all aspects of the industry until the world suddenly stops due to the Covid-19 pandemic. But humans continue to show their ability to overcome all these problems by implementing new ideas so that problems can become opportunities. Collaboration in innovation is the key to success in the connected era. We realize that we cannot work alone, we need help from others to achieve the objectives quickly and effectively. Therefore this year's ICISPE is here to accommodate collaborative innovation ideas from various parties to accept the ongoing global transformation.

The 7th ICISPE Proceeding is a summary of the research results presented at the 2022 ICISPE Conference by academics and researchers. This activity was carried out with the cooperation of all committee members at the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Diponegoro. Carrying the theme "*Embracing Global Transformation: Collaborative Innovations through Social and Political Research*", this conference was held on 7th-8th September 2022 at the Orange Faculty of Social Sciences Campus.

Over 50 articles were submitted, this year we received some collaborative works of Indonesian authors and some authors from Russia, The Philippines, Germany, Malaysia and China. All were reviewed and refined to meet scientific work standards. We hope that the articles published through this conference will contribute to the improvement and development of society in various social aspects. We would like to thank all the speakers, writers, participants, reviewers, and committee members for their contributions to this conference.



On behalf of the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Diponegoro, we would like to thank all speakers, writers, participants, reviewers, and committee members for this conference.

Semarang, 8 September 2022
Dean of Social and Political Sciences Faculty
Universitas Diponegoro

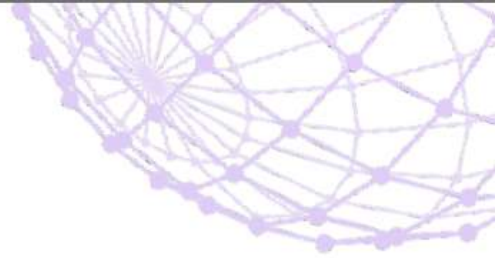
Dr. Hardi Warsono, MTP



Table of Contents

Category : Local Government

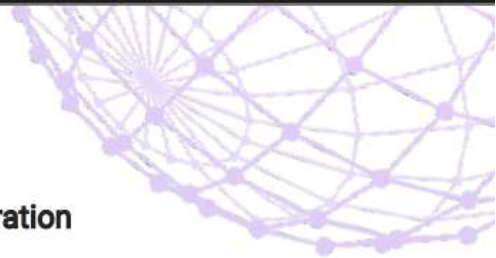
1. Understanding Disability Policy: Study in Kampar District, Indonesia 2
Steven Antony, Auradian Marta, Baskoro Wicaksono, Iqbal Miftakhul Mujtahid, Musa Thahir
2. Analysis of The "Service Triangle Model" in The Development of User-Oriented Public Services at DPMPTSP Semarang Regency 9
Aufarul Marom, Herbasuki Nurcahyanto
3. Vote Buying: The Practice of Support Mobilization on Head Village Election 18
Dewi Erowati, Puji Astuti, Turtiantoro
4. The Neutrality of Village Heads on The 2020 Simultaneous Local Elections in Demak Regency 24
Nunik Retno Herawati , Fitriyah, Neny Marlina
5. Challenges and Obstacles KPU in The Use Of Erekap in The 2024 General Elections 29
Fitriyah, Nunik Retno Herawati, Ratna Herawati
6. Electronic-Based Local Government System 34
Teguh Yuwono, Dzumuwanus Ghulam Manar, Laila Kholid Alfirdaus
7. Governing Community Based Tourism During Covid19 Pandemic in Central Java 40
Retna Hanani, Amni Zarkasyi Rahman
8. Implementation of Waste Management Policy to Realize Sustainable Development (Case Study: Silopah Program in Semarang Regency) 46
Supratiwi, Yuwanto, Kushandajani
9. Jokowi and Rumors of PKI on Presidential Election 2019 51
Triyono Lukmantoro and Nurul Hasfi



Category : The Economy and People Development Category

10. Dissemination of Information and Community Participation in The Development of Cultural Villages in Sumberwungu Kapenewon Tepus, Gunungkidul Regency 58
Joyo Nur Suryanto Gono; Wiwid Noor Rakhmad
11. Community Empowerment in Mangrove Conservation in The Coastal Area of Kertomulyo Village, Pati Regency, Indonesia 65
Nina Widowati, Hardi Wardono, Kismartini, Irfan Murtadho
12. Kudu Sekolah is an Effort to Improve Community Welfare in Pekalongan Regency 72
Hesti Lestari, Dewi Rostyaningsih, R. Slamet Santoso
13. The Role and Participation of Village Youth in the PKK in Rimpak Village 81
Arif Kurnia Ardi Pradana, Hardi Warsono, Tri Yuniningsih
14. Generation Y on The Spot: Early Assessment of Millennial District Heads' Performance on Human Capital In Indonesian Districts 87
Bangkit A. Wiryawan, Rina Martini, Nur Hidayat Sardini
15. Tracking Down the Place in the Learning of the Everyday Nature 96
June Cahyaningtyas, Wening Udasmoro, Dicky Sofjan
16. Social Capital in The Development of Pancasila Jrahi Tourism Village Pati Regency 104
Wahma Dewi Bintari, Kismartini, Retno Sunu Astuti
17. The Effectiveness of Using Finger Prints in Supporting The Work Discipline of Educators at The Wachid Hasyim I Foundation 111
Dwi Hardaningtyas. Nur Holifah

- 
18. Analysis of Women's Participation in The Local Economy through Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) 117
Novita Maulida Ikmal, Indriasturi, Dwi Hardiningtyas
19. Biased Illustration of Women in Reporting Rape on Online News Portal 123
Wiwid Adiyanto
20. A Review of The Possibility of Gender-based Tidal Flood Mitigation in Indonesia: Pekalongan City as a Case Study 139
Hartuti Purnaweni, Kismartini, Titik Djumiarti, Mohd Hairy Ibrahim, Anis Qomariah
21. Study of Family Communication on Indonesian Films “Ngeri-Ngeri Sedap” 144
Mutia Rahmi Pratiwi, Amida Yusriana, Nuriyatul Lailiyah
- Category : Business and Innovation Revision and Redefinition**
22. Solo City Branding Strategy: As Cultural Tourism City to Attract Tourists 154
Robetmi Jumpakita Pinem, Saryadi, Widayanto
23. Regional Innovation Development Cooperation in Poverty Reduction (Case Study of Poverty Laboratory in Pekalongan Regency) 162
R. Slamet Santoso, Dewi Rostyaningsih, Hesti Lestari
24. Eco-Tourism Development Strategies to Achieve Sustainable Development Goals in Mangrove Park Pekalongan 170
Robetmi Jumpakita Pinem, Widayanto, Bagus Rahmanda
25. Analysis of Muslim-Friendly Tourism Development in Palembang City with ACCESS Model Attribute 176
Tri Yuniningsih, Ida Hayu Dwimawanti
26. The Advantages of Developing Renewable Energy Power Plants in Karimunjawa 185
Hartuti Purnaweni, Titik Djumiarti, Himawan Bagas Wirastomo



Category : International and Global Network for Policy and Cooperation

27. Breaking The Deadlock Formality of The International Convention Become Law	195
<i>Ricca Anggraeni</i>	
28. Enhancing Cultural Diplomacy through Export Creative Commodity : A Case of Nasrafa Brand	204
<i>Rr. Hermi Susiatiningsih, Dewi Setyaningsih, Muhammad Faizal Alfian</i>	
29. Indonesia 2045: Strategy toward a Global Power in The 21st Century	215
<i>Mohamad Rosyidin</i>	
30. Awaken the Dragon: Threat Analysis to China-US Relations over Taiwan	226
<i>Isti Nur Rahmahwati, Muhammad Arief Zulyan, Muhammad Faizal Alfian, Rahmat Syahid Suraya</i>	



Local Government

Governing Community Based Tourism during Covid19 Pandemic in Central Java

Retna Hanani¹, Amni Zarkasyi Rahman²
{r.hanani@live.undip.ac.id¹}

Universitas Diponegoro, Indonesia^{1,2}

Abstract. Covid19 pandemic has brought enormous impacts for tourism sector including community-based tourism. In Central Java there are approximately 641 community based-tourism in which most of them are managed in the form of *desa wisata*. The *desa wisata* association in Central Java reported 80 percent decrease in tourist visit during the pandemic. Furthermore, the association also reported massive lay-over and business closure in areas where *desa wisata* operated. Against such backdrop, the research asks what are policy responses from the Central Java government in governing the impacts of covid19 pandemic to community-based tourism sector especially to *desa wisata*. In this research we interviewed primary stakeholders of community-based tourism sectors in Central Java (N=7). We find that the Central Java government plays important role in providing guidelines for tourism industry in Central Java. However, due to lack of human resources and financial resources, enforcement of these policies is fragmented and sporadic. As consequence, implementation of Covid19 mitigation also rely on the capacity and willingness of the destinations. The study contributes to the discussions on tourism policy responses especially at the local level during the pandemic. The significance of the study lies in the discussion on how stewardship mechanism and its enforcement rely heavily on the negotiation between district government and the tourism destination. The practices show challenges of implementing stewardship mechanism and governing strategy during covid-19 pandemic.

Keywords: Governance, Community-Based Tourism, Covid19.

1 Introduction

Tourism is one of the sectors that is impacted due to pandemic covid19. Policies to suppress the rise in the number of cases by limiting human mobility, tightening the boundaries between countries make tourism sector has limited growth during the pandemic. Globally, the tourism sector suffered a loss of 320 billion US dollars (around 4,700 trillion rupiah) as per June 2020 (Padhi & Triveni, 2020). Total unemployment in the sector is expected to total 100.8 million people, where 63.4 million people are originating from the regional Asia-Pacific (OECD, 2020; World Bank, 2020). In addition to that, the number of visitors in the middle of the first in 2020 is expected to fall sharply to 65% percent internationally (World Tourism Organization, 2022). In Indonesia, the pandemic COVID-19 also hit hard the tourism sector. Number of foreign travellers from January to August 2020 fell drastically as much as 68.17% compared to the year 2019 (Nugroho & Negara, 2020). Many tourism workers experienced termination, many tourism businesses are closed-down during the pandemic.

To cope with the situation, Ministry of Tourism allocates a budget amounting to Rp 3.8 trillion for the various program activities, such as Tourism Grant, Certification CHSE (cleanliness, health, safety, and environmental sustainability), Stimulus for Reactivation of Tourism, as well as incentive facilities for hospitality sector (such as hotel). To strengthen the synergies and collaboration in the implementation of the recovery of the economy of tourism, there are three principal that can be accessed by government, tourism business associations, and other, namely 1) Program to Travel Destination Rebound to optimize the role of tourism sector in improving the cleanliness, beauty, health, and security in tourist destinations; 2) Regular meetings and coordination with PHRI and the Association of Tourism Business Actors to discuss proposed stimulus policies for business actors in the tourism and creative economy sectors; and 3) Coaching Clinic on National Economic Recovery Fund that provide coaching to utilize the National Economic Recovery Funds for tourism sector as well as with the Association of State-Owned Banks (HIMBARA). The Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy is also preparing guidelines as a guidance to tourist destination in accordance to the global hygiene standard. The guidance focuses on hygiene, health, and safety for improving confidence and trust as the cornerstone in the acceleration of the recovery. This guide is disseminated through education, outreach, and simulation as an initial preparation for the opening of the tourism sector.

The impact of Covid19 in Central Java is also felt by tourism business actors. There have been 20 travel destinations withdrawn from tourism business due to COVID-19. Central Java Tourism office claims there are 690 travel destinations that are registered in Central Java in which 20 destinations closed their businesses due to their inability to adapt to the pandemic. According to the Central Java government, destination closure was indeed very unfortunate and yet it had to be done in accordance with the policies of the central government, provincial, and district/city.

In addition, covid19 pandemic has great impacts to community-based tourism called *Desa Wisata* (tourist village). Surveys conducted by Desa Wisata Institute in 2020 on the effect of covid-19 on the condition of *desa wisata* shows that most *desa wisata* have closed the activities due to pandemic covid-19 (Institute, 2020). But most of *desa wisata* were able to maintain jobs or at least containing redundancies.

Although destinations are temporarily shut down, but many of *desa wisata* are able to conduct village tour in the middle of Covid-19. The Covid-19 pandemic was also a momentum for *desa wisata* to revitalize its business in particular nature-based tourism. The covid19 pandemic did not mean that *desa wisata* managers did not do anything, but the manager of *desa wisata* were required to be able to prepare a strategy to cope with the pandemic.

Based on these conditions, this study will answer two research questions. The first is what policies are implemented by Central Java Province in responding to the pandemic covid19. Second, what are responses of the *desa wisata* implementors as the affected groups to the policies. In this study, we implement Destination Stewardship Framework (World Travel Tourism Council & The Travel Foundation, 2021) as analytical framework to assess government policies. The study wishes to contribute to the discussions on tourism policy responses especially at the local level during the pandemic. The significance of the study lies in the discussion on how policy enforcement relies heavily on the negotiation between district government and the tourism destination. The practices show patchy governing strategy during covid-19 pandemic.

1.1 Theoretical framework

The destination stewardship framework is an approach that balances and meets the needs of destinations and communities, and to operate with legitimacy and approval at the bottom of governance model to manage participatory policy. This requires clarity of mandate, knowledge and good data as well as the identification of mutual interests and priorities, particularly between sectors of public and private.

In some years, there are needs and interests towards destination stewardship management. It is accelerated during COVID, and driven by factors including, among others, increase awareness of sustainability, development and management of tourism that are more intelligent for both tourists and residents, call on the increased for the social inclusion, empowerment, the needs of new technology. However, progress toward the goal of stewardship is by no means guaranteed. It is very important to ensure that sustainability is included in the list of priorities after the normal operation is continued. The setting is reset based on changes in structural about how tourism is set and that it can help protect the future.

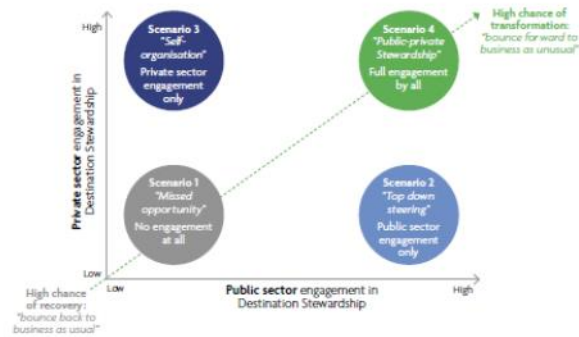
To be successful, stewardship requires the collaboration of public-private as well as community. In this context, the paper is presenting four scenarios in Stewardship Objectives based on the level of involvement that is different from public and private sectors. The scenario serves to support the purpose of stakeholder interest in assessing the context and the path towards the stewardship.

Governance of Destination Stewardship framework is built on in four scenarios to support stakeholder interests in considering how to move on along, identify the aspects of governance, and managing various stakeholders. Besides that, the scenario and the framework support stakeholder interests to come together to debate and examine how tourism is managed in a way that meets the needs of the destination. The advantages of applying this method can be divided into several categories as explained in fig. 1.

Private Sector Benefits	Public Sector Benefits	Community Benefits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compete on a level playing field • Receive government support • Connect with destination needs (CSR) • 'Cooperation' with other businesses for mutual benefit • Protected products and investments as destination quality is preserved • Access to new, innovative or authentic products • Positive community relations • Less - or more efficient - regulation • More resilient supply chains • Positive customer experiences • Networking opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A mandate for destination management • Shared resources/ accountability • Positive community relations • Private sector commitment to changes • Backing for investment in new infrastructures • Successful diversification of products and markets • A more resilient visitor economy • Enhanced destination image • Improved liveability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong voice in development processes • Improved quality of life • Diverse amenities • Inclusive opportunities for employment and entrepreneurialism

Fig. 1. Benefits of Destination Stewardship Framework for Actors

In practice, destination stewardship includes several scenarios as shown in fig. 2.



THE 4 SCENARIOS:

Scenario 1 'no engagement' is, from a destination stewardship perspective, the worst-case scenario with many missed opportunities to enhance tourism for all. This scenario may be most plausible in emerging destinations or on emerging issues within established destinations.

Scenario 4 'full engagement' may be more appropriate for issues that require significant effort or even transformational change. This scenario calls for the greatest need for change, with new governance models and innovation in tourism product, tourism policies and tourism practices. Once full engagement is achieved, it may be maintained as the win-win benefits of destination stewardship are realised.

Scenarios 2 and 3, where engagement is one-sided, may suffice where the trends described are shaping developments and steady progress needs to be maintained. Scenario 2 (public sector-led) may be best imagined in destinations which are struggling with certain issues and that need adjustment strategies, while scenario 3 (private sector-led) would be dominant in situations where there are market-driven cost efficiencies or consumer benefits e.g. energy efficiency, avoiding single-use plastics, CSR projects etc.

Fig. 2. Four Scenarios in Destination Stewardship Implementation

2 Methodologies

This research uses a qualitative approach. Data collection is done by interviews with primary stakeholders of community-based tourism sectors in Central Java (N = 7). We also did a desk study to identify the policies made by the Government of Central Java.

3 Findings and Discussion

Government of the Province of Central Java in general carry out two types of policies in responding to conditions of pandemic Covid19. The two policies can be categorized as follows:

3.1 Health Protocols and Closure

Government of the Province of Java Central issued a policy called *Jogo Plesiran*. We argue, the implementation of *Jogo Plesiran* shows how scenario 3 and 4 in the Destination Stewardship framework works in practice. To show how the Destination Stewardship framework especially scenario 3 and 4 are implemented, we trace chronologically the collaboration of Central Java Tourism Office together with local governments as well as with tourism destination managers to implement regulations and at the same time, managing the operation of tourism destination. The collaboration illustrates the stewardship mechanism during covid19 pandemic. In the

paragraphs below we explain the stewardship mechanism as implemented through Jogo Plesiran policy.

The Ministry of Tourism issued guidelines on Cleanliness, Health, Safety and Environmental Sustainability (CHSE) or are hereinafter referred as Guidelines for the Implementation of Hygiene, Health, Safety, and Environmental Sustainability in *Desa Wisata*. Even though the Policy get local name as *Jogo Plesiran*, but it is basically the implementation of national guidance produced by the Ministry of Health through Decree of the Minister of Health Number HK.01.07/Menkes/382/2020 regarding Health Protocols for the Community in Public Places and Facilities in the Context of Prevention and Control of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19). The General framework of the policy is designated for entrepreneurs and / or managers, employees, to meet the needs of visitors including cleanliness, health protocol, safe, and environmentally friendly.

The guidance also applies for all provinces, all government of Regency/City Government, rural villages, including *Desa Adat*. Association of business and professions related to travel destination are also included to conduct socialization, tutorial/education, simulation, mentoring, coaching, monitoring and evaluation in the application of hygiene, health, safety, and preservation of the environment for increasing the confidence of the parties as well as the reputation of a business and destination. Provisions were included in the guidelines refers to the protocol by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Travel & Tourism Council (WTTC).

To carry out the *Jogo Plesiran* guide, all tourist sites are required to perform simulations with certain conditions. The conditions for the implementation of the Covid19 disaster recovery simulation in the tourism sector are as follows : 1) The simulation only applies to tourism destination that meet the requirements according to the Health Protocol of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia and should have a person in charge ; 2) The area of tourism destination (village / sub-district) filing of the petition to execute simulation have to be free of COVID-19 cases supported by letter of explanation from the health office /local covid19 task force; 3) Prior to the implementation of the simulation, the manager of the tourism destination are required to disseminate education to the local community about the importance of simulation and the risks of violating the Health Protocol ; 4) The maximum number of simulation participants is 50 people ; 5) business, employees and participants / visitors are required to fill Self-Assessment form of covid19 risk; 6) The implementation of the simulation must coordinate and involve the security apparatus (SATPOL PP/TNI/POLICE); 7) Simulation is carried out at least 2 (two) times, as well as reporting documentation and evaluation of each stage of the simulation in stages; 8) DTW/tourism destination who violate the direction will be evaluated and sanctioned in the form of temporary closing.

One of the results of the implementation of the *Jogo Plesiran* this is the gradual increased of travellers in Central Java. Based on data from the Central Java Youth Sports and Tourism Office (Disporapar), until August 2020 the number of domestic tourists reached 9,147,277 people. The number of foreign tourists reached 99,249 people. The prima donna of tourist destinations in Central Java are Borobudur Temple, Mendut and Pawon Temples in Magelang, Prambanan Temples in Klaten. In addition, the destinations are Kota Lama and Lawang Sewu in Semarang, as well as Balekambang Park in Surakarta.

The success of Borobudur in attracting travellers is caused by adherence of the managers in following the tourism strategy outlined by the Ministries and provincial government. Business manager in Borobudur apply health protocol thoroughly as the prerequisite condition to open the destinations. In the case of health protocol breach, the government did not hesitate to close the operations. Our interviews with informants of the Central Government officials show that

"The most important is the implementation of health protocol. In Svarga Bhumi (Magelang) they implement it well so the managers know when to limit the visitors, controlled their temperatures when tourists come. If not able to strictly meet the terms of the health protocol, then Borobudur will be closed again, " (informant no.6).

The implementation of the health protocol is not only done in the travel destination. The surrounding of travel destination is participating. The informant said: "Once we loosen the restriction, most major destinations tourist will be open. We have asked for stringent provisions. If you cannot comply with the health protocol it will be closed again," (informant no.6). According to our informants, the Ministry of Tourism also acknowledges the success of the policy in Borobudur. Director of Marketing of Tourism Region I, Vincent Jemadu, for example is happy to both policies. According to him, the opening of tourist attractions cannot ignore health protocols. "The opening of tourism in Central Java is inevitable but it has to be anticipated with strict health protocols. We have to be disciplined and implement the effect of a deterrent to employers (who do not obey the health protocol)".

The implementation of Jogo Plesiran also face several challenges. The head of the Magelang Regency Tourist Attractions Forum, for example, said the simulation of Jogo Plesiran was an additional burden and that the opening of tourist sites to the public was more effective than the simulation. The manager of the DTW in Magelang, such as Ketep Pass, had run a simulation a year ago long before it was officially launched by the provincial government. The informant said: "The simulation is useless because they have done all this by themselves, both from the central and regional governments. Now, why do you have to keep simulating?". Our informant suggests that the simulation is a form of distrust from the provincial government to district government policies. He said: "the tourism sector had such detailed Covid prevention standards. But why is provincial government tourism office always like this. The simulation shows that the Central Java Provincial Government does not believe what the district government has done". The response from tourist destination manager shows the complexity of destination stewardship mechanism. Eventhough most of the actors could eventually implement the policy, they also have to be able to mitigate different interests among managers. In this context, the collaboration in scenario 3 is mostly driven by government authority.

3.2 Economic Assistance for Workers

In addition to implementing *Jogo Plesiran*, the provincial Government and the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy also distribute aid to the workers, the tourist destination owners, and economy and creative economy workers who are affected by COVID-19. This policy is instrumental to support the stewardship mechanism. The aid policy provides incentive for the destination managers to support government direction on health protocol policy.

Assistances were given to 38 270 workers in tourism and creative economy that were affected by covid19 in Central Java. The assistance is in the form of food package. The delivery of aid was symbolically done by Kemenparekraf / Baparekraf to the provincial Government to be forwarded to the workers that are divided into four clusters. The distribution of aid also received support from the Central Java Regional Police. The assistance is distributed with the hope that this support can help tourism and creative economy workers, especially in Central Java.

Based on these policies, the Central Java government indeed plays important role in providing guidelines for tourism industry in Central Java. However, due to lack of human resources and financial resources, enforcement of these policies remains fragmented and sporadic. As consequence, implementation of Covid19 mitigation rely on the capacity and willingness of the destinations as well as guidance from district government. We also find that

local actors in the district areas claim that provincial government guidance is a form of distrust from the provincial government to district government policies. Furthermore, the assistance provided by the provincial government is not sufficient to support the revival of tourism sector in Central Java. The assistance program does not provide technical supports to tourism destinations and management in order to meet their basic operational needs. To conclude, the provincial government does not provide sufficient and comprehensive stewardship to tourism sector in coping with the impacts of Covid19 pandemics.

4 Conclusions

This study asked two research questions. The first is what policies are implemented by Central Java Province in responding to the pandemic covid19. Second, what are responses of the desa wisata implementors as the affected groups to the policies. In this study, we implement concept of Destination Stewardship Framework as analytical framework to assess government policies. We find that the Central Java government plays an important role as the leader in the collaboration leading to the achievement of Destination Stewardship framework especially scenario 3 and 4. We have shown chronologically the collaboration of Central Java Tourism Office together with local governments as well as with tourism destination managers to implement regulations and at the same time, managing the operation of tourism destination. The collaboration illustrates the stewardship mechanism during covid19 pandemic. The Central Java government is the key actor in providing guidelines for tourism industry in Central Java as well as in maintaining the stewardship mechanism. However, due to lack of human resources and financial resources, enforcement of these policies often fragmented and sporadic. As consequence, implementation of Covid19 mitigation also rely on the capacity and willingness of the destinations as well as guidance from district government. The leading role of government in enforcement made local actors in the district areas see that provincial government guidance is a form of distrust from the provincial government to district government policies. The practices show the challenges of managing stewardship mechanism and the limitations of governing tourism strategy among actors during the covid19 pandemic.

References

- Institute, D. W. (2020). *SURVEI PUTARAN 1 desa wisata institute.pdf*.
- Nugroho, Y., & Negara, S. D. (2020). COVID-19's Impact on Micro, Small, & Medium Enterprises and Tourism in Indonesia. In *ISEAS Yusof Ishak Institute* (No. 124; Issue 124).
- OECD. (2020). Tourism Policy Responses to the coronavirus (COVID-19). *Oecd, June*, 1–50. https://read.oecd-ilibrary.org/view/?ref=124_124984-7uf8nm95se&Title=Covid-19: Tourism Policy Responses
- Padhi, B., & Triveni, T. (2020). Impact of COVID-19 on the tourism sector. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 55(30), 5.
- World Bank. (2020). Rebuilding Tourism Competitiveness: Tourism Response, Recovery, and Resilience to the COVID-19 Crisis. *World Bank Group, July*, 1–46. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/34348>
- World Tourism Organization, U. (2022). *Tourism Grows 4% in 2021 but Remains Far Below Pre-Pandemic Levels*. 34, 1–3.
- World Travel Tourism Council & The Travel Foundation. (2021). *Towards Destination Stewardship*. July, 30.

International Conference
PROCEEDINGS



22

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON INDONESIAN SOCIAL
AND POLITICAL
ENQUIRIES 2022

icispe.fisip.undip.ac.id