

## Characteristics Analysis of Glamping Visitors in The Covid-19 Pandemic (Case Study on Glamping Lakeside Rancabali)

Baskoro Harwindito<sup>1\*</sup>, Asmawih<sup>2</sup>, Armand<sup>3</sup>, Hady Chandra Kurniawan<sup>4</sup>,  
Michelle Angel<sup>5</sup>

<sup>12345</sup>Sahid Polytechnic, <sup>4</sup>Matana University

email: <sup>1</sup>[ditobaskoro@polteksahid.ac.id](mailto:ditobaskoro@polteksahid.ac.id), <sup>2</sup>[asmawi@polteksahid.ac.id](mailto:asmawi@polteksahid.ac.id),  
<sup>3</sup>[armand@polteksahid.ac.id](mailto:armand@polteksahid.ac.id), <sup>4</sup>[arjunanizami@gmail.com](mailto:arjunanizami@gmail.com),  
<sup>5</sup>[2018147022@polteksahid.ac.id](mailto:2018147022@polteksahid.ac.id)

Received on 12 January 2024	Revised on 12 January 2024	Accepted on 05 February 2024
--------------------------------	-------------------------------	---------------------------------

### ABSTRACT

**Purpose:** The purpose of this study was to determine the analysis of the characteristics of glamping visitors during the covid-19 pandemic at Glamping Lakeside Rancabali.

**Research methods:** In obtaining the desired research results, this study used descriptive research methods with a quantitative approach, and purposive sampling through questionnaires.

**Result and discussion:** The results of this study indicate that in general the analysis of the characteristics of glamping visitors is seen from positive environmental, personal, and social factors on a trip or vacation to Glamping Lakeside Rancabali.

**Implication:** In this study, it can be concluded that the gender of the respondents, both male and female, is 42 (male) and 33 (female), the age characteristics of Glamping Lakeside Rancabali visitors are dominated by young adults, namely 21-30 years, from the province and domiciled in DKI Jakarta, the most recent education attained by the most respondents is the respondent with a high school education level, the income or income of the most respondents is the respondent with an income of IDR 2,500,000 – IDR 3,500,000. The results of the CHAID analysis obtained by researchers are the dependent variable used in this study, namely public transportation, while for the independent variables (free) used are 10 other indicators. The conclusion obtained is that the chi-square test is  $h_0$  rejected, which means that the dependent and independent variables have a relationship.

**Keywords:** Glamorous Camping, Guest Characteristics, Covid-19 Pandemic

### INTRODUCTION

Tourism is travel that is carried out temporarily from one place to another, with the intention not to try (business) or to make a living in the place to be visited, but solely to enjoy the trip for sightseeing and recreation or to fulfill diverse desires (Setiawan, 2021). The higher the stage of a human being's life, the need to let go of fatigue and relax will also definitely increase. The need for means to release fatigue and stress after being tired at work, namely by taking a vacation or a tourist

trip as one of the social needs of every human being.

In 2020 the world was shaken by an outbreak of the covid-19 virus that was unexpected by everyone. The COVID-19 virus outbreak is a global epidemic that initially occurred in the city of Wuhan, China. At the end of 2019 which then spread quickly to 210 countries in the world, including Indonesia in just a few months (Utami & Kafabih, 2021). Since the outbreak of the Covid-19 in Indonesia, tourism in Indonesia has experienced a very significant decline (egsaugm, EGSAUGM, 2021). The central and regional governments are working together in dealing with and overcoming the spread of the virus in Indonesia. At the end of 2020, tourism in DKI Jakarta has started to slowly recover considering that the DKI Jakarta government has changed the PSBB status to a Transitional PSBB while still adhering to health protocols (DKI Jakarta Central Statistics Agency, 2020).

As a result of the ban that has been made by the Government to stay at home, some people feel tired and need fresh air. Therefore, Glamping Tent is now a trend again. Glamping (Glamour Camping) is a camping tour that offers glamorous lodging on par with five-star hotels but still gives a natural impression. Glamping originally came from tourists who were visiting Africa bringing all the furniture to stay in the outdoors which we can still find today (Khasbiya, 2018). The development of Glamping accommodation has become a type of creative tourist accommodation and has become a trend in recent years (Mahendra, Putra, & Gunawarman, 2021).

One of the glamping that is being visited by many tourists in Bandung, West Java is Glamping Lakeside Rancabali. Glamping Lakeside Rancabali is located in the Bandung Regency area, precisely in the South Bandung area. With beautiful and beautiful views, pleasant experiences, and satisfying service, it makes visitors want to come back to stay. The characteristics of tourist attractions that are now of great interest to tourists include tourist attractions that are educative and offer adventurous experiences. Tourists are also very concerned about small-scale objects where the number of visitors is adjusted to the resources promoted by these tourist attractions (Rani, Kusuma, & Tampubolon, 2020).

## RESEARCH METHODS

The type of data used in this study is subject data while the data sources used in this study consist of primary data and secondary data. Primary data includes observation and questionnaires (questionnaire) while secondary data includes literature and documentation.

In this study, the data analysis technique used by researchers was the CHAID (Chi-squared Automatic Interaction Detection) method of analysis. CHAID is "one of the nonparametric techniques that can be used for selecting variables from large data sets in determining the most influential variables" (Pertiwi, Indahwati, & Afendi, 2013). To analyze this data, researchers obtained data through observation, interviews and questionnaires (questionnaire).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the demographic aspect indicators of 75 respondents, in terms of gender, there were slightly more male participants (56%) than female participants (44%). It can be concluded that the number of male respondents was

more than the number of female respondents. Mill and Morrison argued that it was men who preferred outdoor recreation or nature tourism. Glamping Lakeside Rancabali is an outdoor tour that emphasizes natural potential (qtd.in Erningdyah & Rahmawati, 2018).

Table 1: Respondents by gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	42	56%
Female	33	44%
Total	75	100%

Based on the demographic aspect indicators of 75 respondents, in terms of age there were 9 respondents (12%) aged 17-20 years, 59 respondents (78.7%) aged 21-30 years, 6 respondents (8%) aged 31-40 years, 1 respondents (1.3%) aged 41-50 years. So it can be concluded that the majority of visitors to Glamping Lakeside Rancabali are aged 21-30 years. According to Richard & Wilson (2000), "In general, young people prefer physical activities such as visiting historical sites, trekking in hills or mountains and taking walks to buy souvenirs" (qtd.in Sari, Kusumah, & Marhana, 2018).

Table 2: Respondents by age

Age	Frequency	Percentage
17-20 years	9	12%
21-30 years	59	78,7%
31-40 years	6	8%
41-50 years	1	1,3%
Total	75	100%

Based on the indicators of the demographic aspect of 75 respondents, in terms of last education there were 2 respondents (2.7%) who had the last education level of junior high school, the majority were followed by the last education of high school, namely 48 respondents (64%), there were 25 respondents (33.3%) have a D4/Bachelor (S1) education level, and there were no respondents who had a Masters education level. So it can be concluded that most of the respondents who visited Glamping Lakeside Rancabali had the last high school level of education. This ensures that a person's level of education is related to the decision to travel, because the level of curiosity about something is high to see or learn about uniqueness in other places that are different from their place of origin (Keliwar & Nurcahyo, 2015).

Table 3: Respondents by last education

Last Education	Frequency	Percentage
Junior High School	2	2,7%
Senior High School	48	64%
Bachelor	25	33,3%

Magister	0	0%
Total	75	100%

Based on demographic indicators from 75 respondents, in terms of monthly income there were 13 respondents (17.3%) increasing by Rp. 1,000,000 - Rp. 2,500,000 per month, there were 24 respondents (32%) increasing by Rp. 2,500,000 - Rp. 3,500. 000 per month, there were 17 respondents (22.7%) of sugar in the amount of IDR 3,500,000 – IDR 5,000,000 per month, and there were 21 respondents (28%) of sugar in the amount of IDR 5,000,000 – IDR 7,000,000 per month. So from these data it can be interpreted that the highest number of respondents is with an income of IDR 2,500,000 – IDR 3,500,000 per month. The manager of Glamping Lakeside Rancabali, stated that the dominant glamping visitors are from the younger generation, but already have an awareness of nature and have good economic ability in choosing accommodation based on comfort levels.

Table 4: Respondents by monthly income

Average Monthly Income	Frequency	Percentage
Rp 1.000.000 - Rp 2.500.000	13	17,3%
Rp 2.500.000 - Rp 3.500.000	24	32%
Rp 3.500.000 - Rp 5.000.000	17	22,7%
Rp 5.000.000 - Rp 7.000.000	21	28%
Total	75	100%

Based on geographical aspect indicators from 75 respondents, by place of residence/domicile there were 61 respondents (81.3%) living in Jakarta, 1 respondent (1.3%) living in Bogor, 1 respondent (1.3%) living in Depok, 8 respondents (10.7%) live in Tangerang, 2 respondents (2.7%) live in Bekasi, and 2 respondents (2.7%) live outside Jabodetabek. So it can be concluded that the highest number of respondents are respondents who live in Jakarta. This shows that Glamping Lakeside Rancabali is easy to reach from Jakarta. Even though it's a different city, tourists still want to take a trip to Glamping Lakeside Rancabali to enjoy the open nature atmosphere with the facilities that have been prepared.

Table 5: Respondents by residence / domicile

Residence / Domicile	Frequency	Percentage
Jakarta	61	81,3%
Bogor	1	1,3%
Depok	1	1,3%
Tangerang	8	10,7%
Bekasi	2	2,7%
Outside Jabodetabek	2	2,7%
Total	75	100%

Based on geographical aspect indicators from 75 respondents, by province of origin there were 58 respondents (77.33%) from DKI Jakarta

province, there were 5 respondents (6.67%) from West Java province, there were 6 respondents (8%) from Banten province, there was 1 respondent (1.33%) from East Java province, there was 1 respondent (1.33%) from Central Java province, there was 1 respondent (1.33%) from West Kalimantan province, there was 1 respondents (1.33%) came from North Sumatra province, and there were 2 respondents (2.67%) came from Riau province. So it can be concluded from the results of the existing data, the highest number of respondents are respondents from the province of DKI Jakarta. Based on these data, tourists with backgrounds coming from the province of DKI Jakarta prefer to travel outside the city.

Table 6: Respondents by origin province

Origin Province	Frequency	Percentage
DKI Jakarta	58	77,33%
West Java	5	6,67%
Banten	6	8%
East Java	1	1,33%
Central Java	1	1,33%
West Kalimantan	1	1,33%
North Sumatra	1	1,33%
Riau	2	2,67%
Total	75	100%

Based on the psychographic aspect indicators of 75 respondents, respondents based on the Glamping Lakeside Rancabali facility there were 45 respondents (60%) stated "Yes" to the complete Glamping Lakeside Rancabali facility, there were 30 respondents (40%) stated "Doubtful", and no respondents who stated "No". So it can be concluded that Glamping Lakeside Rancabali has complete facilities. The author can also conclude that the facilities provided by Glamping Lakeside Rancabali are complete, starting from tourist attractions, documentation areas, to lodging.

Table 7: Respondents by facilities of Glamping Lakeside Rancabali

Statement	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	45	60%
Doubtful	30	40%
No	0	0%
Total	75	100%

Based on indicators of the psychographic aspect of 75 respondents, respondents based on the atmosphere of Glamping Lakeside Rancabali there were 58 respondents (77%) stated "Yes" for the atmosphere of Glamping Lakeside Rancabali comfortable and calm, there were 16 respondents (21%) stated "Undecided", and 1 respondents (1.3%) stated "No". So it can be concluded that Glamping Lakeside Rancabali is proven to have a comfortable and calm atmosphere for visitors because Glamping Lakeside Rancabali presents a beautiful natural atmosphere.

Table 8: Respondents by atmosphere of Glamping Lakeside Rancabali

Statement	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	58	77%
Doubtful	16	21%
No	1	1,3%
Total	75	100%

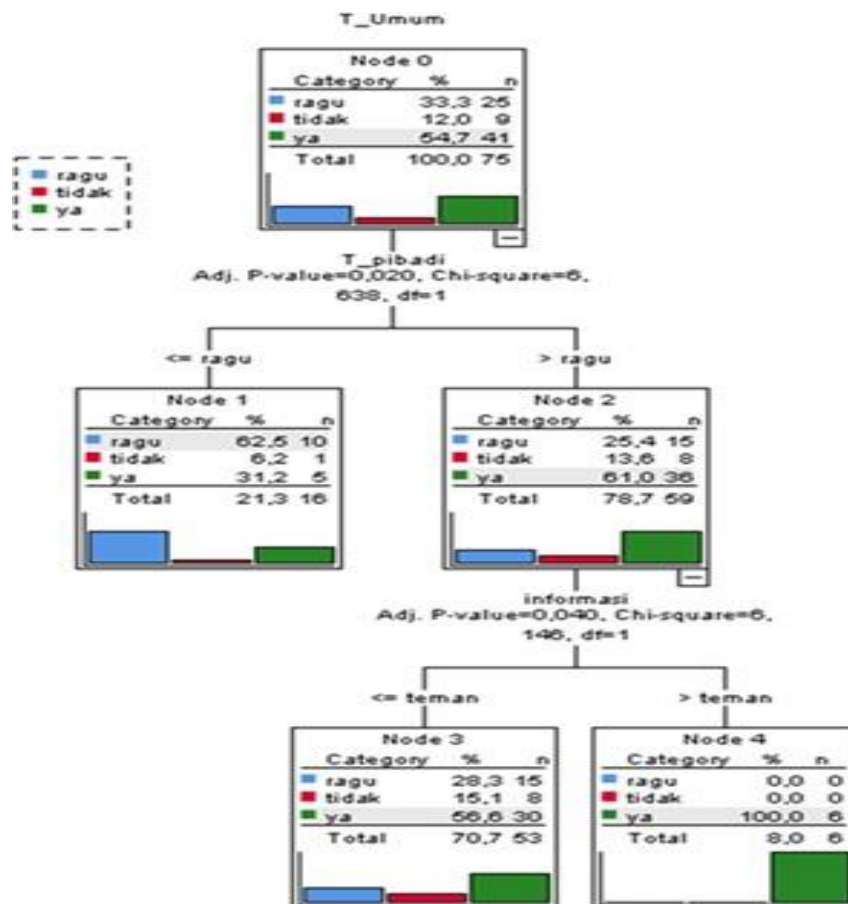


Figure 1. CHAID Analysis Tree Diagram  
 [Source: Resourcher, 2022]

Based on the results of the tree diagram above, it shows that on public transportation, 25 respondents (33.3%) chose "Doubtful", while those who chose "No" to use public transportation were 9 respondents (12%), and those who chose "Yes" were 41 respondents (54.7%).

The first stage in the CHAID analysis is to combine and the dependent variable in this analysis is the personal transportation variable. In this study the variables are divided into 3 categories, namely:

- Yes
- Doubtful
- No

After conducting a CHAID analysis, these categories were then combined into 2 categories, namely:

- Node 1 < doubtfully combined with no
- Node 2 > undecided combined with yes

From the data above it can be seen that personal transportation is hesitant at node 1 < combined with no, which shows "Doubtful" is 10 respondents (52.5%) which shows choosing "No" is 1 respondent (6.2 %), and those indicating "Yes" were 5 respondents (31.2%). While at node 2 > doubtful which shows "Doubtful" are 15 respondents (25.4%), the "No" category is 8 respondents (13.8%), and the "Yes" category is 36 respondents (61%) .

Furthermore, the information variable is divided into 4 categories, namely:

- Social Media
- Friend
- Relatives
- Family

After conducting a CHAID analysis, these categories were then combined into 2 categories namely:

- Node 3 < Friends merged with Social Media
- Node 3 > Friends combined with Relatives and Family

As for the characteristics through information on friends, node 3 < friends combined with social media shows that 15 respondents (28.3%) were "in doubt", 8 respondents (15.1%) were in the "no" category, and 8 respondents (15.1%) were in the "no" category. "Yes" is 30 respondents (56.6%). Whereas in node 4 friends > friends combined with relatives and family it shows that those who "doubt" are 0 respondents (0%), those who choose "No" are 0 respondents (0%), and those who choose "Yes" are 6 respondents ( 100%).

The values of the independent variables and the dependent variable are stated to have a relationship with the dependent variable which can be seen as follows:

Table 9: P-Value and Chi-Square Dependent Variables in a Tree Diagram

Variable	P-Value	Chi-Square
1. Personal Transportation	1. 0.020	1. 6.638
2. Information	2. 0.040	2. 6.146

Based on Table 9 above, it can be seen if the decision is made based on the p-value where the personal transportation and information variables are below 0.05, namely 0.020 and 0.040. So it can be concluded that the chi-square test is  $H_0$  is rejected, so it can be concluded that these two variables, namely personal transportation and information, have a relationship with public transportation.

It can be seen that the public transportation variable is the best dependent variable which is used to explain personal transportation and information as independent variables.

#### Implication

In this study, it can be concluded that the gender of the respondents, both male and female, is 42 (male) and 33 (female), the age characteristics of

Glamping Lakeside Rancabali visitors are dominated by young adults, namely 21-30 years, from the province and domiciled in DKI Jakarta, the most recent education attained by the most respondents is the respondent with a high school education level, the income or income of the most respondents is the respondent with an income of IDR 2,500,000 – IDR 3,500,000, the most respondents where visitors get information from social media according to the results of the questionnaire which has been distributed to 75 respondents. The results of the CHAID analysis obtained by researchers are the dependent variable used in this study, namely public transportation, while for the independent variables (free) used are 10 other indicators. The conclusion obtained is that the chi-square test is  $H_0$  rejected, which means that the dependent and independent variables have a relationship.

Based on the results obtained from the CHAID analysis data, that the dependent variable and the independent variable are related where all the questions that have been distributed by the researcher to visitors to Glamping Lakeside Rancabali. It is hoped that Glamping Lakeside Rancabali can conduct an open questionnaire for visiting tourists so that they can evaluate each visitor.

## REFERENCES

- Ainiyah, N. (2018). Millennial Youth and Social Media: Social Media as an Educational Information Media for Millennial Youth. 223.
- Aisah, N., & Suseno, D. A. (2021). Analysis of the Selection of Modes of Transportation in Tourist Visits. *Efficient Indonesian Journal of Development Economics*, 1114.
- Andika, A., & Susanti, F. (2018). The Effect of Marketing Mix on Perfume Purchasing Decisions at Azzwars Perfume Lubeg Padang.
- Andriani, N. N., & Hadi, A. P. (2018). Travel Patterns of Middle Eastern Tourists Based on Tourist Profiles and Motivation of Movement Patterns in Bandung. 277.
- Anindita, B. D. (2014, November 11). *slideshare.net*. From slideshare.net: <https://www.slideshare.net/annisasabrinabatrissyia/anindita>
- Arischa, I. (2020). The Impact of Covid-19 on the Tourism Sector.
- Badan Pusat Statistik DKI Jakarta. (2020, August 31). *Foreign Tourist Visits Coming to DKI Jakarta*. From <https://statistik.jakarta.go.id/visits-foreign-tourists-who-come-to-dki-jakarta/>
- Bakri, M. (2017). Application of Data Mining for Coal Quality Clustering in the Combustion Process at PLTU Sebalang Using the K-Means Method. *Teknoinfo Journal*.
- bandung.bisnis.com. (2016, Agustus 21). *Regional Government Asked to Follow Lakeside Rancabali Glamping*. From bandung.bisnis.com: <https://bandung.bisnis.com/read/20160821/549/1093067/local-government-requested-action-glamping-lakeside-rancabali>
- BeritaHarilni. (2021, Februari 02). *Frequency Distribution: Types and Ways of Compilation*. From *coil.com*: <https://kumparan.com/berita-hari-ini/dinding-frekuensi-tipe-dan-cara-penyusunannya-1v62InnFE29/full>
- Brochado, A., & Pereira, C. (2017). Comfortable Experiences in Nature. *Journal of Outdoor Recreation Tourism*, 77-83.
- Budiyanti, E. (2020). The Impact of Covid-19 on the Indonesian Economy.
- Dianthi, P. K., & Sunaryo, R. G. (2020). Glamping Facilities in Badung Bali.



- Diwangkara, N. K., Sari, S. R., & Rukayah, S. (2020). Baturraden Area Tourism Development. *Architecture Journal* , 122-123.
- Effendy, T. S., & Toly, A. A. (2013). Factors Affecting Taxpayer Non-Compliance in Paying Value Added Tax. 161.
- Egsaugm. (2021, Februari 11). *Indonesian Tourism in the Middle of a Pandemic. From Indonesian Tourism in the Middle of a Pandemic: <https://egsa.geo.ugm.ac.id/2021/02/11/tourism-indonesia-in-the-midst-of-a-pandemic/>*Erningdyah, N., & Rahmawati, D. (2018). *Tourist Perceptions of Instagram Social Media Accounts @Watuamben. Tourism Media Vol 16 No 1 (2018), 757-762.*
- Hanoatubun, S. (2020). The Impact of Covid-19 on the Indonesian Economy.
- Hidayat, A. (2017). *How to Calculate the Large Sample Slovin Formula.* From statistikian.com: <https://www.statistikian.com/2017/12/hitung-rumus-slovin-sampel.html#:~:text=Rumus%20Slovin%20adalah%20sebuah%20rumus,oleh%20Slovin%20pada%20tahun%201960.>
- Hidayat, A. (2017, 02). *Research Methods Are: Definition, Purpose, Types, Benefits, Examples.* From Statistikian.com: <https://www.statistikian.com/2017/02/metode-penelitian-metodologi-penelitian.html>
- Hidayat, A. (2012, Octobeer). *The population is all research subjects. And Samples Are Partial.*  
From Statistikian.com: <https://www.statistikian.com/2012/10/pengertian-populasi-dan-sampel.html>
- Hidayat, A. (2012, 10). *statistikian.com.* From Quantitative Research: <https://www.statistikian.com/2012/10/penelitian-kuantitatif.html>
- Hindrawan, L. A., & Ordiyasa, I. W. (2013). Guide System for Selection of Tourism Transportation and Accommodations for the Yogyakarta Region Mobile Based. Information Technology and Multimedia National Seminar, 14-29.
- I Gusti Bagus Rai Utama, S. M. (2015). *Introduction to the Tourism Industry.* Deepublish.
- Indarti, & Purwantoyo, E. (2017). The Effectiveness of Project Based Learning with Observations on Higher Plant Diversity Materials. *Journal of Biology Education*, 188.
- Islami, Z. (2022, Maret 23). *Glamping Lakeside Rancabali.* From Glamping Lakeside Rancabali Tourist Attractions Hits Bandung: [https://www.viva.co.id/gaya-hidup/travel/1460210-glamping-lakeside-rancabali?page=1&utm\\_medium=page-1](https://www.viva.co.id/gaya-hidup/travel/1460210-glamping-lakeside-rancabali?page=1&utm_medium=page-1)
- Josep, W. H., AR, M. D., & Azizah, D. F. (2016). Effect of Company Size, Return On Assets and Net Profit Margin on Income Smoothing. *Jurnal Administrasi Bisnis*, 97.
- Karoso, S. (2021). The Role of Tourist Accommodation in Performing the Final Assignment of Dance at SMK Negeri 12 Surabaya. *Indonesian Journal of Social Science*, 2160.
- Keliwar, S., & Nurcahyo, A. (2015, Oktober). Visitors' Motivation and Perceptions of Tourism Objects in the Pampang Cultural Village in Samarinda. *Jurnal Manajemen Resort dan Leisure*, 20.
- Khairul. (2017, Juni 03). *Frequency Distribution.* From fahrudinahmad.wordpress.com: <https://fahrudinahmad.wordpress.com/2017/06/03/distribusi-frekuensi/>

- Khakim, L., SE MM, A. F., & Minarsih, M. M. (2015). The Effect of Service Quality, Price and Trust on Customer Loyalty with Customer Satisfaction Variables as Intervening Variables at Pizza Hut Simpang Lima Branch.
- Khasbiya, D. (2018). Application of Functional Aspects in Redesigning Barbecue Food Carts in Glamping Areas (Case Study of Dusun Bambu Leisure Park, Cisarua).
- Kurniasari, N. D., & Santoso, S. B. (2013). Analysis of the Influence of Price, Product Quality, and Service Quality on Purchasing Decisions (Case Study on Waroeng Steak & Shake Consumers, Jl. Sriwijaya 11 Semarang Branch). *Diponegoro Journal Of Management*.
- Kwitasi. (2017, Agustus 13). *Definition of Transportation and Accommodation in Tourism*. From Kanal Wisata: <https://kanalwisata.com/pengertian-transportasi-dan-akomodasi-dalam-pariwisata#:~:text=Pengertian%20akomodasi%20dalam%20pariwisata%20adalah,dan%20fasilitas%20lainnya%20dengan%20pembayaran.>
- Lintasbali.com. (2020, January 8). *Lintasbali.com*. From Lintasbali.com: <https://lintasbali.com/mengapa-akomodasi-pariwisata-harus-di-standarisasi/2020/>
- Mafra, R. (2018). Characteristics of Maskarebet Beautiful Park Visitors. *Journal of Arsir University of Muhammadiyah Palembang*.
- Mahendra, K. P., Maha Putra, I. G., & Gunawarman, A. G. (2021). Planning and Design of Eco Lakeside Glamping (Glamour Camping) in Kintamani District, Bangli. *Jurnal Ilmiah Arsitektur*.
- Monita, H. (2019). Tourist Experience at Maribaya Glamping Tent, West Bandung Regency. 2.
- Mudrikah, A., Sartika, D., Yuniarti, R., Ismanto, & Satia, A. B. (2014). Tourism Sector Contribution to Indonesia's GDP in 2004-2009. *Economics Development Analysis Journal*, 365.
- Najah, N. (2015). *Social Support for Stress Levels in Schools*. Malang: etheses.uin-malang.ac.id.
- News, T. (2021, Juli 23). *Tribun News Wiki - Pinisi Resto Rancabali Bandung*. From Pinisi Resto Rancabali Bandung: <https://www.tribunnewswiki.com/2021/07/23/pinisi-resto-rancabali-bandung>
- Nugroho, R. A., Septemuryantoro, S. A., & Lewa, A. H. (2017). A Way To Improve The Quality Of Indonesian Tourism. *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Multi Disiplin Ilmu & Call For Papers Unisbank Ke- 3*, 800.
- PerMenParEkraf. (2013). Regulation of the Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy of the Republic of Indonesia Number PM.53/HM.001/MPEK/2013 concerning Hotel Business Standards. Jakarta, DKI Jakarta, Indonesia.
- Pitanatri, P. D. (2020). History of Tourism Development and Definition of Tourism.
- Radhitya, T. V., Nurwati, N., & Irfan, M. (2020). The Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic on Domestic Violence. *Journal of Collaborative Conflict Resolution*, 111.
- Rani, F. P., Kusuma, H. E., & Tampubolon, A. C. (2020). The Relationship of Motivation, Activities, and Characteristics of Tourist Attractions in the Saujana Imogiri Library, Yogyakarta.
- Ratnaningtyas, H., Nurbaeti, Asmaniati, F., & Ratu Bilqis, L. D. (2021). Traveling to the City of Jakarta with its Congestion. 60.
- Rengganis, W. (2018, Mei 10). *Alam Priangan-Glamping Lakeside Rancabali*.

*From Glamping Lakeside Rancabali: Complete Information on Location, Facilities & Tickets:* <https://alampriangan.com/glamping-lakeside-rancabali/#:~:text=di%20resort%20pribadi.Entertainment%20di%20Rancabali,also%20suitable%20for%20gathering%20companies.>

- Romadhon, A. (2019). Compilation of Tourism Travel Patterns for International Tourists on Bintan Island. 16-17.
- Rosana, F. C., & Wijanarko, T. (2018, Agustus 4). *Challenges When Glamping At Ciwidey Bandung.* From [travel.tempo.co](http://travel.tempo.co): <https://travel.tempo.co/read/1113648/4-tantangan-saat-glamping-di-ciwidey-bandung>
- S. (2020, November 04). What is population and sample in research. From [raharja.ac.id](http://raharja.ac.id): <https://raharja.ac.id/2020/11/04/apa-itu-population-dan-sample-dalam-penelitian>
- Sari, D., Kusumah, A., & Marhanah, S. (2018, October). Analysis of the Motivational Factors of Young Tourists in Visiting Special Interest Tourism Destinations. *Journal of Indonesian Tourism, Hospitality and Recreation*, 12.
- Sendari, A. A. (2021, Juli 01). Quantitative is a type of research, know the strengths and weaknesses. From [hot.liputan6.com](http://hot.liputan6.com): <https://hot.liputan6.com/read/4595738/kuantitatif-ada-tipe-penelitian-ketahui-keuntungan-dan-kekurangannya>
- Setiawan. (2021). Tourist.
- Setiawan, E. (2012). *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI)*. From Kamus versi online: <https://kbbi.web.id/sarana>
- Soehardi, Permatasari, D. A., & Sihite, J. (2020). The Influence of the Covid-19 Pandemic on Tourism Revenue and Performance of Tourism Employees in Jakarta. *Journal of Scientific Studies*.
- Suprihatin, W. (2020, August 01). Analysis of Consumer Consumer Behavior in the Era of the Covid-19 Pandemic (Case Study of Tourism in West Nusa Tenggara).
- Tangalele, C. S., Rindengan, D. Y., & Sambul, A. M. (2019). Android-Based Tourism Application Design in Parigi Moutong Regency. *Journal of Informatics Engineering*, 152.
- Tanjung, F. A. (2019). Development of Islamic Religious Tourism Tomb of Sheikh Mahmud Fil Hadratul Maut in the Perspective of Tourism Communication in Central Tapanuli Regency. 25.
- Tutuko, E. (2012). *Deep Character Cultivation*. [eprints.ums.ac.id](http://eprints.ums.ac.id).
- Utami. (2020). Glamping as a New Perception in Camping. *ejournal.upi.edu*, 10.
- Utami, B. S., & Kafabih, A. (2021). *Journal of Development Economic Dynamics. Tourism, Covid- 19.*
- Vildayanti, R. A. (2016). International Tourist Market Segmentation in DKI Jakarta. *Journal of Applied Business and Economics* , 216.
- Web, A. (2017, September 1). *Glamping Lakeside Rancabali.* From *Exotic Tourism Glamping Lakeside Rancabali:* <https://komunita.widyatama.ac.id/eksotism-wisata-glamping-lakeside-rancabali/>
- Widianingrum, H. (2018). The Use of Material Aspects for Redesigning Barbecue Food Carts in Glamping. 3811.
- Wihartaty, E. (2018). Profile and Characteristics of Sharecost and Open Trip Tourist on Tidung Island and Bogor.

- Wijananti, C. R. (2017). Compilation of Tourism Travel Patterns in Palu City and Donggala Regency. 4.
- Yatulhusna, N. (2015). The Effect of Profitability, Leverage, Age, and Company Size on Earnings Management. 42.
- Yorika, R., Nugroho, R. A., & Syafitri, E. D. (2021). Analysis of Visitor Characteristics of the Balikpapan Botanical Garden Tourism Object. 131.
- Yuniningsih, T., DM, I. H., & Sidiq, A. F. (2019). Planning in Tourism Development in Pekalongan Regency. Collaborative Governance in Tourism Development in Indonesia, 372
- Yuni, N. K., & Utami. (2020). *Glamping as a New Accommodation in Camping*. Bali: ejournal.upi.edu.
- Zanah, T. N. (2021). Analysis of the Use of Role Playing Methods on Students' Speaking Skills in Elementary Schools (Qualitative Descriptive Analysis with Literature Study Techniques).
- Zellatifanny, C. M., & Mudjiyanto, B. (2018). Type of Descriptive Research In Communication Studies (The Type of Descriptive Research In Communication Study). *Jurnal Diakom*, 87.