Turnitin Report

by An. Purwadi et al

"Festival Economic": The Cycle of Tourism Promotion – Focus in Samarinda City, Indonesia

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Abstract

Tourism is like a "treasure" and needs to be developed in order to attract visitors to an area. The advantage of those who have a destination with the presence of various attractions, events, and local culture considered a bonus. The case study of the tourism sector in Samarinda City has not yet developed and is in line with expectations, therefore we have started aspects of the festival economic which are expanded into three dimensions (event management, sustainable tourism, and destination branding). Evaluation to find out how big its role is, filtered by multiple regression analysis. We collected the data based on a survey, in which it conducted direct interviews with respondents who had a good understanding of the local demographic, social and cultural conditions. The survey coverage has determined based on time and place considerations, so they aimed specifically it at the t-day "The 354th Anniversary of Samarinda City" to be precise on January 21-22 of 2022. The outcome of this study concludes that event management has a significant effect on sustainable tourism and destination branding. In line with that, we also found that sustainable tourism has a significant effect on destination branding and sustainable tourism can play a significant role in both the relationship between event management and destination branding, because the results are significant. Further, we need to study to enrich our findings so that the novelty will continue.

Keywords: Festival economic, local culture, event management, sustainable tourism, destination branding, Samarinda.

A. INTRODUCTION

The sustainability of economic development in developed and developing countries must emphasize labor intensive sectors. Currently, tourism is an excellent sector in generating foreign exchange (Kamri et al., 2020). In addition, one sector that can absorb labor is the tourism sector. By placing services and hotels, tourism is vital for advancing the national economy and the local economy (Rahmawati et al., 2021). People can work and improve their welfare of life so that the dual effect created by this sector plays a major key, which is also integrated with other sectors.

Reporting from the Central Statistics Agency of Indonesia (2020), the development of the Indonesian tourism sector has progressed rapidly, especially from January 2019 to April 2019. They recorded that the level of foreign tourist visits reached 5.12 million visits. When compared to the previous period, this figure increased by 3.22% from 4.96 million visits in 2018. Why not, the intensity of foreign tourist visits to Indonesia in April 2019 had an explicit increase of 0.11%. The achievement was much greater than April 2018, which involved 1.30 million foreign tourists and dominated by ASEAN, whose numbers increased by 13.28%.

The trend of tourist visits based on nationality mostly came from Malaysia with up to 256.3 thousand visits or 19.66%, then from China with 171.6 thousand visits or equivalent to 13.16, followed

by Singapore with 150.0 thousand visits or 11.50%. The Indonesian tourism industry is now increasingly promising, including for the City of Samarinda because it has a lot of potential for abundant natural and cultural wealth that the government has developed to revitalize the tourism sector optimally in order to produce cultural acculturation. Indriastuti et al. (2020) explain that acculturation is a cultural, psychological, and social process that cause changes when two or more different cultures assimilate.

The need for tourism in Samarinda continues to increase in line with the needs of the community and economic growth for tourist attractions. Samarinda City is the capital of East Kalimantan Province (Indonesia) which has empowered tourism in various fields to boost regional income through its natural potential (Ratnasari et al., 2020). Sudarmayasa & Nala (2019) presented the potential of tourist attractions in Samarinda City comprising river and forest tourism, religious tourism potential such as the Islamic Center Mosque, Jagat Hita Karana Temple, Buddhist Center, Temple, Cathedral Church, culinary tourism potential including Nasi Kuning village, local handicrafts, namely the Samarinda weaving sarong and beads crafts, the potential of Dayak culture, and various forms of artificial tourism, such as bathing pools, water boom parks, and shopping centers.

Performance to strengthen the local economy from the tourism sector will limited and the Samarinda City government will also receive less local revenue from the role of local fees and taxes. The tourism turmoil in Samarinda City has raised questions about the right direction for policy in its existence. The purpose of this study focuses on the linkages between event management, sustainable tourism, and destination branding for Samarinda City.

Our divided the study presentation into 5 points. In the first step is the phenomena surrounding the study objectives. The second step focuses on theoretical construction and submission of hypotheses and the model framework. In the third step, we share information related to the research method. Fourth, presentation and interpretation of analytical data. The fifth step including discussion and confirmation of conclusions.

B. THEORETICAL CONSTRUCTION

1. Literature Review

We structure this section into theories about festival economy, event management, sustainable tourism, and destination branding. The festival economy has become an important part of the successful branding and promotion of a destination. This concept becomes a reference for the festival and its impact on the image of an area with prominent tourism potential (Przybylska, 2015). Festival economy is also an interesting new branch of science in economics by collaborating with different disciplines, such as sustainable tourism, event management, and destination branding (Satria & Erlando, 2018). At the development stage, the development of the festival economy is a high step to strengthen the role of creativity, creating added value to products and services.

Satria (2020) combines the festival economy with things that are creative as the most advanced way in a development phase. The development stage usually starts from the agricultural sector towards the manufacturing sector, then is in the middle phase, namely the knowledge economy sector, and ends at the peak period. With creativity, tourism development is of much higher quality through the essence of a "festival" on how to use resources more efficiently to achieve development goals (Tohmo, 2005). Festival economy can change people's mindsets to solve problems better, use tourism resources wisely, and care for the environment (Frey, 1994).

Uysal & Gitelson (1994) note that the role of government needs to understand the essence of a festival economy definitively as the ability to combine the roles of creativity, knowledge, technology,

economics, and culture into something useful and creates opportunities. Each region certainly has all this potential, which is got from all elements of development (academics, practitioners, art groups, and local communities). Now, it is just how to generate tourism potentials by providing opportunities for them to appear in certain events held (Getz, 2009). That way, continuing to study and make improvements will be the ultimate stage they will go through, becoming a consistent "performance".

Abson (2017) and Bladen et al. (2012) show that event management is a scope that discusses industrial practices in an organization so that coordination of activities plays a role in achieving the objectives of the event. Event management can see from the category of events organized by companies and businesses. There are many things that can explode from events based on a certain perspective on the event. On similar occasions, several studies that discuss event management are quite easy to learn, given their capacity to spur change, present risks in organizational routines, and open up general knowledge. Companies need to pay attention to the feasibility of strategies so that organizational events can take place effectively (Jarzabkowski & Seidl, 2008).

Attention to tourism development allows people to divert and understand the meaning of "sustainable" through more full involvement in tourism related activities (Bramwell, 2015). Terms related to "sustainable tourism" often confused with alternative forms of tourism, environmentally friendly tourism, minimum impact tourism, ecotourism, and responsibility. Until now, this model has developed and new meanings have emerged, such as nature tourism, supply chain management, corporate social responsibility (CSR), and green tourism (e.g. Hamid & Isa, 2020; Swarbrooke, 1999).

In various tourist locations, Casagrandi & Rinaldi (2002) share excellence in the tourism development phase which is marked by the acceleration and improvement of intense facilities. Eventually, it will have a systematic impact on social conditions and environmental changes. Figure 1 illustrates the positive impact got from the tourism sector. There are also negative effects that must minimized so that tourism management can be sustainable (Gupta et al., 2021). The concept, which is concentrated on social structures, economic structures, and environmental structures, should ideally be as hard as to create sustainable tourism (Thetsane, 2019).
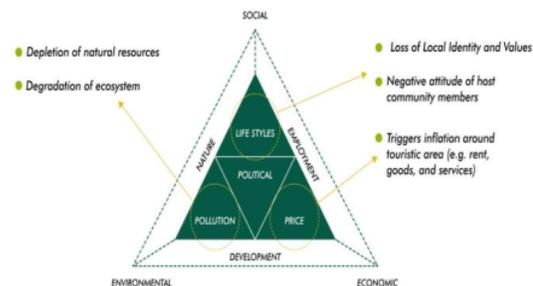

Figure 1. Model of sustainable tourism development
(*Source:* Butler, 1980)

Tosun & Timothy (2003) prioritizes "sustainable tourism" to social principles, where interregional elements around tourist destinations can involved to revive existing local potentials. Without their direct participation, tourism can eroded (Kantsperger et al., 2019; Więckowski, 2010). We know this approach as "local community-based tourism". Blain et al. (2005) put together goal branding, where the definition includes marketing activities that support logos and symbols to make it easier to differentiate between goals. Another function of destination branding is to strengthen the emotional bond between the visitor

and the destination (in this case a tourist destination), to produce a good image to influence the choice of consumer destinations (Almeyda-Ibáñez & George, 2017). On the one hand, Ritchie & Ritchie (1998) proposed an understanding of goal branding as a complex goal in marketing organizations. This approach now is more holistic, defined by experience, image, differentiation, reinforcement, identification, consolidation, and expectations.

Enthusiasm for destination branding naturally develops along with ideas in tourism that focus attention through long debates (Murphy et al, 2007). Rosaria et al. (2012) suggest a process of destination branding, bringing together several statements about the value of branding so that tourism destination marketing can improve. So far, to measure brand objectives for certain destinations from the perspective of the end, there is little about a thorough review of the literature and automatically, as a whole, also describes the regional brand (Kasapi & Cela, 2017).

2. Empirical Review

Our need previous studies to cover the extent of the relationship between event management, sustainable tourism, and destination branding. Wee et al. (2017) present a positive relationship between understanding and relevant knowledge of business practices organized by festival organizers to implement sustainable event management. Other findings by Trošt & Milohnić (2011) show that organizers are less sensitive to the impact of events so that monitoring and responsibility for the "sustainable concept" are questionable. Zouganeli et al. (2012) shared their experiences regarding the development of destination branding, starting with the dimensions of sustainability that shape the identity of the destination. Thus, exploration of the sustainable dimension of tourism branding focused on building brand identities. Now, findings that address how visitors communicate and interpret sustainable tourism have exposed by Hanna et al. (2018). As a result, the discourse on "sustainable tourism" often rejected by them, so that it should prioritize the message to visitors who experienced with long journeys.

Given that event management plays a role in destination branding, the relationship between these two components also reviewed by Xiang & Chalip (2006) to match the intensity and direction of image transfer depending on the quality of the suitability between and the purpose and brand of the event. The final prediction proves that there is a match between goals and events that are not determined by shared characteristics, but by priming schemes. Familiarity with a particular brand can determine the brand traits that are paired in the future context. Related to that, Sharma et al. (2019) also expressed the same thing in a study. On the occasion, large scale events in various countries, such as expos, provide comprehensive information to enrich the study of destination branding and exposure impact. Infrastructure and economic capabilities attract visitors, so their attitude after the event becomes an added value. More complete reviews feature events that are a significant part of destination branding. Most destinations have developed events as strategic initiatives to strengthen brands and attract tourists. Trošt et al. (2012) have observed tourism events as an appropriate strategy for planning and helping destination-destination look different in competitive markets.

Capriello (2018) reflects on the managerial involvement and approach of stakeholders in formulating destination development planning strategies. Complexity contributes to the conceptual marketing event as an instrument to penetrate tourism sustainability. In principle, there is a sponsorship role by increasing the fundamental problems in venue marketing management for small scale events, so it needs to be encouraged by the dominant strategy that involves visitors and event sponsors. Font & McCabe (2017) clarify that the "sustainable tourism marketing" model can got using well intentioned marketing techniques and skills. Destinations must understand market needs, identify more persuasive ways of communicating and design unique products to bring about changes in visitor behavior.

Fundamental evidence concerned with "sustainable tourism marketing" in a complex, innovative, broad, and creative manner.

3. Frameworks and Hypotheses

The accuracy of the study lies in measuring the extent of influence in event management, sustainable tourism, and destination branding so that the framework developed in Figure 2. From here, 15 provisions in the model will divided into two, namely direct influence and indirect influence (eg Azis et al., 2020; Ilmi et al., 2020).
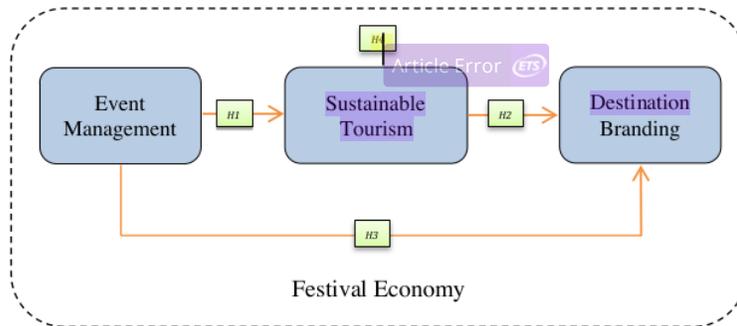
Figure 2. Study model coverage

The hypothesis is a provisional assumption to estimate the findings before in-depth investigation (Jussem et al., 2022). Given the importance of this section, the hypotheses refer to both theoretical and empirical references, so we proposed it:

- *Hypothesis 1:* There is a significant effect of event management on sustainable tourism.
- *Hypothesis 2:* There is a significant effect of sustainable tourism on destination branding.
- *Hypothesis 3:* There is a significant effect of event management on destination branding.
- *Hypothesis 4:* There is a significant effect of event management through sustainable tourism on destination branding.

C. METHOD AND DESCRIPTION

1. Data Selection

Data collected with the support of primary data and surveys. We arranged the questions about the questions in a questionnaire, where there is a scale of 1 (lowest) to 5 (highest). Pusriadi et al. (2021) distributed indicators on the Likert scale, including terrible (1), bad (2), moderate (3), good (4), and very good (5).

Table 1. Variable operational specifications

Variable	Measurements	Actualization of concepts
Event management	Thematic brand, overall brand, destination brand, investment brand, communal brand, visionary, uniqueness, consistency, and communication.	Baker & Cameron, 2008; Chatzigeorgiou & Christou, 2016
Sustainable tourism	Access, accommodation, attractions,	Camilleri, 2018; Sukaris et

	activities and facilities.	al., 2020
Destination branding	Promising prospects, involvement of local communities, prioritizing environmental insight, active role of government, quality for personnel) monitoring and evaluation of objects, market share, existence of visits, and acceptance in the service and hospitality sector.	Fajriansyah & Darma, 2017; Suharto et al., 2019; Darma et al., 2020

To identify respondents' perceptions of the Likert scale, channeled through the size in each variable. Table 1 describes the criteria for event management variables, sustainable tourism variables, and destination branding variables based on the items. Operationalization will enrich the concept to avoid misunderstanding so that it differs from previous studies.

2. Instrument

Three classifications for variables depending on the conditions. The types are the independent variable, the dependent variable, and the moderating variable. According to Tuckman (1965), the independent variable is the variable that causes the change or the emergence of the dependent variable, while the dependent variable is the variable influenced by the independent variable, and the intervening variable acts to influence the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable which theoretically becomes an indirectly (Pokhariyal, 2019). We explain an explanation of this in the following sessions:
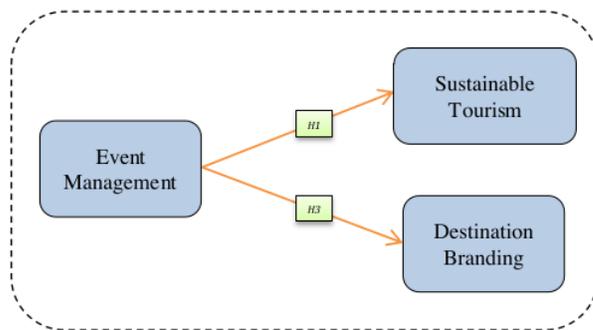
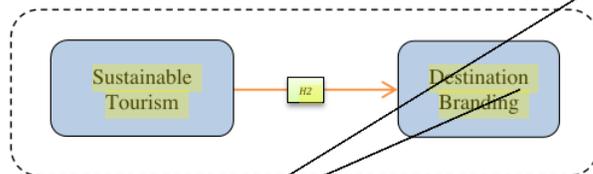**Figure 3.** Flow in the first hypothesis and the third hypothesis

Figure 4. Flow in the second hypothesis

Data processing techniques use Microsoft Excel and IBM SPSS to tabulate the responses of respondents in question items. After that, it interpreted the data through multiple analyses. The projection of the relationship of each influence between variables not only explains the effect directly but

also sees the impact indirectly (e.g. Stagl et al., 2004; Baron & Kenny, 1986). We coupled the assessment of the four proposed hypotheses with the differences in the characteristics of the variables.
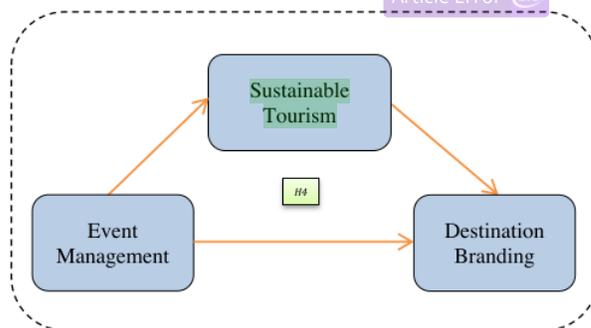

Figure 5. Flow in the fourth hypothesis

From this, Figure 3 has showed that event management is an independent variable that can affect the dependent variable (sustainable tourism and destination branding). Then, Figure 4 illustrates the direct influence of sustainability tourism as an independent variable, and destination branding represents the dependent variable. The relationship between event management and destination branding indirectly explained the arrows that do not describe the effect through sustainable tourism. In particular, the fourth hypothesis emphasizes sustainability tourism as an intervening variable in this relationship (see Figure 5).

3. Sample Procedure

Because of this study that is concentrated with a direct survey approach, the object of respondents is those who understand the conditions of tourism destinations in Samarinda City, so that interviews shown to local communities who also live in the study area. For this reason, the basis for the sampling situation is incidental sampling and purposive sampling techniques. Besides demographic and cultural factors, it also required respondents to meet the specified characteristics, namely social factors, where they are at least 20 years old, because we consider them adults and able to answer all forms of questions. It presented the study locations in Figure 6.

Figure 6. Objectivity sampling
(*Source:* Authors)

Procedures related to interview time need to be considered. Given the known characteristics of the sample, the time to focus on local events is on "The 354st Anniversary of Samarinda City", to be precise on 21–22 January 2022 organized by the government. We limit the number of respondents to 200 informants comprising the committee and carnival visitors. To make things easier, we divided them into three teams.

D. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

1. Data Analysis

The data analysis summarizes the interpretation of the main findings, therefore we need to calculate the key points in this session, starting from the demographics of the respondents, descriptive statistics, and confirmation of the hypothesis. The description of respondents summarizes the profile of respondents based on gender, generally, 55.5% of them are women. Uniquely, their average age is between 20 years and 40 years, where for the interval 31 years–40 years they tend to dominate, namely 30% and 63% of them as carnival visitors. Uniquely, Table 2 also highlights the main occupations of respondents, 41.5% of whom were company employees and had the opportunity to attend the "Samarinda City Day" carnival 4 times or 47%.

Table 2. Profil of respondent

Characteristics	Calculations	Percentage
Gender:		
Man	89	44.5
Female	111	55.5
Total	200	100.0
Age (years):		
20 – 30	52	26.0
31 – 40	60	30.0
41 – 50	39	19.5
51 – 60	42	21.0
> 60	7	3.5
Total	200	100.0
Participation as:		
Committee	74	37.0
Visitors	126	63.0
Total	200	100.0
Job status:		
Government employees	49	24.5
Company employees	83	41.5
Businessman	27	13.5
Others	41	20.5
Total	200	100.0
The frequency of following the carnival:		
2 times	15	7.5
3 times	58	29.0
4 times	94	47.0
> 4 times	33	16.5
Total	200	100.0

(*Source:* Own survey)

It did not take long, subsequent investigations calculated the yield of descriptive statistics. This is very important, considering the method aims to report, interpret, and analyze the distribution of the data patterns under study. Gujarati (2012) defines the methods related to collecting and presenting observational data, thus providing useful information, which is called descriptive statistics.

Table 3. Descriptive statistics matrix (*Obs. 200*)

Variable	Mean	Min.	Max.	Std. Dev.	Variance
Event management	15.9684	12.00	20.00	1.61405	2.605
Sustainable tourism	24.2316	18.00	30.00	2.38993	5.712
Destination branding	20.2737	16.00	25.00	1.96486	3.861

(*Source:* Own survey)

Through IBM SPSS, descriptive statistics can see the state and distribution of the data patterns collected. As a result, the mean, minimum, maximum, standard deviation, and highest variance values for the sustainability tourism variable. We got Table 3 for items in descriptive statistics, namely event management variables. For the acquisition of the mean, minimum, maximum, standard deviation, and the highest variance is sustainable tourism. On the one hand, of the five series in descriptive statistics, the lowest is for event management.

Table 4. Recapitulation of one–way causality

Relationship	R2	CA	Coeff.	Prob.	T-statistic
H1: EM – ST		.720	.252	.006*	2.823
H2: ST – DB	.859	.729	.460	.002*	3.238
H3: EM – DB		.776	.411	.005*	2.906

(*Source:* Own survey; *ρ <0.05)

The next component plans and tests the hypothesized design, if the models that have built are appropriate. The first criterion used in multiple regression analysis must meet the probability standard of 5% or at table of 1.96 (ρ <0.05). Second, there is also a reliability test that shows an instrument in a certain model in order to reveal information from question items answered by respondents that can trusted as a data collection tool. Livingston (2018) stipulates that the basis for decision–making in this test is that the Cronbach's alpha (CA) value must be greater than 70%.

Table 4 states that we classify the study model as workable. In the performance classification for the three relationships that proposal event management for sustainable tourism, sustainable tourism for destination branding, and event management for destination branding revealed to have had a significant effect. The probability level of all three is less than 5% and it is in the right direction. The feasibility of variable instruments accommodated by the CA value at least meets the standard, because it is above 70%. Against this positive note, the results also inform that the coefficient of determination (R2) of fit in the regression model is 85.9%. We can see that the correlation on the variables is very strong and 14.1% of them are residuals or factors outside of that and not explained in this relationship.

Table 5. Intervening causality

Relationship	Std. Error	Coeff.	Prob.	T-statistic
H4: EM – ST – DB	.054	.115	.033*	2.131

(*Source:* Own survey; *ρ <0.05)

Interpreting the direct effect in Table 4, it includes the expansion of this model in partial, mediated, which should investigate the role of sustainable tourism variables indirectly in influencing event management on destination branding. Simply put, the calculation of the indirect effect is by multiplying the coefficient of event management on sustainable tourism and the coefficient of the influence of sustainable tourism on destination branding. The standard error in both effects is also input into the single test. Referring to Table 5 confirms that sustainable tourism considered the right variable in influencing event management on destination branding significantly.

2.   Implication

Mair (2015) addresses the benefits of festivals as an opportunity to train creativity because what it displayed must really give a beautiful and unforgettable impression. If a country and certain regions can encourage scheduled festivals and events, it will help their "branding" get better. They will easily recognize the city, cleaner because you feel that there are always guests coming, and will continue to learn to improvise from time to time (Ki¸si, 2019).

Although Samarinda not well known as a tourist destination compared to other regions, it has improved "local branding", so that it has concentrated its identity as a region on natural resources, but it can also change the attractiveness of art potential. With these activities, we hope they will reform the government bureaucracy to be more responsive regarding relevant issues (Mardiany, 2017). Unfortunately, the public's opinion has also questioned the dynamics surrounding the beauty of the city, spatial planning, public facilities, and cleanliness. The meaning behind a cultural event can become a catalyst to other sectors in order to increase regional revenue.

Indeed, Samarinda City could not become an example of success in organizing an event, but at least it can present extraordinary performances (Widiastuti et al., 2020). Today, Samarinda has changed its image from what was previously less impressive to the other way around. This has become a reference for other regions in Indonesia on how to manage the bureaucracy, involve the wider community, and revitalize the tourism sector.

Most of the visitors who come to Samarinda come from inside the city and some outside areas such as Bontang City, East Kutai Regency, West Kutai Regency, Mahakam Ulu Regency, and Kutai Kartanegara Regency. The existence of these tourism objects is still very dependent on the local government through the management and mobilization of funding related to the management of human resource management and infrastructure, even though some objects are owned by individuals with government guidance (Prakoso, 2018). This condition causes some tourist sites to poorly maintained, which is marked by damaged facilities, lack of visitors, and inadequate infrastructure facilities to the location.

Purwadi (2015) highlights tourism management policies with a partnership model that has not fully worked out according to the ideal. We mostly concentrated on those who come to Samarinda in the hotel sector because of business matters and only a few of them visit tourist objects so that the service sector does not contribute significantly to the tourism sector. Unlike tourist objects in Bali, which are in world's spotlight, because the government provides attractions with shows from local talents and events at national and international levels that attract tourists to visit there (e.g. Wardana et al., 2021). It is hard work for Samarinda City to determine the right policies so that tourism potential can give a positive image to all elements.

Tourism trips to Samarinda City are also not very good. This expectation is marked by the government's efforts to shift the dominance of coal mining, which has been the mainstay of the economic structure in Samarinda City to tourism, which is still difficult to materialize (Darmawanto & Zaini, 2018; Sanjaya & Kartono, 2014). The reason is, it still faced this sector with various obstacles. This makes the

development of tourist destinations in Samarinda City not optimal. In the last few years, it has been difficult for tourists to reach the target.

Another problem is supported by data from the Central Statistics Agency of Samarinda City (2021) which highlights that tourist visits to Samarinda City have increased in 2019 with an average of around 16.8%. This acquisition was higher than in 2018. The highest number of visitors from abroad than domestic visitors in October 2019, where those from local or still around East Kalimantan recorded to show an increase in tourism activities in May 2018. It was noted that in October 2019, the enthusiasm of visitors from abroad to destinations in East Kalimantan was more dominant than those who came from domestic. However, in May 2018, it shown that local visitors or those who live in East Kalimantan were higher than overseas visitors. The two periods that feature visiting activities are inseparable from their different major goals, such as traveling, business motives, or studies. The growth rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) based on current prices from the tourism sector is still less than the mining and quarrying sector. In aggregate, in 2020, the total GRDP in Samarinda City is at the level of IDR 66,542,454.84 million, where the largest distribution of economic growth is through the mining and quarrying sector, i.e 10.94%, while the tourism sector only contributes 2.94%.

E. CONCLUSION

One festival that is held in Indonesia is that we can learn from the city of Samarinda, which recently held a carnival as part of the "City Anniversary" celebration. This has brought Samarinda to the attention of the public, especially in the category of "good governance" and public policy innovation, where the holding of the carnival could move several stakeholders (not only from the government), but the local community to collaborate in the success of an event being held.

Referring to empirical studies, we conclude that event management has a significant impact on sustainable tourism (H1–accepted) and event management also has a significant impact on destination branding (H2–accepted). Then, sustainable tourism also has a real impact on destination branding (H3–accepted) and event management has a significant effect on destination branding through sustainable tourism (H4–accepted).

F. LIMITATION AND FURTHER STUDY

Another success that can be achieved is the impact of soft "diplomacy", so that investors are also interested in moving the tourism sector. By holding an event, encouraging local talents to exist and grow creatively with their local heritage and cultural wisdom. Finally, the event is also a medium to encourage local economic activity, particularly in the business sector. Branding and promotion factors will attract tourists to come, as well as a shift to developing new business potential.

Samarinda certainly has a lot of potentials that deserves to "exhibited" as festivals because it is an alternative process to entertain local people. This is a matter of pride for the cultural wealth possessed by the local community. This study also to recommend improvements to professional festival management through the concept of sustainable tourism and, it will have multiple effects (economically and socially) comprehensive. As part of regional branding and promotion, organizing the carnival must also have a professional vision and mission and involve all levels in the tourism sector. Arriving at the end, they also need to explore creativity and learning tools that are of high value for development. The creation of a continuous festival or event will bring important changes.

G. CONFLICT OF INTEREST AND ETHICAL STANDARDS

All authors have their own substantive role. The first team is Purwadi Purwadi was to observe and combing the location, while Dio Caisar Darma in the second team focused on interviewing respondents, and Made Setini validated the data. As long as the data collection takes place, it still comply with the rules of the Covid-19 health protocol.

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