

The Health Protocol in the Probolinggo District's Tourism Development

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Abstract: The goal of this study is to describe and analyze the application of health protocols to the growth of the tourism sector as the implementation of Probolinggo Regent Regulation Number 62 of 2020 in the region of the Bromo Tengger Semeru National Park, Sukapura District, and Probolinggo Regency; to describe and analyze the motivating and impeding factors for the application of health protocols in the tourism sector as the implementation of Probolinggo Regent Regulation. The primary informants and other informants in this qualitative study. Key informants are knowledgeable about and have access to various fundamental data. The key informants are the managers and stakeholders in the tourism industry who are directly involved in the investigated social interactions. According to the study, following health standards and providing cleaning supplies are two ways regulations are implemented. Implementing health protocols, however, will not be able to return the Bromo Tengger Semeru National Park region's economic situation to what it was prior to the Covid-19 outbreak. Business players' responses to interviews revealed that since the Covid-19 Pandemic, income has fallen.

Keywords: National Parks, Tourism, and Health Protocol.

1. INTRODUCTION

One of the commodities and a significant source of foreign exchange income in Indonesia is the development of tourism. In order to advance the tourism industry, more and more initiatives are being taken to develop and promote the tourism industry. The tourism industry in Probolinggo Regency is made up of a variety of beautiful cultural traditions. One of the well-known tourist attractions in the Probolinggo Regency is Mount Bromo Tourism Park. As Mount Bromo Tourism Park grows in popularity, it is essential to have the facilities and infrastructure needed to support the area's tourism industry for comprehensive and integrated tourism development to function well. Bromo is currently on the travel itineraries of tourists from around the world, not just those in Indonesia. Although they feel at home there for days, it is never deserted when tourists visit. It is not too difficult to ascend the stairs to the summit of Mount Bromo to see the sunrise.

A natural protection area surrounds Mount Bromo. The most beautiful and accessible of Indonesia's national parks, Bromo Tengger Semeru National Park is situated between 1,000 and 3,676 meters above sea level. A vast mountain range along the Java island includes several volcanoes, one of which is where the Bromo Tengger Semeru National Park is

situated. The Tengger caldera, which has a circumference of 8–10 km and steep walls between 200–700 m high, is located in the north of the Tengger mountains. At the 5,290 ha base of the Tengger Caldera, which is made up of a sea of sand, are Mounts Bromo (2,392 m), Batok (2,470 m), Kursi (3,392 m), Watangan (2,601 m), and Widodaren (2,600 m). An active mountain, Mount Bromo occasionally releases smoke. In addition to serving the needs of tourists, Bromo Tengger Semeru National Park also serves as a hub for scientific advancement, education, conservation, and the promotion of a love of the environment. The main gate connects Cemorolawang with the Sand Sea and Mount Bromo. The busiest tourist location is here, especially during the holiday season. Visitors can go camping, hike, horseback ride through a sand sea, or enjoy the natural environment in this placement. You can use the given stairs to ascend Mount Bromo. A puff of smoke comes out of the bottom of Mount Bromo's crater, indicating that the mountain is still actively erupting. Probolinggo - Tongas / Ketapang - Sukapura - Ngadisari is an approximate 42-kilometre route that may be taken by private or public transportation, but only to Ngadisari or the last terminal to go to the Cemorolawang area.

All of this is necessary to prevent accidents, and it is advised to use a specific car in the Mount

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Bromo region, particularly a 4x4 (4WD) car with a driver (driver/driver). The distance from Probolinggo to Tongas/Ketapang to Sukapura to Ngadisari using simply Ngadisari or the final terminal is about 42 kilometres. All of this is necessary to prevent accidents, and it is advised to use a specific car in the Mount Bromo region, particularly a 4x4 (4WD) car with a driver (driver/driver). The distance from Probolinggo to Tongas/Ketapang to Sukapura to Ngadisari using simply Ngadisari or the final terminal is about 42 kilometres. All of this is necessary to prevent accidents, and it is advised to utilize a specific vehicle, specifically a 4x4 (4WD) automobile, in the Mount Bromo area and a driver (driver/driver). driver) Tengger's native inhabitants are familiar with the area and the route to tourist attractions. The distance between Ngadisari and Cemorolawang is about 3 kilometres, and you can walk there or take a Jeep.

Therefore, do not be shocked by the existence of such mountain tourism facilities. The local population offers tourist-required accommodations, such as hotels, villas, homestays, cold gear (jackets, Bromo hats, sarongs, etc.), horses, jeeps (hardtops), stalls, and restaurants, souvenirs, etc. With it, the local economy can be boosted, and the tourists' trips are valuable and beneficial for the area around the Mount Bromo tourist destination. However, the government has been forced to implement measures that impact economic sectors like tourism, notably Mount Bromo Tourism Park, due to the pandemic Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19), which is widespread throughout Indonesia. This is seen in the following table's list of tourists who visited Mount Bromo National Park.

In general, the COVID-19 epidemic has an effect on the tourism industry across the country of Indonesia. The COVID-19 pandemic, according to Sugihamretha (2020), affected Indonesia's tourism industry both locally and internationally. During the COVID-19 pandemic, fewer international tourists arrived, impacting the country's economy. The findings of research from Wulung *et al.*, (2021), who claimed that the COVID-19 pandemic affected the community economy in the tourism industry in the Mount Bromo Tourism Area, support this locally in the Bromo area. The COVID-19 epidemic and the government policies to counteract it have significantly impacted hotels, restaurants, travel agencies, gift shops, and MSMEs.

All of this represents a significant loss for individuals whose livelihoods depend on employment or revenue from Mount Bromo tourist trips. The economy of the Tengger people, who during the pandemic only relied on government assistance, was greatly helped by the income from hardtop transportation (jeeps) and tourism actors in late 2020 after they were declared the new standard. According to plant, this immensely helped the economy of the Tengger people, who during the pandemic only relied

on government assistance. Therefore, the income of the Tengger tribe community in Ngadisari Village, Sukapura District, and Probolinggo Regency is greatly influenced by tourist visits.

The Probolinggo Regent has released Probolinggo Regent Regulation 62 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Discipline and Law Enforcement of Health Protocols in Prevention and Control to clarify the procedures the public and private sectors must follow. 2019 Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19). The regulation was established to enhance the socioeconomic situation of the public, which has declined, and to get the community ready for new normal conditions. The Regent's Regulation aims to improve coordination, communication, and policy synergy regarding efforts to prevent and control COVID-19 between Regional Governments, as described in article 3, which also aims to increase the participation of all stakeholders in the implementation of integrated and effective COVID-19 prevention and control efforts. Stakeholders and the neighbourhood.

In order to implement Probolinggo Regent Regulation Number 62 of 2020 in the Mount Bromo Tourism Area, Sukapura District, Probolinggo Regency, this research's objectives are to describe and analyze the application of health protocols to the development of the tourism sector; describe and analyze the driving and inhibiting factors for the implementation of health protocols in the tourism sector, and implement Probolinggo Regent Regulation Number 62 of 2020.

2. READING REVIEW

The theory serves as a supporting element for a study's variable. Before deciding on a theory to utilize for our research, it would be helpful to define what a theory is. According to Peter Hagul, a theory is a collection of associated terms, definitions, and claims that seeks to present a comprehensive understanding of a phenomenon. By linking one variable to another, this systematic picture describes the phenomenon. Because it encompasses a variety of governmental spheres, including politics, economics, society, and the law, public policy has a somewhat vast field of study. Due to their ability to control all governmental spheres, public policies are also global, regional, and local. Public policy is a government policy in managing life public from different parts of life focused on the interests of the community, according to Mustari (2015) in his book "Understanding Public Policy."

According to Chandler and Plano, cited by Tangkilisan (2003), public policy is a type of ongoing intervention by the government carried out for the community's benefit, in this case, the less fortunate, to enable them to exist and take part in general progress. Public policy is defined by Thomas R. Dye in "Understanding Public Policy" (1987) as "anything government chooses to do or not to do," or whatever the

government decides to do or not to do. In other words, public policy is not a declaration made by the government; instead, it stresses a set of activities that are decided upon, carried out, or not, by the government, with a focus on particular objectives for the good of the community. One of the industries that have attracted much attention recently in the world is tourism. The tourism industry is one of the world's fastest-growing economic sectors because of various positive effects, including economic growth and an increase in export revenue from tourism-related activities. 1.184 million foreign tourists arrived in 2015, an increase of 4.4% over the previous year (United Nations World Tourism Organization, 2015).

Tourism is a broad category of activities supported by various resources offered by the public, private sector, national and local governments, and society. Tourism is defined as a variety of activities supported by various facilities and services offered by the community, businesspeople, government, and local governments, according to Law Number 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism. Researcher Cochrane (in Sudiarso, 2004:13), who focused on Bromo-Tengger nature tourism, claimed that the activities could not sustain conservation in the intended area alone. Government assistance in the form of rules and rewards is still crucial. To suppress or even eliminate social, economic, environmental, and cultural conflicts that may arise, an area's development and management must incorporate traditional values held by the community, integrated planning, and encouragement from policymakers in the form of regulations and incentives. Might occur.

According to Wihasta and Prakoso (2012), the top-down paradigm that previously dominated the development process gave way to a bottom-up paradigm under the new paradigm of community-based tourist development. As players and determinants of local scale tourist growth, the community's engagement in the industry can generate a sense of responsibility and belonging. A community-based social engineering method is a strategy for tourist development that views the community as an integral aspect of tourism goods (community-based development). Additionally, tourism can play a significant and strategic role in local development. Its growth can counterbalance the local economy and as an environmentally friendly development strategy. In order to capitalize on this development's potential as a source of local community income and overall regional income, action must be taken. The tourist industry is complicated, with many diverse sectors and types of activity, each with its unique traits and aspects that change and adapt through time.

This will lead to physical and social change in tourism development. The development of infrastructure and other amenities is a continuation of the transformation process. In other words, the

development of regional tourism, also known as the tourism component, is where tourism planning starts. This component includes the physical development of tourism objects sold in the form of lodging facilities, restaurants, public facilities, social facilities, tourist transportation, and promotion planning. Boediono emphasizes three aspects: process, production per capita, and long term, and defines economic growth as rising output per capita over the long period. As a "process," economic growth is not a snapshot of the economy at a specific moment but is viewed from the dynamic side of how an economy evolves and changes through time. Economic growth is measured in terms of total production (GDP) and population when analyzing "output per capita." As a result, the theory employed to study economic growth must be able to account for both the population and the total GDP. In order to determine whether there will be a rise in output per capita throughout the period, it is also necessary to look at the "long-term" component of economic growth. Economic growth will occur if there is a rise and vice versa. In light of the two hypotheses above, how do the local economy and the tourism industry interact? When tourist attractions are created in an area, the nearby residents will indirectly benefit from economic growth since these attractions will draw visitors and generate employment opportunities—great attractions for travellers (Ningrum, 2020).

The growth of the tourism industry is beneficial for increasing business and job prospects. The demand from tourists gave rise to businesses and employment prospects. Thus, the influx of tourists creates an opportunity for the locals to start their hotels, guesthouses, homestays, restaurants, stalls, transportation companies, and other businesses. Residents will have the chance to work and earn more money through this business opportunity, enabling them to support their households (Hapsari and Ayustia, 2021). In order to attain national welfare through economic growth, the tourism sector must develop. In order to maintain the calibre of the services provided, the development of the tourism sector necessitates collaboration from several parties, including the government, stakeholders, and the larger community. The development of the leading industry, which includes the tourism sector, is one of the priorities for national development, according to the 2015–2019 National Medium-Term Development Plan. The growth of tourist destinations, tourism marketing, the tourism sector, and tourism institutions is supported by tourism development policies in line with the National Tourism Development Master Plan (Ripparnas) 2010-2015. (Teguh and Avenzora, 2013).

Due to a rise in tourists visiting Indonesia, the domestic tourism industry can now contribute to the country's economy by serving as a source of state revenue from tourist spending there (Singagerda, 2014). The government develops and uses this tourism

potential to generate foreign currency. The idea of tourism product components and the theory of perception were both utilized in this study. As said by Suwanto (2004). Although the tourism product is heavily impacted by economic activity, it is not an actual commodity but a collection of services with economic, social, psychological, and natural characteristics. Praise (2013: 22) contends that tourists are more likely to acquire services than goods from tourism-related enterprises. These services include lodging, food and drink, tour packages, or information provided by a tour guide working for a travel or tour company. It cannot be seen and can only be felt (intangible). Pitana (2009: 130) lists the following components of tourist destinations: (1) Attractions at the location, including natural, cultural, and social attractions. (2) Facilities at the destination include lodging, dining establishments, cafes, and bars. (3) Accessibility at places like bus and train stations and airports. (4) A visitor's perception of a good or service is their concept or conviction. (4) The price is the tour's overall cost, including lodging, meals, and beverages. 130) The elements of tourist destinations comprise (1) Attractions at the site, including natural, cultural, and social attractions. (2) Facilities at the destination include lodging, dining establishments, cafes, and bars. (3) Accessibility at places like bus and train stations and airports. (4) A visitor's perception of a good or service is their concept or conviction. (4) The price is the tour's overall cost, including lodging, meals, and beverages. 130) The elements of tourist destinations comprise (1) Attractions at the site, including natural, cultural, and social attractions. (2) Facilities at the destination include lodging, dining establishments, cafes, and bars. (3) Accessibility at places like bus and train stations and airports. (4) A visitor's perception of a good or service is their concept or conviction. (4) The price is the tour's overall cost, including lodging, meals, and beverages.

According to Cooper *et al.*, (1993: 84–86), a tourist location must possess the following four elements: (1) Attractions like those in nature, culture, and the performing arts. (2). Amenities and facilities, such as lodging, dining options, and travel agencies (3). Accessibility/Access, such as the availability of local transit and vehicle rental services, (4) Ancillary services, such as tourism organizations. When carefully considered, community involvement, according to Madiun (2010: 55), actually plays a part in every element that makes it possible for a tourist destination to exist. In other words, the importance of community involvement has been impliedly discussed in terms of the destination and the elements that affect the destination's quality as a tourist attraction, according to Madiun.

Community involvement, an additional element that is at the heart of tourist development itself, is added by Madiun (2008: 54). Community involvement, which is the community's participation in

service delivery and the development of relationships with local communities in a location, will also influence whether or not tourists should travel there. Madiun went on to say that in order for the community to be involved in offering services, three competencies must be present, namely knowledge (knowledge), skills (communication skills), and attitude (people's attitudes and conduct). These three skills are essential for providing services that foster positive interactions between locals and visitors.

The frequency of cases and fatalities associated with COVID-19 in Indonesia is rising and spreading throughout the country and across regions. As a result, it is imperative to expedite the handling of COVID-19 in the form of Large-Scale Social Restrictions to stop the spread of COVID-19. This increase impacts the political, economic, social, cultural, defence, and security aspects, as well as the welfare of the Indonesian people. In order to stop the spread of COVID-19, these measures include limiting inhabitants' ability to do specific things in an area that is suspected to be infected, as well as limiting the movement of people and products within a given province, or district, or city. According to Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 9 of 2020 About Guidelines for Large-Scale Social Restrictions for Handling Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Government Appeal, these restrictions are at least implemented through smelting schools and workplaces, restrictions on religious activities, and restrictions on activities in public places or facilities.

The World Health Organization describes the coronavirus family as a collection of viruses that can sicken people and animals. Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS), Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome, and other deadly respiratory tract infections in humans are all caused by the Coronavirus (SARS). The newly discovered strain of the disease-causing coronavirus COVID-19. The most typical COVID-19 symptoms include a fever, a dry cough, and fatigue. Aches and pains, nasal congestion, headaches, conjunctivitis, sore throats, diarrhoea, loss of taste or smell, skin rashes, or discolouration of the fingers or toes are some additional, less frequent symptoms that some patients may experience. The symptoms are typically modest and develop over time. Some people catch the infection but show only minor signs of it. About 80% of infected individuals recover without the need for additional care. One in five COVID-19 infection victims experiences excruciating pain and breathing problems. The likelihood of developing a more severe illness is higher among the elderly and persons with co-existing medical illnesses, including high blood pressure, heart and lung problems, diabetes, or cancer. However, COVID-19 infection can cause significant illness in anyone. Any person regardless of age, who has a fever, cough, shortness of breath,

pressure in the chest, or loss of ability to speak or move should visit a doctor right away. For the patient to be led to the formal medical institution, it is advised to contact the healthcare provider or facility in advance, if at all possible (WHO, 2019). Alternatively, a loss of the capacity to move or speak, you should get help right away. To ensure that the patient is guided to the proper healthcare facility, it is advised to call a healthcare practitioner or facility in advance, if at all possible (WHO, 2019). Alternatively, a loss of the ability to move or speak, you should get medical help right away. For the patient to be led to the formal medical institution, it is advised to contact the healthcare provider or facility in advance, if at all possible (WHO, 2019).

Coronavirus has a significant impact on economic growth as well as the growth of the sector industry, according to data cited from detik.com. One is the tourism sector, but Covid 19's presence harms the global economy, including Indonesia. The world economy suffered due to the fall in economic activity brought on by this concern over contagion and the spread of Covid 19, which also caused oil prices to drop by 30% to their lowest level since 1991 and the stock market to drop by more than 7%. The Coronavirus, or Covid 19, is driving travellers to postpone their travels out of concern that they would catch Covid 19.

3. STUDY METHODS

3.1 Research Methodology

This study aims to identify the phenomena that occur in the field by employing research techniques to collect data in a methodical, systematic, logical, and scientific way. A research technique is a process that directs researchers as to what to conduct in a study and what order. "Research methods are fundamentally a scientific way to acquire data with specified uses," claims Sugiyono (2012: 2). The research method is a complete way or strategy to identify or get the relevant data, according to Irwan Suhartono (2011: 8). The researcher employs a descriptive methodology and a qualitative technique in the execution of this study. The goal of descriptive research is to create an organized, factual, and accurate description, picture, or painting of the details, traits, and connections between the phenomena under study (Nasir 1999:63). By Cholid Nurbuko and Abu Ahmadi's assertion (2008: 44), descriptive research aims to describe current problem solving based on data by presenting, analyzing, and interpreting data. According to Bogdan and Taylor, cited by Moleong (2011: 6), qualitative research is a kind of inquiry that generates descriptive data in the form of verbatim written or spoken statements from

subjects or recorded behaviours. Qualitative research can directly alter the nature of the relationship between researchers and informants. Additionally, qualitative research is more sensitive and can claim that it is a kind of inquiry that yields descriptive information from people's spoken or written words or their observed behaviour. Qualitative research can directly alter the nature of the relationship between researchers and informants. Additionally, qualitative research is more sensitive and can claim that it is a kind of inquiry that yields descriptive information from people's spoken or written words or their observed behaviour. In addition to being more sensitive and capable of adapting to numerous changes, qualitative research can directly alter the nature of the relationship between researchers and informants.

Because it is a qualitative study, informants' decisions are made independently and purposefully. Influential individuals are chosen with the presumption that they are the ones who know themselves and the research theme the most well (Idrus 2009:25). Therefore, to conduct this study, researchers must identify and select the informants and provide that information. The informant key person, main informant, and other informants are the three types of informants the researcher must be aware of and have access to. Key informants are knowledgeable about and possess a variety of fundamental data. Manage/Tourism stakeholders are the primary informants because they are directly involved in the social interactions under investigation.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Ngadas, the last village in the national park area and a place to finish supplies, especially water supplies, because there will be no water source, can serve as the starting point for tourist attractions. Submontane, Montana, and sub-alpine ecosystem types with enormous, hundreds of years old trees, including mountain pine, jamuju, edelweiss, wide varieties of orchids, and unique grasses make up the flora of Bromo Tengger Semeru National Park. Fauna The red jungle fowl (*Gallus gallus*), leopard (*Muntiacus muntjak*), long-tailed macaque (*Macaca fascicularis*), mongoose (*Paradoxurus Hermaphroditus*), deer (*Rusa timorensis*), deer (*Muntiacus muntjak*), deer (*Muntiacus muntjak*), deer (*Muntiacus (Gallus gallus)*). *Panthera pardus melas*), jag (*Cuon alpinus javanicus*); and many bird species that inhabit Ranu Pani, Ranu Regulo, and Ranu Kumbolo, including kestrels (*Accipiter virgatus*), hornbills (*Buceros rhinoceros silvestris*), snake eagle bidos (*Spilornis cheela bidos*), black sriguntings ([D \(https://www.malangkab.go.id\)](https://www.malangkab.go.id)).

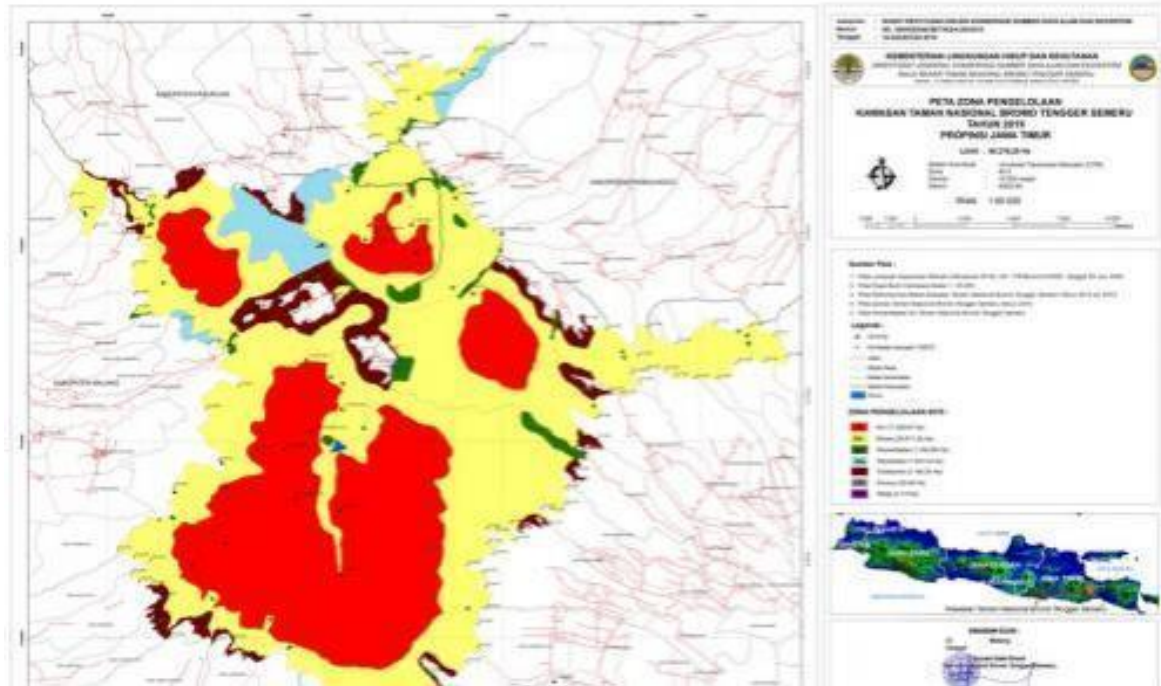


Figure 1: National Parks Bromo Tengger Semeru

Refer to this website's profile at <https://bromotenggersemeru.org/page-static/>

A study on the Implementation of Economic Recovery Policies Based on Probolinggo Regent Regulation Number 62 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Discipline and Law Enforcement of Health Protocols in the Prevention and Control of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) was conducted by good on the Application of Health Protocols to Tourism Development in Sukapura District, Probolinggo Regency. The respondent's schedule was considered as the research was conducted in stages. Business actors and government personnel directly or indirectly connected to the Bromo Tengger Semeru National Park made up the study's respondents. The data gathered shows that the research participants' average age is 41. According to the presentation, men made up most of the study's respondents who provided information. According to their education level, most respondents have completed high school or a vocational program followed by a bachelor's degree, while the remainder has completed both elementary and graduate school.

The restrictions on activities outlined in Regent Regulation Number 62 of 2020 are aimed at limiting community activities, including isolation of RT, RW, and Dusun to village/kelurahan scales, restrictions on activities in public spaces, restrictions on community activity hours, and road closures. These regulations are also followed while limiting neighbourhood activities close to the Bromo Tengger Semeru National Park. With the village's assistance, the subdistrict apparatus keeps up its socialization efforts and suggests delaying the execution of initiatives that seek widespread community engagement. Office

Ngadisari Village's Matas explained: "At that time, people were not allowed to extend invitations to parties and other events (Application of Regent's Regulation Number 62 of 2020). The same village has therefore been prohibited for a while. If anyone wants to get married, we advise asking if it can be delayed first or saying yes to having the wedding ceremony after the Covid has subsided.

Additionally supporting Mataci's assertion was Widiarto from the Sukapura Sub-District Office: The sub-district continues to give instructions to all village heads (village heads) regarding physical distance socialization; however, we also visit occasionally to socialize ourselves. Additionally, Sir, we socialize immunizations. In the meantime, the Bromo Tengger Semeru National Park tourist destinations were also momentarily shut down to stop transmission from leaving the tourist destinations and entering the region of origin of the visitors. In an interview, Subur, an employee of Bromo Tengger Semeru National Park, stated the following: According to the advice of the local government, we Bromo Tengger Semeru National Park will close at the end of 2020. Thus no tourists visited at that time. In order to accomplish this, Sir, it is necessary to stop the spread of covid both within and outside of the Bromo Tengger Semeru National Park area because there are already many tourists who typically hail from large cities as well. The rise in Covid-19 cases in Sukapura District and Probolinggo Regency can be suppressed by limiting community activities.

Government and industry actors in the Mount Bromo tourism area implementing health protocols. According to the investigation's findings station, business actors in the Bromo Tengger Semeru National Park have adopted the health protocols outlined in Regent Regulumber 62 of 2020.

Depending on the nature of beach business actors, the application of health protectors appears to be highly varied. Most commercial performers offer cleaning services, including sinks with soap and a hand sanitiser for washing hands. The implementation of health measures by commercial players in support of government efforts to reduce the spread of Covid-19 and give visitors to Bromo Tengger Semeru National Park tourism a sense of security and comfort. Mentari, the proprietor of the Rinjani Restaurant and one of the respondents, stated the following: So that tourists will not worry if they visit, Sis, we (Restaurant Rinjani) have created a space for washing hands and decreased the number of seats so that diners can eat at a distance of at least 1 meter from other diners.

Whiz Capsule, one of the accommodation service providers near the Bromo Tengger Semeru National Park, does the same thing. One Whiz Capsule worker, who wished to remain anonymous, stated: Since the (Covid-19) pandemic, the proprietor of this establishment (Whiz Capsule) has frequently received visits from village and sub-district officials; you were instructed to provide them with a place to wash their hands, disinfect them, and write instructions to wear masks. Thus, he stated that the objective was to lower Covid (Covid-19).

Despite implementing health protocols, the Bromo Tengger Semeru National Park region's economic situation cannot be returned to its pre-Covid-19 condition. According to the findings of interviews with several business respondents, they said that income has decreased since the Covid-19 pandemic. This is seen in the picture below.

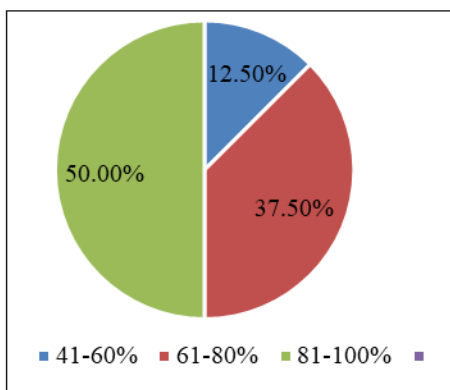


Figure 2: Operating Income Reduction from Before COVID-19

Source: Documented research

Business actors in the Bromo Tengger Semeru National Park reported a significant drop in turnover, ranging from 81 to 100%. Up to 50% of the individuals who participated in the study confessed that the Covid-19 epidemic caused their turnover to drop between 81 and 100%. Mentari asserts that the decrease in revenue was caused by the Covid-19 pandemic, the tightening of community activities, particularly tourism at the Bromo Tengger Semeru National Park, and essentially prospective travellers delaying their travel plans. Mentari elucidated: "I also have the numbers, bro, the customers who come in here frequently and ask when they want to go to Bromo again, but the majority of them claim they are still paranoid (afraid)," the cashier said.

5. CONCLUSION

According to the analysis findings, "Application of Health Protocols on Tourism Development Economic Recovery Policy Based on Probolinggo Regent's Regulation on the Implementation of Discipline and Law Enforcement of Health Protocols in Prevention and Control," According to Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19): The implementation of safety procedures and the provision of cleaning supplies are examples of this use. The Bromo Tengger Semeru National Park region's economic situation cannot be returned to its pre-Covid-19 level, notwithstanding the introduction of health standards. The motivating and impeding factors for enforcing laws in the tourist region around Mount Bromo. Driving forces The motivation that results from the awareness and cooperative efforts of many levels of society, such as corporate players, local governments, Muspika, and health workers, is the key to the successful execution of Probolinggo Regent Regulation No. 62 of 2020.

Inhibiting factors: The lack of public awareness of the significance of enforcing health protocols in every community activity, as indicated by the existence of activities that involve many people and the lack of discipline in using masks when outside the home and the fact that there are still many people out of the house, is the inhibiting factor for the implementation of Regent Regulation No. 62 of 2020. Business actors and tourists who still linger too close to Bromo Tengger Semeru National Park tourist attractions also engage in this behaviour. Speaking on the research findings that were revealed in "Application of Health Protocols on Tourism Development Implementation of Economic Recovery Policies Based on Regulations on the Implementation of Discipline and Law Enforcement of Health Protocols in Prevention and Control,"

There are many suggestions and inputs that can be provided for Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), including new ideas for generating economic interest in the Bromo Tengger Semeru National Park region by utilizing agricultural products

and other creative economies, as well as developing a new model of socialization and monitoring to improve the use of health protocols in the Bromo Tengger Semeru National Park region. Government should work with local governments and community leaders to create synergies. Additionally, regular and ongoing oversight and support are required.

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