

# THE EFFECT OF COVID-19 IN INDONESIA TOURISM SECTOR

Triadila Safitri  
English Education

Triadilasafitri0@gmail.com

## Abstract

Covid-19 was first discovered in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China in December 2019, then spread to several countries throughout the world including Indonesia. As we know, Covid-19 began to develop rapidly from the third and fourth weeks of March 2020 when several government offices, schools, state and private universities as well as private companies including the tourism industry began to let their employees to work from home or work from office in rotation. The tourism industry such as hotel, tourism destinations, airlines, tours and travel began to employ their employees alternating or shifting work adjusted to the needs of 1 day in and 1 day off. This paper discusses the impacts of the Covid-19 outbreak in Indonesia tourism sector such as hotel, tourism destinations, airlines, tours and travel. With 35 participants, the result of the study shows that the Covid-19 give the impact in Indonesia Tourism Sector.

**Key words:** Covid-19, Covid-19 impacts, Tourism industry

---

## INTRODUCTION

Coronavirus is a worldwide medical issue including Indonesia (Z. Nabila, Rahman Isnain, et al., 2021; Sari & Oktaviani, 2021; Tuhuteru, 2020). This was started from the data of the World Health Organization (WHO) on 31 December 2019 there was an instance of a bunch of pneumonia with another etiology in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China and later extended past China. On 30 January 2020, Covid-19 was set to turn into the public health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) (Liu et al., 2020; Oktavia & Suprayogi, 2021; Sohrabi et al., 2020). On 11 March 2020, Covid-19 was assigned as a pandemic. Indonesia previously detailed 2 positive cases on March 2, 2020 and a positive case kept on expanding (Arpiansah et al., 2021; Gumantan, Nugroho, et al., 2021; Guru et al., 2021). Until April 25, 2020, Indonesia previously revealed 8. 211 Positive cases, 689 cases died, 1.002 cases recovered from 50,563 individuals inspected with the consequences of the assessment is 42,352 negative (Choirunnisa & Mandasari, 2021; Pradani, 2021; Susanto & Puspaningrum, 2019). Tourism is one of the quickest developing financial areas and is a significant driver of monetary development and advancement (Ameraldo et al., 2019; Fithratullah, 2019; Nahdliyah et al., 2021). Toward the start of the first and fourteen days of April 2020, some administration of outside nations carefully upheld the disallowance of outsiders to enter their nation, including Indonesia (Anisa Martadala et al., 2021; A. N. Nabila et al., 2021). This unfamiliar boycott affects the non-activity of airlines companies that have international flight routes so it greatly affects foreign tourist arrivals and decreased tourism industry revenues such as decreased hotel room occupancy rates, declining tourist destinations, reduced airlines and tour and travel revenues (A. N. Nabila et al., 2021; Putra et al., 2019; Suprayogi & Eko, 2020).

(Covid-19) has influenced the public the travel industry area. It is reflected by the ascent of the hotel, which chooses to close incidentally (Indonesia, 2022; Nani et al., 2021; Syaifulloh & Aguss, 2021). A total of 1.139 hotels throughout Indonesia have closed the activity or operation of the Covid-19 pandemic (Ahluwalia, 2020; Dewantoro, 2021;

Herison et al., 2019). Notwithstanding, there is a hotel in Bandung that is rather utilized as a hospital for Covid-19 casualties. Executive of The Indonesian Hotel and Restaurant Association, The effect of the Covid-19 pandemic, making the hotel business extremely drooped and even compelled to close its exercises and host the representatives (Ameraldo & Ghazali, 2021; Rusliyawati et al., 2020; Suwarni & Handayani, 2021). It makes the hotel business drooped and even compelled to close its exercises and host a few representatives. All things considered, the manifestations as of now exist. A few organizations, specifically including outsiders, started to decrease somewhat. The decrease in execution started discernibly in March when the public authority declared the instance of Covid-19 in Indonesia, and numerous exercises were dropped.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

Tourism destination closed seems to be a crucial strategy to protect us from Covid-19 and it can be considered as an immediate response against COVID-19 threats (Ahluwalia, 2020; Rahman, 2021). With relation to tourism destination, a lockdown can be implemented by closing ports or airports from people's movements, especially tourists (Andriadi, 2021; Fadilah & Kuswoyo, 2021; Rahman Isnain et al., 2021). Building up a preventive situation should expand upon multi-partners, particularly partners in the tourism industry. Notwithstanding, the potential issues bring about impediments in coordination among governments, partners, and neighborhood networks (Z. Nabila, Isnain, et al., 2021; Rachman & Pramana, 2020; Yudiawan et al., 2021)

According to tour and travel agencies, tour projects to visit the travel industry fascination dropped pointedly from January to April, 2020, with the travel industry programs (to visit various characteristic attractions in far off towns) being disallowed to limit microbes' spread (Fernando et al., 2021; Gumantan, Mahfud, et al., 2021; Sengkey et al., 2020). Numerous normal and rustic zones as the travel industry objections were shut (Nurkholis et al., 2022). Numerous transportation organization administrations have thusly shut because of the drop in movement interest. Travel is the main system for infection transmission, including COVID-19. Past reports affirm that a connection between voyaging, contaminations, transmission, and the spread of microorganism infections exists (Ambarwati & Mandasari, 2021; Mastan et al., 2022; Nuraziza et al., 2021). In the circumstance where medications and antibodies against COVID-19 are not accessible, halting voyaging and entertainment exercises are significant (Fauzi et al., 2021; Lestari & Keumala, 2022; Ries, 2011). The expected issues nonetheless, remember unsettling influence for coordination's (counting food, medications and wellbeing hardware) are essential to help an adapting system and component against illnesses (Hendra Saputra & Pasha, 2021; Ikhwan et al., 2022; Ruslaini et al., 2021). In such circumstances, transportation to help adapting techniques ought to permit and oblige keeping standard operational system to limit potential microbes' presentation and spread (Akbar & Rahmanto, 2020; Bwigenge et al., 2020; Kusuma & Lestari, 2021). This paper will discuss about Covid-19 give the effect in Indonesia Tourism Sector.

## **METHOD**

The researcher is interested in conducting research on the effect Covid-19 in Indonesia tourism because during the pandemic tourism sector's income has decreased significantly. So, that it affects the Indonesian economy because tourism sector is the largest contributor to income in Indonesia. The researcher will do the research using qualitative data, the researcher uses questionnaire method to collect the data. This paper will conduct the research the effect of Covid-19 in Indonesia tourism sector. The writer will does the

research with the student, in a University especially writing class batch 2018. The writer see that now, Covid-19 has a big impact in tourism sector. Why the writer will do the research? The writer will analyse the effect of Covid-19 in Indonesia tourism sector. Through an analysis we can conclude what are the effect of Covid-19 in Indonesia tourism sector. The writer does the analysis through questioner method. By the questioner we can know how much Covid-19 give the effect in Indonesia tourism sector. The student will full fill the questioner given by the writer, many of question that they will answer. By this paper we can know that the effect of Covid-19 in Indonesia tourism sector. The subject are writing class in Universitas Teknokrat Indonesia with the samples are 36 students.

### Questionnaire of The Effect of Covid-19 in Indonesia Tourism Sector

Please answer the question based on your opinion.

No	Questions	Agree	Disagree	Maybe
1.	Do you agree that Covid-19 give the impact in Indonesia tourism sector?			
2.	Do you agree during Covid-19 has decreased visitors from foreigners to Indonesia?			
3.	Do you agree Covid-19 in Indonesia, hotels, tourism destination, airlines, tour and travel have suffer losses?			
4.	Do you agree if the tourist destinations are reopened even though in pandemic situations?			
5.	Do you think if tourist destinations are reopened during Covid-19 will increase Indonesia tourism sector?			

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### Result

No	Questions	Agree	Disagree	Maybe
1.	Do you agree that Covid-19 give the impact in Indonesia tourism sector?	100%	-	-
2.	Do you agree during Covid-19 has decreased visitors from foreigners to Indonesia?	96,9%	3,1%	-
3.	Do you agree Covid-19 in Indonesia, hotels, tourism destination, airlines, tour and travel have suffer losses?	87,5%	12,5%	-
4.	Do you agree if the tourist destinations are reopened even though in pandemic situations?	40,6%	59,4%	-
5.	Do you think if tourist destinations are reopened during Covid-19 will increase Indonesia tourism sector?	31,3%	15,6%	53,1%

## Discussion

This aims of this paper is to prove that Covid-19 give the effect in Indonesia Tourism Sector. The populations are students English Education batch 2018 especially who are in academic writing class which is 35 students. Based on the data that the writer got, it can be said that all of the students in those populations agree that Covid-19 give the impact in Indonesia tourism sector. All the students agree that Covid-19 has decreased visitors from foreigners to Indonesia because tourism sector is the largest contributor income in Indonesia so the effect of this pandemic is decreasing the income of Indonesia from tourism sector.

Mostly, the students agree that during Covid-19 has decreased visitors from foreigners to Indonesia because there are policies from the government to stop flights both from domestics and international because to prevent the spread of Covid-19 and we are required to stay at home (PSBB), social distancing not only that, schools are enforced online, and also the employees work from home. So, hotels, tourism destination, airlines, tour and travel will have suffered losses because there is a policy from the government everyone must stay at home and there are no flights from international or domestic.

There are some students are agreeing if the tourist destinations are reopened even though in pandemic situations because if the tourist destinations are reopened during Covid-19 will increase Indonesia tourism sector. It will make the income tourism sector in Indonesia will increasing and back to normal but there will be terms and conditions when the tourist destinations are reopened such as the visitors must wearing a mask, maintain a distance from other, wash hands frequently and bring the hand sanitizer.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the research, Covid-19 give the effect in Indonesia tourism sector likes hotel, tourism destinations, airlines, tour and travel decreases their income because there are policies from the government such as to stop flights both from domestics and international because to prevent the spread of Covid-19 and we are required to stay at home (PSBB), social distancing not only that, schools are enforced online, and also the employees work from home. Therefore, it will be giving big impact in Indonesia tourism sector income because tourism sector is the largest contributor income in Indonesia.

## REFERENCES

- Ahluwalia, L. (2020). EMPOWERMENT LEADERSHIP AND PERFORMANCE: ANTECEDENTS. *Angewandte Chemie International Edition*, 6(11), 951–952., 7(1), 283.  
[http://www.nostarch.com/javascriptforkids%0Ahttp://www.investopedia.com/terms/i/in\\_specie.asp%0Ahttp://dspace.ucuenca.edu.ec/bitstream/123456789/35612/1/Trabajo de Titulacion.pdf%0Ahttps://educacion.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/downloads/2019/01/GUIA-METODOL](http://www.nostarch.com/javascriptforkids%0Ahttp://www.investopedia.com/terms/i/in_specie.asp%0Ahttp://dspace.ucuenca.edu.ec/bitstream/123456789/35612/1/Trabajo de Titulacion.pdf%0Ahttps://educacion.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/downloads/2019/01/GUIA-METODOL)
- Akbar, M., & Rahmanto, Y. (2020). Desain data warehouse penjualan menggunakan Nine Step Methodology untuk business intelegency pada PT Bangun Mitra Makmur. *Jurnal Informatika Dan Rekayasa Perangkat Lunak*, 1(2), 137–146.
- Ambarwati, R., & Mandasari, B. (2021). Students' Motivation Toward the Use of Google Classroom in Learning English During Covid-19 Pandemic At Sma N 1 Sukoharjo. *Journal of Arts and Education*, 1(1), 10–18.  
<http://jurnal.teknokrat.ac.id/index.php/JAE/article/view/27>
- Ameraldo, F., & Ghazali, N. A. M. (2021). Factors Influencing the Extent and Quality of Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure in Indonesian Shari'ah Compliant Companies. *International Journal of Business and Society*, 22(2), 960–984.

- Ameraldo, F., Saiful, S., & Husaini, H. (2019). Islamic Banking Strategies In Rural Area: Developing Halal Tourism and Enhancing The Local Welfare. *Ikonomika*, 4(1), 109–136.
- Andriadi, B. P. (2021). *PENTINGNYA PENGENALAN VAKSIN DI MASA PANDEMI COVID-19 DESA IBUL KECAMATAN SIMPANG TERITIP*. 02(01), 100–104.
- Anisa Martadala, D., Redi Susanto, E., & Ahmad, I. (2021). Model Desa Cerdas Dalam Pelayanan Administrasi (Studi Kasus: Desa Kotabaru Barat Kecamatan Martapura Kabupaten Oku Timur). *Jurnal Teknologi Dan Sistem Informasi (JTISI)*, 2(2), 40–51. <http://jim.teknokrat.ac.id/index.php/JTISI>
- Arpiansah, R., Fernando, Y., & Fakhrurozi, J. (2021). Game Edukasi VR Pengenalan Dan Pencegahan Virus Covid-19 Menggunakan Metode MDLC Untuk Anak Usia Dini. *Jurnal Teknologi Dan Sistem Informasi*, 2(2), 88–93.
- Bwigenge, S., Sensuse, D. I., & Suryono, R. R. (2020). Passengers Acceptance of Cashless Payment System for Public Bus Transportation System in Kigali City (Rwanda). *2020 International Conference on Advanced Computer Science and Information Systems (ICACISIS)*, 341–350.
- Choirunnisa, M. R., & Mandasari, B. (2021). Secondary students' views towards the Use of Google Clasroom as an online assessments tools during Covid-19 pandemic. *Journal of Arts and Education*, 1(1), 1–9.
- Dewantoro, F. (2021). Kajian Pencahaya dan Penghawaan Alami Desain Hotel Resort Kota Batu Pada Iklim Tropis. *JICE (Journal of Infrastructural in Civil Engineering)*, 2(01), 1–7.
- Fadilah, R., & Kuswoyo, H. (2021). Transitivity Analysis of News Reports on Covid-19 of Jakarta Post Press. *The 1st International Conference on Language Linguistic Literature and Education (ICLLLE)*.
- Fauzi, F., Antoni, D., & Suwarni, E. (2021). Mapping potential sectors based on financial and digital literacy of women entrepreneurs: A study of the developing economy. *Journal of Governance and Regulation*, 10(2 Special Issue), 318–327. <https://doi.org/10.22495/JGRV10I2SIART12>
- Fernando, J., Mahfud, I., & Indonesia, U. T. (2021). *SURVEY MOTIVASI ATLET FUTSAL SMKN 2 BANDAR LAMPUNG DIMASA PANDEMI COVID-19*. Fernando, J., Mahfud, I., & Indonesia, U. T. (2021). *SURVEY MOTIVASI ATLET FUTSAL SMKN 2 BANDAR LAMPUNG DIMASA PANDEMI COVID-19*. 2(2), 39–43. 19. 2(2), 39–43.
- Fithratullah, M. (2019). Globalization and Culture Hybridity; The Commodification on Korean Music and its Successful World Expansion. *Digital Press Social Sciences and Humanities*, 2(2018), 00013. <https://doi.org/10.29037/digitalpress.42264>
- Gumantan, A., Mahfud, I., Yuliandra, R., & Indonesia, U. T. (2021). *JOSSAE ( Journal of Sport Science and Education ) Pengembangan Alat Ukur Tes Fisik dan Keterampilan Cabang Olahraga Futsal berbasis Desktop Program*. 6, 146–155.
- Gumantan, A., Nugroho, R. A., & Yuliandra, R. (2021). Learning During the Covid-19 Pandemic: Analysis of E-Learning on Sports Education Students. *Journal Sport Area*, 6(1), 66–75. [https://doi.org/10.25299/sportarea.2021.vol6\(1\).5397](https://doi.org/10.25299/sportarea.2021.vol6(1).5397)
- Guru, P., Staff, D. A. N., Mathla, M. A., & Anwar, U. L. (2021). *PELATIHAN PEMBUATAN DAN PENGEDITAN WEB-BLOG BAGI*. 2(2), 82–88.
- Hendra Saputra, V., & Pasha, D. (2021). Komik Berbasis Scientific Sebagai Media Pembelajaran di Masa Pandemi Covid-19. *SJME (Supremum Journal of Mathematics Education)*, 5(1), 85–96. <https://doi.org/10.35706/sjme.v5i1.4514>
- Herison, A., Romdania, Y., Akbar, D., & Pramanda, D. (2019). PERAN AESTHETIC EXPERENTIAL QUALITIES DAN PERCEIVED VALUE UNTUK KEPUASAN

DAN LOYALITAS PENGUNJUNG WISATA BAHARI DI PROVINSI LAMPUNG.  
*Pariwisata Pesona*, 04(1), 1–10.

- Ikhwan, A., Hartati, S., Hasanah, U., & Lestari, M. (2022). Pemanfaatan Teh Bunga Telang ( *Clitoria Ternatea* ) sebagai Minuman Kesehatan dan Meningkatkan UMKM di Masa Pandemi Covid 19 kepada Masyarakat di Desa Simonis Kecamatan Aek Natas. *Jurnal Pendidikan Tambusai*, 6, 1–7.
- Indonesia, U. T. (2022). *BASIC ENGLISH FOR TOURISM BAGI SISWA / I SMK PGRI I LIMAU TANGGAMUS LAMPUNG*. 3(1), 144–150.
- Kusuma, C. E., & Lestari, F. (2021). Perhitungan Daya Dukung Tiang Pancang Proyek Penambahan Line Conveyor Batubara. *Jurnal Teknik Sipil*, 02(01), 44–50.
- Lestari, M. A. P., & Keumala, D. (2022). PENGATURAN RESTRUKTURISASI PEMBIAYAAN DI BANK SYARIAH INDONESIA SELAMA MASA PANDEMI COVID-19. *Reformasi Hukum Trisakti*, 4(1), 145–154.
- Liu, C., Zhou, Q., Li, Y., Garner, L. V., Watkins, S. P., Carter, L. J., Smoot, J., Gregg, A. C., Daniels, A. D., Jerve, S., & Albaiu, D. (2020). Research and Development on Therapeutic Agents and Vaccines for COVID-19 and Related Human Coronavirus Diseases. *ACS Central Science*, 6(3), 315–331.  
<https://doi.org/10.1021/acscentsci.0c00272>
- Mastan, I. A., Sensuse, D. I., Suryono, R. R., & Kautsarina, K. (2022). Evaluation of Distance Learning System (E-Learning): a Systematic Literature Review. *Jurnal Teknoinfo*, 16(1), 132. <https://doi.org/10.33365/jti.v16i1.1736>
- Nabila, A. N., Nahdliyah, T., Sensuse, D. I., & Suryono, R. R. (2021). Collaborative System Implementation for Tourism: A Systematic Literature Review. *2021 International Seminar on Application for Technology of Information and Communication (ISemantic)*, 255–262.
- Nabila, Z., Isnain, A. R., & Permata, P. (2021). Mining Data Analysis for Clustering of Covid-19 Case in Lampung Province Using K-Means Algorithm. *The 1st International Conference on Advanced Information Technology and Communication (IC-AITC)*.
- Nabila, Z., Rahman Isnain, A., & Abidin, Z. (2021). Analisis Data Mining Untuk Clustering Kasus Covid-19 Di Provinsi Lampung Dengan Algoritma K-Means. *Jurnal Teknologi Dan Sistem Informasi (JTISI)*, 2(2), 100.  
<http://jim.teknokrat.ac.id/index.php/JTISI>
- Nahdliyah, T., Nabila, A. N., Sensuse, D. I., Suryono, R. R., & Kautsarina, K. (2021). Redesigning User Interface on Halal Tourism Application with User-Centered Design Approach. *2021 International Conference on Computer Science, Information Technology, and Electrical Engineering (ICOMITEE)*, 118–124.
- Nani, D. A., Ahluwalia, L., & Novita, D. (2021). Pengenalan Literasi Keuangan Dan Personal Branding Di Era Digital Bagi Generasi Z Di Smk PGRI 1 Kedondong. *Journal of Social Sciences and Technology for Community Service (JSSTCS)*, 2(2), 43.  
<https://doi.org/10.33365/jsstcs.v2i2.1313>
- Nuraziza, N., Oktaviani, L., & Sari, F. M. (2021). EFL Learners' Perceptions on ZOOM Application in the Online Classes. *Jambura Journal of English Teaching and Literature*, 2(1), 41–51. <https://doi.org/10.37905/jetl.v2i1.7318>
- Nurkholis, A., Anggela, Y., & Octaviansyah P, A. F. (2022). Web-Based Geographic Information System for Lampung Gift Store. *Jurnal Teknoinfo*, 16(1), 34.  
<https://doi.org/10.33365/jti.v16i1.1486>
- Oktavia, W. R., & Suprayogi, S. (2021). GRAMMATICAL COHESION IN BORIS JOHNSON'S SPEECH ENTITLED CORONAVIRUS SPREAD IN UK. *Linguistics*

- and Literature Journal*, 2(1), 8–16.
- Pradani, D. (2021). *Students' Motivation in English Online Learning During Pandemic COVID-19*. 2(2), 57–61.
- Putra, A. D., Ardiansyah, T., Latipah, D., & Hidayat, S. (2019). *Data Extraction Using The Web Crawler As A Media For Information On The Popularity Of Lampung Province Tourism For The Development Of Rides And Abstract* : 6(2).
- Rachman, F. F., & Pramana, S. (2020). *Analisis Sentimen Pro dan Kontra Masyarakat Indonesia tentang Vaksin COVID-19 pada Media Sosial Twitter*. 8(2), 100–109.
- Rahman Isnain, A., Indra Sakti, A., Alita, D., & Satya Marga, N. (2021). Sentimen Analisis Publik Terhadap Kebijakan Lockdown Pemerintah Jakarta Menggunakan Algoritma Svm. *Jdmsi*, 2(1), 31–37. <https://t.co/NfhmfMjtXw>
- Rahman, Y. A. (2021). Vaksinasi Massal Covid-19 sebagai Sebuah Upaya Masyarakat dalam Melaksanakan Kepatuhan Hukum (Obedience Law). *Khazanah Hukum*, 3(2), 80–86. <https://doi.org/10.15575/kh.v3i2.11520>
- Ries, E. (2011). *The Lean Startup: How constant innovation creates radically successful businesses*. Crown Publishing.
- Ruslaini, R., Abizar, A., Ramadhani, N., & Ahmad, I. (2021). PENINGKATAN MANAJEMEN DAN TEKNOLOGI PEMASARAN PADA UMKM OJESA (OJEK SAHABAT WANITA) DALAM MENGATASI LESS CONTACT EKONOMI MASA COVID-19. *Martabe: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, 4(1), 139–144.
- Rusliyawati, R., Damayanti, D., & Prawira, F. N. (2020). Implementation of SAW Method for Determining SCRM Model as Business Strategy in Higher Education. *International Conference on Information Technology and Business (ICITB)*.
- Sari, F. M., & Oktaviani, L. (2021). Undergraduate Students' Views on the Use of Online Learning Platform during COVID-19 Pandemic. *Teknosastik*, 19(1), 41. <https://doi.org/10.33365/ts.v19i1.896>
- Sengkey, D. F., Kambey, F. D., Lengkong, S. P., Joshua, S. R., & Kainde, H. V. F. (2020). Pemanfaatan Platform Pemrograman Daring dalam Pembelajaran Probabilitas dan Statistika di Masa Pandemi CoVID-19. *Jurnal Informatika*, 15(4), 217–224.
- Sohrabi, C., Alsafi, Z., Neill, N. O., Khan, M., & Kerwan, A. (2020). *Since January 2020 Elsevier has created a COVID-19 resource centre with free information in English and Mandarin on the novel coronavirus COVID- 19 . The COVID-19 resource centre is hosted on Elsevier Connect , the company ' s public news and information . January.*
- Suprayogi, S., & Eko, P. B. (2020). The Implementation of Virtual Exhibition Project in English for Tourism Class for University Students. *Academic Journal Perspective: Education, Language, and Literature*, 8(2), 87–97.
- Susanto, E. R., & Puspaningrum, A. S. (2019). *Rancang Bangun Rekomendasi Penerima Bantuan Sosial Berdasarkan Data Kesejahteraan Rakyat*. 15(1), 1–12.
- Suwarni, E., & Handayani, M. A. (2021). Development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) to Suwarni, E., & Handayani, M. A. (2021). Development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) to Strengthen Indonesia's Economic Post COVID-19. *Business Management and Strategy*, 12(2), 19. h. *Business Management and Strategy*, 12(2), 19. <https://doi.org/10.5296/bms.v12i2.18794>
- Syaifulloh, M. D., & Aguss, R. M. (2021). *Analisis peningkatan gerak dasar dalam permainan kasti*. 1(1), 51–57.
- Tuhuteru, H. (2020). Analisis Sentimen Masyarakat Terhadap Pembatasan Sosial Berksala Besar Menggunakan Algoritma Support Vector Machine. *Information System Development (ISD)*, 5(2), 7–13.

Yudiawan, A., Sunarso, B., Suharmoko, Sari, F., & Ahmadi. (2021). Successful online learning factors in covid-19 era: Study of islamic higher education in west papua, indonesia. *International Journal of Evaluation and Research in Education*, 10(1), 193–201. <https://doi.org/10.11591/ijere.v10i1.21036>