PAPERS

TOURISM PLACES IN INDONESIA BECOME A STATE'S DEVISA

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Chapter 1

PRELIMINARY

1.1. Background

Indonesia is included in one of the countries in Southeast Asia which is crossed by the equator, is between 2 continents, namely the Asian continent and the Australian continent. In addition, Indonesia is also located between 2 oceans, namely the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean. Indonesia is one of the largest archipelagic countries in the world consisting of approximately 17 thousand islands, therefore Indonesia is called the Archipelago State. Indonesia consists of several islands from Sabang, namely Aceh to Merauke, namely Papua and consists of various ethnic groups, languages and religions. Because Indonesia is an archipelagic country, many legends exist in several regions so that Indonesia is rich in tourist attractions, natural attractions and artificial tourism. Nature tourism including beaches, mountains, temples and other historical relics.

Tourist attractions in Indonesia that have succeeded in being famous to foreign countries include the Borobudur Temple located in Yogyakarta, Central Java, several famous beaches in Bali, Mount Bromo tours in East Java, Raja Ampat island tours in Papua. Therefore, Indonesia is never empty of foreign visitors. Increasingly, Indonesia is increasingly recognized in all parts of the world.

With so many tourist attractions that attract the world's attention, making this opportunity to generate income for the State of Indonesia. So that as much and as possible, the government continues to pay attention to every tourist spot that is frequently visited by foreigners.

1.2. Problems

1. It is still difficult for the government to process tourism in Indonesia.
2. Lack of interaction with foreign citizens.
3. There is still a lack of tourism's contribution to the country's foreign exchange supply.

1.3.Purposes

1. To overcome the difficulties of the government in processing tourism in Indonesia
2. To increase interaction with foreign citizens
3. To increase the contribution of tourism in the country's foreign exchange supply.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

Tourism Industry

The tourism industry can be defined as a set of business fields that produce various services and goods needed by those who travel on a tour. As stated by UNWTO (United Nations World Tourism Organization) in the International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics 2008, the Tourism Industry includes; Accommodation for visitors, Food and beverage service activities, passenger transportation, travel agents and other reservation activities, cultural activities, sports and entertainment activities. UNWTO is a World Tourism Agency under the auspices of the United Nations. According to the Tourism Law No.10 of 2009, the Tourism Industry is a collection of tourism businesses that are interrelated in order to produce goods and / or services to meet the needs of tourists in the implementation of tourism.

Aspects covered in the tourism industry include:

- Restaurant. In the restaurant sector, attention can be directed, among other things, to the quality of service, both in terms of types of food and service techniques.
- Lodging. Lodging or home stay, which consists of hotels, motels, resorts, condominiums, time sharing, guest houses and bed and breakfasts, are aspects that can be accessed in the development of the tourism sector. Things that need to be considered in the development of this inn can be in the form of; marketing strategy, onsite service, integration and restaurant or travel agency, and so on.
- Travel services. Includes travel agents, tour packages (tour wholesalers), incentive travel companies and reception service.
- Transportation. This can be in the form of tourist transportation facilities and infrastructure such as cars / buses, airplanes, trains, cruises, and bicycles.
- Development of tourist destinations. This can be in the form of market and share research, the feasibility of tourist areas, building architecture, and engineering, as well as financial institutions.
- Recreation facilities. Covering the development and utilization of State parks, camping ground, concert halls, theaters, and others.
- Tourist attractions. Includes theme parks, museums, protected forests, agro-tourism, natural wonders, arts and cultural activities, and so on.

Chapter 3

DISCUSSION

Indonesia is indeed rich in tourist attractions. Visitors always come every day, domestic visitors as well as foreign visitors. This also does not rule out that many visitors also don't pay attention to the rules that have been made and sometimes make the tourist spots dirty and even damaged. The government has tried many solutions so that the value of these tourist attractions does not decrease, such as imposing fines and even penalties. The government has also made efforts to keep up with the existing times by continuing to renovate several tourist attractions.

In addition to tourist attractions that are the main icons in traveling, visitors will usually buy several souvenirs that are sold in tourist areas for souvenirs. Due to the high demand for souvenirs, lots of people have flocked to open souvenir businesses in tourist areas. This is one of the government's efforts to increase the attention of tourists and help MSMEs in improving their welfare.

Due to increasingly advanced technological developments, in this era of technology 4.0, the government must also immediately adapt to change. With this sophisticated development, it will make it easier for the government to interact more with foreign tourists. However, sometimes there are obstacles that occur, such as the lack of existing facilities.

Although there are many tourist attractions in Indonesia, it is still not possible to say that revenue from tourist attractions contributes to the supply of foreign exchange. So that there are still many things that must be considered and updated from any point of view in tourist attractions.

Other additional services can also have an effect in attracting the attention of tourists, especially foreign tourists. Such as environmentally friendly services, friendly people, services in purchasing tickets and places to live that are easily accessible, adequate transportation services and a clean environment.

Chapter 4

CLOSING

Conclusion

Indonesia is an archipelagic country that is very rich in culture and tourist destinations, so this has become a special attraction for foreign tourists to visit Indonesia. This also turns out to also overwhelm the government in regulating and managing tourist attractions in Indonesia. The government must also pay attention to other aspects in traveling such as tour guide services, lodging services, transportation services, etc. In order to be able to attract more tourists to come to Indonesia so that in the end it can become a State dividend. Events must also be added in several tourist destinations in Indonesia, such as regular annual events so that tourists who attend do not feel bored and bored. Besides that, it can also attract the attention of residents around tourist attractions. Another attraction can also come from the hospitality given by local residents to tourists who come both domestic and foreign tourists. In addition, environmentally friendly services can also be of special interest, especially for foreign tourists. If the services provided are complete and friendly, it will automatically attract tourists to come to Indonesian destinations and can increase foreign exchange for the country.

Rangkuman PPT kelompok 1

COVID-19 BERDAMPAK LUAR BIASA (*EXTRAORDINARY*) TERHADAP

PERKONOMIAN GLOBAL 2020- Muncul di Wuhan, Tiongkok Desember 2019, menyebar dengan cepat ke-178 negara atau 99,5% dari PDB dunia, menginfeksi lebih dari 85 juta jiwa dan mengakibatkan kematian lebih dari 1,8 juta jiwa yang menyebabkan krisis kesehatan dan kemanusiaan. Kebijakan fiskal ekspansif memberikan stimulus bagi perekonomian dan mencegah krisis kesehatan lebih lanjut, kebijakan moneter longgar menurunkan suku bunga dan melonggarkan likuiditas agar pasar keuangan tetap berjalan. Upaya untuk pemulihan ekonomi dilakukan dengan menjaga kesinambungan kebijakan fiskal dan relaksasi standar internasional terkait rasio keberhati-hatian sistem keuangan mendukung pembiayaan dan koordinasi untuk mengatasi isu - isu ekonomi. Kemajuan penanganan COVID-19, peningkatan mobilitas dan dampak stimulus kebijakan mengurangi kontraksi pertumbuhan ekonomi 3,8% (yoy) dibawah pertumbuhan 2019 2,8% (yoy) yang sejalan dengan ditemukannya vaksin yang akan didistribusikan pada pertengahan 2021.

MEREBAKNYA PANDEMI COVID-19 PADA TAHUN 2020 MENGANGKAT TIGA PELAJARAN PENTING PADA STRUKTUR PEREKONOMIAN GLOBAL-Covid-19

makin mendorong perilaku sejumlah negara yang mendahulukan kepentingan domestik. Ketergantungan pada mata uang dunia utama mengakibatkan semakin besarnya pengaruh Non-Bank Financial Institutions (NBFIs).

COVID-19 MEMICU KRISIS KESEHATAN DAN KEMANUSIAAN YANG LUAR BIASA- Perekonomian global 2020 menghadapi krisis yang belum pernah dialami sebelumnya. Meningkatkan jumlah penduduk miskin di dunia. Tingkat kematian (fatalitas) lebih rendah dibanding pandemi sebelumnya, didorong oleh protokol dan kebijakan pemerintah.

Berbagai kebijakan untuk mengatasi Covid-19 terus dilakukan, termasuk upaya penemuan vaksin Covid-19- Ketersediaan vaksin akan menentukan penyebaran Covid-19 dan proses pemulihan ekonomi di berbagai negara. Pengujian vaksin Covid-19 dibanyak negara menunjukkan perkembangan positif.

1. Vaksin Sinovac dan Cansino = Tiongkok
2. AstraZeneca = Inggris
3. Moderna/NIAID = AS
4. BioNTech/Pfizer = hasil kolaborasi AS dan Jerman

Dampak Covid-19 tersebut direspons dengan kebijakan stimulus yang luar biasa dan segera oleh otoritas di berbagai negara- Dampak Covid-19 membutuhkan respons kebijakan

yang terintegrasi untuk mengatasi masalah kesehatan, kemanusiaan, maupun pelemahan ekonomi.

Di sisi fiskal, otoritas di berbagai negara menempuh kebijakan ekspansif dengan memberikan stimulus dalam jumlah besar dan segera.- dengan program bantuan sosial kepada masyarakat. Tujuannya untuk menjaga sisi produksi ekonomi. Stimulus fiskal telah dikucurkan berbagai negara. Pemberian stimulus mengakibatkan pelebaran defisit fiskal.

Di sisi moneter, bank sentral di berbagai negara menempuh kebijakan moneter akomodatif melalui penurunan suku bunga maupun injeksi likuiditas dalam jumlah besar.- Dipengaruhi oleh ketersediaan ruang kebijakan di masing-masing negara. Di negara maju kebijakan suku bunga mendekati nol persen ditempuh bank sentral dengan injeksi likuiditas. Program pembelian aset keuangan dari pasar baik obligasi pemerintah, obligasi swasta, maupun sekuritas kredit. Jumlah QE terbesar dilakukan oleh European Central Bank (ECB)

Di negara berkembang, stimulus moneter dilakukan melalui kombinasi penurunan suku bunga kebijakan dan injeksi likuiditas ke perbankan dan pasar keuangan.- Jumlah QE terbesar dilakukan oleh Bank Indonesia. Inisiatif terakhir merupakan bentuk koordinasi kebijakan fiskal-moneter

Guna memitigasi dampak Covid-19 terhadap stabilitas sistem keuangan, otoritas di berbagai negara melakukan pelonggaran sejumlah ketentuan- Kegiatan ekonomi yang kontraktif telah menyebabkan turunnya kinerja korporasi dan rumah tangga. Dalam rangka mitigasi risiko akibat menurunnya kemampuan membayar, Stimulus dalam bentuk skema restrukturisasi kredit dan subsidi bunga, ditempuh oleh sebagian besar otoritas. Kebijakan penjaminan untuk mendorong permintaan pembiayaan terus berlangsung.

Sejumlah langkah koordinasi kebijakan internasional juga ditempuh dalam mendukung pemulihan- Kebijakan pasca-Covid-19 untuk mendukung pertumbuhan ekonomi dunia yang berkesinambungan. Kebijakan ekonomi dan finansial diarahkan untuk meminimalkan disrupsi jangka pendek akibat kebijakan penanggulangan Covid-19. Bank sentral diharapkan tetap memfasilitasi aliran likuiditas antar ekonomi.

Kinerja perekonomian global mengalami penurunan pada periode yang sama, khususnya pada triwulan II 2020- Lemahnya permintaan konsumsi dan gangguan produksi akibat dari keterbatasan mobilitas orang dan barang telah menyebabkan penurunan kinerja manufaktur global. kinerja yang lebih baik terlihat pada sektor terkait penanganan Covid-19, antara lain industri bahan pangan, alat kesehatan dan obat-obatan, sektor yang memanfaatkan teknologi penunjang aktivitas kerja jarak jauh, sejalan dengan penerapan work from home, school from home, dan social distancing.

Perlambatan ekonomi global tersebut berimbas pada penurunan aktivitas perdagangan dunia dan harga komoditas- Sejalan dengan pelemahan ekonomi global, kontraksi volume perdagangan makin dalam pada triwulan II 2020 hingga mencapai 14%, lebih rendah dibandingkan dengan kontraksi pada krisis finansial global. Harga minyak dunia juga terkoreksi tajam akibat permintaan global yang melambat tidak bisa diimbangi oleh pemotongan suplai minyak negaranegara anggota OPEC