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Travel Motivations of Indonesian Travelers to Travel Abroad During Covid-19 Outbreak
Iin Rachmawati¹ 1STKIP PGRI Bangkalan, Indonesia Email: iinrachmawati85@gmail.com
ABSTRACT Since the end of 2019, the world has been shocked by the spread of Covid-19 which was started in Wuhan, China. This Covid-19 has such global impact since the case has been found in almost every country. This study used mix method to give details on the data which was produced by the media related to this corona virus or more recently popular as covid-19.

The data has been gathered in the form of numbers and tables about the spread of Covid-19 over the world, about the victims infected by this virus over the last three months, as well as about the direct impact on the tourism sector for Indonesian travelers to travel abroad. Then, the data has explained descriptively in order to get deeper understanding about Covid-19 facts and travel impact towards Indonesian travelers. The result showed that the spreading has happened almost in the entire world with most infected area is around Asia and Europe with the total case of 245,612. The death victims are 10,048 people and the survivors are 88,437 people.

The data statistics are also showed for about 78% Indonesian travelers chose to cancel and reschedule their travel plans to abroad as well as 22% of them still have no idea what to do with their future trip. Thus, it can be concluded that Covid-19 has hit hard the tourism sector in Indonesia. Keywords: Covid-19, Indonesian travelers, travel abroad, travel motivations INTRODUCTION The fact showed that since the end of 2019, the world has been shocked by the virus attack which is popularly named as Covid-19.

This virus had started December 31st 2019 in Wuhan, China. Covid-19 is an acute respiratory infection, a typical of infectious disease that is caused by severe acute

respiratory syndrome. The experts knew this Covid-19 as SARS Covid-19 2 / SARS CoV-2 (The Guardian news, February 22nd 2020). These symptoms are including fever, dry cough, fatigue, sore throat, and the shortness of breath. It can cause pneumonia (with breathing difficulties and organ failure for more severe infections). This Covid-19 spread over via respiratory droplets produced from the airways during sneezing or coughing.

There is no vaccine for Covid-19 so that it is really increasing the risk for elderly people as well as for those who have existing respiratory or immune problems. The World Health Organization (WHO) declared this 2019-20 n-Cov outbreak to be a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC). Nowadays, people all around the world have known this Covid-19 as the name of Covid-19. Recently, on February 11th, the WHO had announced the name of Covid-19 because the experts think that they need to find a name which did not refer to any individual or group or people, to any geographical location, and any animals.

The chosen name of Covid-19 is due to the reason that this name is pronounceable and related to the disease so that it can significantly prevent inaccurate thingy or stigmatizing (The Guardian news, February 22nd 2020). Due to the seriousness symptoms of this Covid-19, it has started to significantly decrease the motivations for most travelers across the globe to travel around. Since WHO reported that the virus had affected more than 89,000 people around the world and causing over 3,000 deaths, there are many travelers out there who decide to reschedule or even cancel their trip to another country (Richards & Wilson, 2020).

This fact is considered to be really bad for those who had worked in the tourism industry including the airline services, hotel and restaurant services, as well as any other sectors under hospitality industry (Cook, 2016). Even the newest fact stated that some amusement parks such as Tokyo Disneyland, Universal Studios Japan, The Legoland Japan, and Disney Sea closed temporarily (Kompas travel, 29 February 2020). Then, the travelers had begun to postpone and cancel their trip as of February 29th, 2020; some countries like China, Iran, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, Singapore, South Korea, and USA were having evidence of the community transmission of the virus (Tempo travel, 29 February 2020). Suddenly, people all over the world had started to get panic attack.

They not only postpone and cancel their future trip, but they also decide to buy daily necessities impulsively which later makes the prices go higher and higher (Detik news, March 2nd 2020). This kind of phenomenon is very interesting to be discussed deeply so that this article has been made in order to give details on the data presented on the media, including mass media, internet media, and electronic media. The data includes the number of the most infected areas attacked by Covid-19, the number of the victims

(the deaths and the survivors), as well as about the relationship between the Covid-19 outbreak and the decreasing number of travel motivations of Indonesian travelers. COVID-19 The mortality rate during this Covid-19 outbreak is around 2%.

If it is compared to the seasonal flu which has mortality rate below 1% and causing 400,000 deaths each year, the attack of Covid-19 is quite severe and need to be handled very soon (Lowcock, 2020). Until March 20th 2020, it is reported that the Covid-19 is affecting 179 countries and territories around the world as well as one international conveyance (the Diamond Princess cruise which is harbored in Yokohama, Japan). The UN Humanitarian Chief, Mark Lowcock stated that both WHO and UNICEF help to fun countries which have such fragile health systems.

The grant given is about US\$15 million from the CERF (Central Emergency Response Fund) and it is including the grant for monitoring the spread of the Covid-19, investigating some cases, as well as for operating the national laboratories in those countries (Lowcock, 2020). It is because the Covid-19 is now announced to become pandemic for people since it has been affected 119 countries from 195 countries in the whole world (BBC news, 11 March 2020). Thus, a professor from Global School of Public Health, David Abramson, stated that the travelers must be aware of the global effect of Covid-19 when they decided to travel abroad.

It is in line with some travel warnings stated by some governments such as the U.S State Department that has issued varying levels of travel warnings for countries in which there are found current outbreaks (CNN Indonesia, 2 March 2020). The highest level is regarded to be in level 4: not to travel to the country, where it has been applied to Iran, China, South Korea, and Italy as there has been found for more than 85.853 people are having infected by Covid-19 until 10 March 2020. Giuseppe Conte, Italian Prime Minister, said that all restaurants, cafes, offices, businesses, and schools must close in the afternoon.

Also, people are now allowed to gather around in a group and the new rule said that the space between people when having an interaction is about at least one meter (Liputan6, March 12th 2020). Until 16 March 2020, Indonesia has 250 Covid-19 cases with one of them is declared to die. Achmad Yuriyanto, Indonesian government spokesman for Covid-19 control, said that the incubation period for Covid-19 has been extended to 28 days, after previously set for 14 days.

This step is based on consideration that this Covid-19 is not easy to be detected when someone is first being infected (Tempo nasional, 5 March 2020). And the latest news stated that the President of Indonesia, Joko Widodo, was giving instruction for closing

schools, colleges, and universities temporarily from March 16th to March 28th 2020 in order to avoid **the spread of the** Covid-19. All people are **instructed to stay at home** and not going anywhere except for something really important such as getting medical treatment or buying some groceries.

TRAVEL IMPACT TOWARDS INDONESIAN TRAVELERS Due to the high risk of traveling while Covid-19 is still around and spread quickly among the societies, several official and trusted websites such as time.com declared about considering to cancel and reschedule **travel plans in the** near future. Both international and domestic trips should be canceled or rescheduled for amid concerns over Covid-19. Moreover, guidelines for traveling around have become more complex as more than 94,000 of Covid-19 cases and more than 3,500 deaths have been announced across 121 countries and territories (Gajanan, 2020).

There are some airlines have suspended or reduced their services to countries **with the highest number of Covid-19 cases** such as China, Italy, Iran, South Korea, and parts of Spain, France, and Germany. Travel warnings are everywhere to protect every single citizen of certain countries and territories such as travel warnings for U.S residents. In the other side, the global airline industries have faced disadvantages of more than \$113 million due to the virus outbreak (bbc.com accessed March 10th 2020). In Indonesia, the most affected travel destination is Bali.

The owner of Rai Water Sport in Denpasar, Anak Agung Raka Bawa, said that almost 90% of tourist bookings in his place until May 2020 were being canceled since the virus outbreak (bbcindonesia.com accessed March 8th 2020). This is mostly because 80% of visitors in Rai Water Sport are coming from China. Not only tourist destinations that was facing difficulties during Covid-19, but also effected on the decreasing numbers of hotel occupancy in Bali. Since the virus outbreak, the hotel occupancy rate in Bali has decreased for over 70% since February 2020 (bbcindonesia.com).

Before Covid-19, Bali had already faced similar crisis such as during SARS in 2002, Bali bomb in 2002 and 2005, and Gunung Agung eruption in 2017. But, those entire crises are not as worse as this Covid-19. The affected areas in Indonesia are not only Bali, but there are also Yogyakarta, Bandung, Manado, Belitung, and Lombok (suara.com accessed March 9th 2020). Also, this Covid-19 pandemic **was confirmed to have spread to Indonesia on** March 2nd 2020 with the first case found in Amigos Restaurant in Kemang, Jakarta.

and as of March 20th, this pandemic has been spread to sixteen provinces including Riau, North Sumatra, Riau Islands, Lampung, Banten, Jakarta, West Java, Central Java,

Special Region of Yogyakarta, East Java, Bali, East Kalimantan and West Kalimantan, as well as North Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, and South Sulawesi (source: Wikipedia.org). The extreme decreasing number of hotel occupancy rate in Indonesia for about almost 70%, forced the owners and the entrepreneurs to give unpaid leave for their staffs (katadata.co.id accessed March 13th 2020).

This decreasing rate of tourism industry then affects on retail industry as Roy Mandey (Chief of Association of Retail Entrepreneurs in Indonesia) said that retail industry in Indonesia has the potential to lose benefits for about \$48 million as the number of tourists from China has been decreased significantly in the past two months. It is predicted that for about 299 imported goods from China are being decreased or even lost from Indonesian market (katadata.co.id accessed March 13th 2020). In the near future, it can affect more on the increasing rate of domestic inflation. Of course, all those conditions above are potentially affected by the declined number of tourists and travelers due to the 'fear of the virus'.

Wishnutama, the Minister of Tourism and Economic Creative, stated that the government decided to postpone giving incentives to tourism and promotion to several countries which were affected by Covid-19 until the situation can go back to conducive. This is considered to be one great anticipative step to protect Indonesian people so that there won't be any more victims in domestic area. Wishnutama (on March 5th 2020) also stated that this is done by the government not only to protect Indonesian people including their safety and healthiness, but also to increase the conductivity of Indonesian tourism ecosystem in general as well as to increase the quality of tourist destination through the program of environmental sustainability, health and hygiene, safety and security.

METHODS This study used mix method: qualitative and quantitative method in order to give details to the readers about some facts related to Covid-19. First of all, the data has been gathered in the form of numbers and tables about **the spread of Covid-19** all over the world, about the number of victims infected by this virus over the last three months, as well as about the direct impact on the tourism sector for Indonesian travelers to travel abroad after the attack of Covid-19. Then, the data has explained descriptively in order to get deeper understanding about Covid-19 facts.

This kind of descriptive qualitative method is needed because this method can be potentially used to understand deeply about several things related to the complex phenomena as well as its process within social life practice (Uwe, 2014). And because the main goal of this study is to get to know more about the impact of Covid-19 to travel desire of those Indonesian travelers to travel abroad, the use of mix method has done.

Moreover, the use of mix method can be the best method to give details in numbers as well as to describe it according to the data collected so that the readers can simply understand holistically about the facts behind this Covid-19 (Hilal and Alabri, 2013). All data has been gathered through various media including mass media, electronic media, and internet media from January to March 2020.

The time period has chosen because the writer considers that it is the time when Covid-19 first appeared and infected people in Wuhan until the national emergency response situation has been declared by the President of Indonesia, Joko Widodo on March 15th 2020. DISCUSSION The CDC (The Center for Disease Control and Prevention) has issued the same travel recommendations for all travelers across the globe. For example, CDC has warned people to avoid non-essential travel to certain countries like China, Japan, Italy, South Korea, Spain, and Iran (time.com, accessed March 14th 2020).

In this situation, restricting travel and transport people from one place to another is the most effective way to do, as stated by the World Health Organization (WHO), but on the other hand, it has negative effects such as interrupt technical support and needed aid, disrupt businesses as well as have social and economic effects on the affected countries as stated by New York Times report (accessed March 12th 2020). Based on the research data from www.ourworldindata.org/coronavirus written by M. Roser collected from December 31st 2019 until March 19th 2020, there have been already 245,612 cases of Covid-19 in the world with the death rate for about 10,048 and recovered rate total 88,437 (updated March 20th 2020), as we can see the data in Table 1 below: _ Table 1: Covid-19 Cases in the World Traveling within the U.S is also restricted these days. According to New York Times report on March 12th 2020, United Airlines tends to cut some of their domestic trip services within the U.S region.

Of course, what many travelers and tourists think about next is about travel insurances. In normal condition, having travel insurance is a must so that everything happens during traveling can be monitored and guaranteed. But during the Covid-19 outbreak, there will be difference in rules for travel insurances. According to Squaresmouth, the standard travel insurance policies usually do not cover any travel cancellations because of 'fear of traveling'. Thus, this Covid-19 outbreak has become a situation of force majeure which does not covered by travel insurances.

And from Squaresmouth website, it can be concluded that almost 28% number of people who tend to search for trip cancelation coverage since the Covid-19 outbreak began. For more, another hospitality industry which tends to face numerous delay travel bookings is the cruise industry. According to the Wall Street Journal, cruise operators in

Asia lose over \$550 million this year since the outbreak began. The Covid-19 has already affected various cruise lines including Diamond Princess Cruise which was being quarantined in Japan after six passengers of that cruise have died after contracting the virus.

Indonesian citizens are also contacting with other passengers in the cruise and reported to being positive of Covid-19 (Liputan6). The CDC had once said that cruise lines are considered to be one of the highest risk transmissions of Covid-19 because it has an environment where people are in close contact. It is very easy to transmit the virus through person to person exposure of the respiratory droplets or contact with contaminated surfaces.

According to Travel Health Notice Level 3(1), someone will need to stay at home for self-isolation for a period of 14 days after the time they left area with widespread or ongoing spread community. In this situation, practicing social distance is the most essential thing to do everywhere. Not only in the USA (The Department of State) and most countries, the government of Indonesia also stated that all Indonesian citizens need to reconsider to travel abroad due to the global effect of this Covid-19 (Kompas travel).

Countries with Level 3 Travel Health Notice are including Iran, South Korea, China, Austria, Italy, Czech Republic, Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, France, Greece, Latvia, Hungary, Iceland, Luxembourg, Lithuania, Malta, Norway, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia, Switzerland, Spain, Sweden, Monaco, San Marino, Vatican City, England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, and Republic of Ireland. There are many countries throughout the whole world starting to take actions which may limit travel mobility including quarantines and border restrictions.

That is why; it is better if people all over the world decide to stay at home in order to stay away from unnecessary contact with other people as well as to stay away from any strict travel mobility. When the worst thing happens, it would be quite difficult situation for everyone around the world to keep safe. This condition makes a lot of people, especially in Indonesia; decide to stay away from any crowds temporarily as informed by the Indonesian government and the time is effective from March 16th 2020 to March 31st 2020.

From March 2020, it is reported that most travel plans have been canceled and rescheduled by the Indonesian travelers, especially when they have travel plans to abroad in the near future (Kompas travel). For instance, based on the data from the Director of Air Asia, it can be seen that more than 57% of booking airlines had canceled

and rescheduled until the end of April 2020. At the same time, there are also a few hotel bookings, both for the local destination and international destination, have canceled by the Indonesian travelers (Kompas travel, March 4th 2020).

Moreover, Valencia Nugroho (an Indonesian traveler who had just arrived from her trip to South Korea in February 28th 2020) said that some countries have determined to check all the passengers strictly than before. There are a lot of procedures done by the officials in the airport such as checking the temperature, checking the luggage, doing the hygienic protocol, as well as asking all passengers to fill the form about the last fourteen days of travel history and health following the increasing spread number of Covid-19 in Indonesia.

This kind of condition makes a lot of Indonesian travelers who have travel motivations for about almost 80 percent to travel abroad before the Covid-19 outbreak has decreased into half of the total percentage. This is strengthened by the fact stated by some owners in the travel industry (as reported by katadata.co.id) that hotel services and other hospitality services are being the hardest-hit industry affected by this Covid-19 outbreak. In short, the Covid-19 cases in Indonesia can be seen in the table as follows: _ Table 2 Source: Info Infeksi Emerging Kementerian (March 2020) From the data above, it can be clearly stated that from day to day, the case number of Covid-19 in Indonesia has increased significantly and it has reached 309 cases (with total 25 death rates and 15 recovered rates) until March 20th 2020. CNN Indonesia claims that the death rate in Indonesia is regarded to be the highest rate in the whole world.

The data also showed that the percentage of death rate in Indonesia is about 8.37% which is double the death rate in the world. With the high percentage of cases and death rates, there are more Indonesian travelers today who tend to be afraid of traveling abroad during this uncertain time. Actually, there are several risks to travel during Covid-19, including something like travel disruptions, service cancellation, sudden border closing, and hotel quarantine (Trudeau, 2020).

The Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau has announced these four travel risks during Covid-19 that must be taken attention by all travelers all around the world, including all Indonesian travelers. First, it is about travel disruption. Everyone who has the plan to travel around, whether it is in local or even in abroad, they will need to make sure that their trip is going well and no disruption during the trip. But, during the Covid-19 outbreak right now, it is more difficult to make the trip to go on its way since there are so many added things we need to prepare from the departure until the end of the trip.

Anyone's trip would be really annoying if suddenly, due to the increasing number of victims of this Covid-19, there are more and more tourist attractions are being closed temporarily. It is not including the risk of travel disruption when the local government tends to decide to close some stores for the sake of everyone's safety. According to the data from Kompas travel, there are 40% of Indonesian travelers who experiencing those kinds of travel disruptions when they travel abroad.

For the example, Deni Nugroho (a businessman from Jakarta who went travel to Japan at the end of last January 2020) said that he was supposed to go to Universal Studios in Tokyo but in fact, he could not entered that amusement park because it was temporarily closed. Secondly, it is about service cancelation happens while traveling during Covid-19 outbreak all around the world. According to the data from katadata.co.id, it can be referred that there are numerous service cancelation happens during this uncertain time.

For instance, there are many workshops and seminars are being canceled or rescheduled so that it is affected on the scheduled of hotel bookings, airplane tickets or train tickets or bus tickets, as well as transportation vouchers bought by the participants. In the tourism industry, this kind of traveling can be categorized into business travel. Another service cancelation can also happens to numerous tickets to enter the museum, tourist attractions, amusement parks, and any other hospitality services in order to avoid any gathered crowds and to support the program of creating social distancing.

Then, it's about sudden border closing. There are several countries especially in Europe and Canada which tend to restrict their border **to slow the spread of** this Covid-19. Following America, Canada is now temporarily closing border to non-citizens in order to reduce traffic between domestic and international borders since March 10th 2020. The governors in the area of Canada and U.S are also closed all schools, hospitals, gyms, bars, restaurants, casinos, cafes, and any other public spaces. Also, they prohibited gatherings for more than 200 people (Trudeau, 2020).

Indonesia has also been restricted some international travel especially from China, Japan, and South Korea started from February 3rd 2020. Those who are just visiting China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Japan, South Korea, and Macau are also banned to enter Indonesia, both for traveling in Indonesia and for transit. Besides that, the government of Indonesia has also delayed the visa service and free visa on-arrival for China citizens.

Also, the government of Indonesia has declared about travel advisory to Singapore since the government of Singapore decides to increase the level of visiting to Indonesia from yellow to orange level. One Indonesian citizen who works in Singapore has reported to infect Covid-19 because she is infected by her boss. The President of France, Emmanuel

Macron, stated that France imposes a nationwide lockdown due to the high increasing number of Covid-19' victims throughout Europe.

This action follows what is first done by the officials in Italy since Italy has become the hardest hit country in Europe because of Covid-19. Emmanuel declared that 'We are at war', as he prohibited public gatherings of any size as well as postponed municipal elections. Moreover, Olivier Veran, France's Health Minister stated in his Twitter account about the needs of all citizens all over the world to work together to end this epidemic.

In Asia, there are also several countries which tend to decide to go for lockdown their countries in order to get rid of the high risk of Covid-19' infection. Countries like Singapore, China, and the last is Malaysia. The Prime Minister of Malaysia, Muhyiddin Yassin, informed about the lockdown in March 16th 2020 which is effective from March 18th until March 31st 2020. On March 17th, Joko Widodo informed that Indonesia might not do the lockdown because the government will focus more on policy to close schools, colleges, universities, and some offices for the duration of two weeks (until the end of March 2020).

And the last risk is about quarantine including hotel quarantine risk. The meaning of quarantine here is more about self-quarantine such as the recommendation from Department of Public Health and Environment in Colorado stated about self-isolation from anyone who visited the state's most popular ski resorts like Aspen and Breckenridge. The self-isolation means that they need to get tested whether or not they have some Covid-19 symptoms.

In Indonesia, there is a case where Four Seasons Hotel and Resort in Bali quarantines 54 staffs as precaution against Covid-19 (Jakarta Post, March 12th 2020). This policy has taken following the death of a British tourist from Covid-19 on the resort the day before. Indonesia has informed that everyone who has visited certain area or country tends to wish to do self-isolation for at least fourteen days. They can do self-isolation to just staying at home and only going out for buying everyday needs or for some urgent reasons. Thus, based on those facts, the only sensible thing to do to get rid of this Covid-19 is to stay at home.

Even if it is needed to go somewhere, it is really substantial to always take precautions outlined by health agencies including remember to always wash hands after holding anything as well as remember to keep away from the crowds as much as possible and keep the social distance for at least 1-2 meters away (Abramson, 2020). Joko Widodo, the President of Indonesia has announced the instruction to the media to stop any schools, colleges, and universities' activities from March 16th until March 28th 2020 as

an effort to protect Indonesian people from the infection of Covid-19.

All people in Indonesia are expected to follow all the instructions of the government in order to protect themselves and people around them. Also, President expected that all people choose **to stay at home**, work from home, and pray at home during 14 days of isolation (Joko Widodo's speech on March 15th 2020). This announcement means that even though the schools are closed day off, it doesn't mean that the parents can bring their children or teenagers to go on holiday because there are still many tasks they need to do and it is safer **to stay at home**, and minimizing contact with others. Thus, in table 3 below, it can be seen that Indonesian travelers chose to cancel and reschedule their travel plans due to this uncertain Covid-19 period. _ Table 3: Data collected from Indonesian travelers through social media (www.facebook.com/backpackerdunia/) From the table above, it can be concluded that there are 57% of Indonesian travelers who decide to cancel their future trip, 21% of Indonesian travelers decide to reschedule their future trip, and for about 22% of those Indonesian travelers who still do not know what to do with their travel plans. Thus, it is very clear to state that there is 78% of Indonesian travelers choose to cancel and reschedule their **travel plans in the** near future.

The direct impact is really happened especially in the hospitality industry. There are various segments under the hospitality industry which tend to feel the decline of the numbers of consumers including hotels, tour and travel agents, restaurants, public transportation services (airlines, trains, buses, taxis, and online vehicles), money changers, and many more tourism industries.

For instance in Jakarta, the government of DKI Jakarta has announced its people to choose riding their own vehicles over using public transportation for **certain period of time** until the virus outbreak decline (Trans TV in Good Morning program, March 16th 2020). The government of DKI Jakarta has also announced that there will be re-arrange schedule for busway, MRT, and LRT. Busway and MRT will depart every 20 minutes (as before depart every 5 minutes), LRT will depart every 30 minutes (as before depart every 10 minutes). And the operated hour of MRT and LRT has changed from 6am to 6pm (as before operated from 5am to 12 am).

All of those change scheduled of public transportations in Jakarta done in order to push people to start using their own car or motorcycle temporarily until the situation is under control. One great effect of this Covid-19 in Indonesia especially in the aspect of hospitality industry is that there are many tourism industries which tend to depend on the numbers of domestic travelers to travel in the local area. The owner of Padma Tour Organizer, Wina Sutoyo, said that there is the decreasing number of Indonesian travelers to travel abroad in the last two months.

And not only about the quantities in traveling abroad, but also about travel motivations of these Indonesian travelers has decreased most this time due to the pandemic of Covid-19. These days, the government of Indonesia has declared that Indonesia is at 'yellow zone' of risk assessment level for Covid-19 (CDC, 2020). This Covid-19 has become a pandemic in the whole world so that it can only be stopped if every element of the society can work together to start isolating themselves for the sake of saving the countries' population.

CONCLUSION Since the end of 2019, the world has been shocked by the virus attack which is popularly named as Covid-19 or recently called as Covid-19. This virus had started December 31st 2019 in Wuhan, China. Since that time, this virus has worldwide impact with the reported data claimed this Covid-19 is affected more than 179 countries and territories in the whole world as well as one international conveyance (the Diamond Princess cruise which is harbored in Yokohama, Japan). This worldwide impact is generally hit hard travel and hospitality industries all around the world, including in Indonesia. Bali is considered to be one of the most affected areas in Indonesia which is hit hard by this Covid-19 outbreak.

The growing fast number of Covid-19 spread in Indonesia since March 2nd 2020 has made most of the Indonesian travelers tend to be afraid of traveling abroad since most Covid-19 cases happened in Indonesia are affected by those who have just traveled abroad. Thus, there are 78% of the Indonesian travelers who decide to cancel and reschedule their future plans with the total percentage of 57% cancel their trip and 21% choose to reschedule their trip. And there are still 22% of them who still do not have any plans with their future travel.

According to Trudeau (2020), there are several risks to travel during Covid-19, including something like travel disruptions, service cancellation, sudden border closing, and hotel quarantine. The Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau has announced these four travel risks during Covid-19 that must be taken attention by all travelers all around the world, including all Indonesian travelers. **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT** The author wants to say thank you to all the lecturers in English Education Department who have been given all the best supports during this uncertain time. **REFERENCES** Abramson, David. (2020). What About Travel Within the U.S?.

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