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The Impact of Covid 19 on Bogor Safari Park Tourism

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By
Siti Maryam Saraswati

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FACULTY OF LANGUAGE AND
CULTURE DARMA PERSADA
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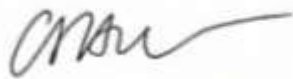
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Dean Faculty of Language and Culture

Head of English Diploma



Dr. Eko Cahyono



Alia Afiyati, SS., M. Pd

Counselor of The Journal Report



Dr. Yoga Pratama, M.Pd

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Writer,

Siti Maryam saraswati

The Impact of Covid 19 on Bogor Safari Park Tourism

Siti Maryam Saraswati

Darma Persada University

Sitimaryam9998@gmail.com

Abstract

Bogor Safari Park is located in Cibereum Village, Kec. Cisarua, Kab. Bogor, West Java. It has more than 2500 animals and various entertainment facilities in it. It is one of the recreational areas with the highest number of visits and the mainstay of the community around the Bogor area before the Covid-19 hit. Covid-19 prompted the government to implement a large-scale social restriction (PSBB) policy. The author uses the Pustaka study data collection techniques sourced from literature studies and online data searches which are then analyzed qualitatively and descriptively to examine the impact of Covid-19 on the Indonesian Safari Park in Bogor City. As a result, the impact of these policies varies for Taman Safari Indonesia, namely the temporary closure of recreational areas, loss of income when closing, policies to lay off some workers, substitution of animal food to reduce maintenance costs, limiting the number of visitors, reducing operating hours, implementing protocols. according to government policy. Several suggestions were conveyed, namely ensuring the Covid-19 protocol runs smoothly, using existing land to grow crops, improving services, providing the latest news on the state of the economy and immediately asking for assistance needed when there is a lack of income for animal survival, processing animal manure as compost. and maintain cleanliness for the convenience of visitors.

Keywords : Taman Safari, Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB), covid 19 protocol

Abstrak

Taman Safari Bogor terletak di Desa Cibereum, Kec. Cisarua, Kab. Bogor, Jawa Barat. Memiliki lebih dari 2500 hewan dan berbagai fasilitas hiburan di dalamnya. Merupakan salah satu tempat rekreasi dengan jumlah kunjungan terbanyak dan menjadi andalan masyarakat di sekitar kawasan Bogor sebelum Covid-19 melanda. Covid-19 mendorong pemerintah untuk menerapkan kebijakan Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar (PSBB). Penulis menggunakan teknik pengumpulan data studi Pustaka yang bersumber dari studi literatur dan pencarian data online yang kemudian dianalisis secara kualitatif dan deskriptif untuk mengkaji dampak Covid-19 terhadap Taman Safari Indonesia di Kota Bogor. Akibatnya, dampak dari kebijakan tersebut bervariasi bagi Taman Safari Indonesia, yaitu penutupan sementara tempat rekreasi, hilangnya pendapatan saat penutupan, kebijakan untuk memberhentikan sebagian pekerja, penggantian pakan hewani untuk mengurangi biaya perawatan, pembatasan jumlah pengunjung, mengurangi jam operasional, mengimplementasikan protokol. sesuai kebijakan pemerintah. Beberapa saran yang disampaikan yaitu memastikan protokol Covid-19 berjalan dengan lancar, memanfaatkan lahan yang ada untuk bercocok tanam, meningkatkan pelayanan, memberikan berita terkini tentang keadaan perekonomian, dan segera meminta bantuan yang dibutuhkan ketika terjadi kekurangan pendapatan bagi masyarakat. kelangsungan hidup hewan, pengolahan kotoran hewan sebagai kompos. dan menjaga kebersihan untuk kenyamanan pengunjung.

Kata kunci : Taman Safari, Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar, Protokol Covid 19

INTRODUCTION

Recreation area is a space that can refresh the body and mind. Recreational places are generally a destination for individuals, families, or groups of people on weekends or national holidays or red dates. With the aim of relieving fatigue from various fatigues,

recreational parks are a necessity, especially in densely populated cities as a means of entertainment.

Jakarta is the capital city with the most populous population in Indonesia. According to population data from the Central Statistics Agency in 2019, the city of Jakarta consists of 15,900 people/m². In second place, there is the City of West Java with 1,394 inhabitants/m². After that, there is the City of Banten with 1,338 inhabitants/m². Based on the data above, it can be concluded that the three most populous cities are on the island of Java and are centered in the capital city of DKI Jakarta with a fairly large difference compared to the surrounding cities.

Bogor Safari Park, located in Cisarua, Bogor, has an area of 138.5 hectares. Located in the buffer zone of the Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park and at an altitude of 900-1,800 above sea level, it has an average temperature of 16-27 degrees Celsius. The Indonesian Safari Park was designated as a National Tourism Object by the Minister of Tourism, Post and Telecommunications, (the late) Mr. Soesilo Soedarmanto and was inaugurated as a Rare Animal Breeding Center in Indonesia by the Minister of Forestry Mr. Hasyrul Harahap on March 16, 1990. The Indonesian Safari Park in Bogor City was officially opened to the public in 1986.

The opening of the Bogor Safari Park recreation area is certainly an asset for the country in the tourism sector. Local and international visitors who visit Bogor Safari Park contribute income to the State of Indonesia. The following is data on tourist visits to Bogor from 2012 to 2016.

Table 1. Data of Tourist Visits in Bogor 2012-2016

Tahun	Wisatawan	
	Domestik	M mancanegara
2012	1,775,580	110,975
2013	3,277,422	104,780
2014	4,148,650	202,280
2015	4,561,433	222,406
2016	5,017,578	244,646

Source: Bogor Culture and Tourism Office

Based on the data above, local tourist visits have increased every year, while foreign visitors had decreased in 2013, but almost doubled in 2014 and continued to grow in the following year.

In 2017, the number of tourist visits reached 6.1 million people, according to the Head of the Bogor City Culture and Tourism Office, Shahlan Rasyidi. Shahlan said the Bogor City Government is targeting an increase in the number of tourist visits by 10 percent annually, so that in 2018 it is targeted to reach 7.5 million people. Exceeding the target expectation, in 2018 there were 7.96 million visitors.

COVID-19 first appeared in Wuhan on December 31, 2019. World Healthy

The Organization (WHO) announced that similar outbreaks appeared in Thailand, South Korea and Japan on January 20, 2020. Countries in Asia and other parts of the world also reported emergence of similar cases. Indonesia announced its first COVID-19 case in March 2, 2020, and on March 11, 2020 WHO announce that COVID-19 is an epidemic pandemic because it has surpassed epidemic cases SARS in 2003, then sequentially several countries impose lockdowns and restrictions journey. It's the same with Indonesia, when COVID-19 positive numbers continue to grow, President Jokowi decided to impose lockdown and PSBB in various city.

The first positive confirmed case of Covid-19 in Indonesia by President Joko Widodo on March 2, 2020. Two residents from Depok City were declared exposed to the corona virus. After the announcement of the findings of the Covid-19 case in Indonesia, the number of positive Covid-19 patients continued to grow. The DKI Jakarta Provincial Government then began to implement a number of policies related to handling the corona virus in its area. This was done by closing a number of tourist attractions, eliminating teaching and learning activities in schools, until finally implementing large-scale social restrictions (PSBB). Several things have been done by the government to suppress the spread of Covid-19, namely preventing the hoarding of masks by certain individuals and individuals, closing tourist attractions, schools and working from home, requiring the use of masks and implementing large-scale social restrictions (PSBB).

Covid-19 cases and the closure of tourist attractions for some time have resulted in a significant decline in numbers in the past year. Revenue in the tourism sector is the sector

most affected by this disaster. Taman Safari Indonesia as a contributor to revenue from the tourism sector in Bogor City.

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

Corona Virus (Covid 19)

Corona virus or severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) is a virus that attacks the respiratory system. The disease caused by this viral infection is called COVID-19. Corona virus can cause mild disorders of the respiratory system, severe lung infections, and even death.

Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) better known as the Corona virus is a new type of coronavirus that is transmitted to humans. This virus can attack anyone, such as the elderly (older people), adults, children, and infants, including pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers.

Most people infected with the COVID-19 virus will experience mild to moderate respiratory illness and recover without requiring special treatment. Older people and those with underlying medical problems like cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, and cancer are more likely to develop serious illnesses. There are three general symptoms that indicate that a person is infected with the Corona virus, including:

- Fever (body temperature above 38 degrees Celsius)
- Dry cough
- Tiredness

Other symptoms can appear when a person is short of breath due to being exposed to the virus

Corona, although less common, is as follows:

- Headache
- Conjunctivitis (mata merah)
- Diarrhea
- Loss of sense of taste or smell

A person infected with the Corona virus will experience these symptoms when within 2 days to 2 weeks after a person is infected with the Corona virus.

Tourism

According to the WTO (1999), what is meant by tourism is an activity people who travel to and live in destinations outside daily environment. Meanwhile, according to Law No. 10 of the Republic of Indonesia 2009 concerning tourism, it is explained that tourism is an activity a trip taken by a person or group of people with visiting certain places for recreational purposes, personal development, or study the uniqueness of the tourist attraction visited in the meantime.

Good tourism must have attractiveness, ease of travel, facilities and facilities as well as promotion. Tourism development needs to be supported by careful planning and must reflect three dimensions of interest, namely the tourism industry, environmental carrying capacity (natural resources), and local communities with the aim of improving the quality of life. According to Kurniawan (2015), the elements of tourism development are as follows:

1. **Attractions.** Attractions or allure can arise from natural conditions (beautiful panoramas, flora and fauna, characteristics of marine waters, lakes), man-made objects (museums, cathedrals, ancient mosques, ancient tombs and so on), or cultural elements and events (arts, customs and food).
2. **Transportation.** The development of transportation affects the flow of tourists and also the development of accommodation. In addition, the development of transportation technology also affects the flexibility of the direction of travel. If transportation by train is linear, there are not many branches or beauty, by car the direction of travel can be more varied. Likewise with airplane transportation that can cross various natural obstacles (shorter time).
3. **Accommodation.** Places to stay can be distinguished between those built for public purposes (hotels, motels, lodges, vacation camping spots) and those built for individuals to accommodate the stay of family, acquaintances or members of certain or limited groups.

Touris

A person or group of people who make a tour is called a tourist, if the length of stay is at least 24 hours in the area or country visited. If they live in an area or country visited for less than 24 hours, they are called travelers. UIOTO (The international Union of Travel Organization) uses restrictions regarding tourists in general. Visitor, namely any person who comes to a country or other place of residence and usually with any purpose except to do work that receives wages.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research aims to determine the impact of the spread of Covid-19 experienced by Taman Safari Indonesia in Bogor City. The method used in this research is library research, namely the process of collecting data from various sources references that support this research. Type this research is a qualitative research. Technique the data collection is listening and recording important information in data analysis by means of data reduction, data display and drawing conclusions.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Bogor Safari Park

Bogor Safari Park is an environmentally friendly family tourism destination that is oriented towards animal habitats in the wild. Bogor Safari Park is located in Cibereum Village, Cisarua District, Bogor Regency, West Java, or better known as the Puncak area. This park serves as a buffer for Mount Gede Pangrango National Park at an altitude of 900 to 1800 meters above sea level, and has an average temperature of 16 to 24 degrees Celsius. The uniqueness of this tourist spot from other zoos in Indonesia is that visitors can go around various places to be able to see up close all types of animals by using a private car or taking a bus that has been provided by the Safari Park manager. Visitors can also interact directly by feeding the animals.



Figure 1. Bogor Safari Park Logo

Bogor Safari Park presents thousands of collections of animals up close with the concept, a modern zoo where animals are released freely as in their natural habitat and hopes that visitors can experience recreation like in the real wilderness.. Arriving at the Bogor Safari Park monument, we will find rows of sellers of carrots and bananas, these fruits are usually bought by visitors to Taman Safari Indonesia for animals later.

Entrance tickets charged to visitors are divided into domestic for domestic tourists and international for foreign tourists. Domestic entry tickets are charged Rp.195,000,- per person for adults on Monday to Friday and Rp.230,000,- per person on Saturdays and Sundays. International entrance tickets are charged Rp.400,000,-per person at the same price from Monday to Sunday.

Taman Safari also offers a night Safari program with a ticket price of IDR 160,000 - 180,000,-, for international visitors charged Rp. 350,000,- Night Safari is only available on Sunday nights from 18:30 to 21:00.



Figure 2. Day Safari Park Entrance Ticket



Figure 3. Visitor Info for Day Safari

The entrance ticket includes:



Figure 4. Panda Castle



Figure 5. Safari Journey



Figure 6. Baby Zoo



Figure 7. Penguin House



Figure 8. Night Safari Entrance Ticket



Figure 9. Visitor Info for Night Safari

Safari Park starts with seeing a herd of Sumatran Elephants. The Sumatran elephant is smaller than the Indian elephant, weighing up to 6 tons. The Sumatran elephant is one of the protected animals. The next animal is Tapir. Tapir is a solitary animal, the characteristic of tapir is in the form of a saddle. White from the shoulders to the back and black hair on other parts of the body.

The Beginning of the Spread of Covid-19

Right after commemorating the turn of the year 2019 to 2020, the world was shocked by news from the City of Wuhan in China. A new type of virus that attacks the respiratory tract has been detected. Viruses that cannot be seen with the eye are at risk of causing death. Not long after the news started to spread, some countries started to decide to close their flights to reduce the spread of the virus especially for those traveling from China.

Government Policy to Overcome the Spread of Covid-19 in Bogor City

The city of Bogor imposed Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) for the first time on April 15, 2020 to April 28, 2020. This has an impact on the level of crowds on the streets and public facilities. However, that does not make Bogor a dead city. The intensity of vehicles passing through the Jagorawi toll gate has decreased by almost 50 percent.

In paragraph 3 of article 13, it is stated that there are 11 types of work that are exempt from the implementation of this PSBB. Workplace vacations are excluded for strategic offices or agencies that provide services related to defense and security, public order, food needs, fuel oil and gas, health services, economy, finance, communication, industry, export and import, distribution, logistics, and necessities. other basis.

Sanctions for those who violate the form of minor crimes, fines. However, at the outset, a warning letter will be given first.

After that, the government immediately imposed PSBB phase 2 starting on April 29, 2020. Entering May, the PSBB was again enforced, namely phase 3 on May 13, 2020 to May 26, 2020. There are several additional sanctions for those who violate such as:

- A person who does not use a mask outside the home in public places and facilities will be given sanctions ranging from social work cleaning public facilities or a fine of IDR 50,000 thousand rupiah to IDR 250,000 thousand rupiah. The provision of sanctions is carried out by the Satpol PP and can be accompanied by the TNI/Polri.
- Every non-exempt workplace or office leader who violates the temporary suspension of work activities at the workplace during the implementation of the PSBB is subject to administrative sanctions in the form of temporary suspension, sealing or a fine of Rp. 1,000,000 to Rp. 10,000,000 million rupiah.
- Restaurants or similar restaurants should limit dine-in services and implement take-out or online ordering services. Those who violate will be subject to sanctions in the form of temporary suspension or sealing, a fine of Rp. 5,000,000 to Rp. 10,000,000 million rupiah.

After that, the Mayor of Bogor, Bima Arya, decided to extend it for another nine days until June 4, 2020 because the spread rate was still quite high. Partially proportional Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) will be enforced from June 5 to June 18 2020. Spokesperson for the Bogor Regency Covid-19 Task Force, Syarifah Sofiah, explained that there are 10 activities or business fields that have been allowed. Namely, places of worship, agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, hotels, non-buffet restaurants, malls, traditional markets, minimarkets or supermarkets and industries or offices. this has an impact on tourist attractions in the safari park.

The impact of the spread of Covid-19 experienced by Taman Safari Indonesia in Bogor City

The spread of Covid-19 has brought many changes to the regulations that exist in every country, including Indonesia. Regulations are made to protect the safety of the Indonesian people. Regulations that focus on shared safety have brought about some changes in other sectors. One of the sectors that has felt the impact of the special policies made to prevent

the spread of Covid-19 is the tourism sector. Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) require those with less interest to stay at home.

1.1 Temporary Closure

In support of the government's efforts, Taman Safari Indonesia has decided to close since March 23, 2020 and will start conducting a trial opening on June 15 to June 30, 2020. Due to compliance with the protocol, Taman Safari Indonesia has obtained permission to open continuously from the date of the trial.

1.2 Loss of income

Since closing, Cisarua Safari Park practically no longer gets income from visitor tickets. In fact, so far the income from tickets has been used to support the payment of employee salaries, local taxes, and to buy pet food. As you know, the operation of Cisarua Safari Park every month costs Rp 9.6 billion. The budget is allocated for food of Rp 4.5 billion, salaries and salaries of employees Rp 4 billion, and paying contributions to the Bogor Regency Government of Rp 44 billion a year with monthly installments of Rp 5.9 billion.

1.3 lay off workers

This uncertain condition has forced Cisarua Safari Park to tighten its belt. Of the 1,060 employees who work at Taman Safari Cisarua, 400 of them have been laid off some time ago. They are employees of the cleaning, ticketing, landscaping, and restaurant departments. Meanwhile, as many as 600 other people such as animal caretakers and administrators of feed and animal health are still working alternately.

1.4 Pet Food Substitution

Aiming to save cash reserves, Taman Safari Indonesia has substituted food for animal shelters in it. The carnivorous animal feed, which usually eats imported venison, can now only eat local chicken.

1.5 Visitor Limit

It only accepts 20 percent of visitors during the adaptation period for new habits or new normal in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic. However, as conditions improved during Covid-19, Taman Safari Indonesia in Bogor City finally received up to 50% of the normal visitor capacity. Taman Safari Indonesia also experienced a 40 percent decrease on this

year's Christmas Holiday due to the implementation of a certificate of COVID-19 antigen rapid test results for tourists who want to visit tourist attractions in the Bogor Regency area.

1.6 Reduction of Operating Hours

Adjusting the Bogor and West Java Regency Government Regulations, namely operating hours only from 8.30 to 16.00 WIB.

1.7 Implementing Protocol Rules

Prior to the reopening of the national tourist attraction, Taman Safari Bogor on June 15, 2020, Taman Safari Bogor had first implemented strict health protocols. The implementation of this health protocol is carried out in accordance with the directions of the Bogor Regency COVID-19 Task Force and the Bogor Regency Government.

Visitors who will enter the gate will have their body temperature checked using a thermogun, checking the use of masks, and spraying vehicles using disinfectants, by officers using personal protective equipment.

Meanwhile, when making transactions for ticket purchases, it is recommended to use a payment card, or purchase with an online ticket system. However, visitors who will use cash will still be served by officers who use masks, gloves or face shields.

General Manager of Taman Safari Indonesia Bogor, Emeraldo Parengkuan explained that officers and visitors to Taman Safari Indonesia Cisarua must implement the 3M health protocol, namely wearing masks, washing hands, and maintaining distance. routinely spraying disinfectants, checking visitors' body temperatures, no more cash transactions to reduce direct contact, and supervising the implementation of 3M health protocols.

CONCLUSION

From this research, it can be concluded that the main purpose of this analysis is to determine the impacts of COVID-19 for Indonesian tourism, especially Bogor Safari Park. The Covid-19 pandemic requires the government to make policies for the safety of the community. Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) are measures implemented as an effort to prevent the spread of Covid-19. This policy has forced the Tourism Sector to undergo various adjustments, ranging from applying new protocols to even closing various

recreational areas, one of which is the Indonesian Safari Park in Bogor City. The impacts experienced were temporary closures, loss of income, laying off some workers, using frugal methods by outsmarting food substitution, limiting operating hours, limiting the total number of visitors, and implementing protocols according to government regulations.

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