

Mointaineers Awarness in Complying the Covid-19 Health Protocols on Mount Prau, Central Java

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Abstract. Covid-19 is a pandemic that is hitting the whole world, including Indonesia. All activities have been hampered and even temporarily stopped to reduce the spread of the virus-19, including mountain climbing activities. This study aims to determine mountaineers self-awareness in complying with health protocols made by the government to prevent the spread of Covid-19 cluster climbers on Mount Prau. This research uses mixed method with descriptive servey data analysis. A population are 50 mountain climbers and 5 managers of the Mount Prau basecamp. Data collection techniques using questionnaires, interviews, and documentation. The results of the study stated: (1) the understanding of the importance of health protocols was very good by 96% but the violations that occurred were quite high, namely 70% (2) the use of masks and maintaining distance was quite good, namely 64% and 66% (3) the application of health protocols by the manager is good, namely 80% but the sanctions applied by the basecamp manager are not firm, namely 58% and (4) climbers who have vaccinated by 72%.

Keywords: Covid-19, mount Prau, self-awareness, mountaineers.

1 Introduction

Sport is basically an important thing for humans. Exercise can not only maintain physical health, but can also maintain mental health. A balance between good physical and psychological conditions is very important as an effort to reduce and prevent stress level [1].

The type of sport that is currently being loved by many millennials in Indonesia is recreational sports. Recreational sports according to the UU Sistem Keolahragaan Nasional No. 3 Tahun 2005 that the concept and understanding of recreational sports are sports activities/physical activities carried out by individuals, groups or communities with the aim of obtaining health, physical fitness, joy, building social relationships, preserving and increasing regional and national cultural wealth[2]. This recreational sport is found in many tourist spots and varies from adventure to adrenaline, such as diving, rock climbing, and what is very popular today is mountain climbing. Not only young people, but from children to adults also like this one sport [3]. Many also make mountain climbing as family recreation and the rise of mountaineering communities.

Climbing mountains in Indonesia has been favored by people who love nature and connoisseurs of heights. concept of mountain climbing in Indonesia in 1964, a campus organization was formed, MAPALA UI in Jakarta who do mountain climbing, until the 2000s mountain climbing began to stand out as the mother of nature-loving scholarship, and has been increasing since 2012, after the emergence of films about climbing such as the 5 cm film which tells the beauty of Mahameru Peak, Mount Semeru has become a public epidemic. to climb mountains in Indonesia[4]. The number of mountains in Indonesia is also a motivation for both new and professional climbers to explore the beauty and heights of the mountains in this country. An adventurous sport that requires skill, intelligence, strength, and high fighting power to reach the top which presents a very captivating natural beauty[5]. This is what makes climbers increasingly challenged, so they feel stronger when facing the rigors of life, and climbing mountains can foster a high social spirit both to fellow humans and the environment..

Mount Prau is a mountain in Central Java that is in great demand by beginner mountaineers, families or nature lovers both inside and outside the city because with an altitude of 2565 meters above sea level it can be said that the mountain is not too high for beginners and the path is easy to pass and also has a beautiful view of the peak. very beautiful. We are spoiled with views of Mount Sindoro, Mount Sumbing, Mount Kembang, Mount Merbabu and Mount Lawu which can be very beautiful photo objects. Mount Prau is also called the Best Golden Sunrise because it has the best sunrise view according to climbers[6].

There are several hiking trails, including Dieng, Patak Banteng, Wates, Igir manak, Kalilembu, Pranten, Ngalak, Dwarawati, Kenjuran, Campurejo. The Wates route is a path that is in great demand by mountain climbers because it is a gentle climbing route and along the way from basecamp to post 1 along plantations owned by residents who are still beautiful that can spoil the eyes of climbers or for beginners, there are also motorcycle taxi services to post 1 so that they can shorten the time and energy to climb to the next posts. And also the Wates route is the only route that has very fresh springs and can be used as supplies at the peak, this spring is located at post 3.

Coronavirus Disease-19 (Covid-19) is a virus that is sweeping the entire world, including Indonesia. This virus started in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China which was found since December 18, 2019 there were 5 cases. January 3, 2020 this case increased rapidly, reported as many as 44 cases occurred. Samples of patient isolates studied showed the results of a coronavirus infection named 2019-novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV). Then on February 11, 2020, WHO (World Health Organization) gave the name Coronavirus Disease (Covid-19) caused by the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2) virus[7]. This virus can be transmitted from human to human through the mouth, nose and eyes. This disease attacks the lungs like symptoms of pneumonia, its spread is very fast and deadly. According to WHO as of March 2, 2020, 90,308 cases were found to be infected with Covid-19. On March 12, 2020 WHO declared Covid-19 a pandemic. In Indonesia itself, early March was the beginning of the entry of Covid-19 cases with 2 confirmed cases of Covid-19 in Jakarta and its spread to various regions throughout Indonesia. In early April 2020, based on PP number 21 of 2020, the government imposed a Social Distancing policy or known as PSBB (Large-Scale Social Restrictions) to prevent and reduce the spread of the corona virus[8]. A number of public facilities were closed, school and office activities were carried out from home, transportation restrictions, places of public worship and tourist attractions were temporarily closed. Based on

data on the official Covid-19 Indonesia website, as of December 6, 2020, there were 757,796 confirmed cases and 17,740 deaths due to Covid-19[9].

Mountaineering tourism in Indonesia must also be closed to all hiking trails in order to prevent the spread of Covid-19 indefinitely, although the closure of mountain tourism is no stranger to bad weather. In Central Java, a number of basecamp managers have also closed climbing tours such as Mount Andong, Mount Merbabu, Mount Sindoro, and Mount Prau. Welcoming the new normal era, several mountains in Central Java have reopened mountaineering. Based on the results of the Mount Prau basecamp management meeting, the Patak Banteng route has reopened climbing on July 18, 2020, with new rules in accordance with the Covid-19 health protocol. In this trial phase, climbers are allowed only from Central Java with a climbing capacity of 250 people per day. Followed on July 22, 2020, Mount Prau on the Wates route also reopened climbing with a 14-day trial period for climbers in Central Java and DIY with a capacity of 500 people per day. The capacity limitation from before the pandemic which reached more than 2000 climbers per day was carried out to reduce the density of climbers in the peak area. The health protocols during the pandemic are mandatory wearing masks and carrying at least 4 spare masks, 1 hand sanitizer per person, carrying a health certificate from the area of origin, maintaining a distance of 1 meter, using tents at 50% of the tent capacity, and setting up tents at a distance of 1 meter. 1.5 meters. As well as checking the temperature, washing hands, and spraying disinfectants provided by the basecamp manager. This health protocol must be strictly enforced. On August 24, the increase in Covid-19 in Wonosobo caused Wonosobo to become a red zone. A number of hiking trail managers in Wonosobo agreed to close climbing activities to help the Wonosobo government. There are 5 mountains recorded, namely Mount Prau, Mount Sumbing, Mount Prau, Mount Kembang, Mount Bismo. The results of the Wates basecamp management meeting on November 1, 2020, the ascent of Mount Prau on the Wates route has been reopened while still implementing health protocols.

Based on the author's first observations, from May 22, 2021 to May 24, 2021, there are still many climbers who are not aware of the Covid-19 protocol set by the government. The health protocol in accordance with government regulations issued by the manager of the Patak Banteng basecamp has been carried out well for climbers. Before climbing, the basecamp manager checked all equipment and gave directions according to applicable health protocols. Problems occur when the rules go well at basecamp, but during the climbing trip there are still many climbers who don't wear masks, crowding, and when in the peak area many set up tents not according to the specified distance rules[10]. The Prau, Dieng mountain climbers still lack awareness of the Covid-19 health protocol rules.

2 Methods

This research is a mixed method approach with survey descriptive data analysis[11]. Held in the basecamp area, the hiking trail to the top of Mount Prau, the Wates route, is located in Wates Village, Wonoboyo District, Temanggung Regency, Central Java. In this study, the research targets were the climbers of Mount Prau as subjects and the self-awareness of mountaineers in complying with the rules of the COVID-19 health protocol as the object of research. Data collection was carried out on August 17, 2021 by filling out a questionnaire totaling 10 questions

to 50 climbers and 4 direct interview questions to 5 climbers and 5 questions to the basecamp manager. Data collection techniques using questionnaires, interviews, and documentation.

3 Results and Discussion

3.1 Questionnaire

The results of the study regarding the awareness of climbers in complying with the Covid-19 health protocol were based on a questionnaire that had been answered by 50 respondents.

Table 1. Results of Filling Out Questionnaire by 50 Prau Mountain Climbers

No	Questionnaire Question	Number of Answers	
		Yes	No
1.	With this Covid-19 pandemic, do you know the rules of the Covid-19 climbing health protocol?	50	0
2.	In your opinion, is it important as a climber to comply with the Covid-19 health protocol?	49	1
3.	When you adhere to this health protocol is an awareness of your own conscience?	49	1
4.	Do you bring climbing equipment according to the health protocol rules that have been applied?	45	5
5.	Are you sure you always wear a mask while climbing?	18	32
6.	Will you keep your distance from fellow climbers (including climbing friends) during the ascent to prevent transmission?	33	17
7.	Have you encountered climbers who violated health protocols both at basecamp and on the way?	32	18
8.	If Yes, will you remind him to comply with health protocols?	20	30
9.	Have basecamp officers implemented health protocols in accordance with government regulations properly?	40	10
10	Are there strict sanctions from the basecamp manager to violators?	29	21
11	Do climbing activities have the potential to cause clusters of climbers?	32	18
12	Have you been vaccinated against Covid-19?	36	14

Based on the results of the questionnaire as shown in Table 1, it states that, most of the climbers already understand the applicable health protocol rules and say that they have complied with the health protocol with an awareness of conscience, but there are still many violations that occur such as not wearing a mask and also not wearing a mask. the awareness to remind fellow climbers to always comply with health protocols and also the implementation of health protocols by the manager of the Mount Prau basecamp at the Wates route is good, but there are no firm sanctions for violators of the rules.

The questionnaire data that has been obtained is tested for validity and reliability using the SPSS application with test results as shown in Figure 1 below.

Correlations

		Data01	Data02	Data03	Data04	Data05	Data06	Data07	Data08	Data09	Data10	Data11	Data12	Total
Data01	Pearson Correlation	1	-.090	.504**	.393**	.125	.100	.090	.161	.180	.168	.026	.185	.512**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.536	.000	.005	.386	.491	.536	.265	.211	.245	.859	.199	.000
	N	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Data02	Pearson Correlation	-.090	1	.469**	.211	.145	.027	.079	.245	.019	.000	.211	.359**	.491**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.536		.001	.141	.313	.852	.586	.087	.897	1.000	.141	.010	.000
	N	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Data03	Pearson Correlation	.504**	.469**	1	.264	.301*	.082	.272	.412**	.063	.199	.020	.298*	.711**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.001		.063	.034	.572	.056	.003	.666	.167	.893	.036	.000
	N	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Data04	Pearson Correlation	.393**	.211	.264	1	.007	-.113	-.071	.035	.083	.016	.107	.071	.366**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.005	.141	.063		.963	.435	.623	.807	.567	.910	.459	.623	.009
	N	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Data05	Pearson Correlation	.125	.145	.301*	.007	1	.014	-.060	.197	.111	.323*	-.077	-.023	.376**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.386	.313	.034	.963		.925	.678	.171	.444	.022	.594	.872	.007
	N	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Data06	Pearson Correlation	.100	.027	.082	-.113	.014	1	.144	.073	.258	.202	.385**	.021	.404**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.491	.852	.572	.435	.925		.319	.616	.071	.160	.006	.882	.004
	N	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Data07	Pearson Correlation	.090	.079	.272	-.071	-.060	.144	1	.244	.031	.098	.252	-.034	.383**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.536	.586	.056	.623	.678	.319		.087	.831	.497	.077	.816	.006
	N	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Data08	Pearson Correlation	.161	.245	.412**	.035	.197	.073	.244	1	.027	.033	.035	.238	.502**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.265	.087	.003	.807	.171	.616	.087		.850	.822	.807	.096	.000
	N	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Data09	Pearson Correlation	.180	.019	.063	.083	.111	.258	.031	.027	1	.490**	.083	-.031	.418**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.211	.897	.666	.567	.444	.071	.831	.850		.000	.567	.831	.003
	N	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Data10	Pearson Correlation	.168	.000	.199	.016	.323*	.202	.098	.033	.490**	1	.099	.066	.494**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.245	1.000	.167	.910	.022	.160	.497	.822	.000		.495	.651	.000
	N	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Data11	Pearson Correlation	.026	.211	.020	.107	-.077	.385**	.252	.035	.083	.099	1	-.010	.396**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.859	.141	.893	.459	.594	.006	.077	.807	.567	.495		.947	.004
	N	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Data12	Pearson Correlation	.185	.359**	.298*	.071	-.023	.021	-.034	.238	-.031	.066	-.010	1	.395**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.199	.010	.036	.623	.872	.882	.816	.096	.831	.651	.947		.004
	N	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Total	Pearson Correlation	.512**	.491**	.711**	.366**	.376**	.404**	.383**	.502**	.418**	.494**	.396**	.395**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.009	.007	.004	.006	.000	.003	.000	.004	.004	
	N	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).
 * . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Fig. 1. The results of the validity of the questionnaire data using the SPSS application

The results of data processing from the questionnaire that was filled out by the respondent at the time of data collection showed that the data used was valid with an "star" (*) mark on each question number, or it could be proven using a comparison of $r_{count} > r_{table}$.

Then the reliability test results are worth 0.703 with a strong level or the data used is reliable (reliable) according to the guidelines interpreted by Suharsimi Arikunto[12]. The results can be seen in Figure 2.

Reliability

Scale: ALL VARIABLES

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	50	100,0
	Excluded ^a	0	,0
	Total	50	100,0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
,703	13

Fig. 2. Reliability Test Results of questionnaire data using the SPSS application

3.2 Interview result

The results of 4 interview questions to 5 mountain climbers at random, among others, the first question about understanding Covid-19 and the symptoms felt, "what do you know about Covid-19 and the symptoms of Covid-19?". Four out of five climbers on average answered that Covid-19 was a virus that originated in China and spread to all countries in the world, this virus attacks the respiratory system and is very dangerous and easy to transmit through human droplets so that it spreads more widely. The symptoms of Covid-19 itself are flu, cough, fever, sore throat, bone aches, body aches and senses of smell and taste also die. There is one climber's answer that is quite complete when interviewed by researchers who think that the symptoms of Covid-19 are the same as the flu in general, but for severe conditions, some sufferers feel short of breath and feel very weak and have very severe body aches. Covid-19 will not be dangerous for people who have a healthy physical condition, but for those who have congenital diseases such as diabetes, heart disease, or high blood pressure, for example, this is very dangerous because the Covid-19 virus attacks the respiratory system and even causes pneumonia and binds blood. sufferers so that it greatly weakens the body's immune system, for sufferers of severe disease it will be very risky and has the potential to cause death if it is delayed or mishandled. This is what makes the Covid-19 virus look scary, for that the need for self-awareness to keep a distance from each other, wearing a mask is useful to keep the virus from attacking people who have congenital diseases and are very vulnerable. He also believes that actually at the beginning of the pandemic, the news about Covid-19 in the mass media was too exaggerated and made people more afraid of the Covid-19 virus without understanding what Covid-19 really was, which made people not support each other to take care of themselves or others. people around to avoid contracting the Covid-19 virus.

The second question is "what is your response to the PPKM imposed by the government?", four of the five climbers interviewed argued that PPKM was an effort made by the government to reduce the spread of Covid-19, which has spiked again in this new normal period. With this

PPKM rule, it is hoped that all of us will have self-awareness to always comply with health protocols wherever we are, because the existing virus will not disappear quickly so that later if the government stops this PPKM rule, the Covid-19 virus will not increase again. There was one climber who had a different opinion, he replied that this PPKM rule only hinders activities, we cannot travel freely. However, he also replied that he would continue to comply with existing rules, so that Covid-19 would be reduced quickly and PPKM rules would be quickly abolished.

Furthermore, the third question is "what is the reason you keep climbing during the Covid-19 pandemic in 2021?", the five of the climbers on average have the same answer, namely because they are bored and bored after several months of this PPKM period and all tours are closed. When they found out that climbing tourism was reopening in the middle of PPKM, especially for nature lovers, of course, they really wanted to climb despite the Covid-19 pandemic, but as a good climber, they should still comply with the applicable health protocols, so that mountain climbing activities are safe and do not spread. Covid-19 virus.

The last question from the researcher's interview to the climbers was "what do you think about the Covid-19 vaccination?". Two of the five people interviewed by the researchers answered that they had vaccinated against Covid-19 and thought that this vaccination was very helpful in preventing the increase in victims due to the Covid-19 virus. It is hoped that this will be a solution to break the chain of the spread of Covid-19. From the counseling carried out by health workers before the vaccine is administered, this vaccine is not useful so that we avoid the virus, but the administration of the vaccine functions so that the body can first get to know the Covid-19 virus, then the body can form the body's defense system or antibodies naturally so that if we infected with the Covid-19 virus, the body is able to respond to the virus that enters the body and the body's immune system can fight the virus naturally. The government's Covid-19 vaccination is very useful, especially since the government provides free vaccines to the public. One climber has already vaccinated, but he replied that the reason for doing this vaccine was because several agencies made the vaccine a requirement for job registration so that he inevitably had to vaccinate. At first he was afraid of vaccines because of the news that the Covid-19 vaccine was dangerous and even made him sick, but after he felt for himself that vaccines were not as scary as the mass media circulating. He supports vaccination in Indonesia and believes that it is always positive with what the government is doing for the good of the community.

Two other climbers answered that they were afraid to vaccinate on the grounds that the injected vaccine would harm the body, many of the victims were getting worse after being vaccinated and even died. But they still adhere to health protocols and take vitamins to prevent contracting Covid-19. News in the mass media greatly influences people's thinking, so there are indeed many thoughts like the ones above. For this reason, it is hoped that the media will filter out negative news which causes people to be more afraid of the Covid-19 vaccination.

3.3 Manager Interview

Interviews were also conducted with one of the managers of the Mount Prau basecamp on the Wates route to find out the manager's point of view regarding the applicable Covid-19 health protocol and the behavior of climbers regarding self-awareness in complying with health protocols. The first question is "how is the response regarding the presence of Covid-19? What is the impact of climbing tourism?" From this question, the manager of the Mount Prau basecamp on the Wates route answered that Covid-19 was the biggest outbreak in Indonesia and

even in the world until it became a pandemic, not only Indonesia, which felt that almost all countries in the world were infected with the Covid virus. -19. The rapid spread and treatment and treatment that have not been found exacerbated the situation, especially in Indonesia, the spread is increasing day by day and it is difficult to stop, various government efforts have been made, such as the implementation of social distancing to local lockdowns in several areas, especially the capital, PSBB rules at the beginning New normal, until PPKM in mid-2021 due to the increase in Covid-19 again.

The lockdown rules imposed by the government at the beginning of the pandemic were very detrimental. Approximately 6 months in a row the closure of climbing tours is certainly very detrimental to the manager and also local residents because of the loss of income from visitors who usually reach hundreds to thousands of people. Then new rules such as PSBB by the government regarding quota restrictions from 100% to 50% were applied, then in early 2021 the spread of Covid-19 increased again and was closed again, until a new government regulation, namely PPKM, with rules for limiting quotas, was reduced to 25% and other health protocols. This of course has a very bad impact on tourist activities on Mount Prau. However, with this health protocol rule, it can help the government to reduce the spread of Covid-19, especially the residents of Wates, because many climbers who come from various regions will have the potential to bring the virus to Wates village.

The second question, "how is the implementation of health at the basecamp on the Wates route?", the basecamp believes that the manager of implementing good health protocols will improve health protocol facilities such as increasing places to wash hands, as well as giving advice to wear masks and maintain a good distance verbally. or good writing on basecamp, in every post up to the top. Initial checks of the ascent have also been carried out. In the parking area, before entering the registration area, the manager checks strictly, checks all the climbers' belongings that must be brought, if they do not match then climbers are not allowed to enter the registration area or basecamp. This is done so that there are no additions to the registration counter area and basecamp. However, the manager admitted that he did not provide body temperature checks either in the parking lot or in the basecamp area. The manager also realizes that this health protocol has not been running effectively because according to the manager the climbers themselves do not have a sense of self-awareness to always comply with the health protocol to maintain the health of themselves or other climbers. Often the manager who is traveling checks the situation admonishing climbers who do not wear masks or who are resting by sitting in groups, but the manager cannot always supervise this at all times. If the climbers have self-awareness, it will be easier for the health protocol to be carried out effectively.

The third question is "how are the sanctions imposed by the manager for violators of the health protocol?", the basecamp manager answered that there were no specific sanctions regarding health protocol violations due to sanctions such as sanctions for violations of throwing garbage, cutting down trees, carrying sharp objects, or committing adultery, and other matters must be discussed with all managers of the Gunung Prau basecamp and obtain approval from the local government. So that the warning is only in the form of an appeal or a direct warning when you find climbers who violate the rules. However, there will be a possibility that this sanction will be closed with all the managers of the Mount Prau basecamp and representatives of the local government for the sake of effective health protocols and safety in climbing the mountain.

The fourth question is "what do you think about climbers' self-awareness with health protocols?", the basecamp manager answered that climbers' self-awareness was still very

lacking, especially the things that were most frequently violated, namely not wearing masks and keeping a good distance. For the basecamp area, the registration counter, prayer room, and its surroundings are still being monitored so that the health protocols are still complied with quite well, if someone does not wear a mask, the managing party must be properly reprimanded for wearing a mask. Likewise with maintaining distance, managers often take decisive actions such as deliberately separating climbers who are in a group when appeals or verbal warnings are not heeded. In fact, if the self-awareness of each climber grows to take care of each other so as not to transmit the covid-19 virus or at least he is afraid of contracting covid-19 then the violation will not occur without strict sanctions, the health protocol will feel light, with awareness To comply with health protocols, of course, you can prevent the transmission of Covid-19 in mountaineering tours and give a positive impression in the community that mountain climbers are people who comply with health protocols.

And the last question for the basecamp manager is "what is the response to this PPKM rule?", the Mount Prau basecamp manager on the Wates route gave an answer that there was no specific response to the PPKM rule because before there was this PPKM rule there was already a PSBB rule that did not differ much in the rules, it's just that the quota of climbers has been reduced from 50% to 25%. Of course this has a negative impact on the manager on the financial side, income will also decrease, while the management of the climbing area must still be carried out. However, with this PPKM regulation, it can reduce the number of Covid-19 spreads and even reduce the death rate due to Covid-19, the manager will try to make health protocols even better. Managers will comply with any government regulations in order to resolve the spread of Covid-19 until Indonesia can return to normal and free from the Covid-19 pandemic.

4 Conclusion

The results of the acquisition of research data resulted in the conclusion that the level of self-awareness of mountaineers had not grown from the conscience of the climbers themselves. This can be seen from the climbers' understanding of health protocols that are quite good, but the implementation of health protocols is only carried out when there is an inspection or when supervised by the basecamp manager, not a personal initiative to always comply with health protocols in order to help prevent the spread of Covid-19 among climbers. With strict sanctions against health protocol violators, it will reduce violations and foster a sense of awareness from the conscience of climbers to always comply with health protocols.

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