

The Role of Economic Resilience of Tourism Families during the Pandemic Covid-19



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ABSTRACT: The pandemic Covid-19 had an impact on the entire economy in Indonesia, one of which is the Province of Bali with the advantages of tourism destinations which have now experienced a decline in tourists due to the Covid-19 pandemic with the policy of closing international airports, adjusting regions and policies not to travel between regions. The tourism sector is the sector most affected by the pandemic Covid-19, an estimated 75 million jobs in the tourism sector have experienced shocks and the tourism industry is at risk of losing turnover of more than 2.1 trillion dollars. Domestic tourist visits have also decreased, Indonesian people are reluctant to travel, because they are worried about the impact of the co-19 pandemic. The pandemic Covid-19 pandemic had a major impact on all aspects of life, especially the tourism sector due to difficulties in travel, cancellation of major events and reluctance to travel internationally and domestically. The economic resilience of tourism actors in Badung Regency, Bali Province has now become a serious problem, which only relies on one big sector, namely tourism. Badung Regency, Bali Province only relies on foreign visits, so that when the international airport is closed, people working in the tourism sector experience a decrease in economic resilience, starting from decreased income to several tourist attractions and tourism businesses in Badung Regency, Bali Province being closed. The research technique used is the literature review method, which uses various related scientific journals, especially those that discuss economic resilience during the pandemic Covid-19, to collect the information needed for research. The findings of this study indicate that the role of family resilience in tourism actors during a pandemic supports the survival of tourism actors. Economic resilience relates to the maintained ability of the economy to recover from the effects of adverse shocks. Surviving the downturn is not enough. Efforts are needed to find out the strategies used to overcome the impact of these shocks.

KEYWORDS: tourism family, economic resilience, pandemic Covid-19

I. INTRODUCTION

The national development paradigm with a family approach is one of the approaches currently chosen because the family is a place for the socialization of values and norms. This approach is holistic, synergistic, interdependence in various social, economic, psychological and cultural aspects. National development policies must start from family resilience, because the family is the smallest organization in society. National defense is a conception of defense that is universal, and aims to defend the life of the nation and state of Indonesia which is independent and sovereign based on one's own strength (Department of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia, 2008). The family as the smallest social system has an important role in achieving the welfare of the population which is the goal of development. The family is the first social environment that introduces love, religious morals, social culture and so on. The family is the main defense that can ward off various negative influences from the existing social dynamics. The negative influence caused by the interaction between external and internal dynamics in a community that interacts with other social systems is expected to be overcome by a family that has strong family resilience. Measuring family resilience that can describe the resilience of families in Indonesia in counteracting various negative impacts that come from within the community and from outside the community is a very urgent thing to do. The family is a competitor to measure and improve national development, one of the goals of family resilience policy is to increase family welfare. Improved family welfare has the potential to strengthen family resilience. Family welfare is included in one of the components of family resilience, namely from an economic perspective.

Economic resilience relates to meeting consumption needs, namely the production, distribution and consumption of goods and services in improving the standard of living of individuals and groups (Marlinah, 2017). Family economic resilience is

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the persistence and strength of a family in facing various challenges, threats, and obstacles as well as obstacles both external and internal, directly or indirectly for the family economy (Lusmino, 2016). Economic resilience is the condition of people who have access to adequate food, both people and groups who maintain their food at all times, both physically and economically (Barrett, 2010; Carletto, 2013; Pinstруп, 2009). The family is the smallest unit of a country, strong economic resilience in a family will create a strong economic foundation for the country (Wulandari, 2017). The Covid-19 pandemic that hit the world including Indonesia has caused various negative impacts on life (Darmawan, Miharja, Waluyajati, & Isnaeniah, 2020; Darsono, Rohmana, & Busro, 2020; Qadri, 2021; Tesarik, 2020). In the economic aspect, the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic can be seen from a macro and micro perspective. From a macro perspective, the economic impact can be seen from the decline in the level of national GDP. Data based on the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) report, Indonesia's gross domestic product (GDP) in the third quarter of 2020 was minus 3.49 percent (year on year/yoy (Fauzia, 2020)). This was caused by the decline in people's purchasing power due to Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) in various regions of Indonesia (Thorik, 2020). Meanwhile, on a micro level, the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the economy hit the family's economic resilience (Shahreza & Lindiatie, 2021).

The Covid-19 pandemic has had an impact on the entire economy in Indonesia, one of which is the Province of Bali with the advantages of tourism destinations which have now experienced a decline in tourists due to the Covid-19 pandemic with the policy of closing international airports, adjusting regions and policies not to travel between regions. The Indonesian economy on an annual basis (y-o-y) in the second quarter of 2020 grew negatively (shrink or contracted) -5.32 percent, experiencing a decline compared to the previous quarter which recorded positive growth of 2.97 percent. Bali Province experienced a decrease of -10.98 percent. The consumption component for the 2020 period, Bali Province was -4.24 percent, lower than the previous quarter which was 2.25 percent. All components of consumption grew contractively, namely private consumption in line with weakening purchasing power, as well as government consumption in line with declining revenues from the tourism sector and budget reallocations for handling the Covid-19 pandemic (Bank Indonesia, 2020).

Economic resilience is very vulnerable to shocks (shocks) that can disrupt family survival. Shocks do not only come from the economic side but also from various sectors that impede or prevent families from fulfilling their various needs. One form of this shock is the occurrence of the Covid-19 pandemic which has a negative impact on health and also on the economic conditions of the community. The Covid-19 virus pandemic has affected all people in the world, both the informal and formal sectors, the rich and the poor alike, causing many countries to experience a recession (Handayani, 2020). Physical distancing and social distancing to prevent the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic has resulted in the shaking of the community's economy, especially in families (Apriyanti, 2020). The stay at home policy for a long time caused workers with daily wages to decrease in income. All sectors were affected by the economic downturn due to the Covid-19 pandemic (Irawaty, 2020). This phenomenon is concerning considering that the weak economic resilience of families in surviving the Covid-19 pandemic has the opportunity to cause new problems, namely poverty, mental health problems, family violence, crime, malnutrition and others (Okezone.com, 2020). Physical distancing and social distancing which are enforced for the handling and prevention of Covid -19, have an impact on limiting human activities which cause disruption to people's economic activities. Many heads of families have lost their source of income due to layoffs. The domino effect of this condition is the threat to family survival. No income means reduced family resources. This forces families to look for strategies to survive the impact of shocks.

The tourism sector is the sector most affected by the Covid-19 pandemic, an estimated 75 million jobs in the tourism sector have experienced shocks and the tourism industry is at risk of losing turnover of more than 2.1 trillion dollars (Skare, 2020). Domestic tourist visits have also decreased, Indonesian people are reluctant to travel, because they are worried about the impact of the co-19 pandemic (Kartiko, 2020). Sugihamertha (2020), the Covid-19 pandemic has had a major impact on all aspects of life, especially the tourism sector due to travel restrictions, cancellation of large events and reluctance to travel internationally and domestically. Travel restriction policies, namely cancellations, reducing flight frequency, and closing hotels have reduced tourism supply and demand (Christian, 2020). The decline in visits by domestic and international tourists has left the hotel business in a state of flux between the loss of business potential and the uncertainty over when the pandemic situation will end (Nuruddin, 2020). As many as 281 hotels in Bali were closed due to Covid-19 or around 55 percent of the number of hotels in Bali affected by the pandemic (PHRI, 7 April 2020).

Badung Regency, Bali Province, is the tourism area most affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. The economic resilience of tourism actors in Badung Regency, Bali Province has now become a serious problem, which only relies on one big sector, namely tourism. Badung Regency, Bali Province only relies on foreign visits, so that when the international airport is closed, people working in the tourism sector experience a decrease in economic resilience, starting from decreased income to several tourist attractions and tourism businesses in Badung Regency, Bali Province being closed. This amount consists of 30 tourist attraction units, 281 accommodation tourism business units, 353 restaurant tourism business units and 416 travel agency business units. The government's recommendations regarding physical distancing, people's anxiety in their activities and a decrease in people's

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consumption power presumably make the economic sector unenthusiastic. Not a few business actors have temporarily closed their businesses and even permanently. In addition, the tourism business world experiences difficulties in financing its operations because there is no income (Jennifer, 2020). All tourist activities are closed, the streets are usually always busy with tourists scattered in all corners of the Badung Regency area now it is quiet, only a few tourists are seen still hanging around. Activities outside the homes of residents of Badung Regency, Bali Province, have greatly reduced except for those who really have a need to go out. Tourist actors who have so far depended on tourism must now find new jobs to carry on their lives during the Covid-19 pandemic.

So far, the tourism sector is a labor-intensive sector that absorbs a lot of labor (Sanaubar, 2017). Some businesses have gone out of business or made production cost efficiencies by reducing the number of workers, adopting shift work policies, laying off some workers or cutting salaries/wages. Policies of social distancing, self-isolation and travel restrictions have led to a reduction in the workforce across all sectors of the economy and caused many jobs to be lost (Nicola, 2020). The Covid-19 pandemic has an impact on tourism actors, namely termination of employment (PHK), work from home, temporary layoffs due to no tourists visiting Bali. In Badung Regency, 28,609 people were laid off, and 631 people were laid off. Badung Regency tourism actors as the center of tourism destinations most affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. Then followed by the City of Denpasar as many as 8,074 were laid off and 338 were laid off. Many companies have decided to lay off their workers for reasons of the financial crisis and company efficiency (Dharmawan, 2021). Changes in the behavior of the people of Badung Regency, Bali Province, especially tourism actors, namely in the hotel, food and beverage sector and travel agents who cannot work so that they have no income become swerved doing any work to survive.

The decline in the tourism sector in Badung Regency, especially in downtown areas such as Legian and Kuta, is becoming a problem, where many hotels, restaurants/cafes and shophouses have been closed due to the lack of visitors due to the Covid-19 pandemic. The large number of layoffs resulted in a shift in people working in urban areas of Badung Regency, now shifting to rural areas. This phenomenon occurs because there are no more jobs in the city, so tourism actors return to their respective hometowns. The Covid-19 pandemic has resulted in the movement of residents from cities to villages, this is because there is no more job land in urban areas, so villages are now an alternative during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Rural communities take advantage of the rice fields they have to work on again when they are no longer dependent on the tourism sector. People choose to return to their hometowns because the costs and lifestyle of people in rural areas are relatively simpler compared to cities. The shift of urban to rural communities in Badung Regency has caused problems of economic resilience in both urban and rural areas. Couples living in rural areas face economic pressures that have implications for marriage outcomes, including economic tensions, low levels of education, large number of family members, and low husband's income (Higginbotham, 2009). Bali's economic downturn due to the pandemic has its roots.

The government of Badung Regency has taken several ways to restore the rural economy, one of which is to encourage the agricultural sector in a broad sense, including food agriculture, plantations, horticulture so that it will create economic independence for the community. Economic resilience in rural areas is stronger, because in villages there is more towards agricultural production to meet the needs of the community. Rural economic resilience is realized from the existence of village funds. Village funds are managed by the village government to be distributed to village communities through Direct Cash Assistance (BLT), social assistance and others. Village funds are used and village-owned enterprises (BUMDes) are required to be innovative because BUMDes have a strategic role as a driving force for the village economy. The Village Cash Labor Intensive Program (PKTD) means that all work activities funded by village funds must make the maximum use of the workforce in the village concerned. The priority workers are workers from poor families, unemployed workers, new unemployed workers in villages (Bhirawa Online, 2020). Based on this background, the researcher is interested in conducting research on the economic resilience of families involved in tourism in Badung Regency, Bali Province.

II. METHOD

This work was written using the method of a literature review. This article will illustrate the role of tourism family economic resilience using a systematic, explicit, and repeatable method for identifying, evaluating, and synthesising research results and ideas that have been produced by researchers and practitioners in the form of explanations or discussions of theory of a finding or research topic. According to Okoli & Schabram (2010), a literature review is conducted to provide a theoretical framework for research that will be carried out in an effort to examine the depth or breadth of existing research on a topic to be studied. This approach also understands the outcomes of past study while responding to essential questions.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Family Concept

Family development is one of the national development issues with an emphasis on the importance of strengthening family resilience. Juridically, Law Number 10 of 1992 concerning Population Development and Prosperous Family Development states that family resilience functions as a tool to measure how far the family has carried out its roles, functions, duties and responsibilities in realizing the welfare of its members. The important role of the family is stated in the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 21 of 1994 concerning the Implementation of Prosperous Family Development. This government regulation very clearly states that the family as the smallest unit in society has a very important role in national development. The quality of the family needs to be fostered and developed so that it becomes a prosperous family and becomes an effective human resource for national development. Law Number 52 of 2009 concerning Population Development and Family Development states that efforts to increase family resilience and welfare need to be considered to realize balanced population growth and quality families.

Family is a concept that has a broad and diverse understanding and scope. The family, in the context of sociology, is considered as a social institution which is also a social system that exists in every culture. As the smallest social institution, the family is a group of people who are related by marriage, descent, or adoption and live together in an ordinary household (Zastrow, 2006). Meanwhile, the family is also defined as the smallest social unit in society whose members are bound by marital relations (husband and wife) and blood relations (biological children) or adoption (adopted/adopted children) (Sanrock, 2003). From these two definitions of family, it can be concluded that the family is the smallest social unit/institution/system in society consisting of a group of people on the basis of marriage, blood ties, or adoption who live together in a household. In general, families have 4 (four) characteristics, namely:

- a) The family is made up of several people united in a bond such as marriage, blood relationship, or adoption
- b) Family members live and live together in a place or building under one roof in the composition of one household
- c) Each family member interacts, communicates and creates social roles for each member such as: husband and wife, father and mother, sons and daughters, brothers and sisters and so on
- d) The relationship between family members is a representation of efforts to maintain shared cultural patterns obtained from the general culture in society.

In the context of laws and regulations, family is defined as the smallest social unit in society consisting of: husband and wife; husband, wife and children; father and son; or mother and child (Law Number 52 of 2009 Concerning Population Development and Family Development). In addition, the family has 8 (eight) functions, as referred to in Government Regulation (PP) Number 21 of 1994, which includes the function of fulfilling physical and non-physical needs, namely: religious function; socio-cultural function; love function; protection function; reproductive function; socialization and educational functions; economic function; and environmental development function. In relation to measuring the level of family resilience, the family concept used will be endeavored to refer to the applicable laws and regulations.

B. The Concept of Family Resilience

In Law Number 52 of 2009 concerning Population Development and Family Development, namely in article 1 paragraph 11 it reveals that family resilience is described as a family that has expertise and strength and has material physical capacity to live independently and develop itself and can improve welfare and birth happiness and mind so that his family can live in harmony. Family resilience implies the ability of a family to develop itself so that it lives in harmony, prosperity and happiness both physically and mentally. In another view, family resilience includes the family's ability to manage resources and problems to achieve prosperity, the ability to survive and adapt to dynamically changing conditions and have a positive attitude towards various challenges in family life (Walsh, 2006). Family resilience can be achieved by a family if it fulfills several aspects, including: (1) physical resilience, namely meeting the needs for food, clothing, shelter, education and health; (2) social resilience with regard to application of religious values, effective communication and family integration; (3) psychological resilience is related to the ability to overcome non-physical problems, how to control emotions and positive self-concept and a sense of caring among family members (Sitepu, 2016).

Family resilience (family strength or family resilience) is a family that has adequate and sustainable conditions in gaining access to income and resources in order to meet their basic needs. These needs include food, clean water, health services, educational opportunities, housing, time to be actively involved in community activities and social integration. Family resilience includes tenacity, toughness and physical, material and mental abilities possessed by the family so that it can face the dynamics of family dynamics and live independently. Family resilience includes family efforts to achieve prosperity by using the resources they have and in overcoming the problems they face (Sunarti, 2001). Family resilience is also defined as the family's ability to ward off or protect itself from various problems or threats to life both coming from within the family itself and from outside the family such as the environment, community, society and the country. Family resilience is a tool to measure family achievement in carrying out

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its roles, functions and responsibilities in realizing the welfare of its members. The level of family resilience is determined by the behavior of individuals and society. Individuals and families who have good knowledge and understanding of family resilience will be able to survive changes in the structure, function and role of the family that change according to developments in information and communication technology. Individuals and families who are able to survive environmental changes have the potential to have strong family resilience.

Family resilience is a measure of a family's ability to meet basic needs and the family's ability to carry out productive activities. Family resilience aims to improve family welfare and independence. Good family resilience is supported by good non-physical resources, good problem-solving mechanisms within the family and the family's ability to meet the family's social needs. Family resilience shows the condition of a family that has tenacity and toughness and contains physical and material capabilities to achieve an independent life and is able to develop oneself and the family to live in harmony in improving well-being, happiness both physically and spiritually. The pattern of family resilience in society is expected to determine actions, policies and programs to increase the ability of families to meet basic needs and the ability of families to carry out productive activities, so that the quality of human life can be improved. According to Sunarti (2001), there are 5 (five) indicators that describe the level of resilience of a family, namely:

- a) There is an attitude of serving one another as a sign of nobility
- b) There is intimacy between husband and wife towards a good quality marriage
- c) There are parents who teach and train their children with various creative challenges, consistent training, and developing skills
- d) The existence of a husband and wife who lead all family members with full of love
- e) There are children who obey and respect their parents.

In a broader context, family resilience is identified with social resilience because the family is the smallest unit in the social system. BPS defines social resilience as the result of social dynamics on a local and global scale.

C. Theory of Family Economic Resilience

Resilience comes from the Latin word "Resilire" which means to jump back related to one's ability to recover quickly from the effects of the source of the problems experienced. Family economic resilience is a condition and ability that allows families to recover and rise from sources of problems in the economic aspect (Briguglio, 2006). Economic resilience is not only about how families are able to survive adversity in the economic field, but also about how to increase family income (Center for Local Economic Strategies, 2016). According to the Bank of International Settlements (BIS), family economic resilience is the ability of families in the economic field to recover quickly from adverse shocks and problems that have an impact on financial well-being (Bank of International Settlements, 2016). Family economic resilience is a plan for family decision-making to survive and create new conditions when an economic crisis occurs through environmental observation, long-term planning based on available resources, implementation, evaluation and control in order to achieve the goal of achieving a decent and independent life (Amalia, 2020). Family economic resilience is the family's ability to balance income and expenses related to the purchase of goods and services as well as the need for money needed in the family (Doriza, 2015). Family economic resilience can be seen if a family can meet the requirements based on predetermined indicators of family economic resilience (Hasanah, 2015). Indicators of family economic resilience can also be a reference for families to be able to live a decent, independent life and be resistant to economic threats and crises.

According to the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, indicators of family resilience have five dimensions, namely 1) availability of housing; 2) have monthly income; 3) sufficient financing for children's education; and 4) have family financial security (savings), 5) have health insurance. (Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia, 2016). Meanwhile, the Australian Department of Family and Community Services says that indicators of family economic resilience are assets and liabilities (Department of Family and Community Services, 2000). Community economic resilience is the condition of people who have access to adequate food, both people and groups are able to maintain their food at all times, both physically and economically (Barrett, 2010; Carletto, 2013; Pinstруп, 2009).

IV. CONCLUSION

One component forming durability family is the fulfillment of economic resilience family. Family economic resilience is basic fulfillment of physical needs, namely material. If physical needs are met then it will have the potential to meet needs non material or psychological. Economic factors be the basis for the realization of family resilience. Family endurance and welfare must be go hand in hand. If the family is prosperous then will be potentially large on increasing resilience family. Family welfare can be measured through family economic resilience fulfillment of physical needs (away, food, housing, education and health). Dimension economic resilience is elaborated through four variable; and seven indicators, among them are as follows: (1) home ownership as

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family residence; (2) total income family as a measure of the adequacy of fulfillment family needs; (3) education financing children to measure family abilities within finance children's education and shave continuity of children's education; (4) savings or family savings as collateral family finance and family health insurance (Sitepu, 2016). Family economic resilience will certainly affect psychological endurance and social security. Psychological endurance can fulfilled if economic or physical resilience is met, feeling comfortable and not worried about the future is the fulfillment of non-physical needs or psychological so that it can build emotions that positive. Social resilience also goes hand in hand with social security where the level of integrity is to families will grow if needed economy fulfilled.

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