

## DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- Akhtar, N., Khan, N., Mahroof Khan, M., Ashraf, S., Hashmi, M. S., Khan, M. M., & Hishan, S. S. (2021). Post-COVID 19 tourism: will digital tourism replace mass tourism? *Sustainability* 2021, 13(10), 5352. doi:<https://doi.org/10.3390/su13105352>
- Arikunto, S. (2016). *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Aristyani, D. P., & Yuniasih, T. (2021). Diplomasi Publik Korea Tourism Organization (KTO) terhadap Indonesia pada Sektor Pariwisata tahun 2018–2019. *Balcony*, 5(1), 85-98. Retrieved from <https://jom.fisip.budiluhur.ac.id/index.php/balcony/article/view/236>
- Bae, E.-S., Meehyang, C., Eung-Suk, P., & Dae-Cheol, K. (2017). The effect of Hallyu on tourism in Korea. *Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity*, 3(4), 8-10. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1186/s40852-017-0075-y>
- Battour, M., & Ismail, M. N. (2016). Halal tourism: Concepts, practises, challenges and future. *Tourism Management Perspectives*, 150-154. doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.tmp.2015.12.008>
- Bing, P. (2015). *E-tourism. Entry in Encyclopedia of tourism*. New York: Springer.
- Creswell, J. (2008). *Educational Research : Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research*. Singapore: Pearson Merrill Prentice Hall.
- Cull, N. J. (2008). Public Diplomacy: Taxonomies & Histories. *THE ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL & SOCIAL SCIENCE*, 31-54.
- Djelantik, S. (2008). *Diplomasi antara Teori dan Praktik*. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu.
- Douglass, S. L., & Shaikh, M. (2004). Defining Islamic Education: Differentiation and applications. *Current Issues in Comparative Education*, 7(1), 50-18.
- El-Gohary, H. (2016). Halal tourism, is it really Halal? *Tourism Management Perspectives*, 124-130. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tmp.2015.12.013>
- Forbes. (2017, Oktober 19). *After Losing Chinese Tourists, South Korea Wants To Grow Its Burgeoning Muslim Tourism Numbers*. Retrieved from Forbes: <https://www.forbes.com/sites/rachelpremack/2017/10/19/south-korea-wants-to-solve-its-tourism-crisis-with-halal-food/?sh=874aaf036408>

- Gakkai, G. (2016). Halal industry activates Japanese tourism market. *Plus I*, 21, 124-127. Retrieved from <http://human.kanagawa-u.ac.jp/gakkai/student/pdf/i11/110320.pdf>
- Hyeo-jin, L. (2022, Mei 5). *Korea still grappling with acceptance of Muslim residents*. Retrieved from The Korea Times: [https://www.koreatimes.co.kr/www/nation/2022/05/177\\_328456.html](https://www.koreatimes.co.kr/www/nation/2022/05/177_328456.html)
- Jing Daily. (2016, November 30). *South Korea Looks Beyond China for Future Tourism Growth*. Retrieved from Jing Daily: <https://jingdaily.com/south-korea-looks-beyond-china-future-tourism-growth/>
- Kim, S., Im, H. H., & King, B. E. (2015). Muslim travelers in Asia: The destination preferences and brand perceptions of Malaysian tourists. *Journal of Vacation Marketing*, 21(1), 3-21. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1177/1356766714549648>
- Korea Muslim Federation. (n.d.). *Halal Certification*. Retrieved from Korea Muslim Federation Halal Committee: <http://kmfhalal.org/en/cert>
- Kusumaningrum, D. N., Fairuz, A. M., Putri, E. P., & Amalia, E. P. (2017). TREND PARIWISATA HALAL KOREA SELATAN. *Research Report*, 855-865. Retrieved from <http://research-report.umm.ac.id/index.php/research-report/article/view/1307>
- Leonard, M. (2002). *Public Diplomacy*. London: The Foreign Policy Centre .
- Marlinda, A. P., Cipto, B., Al-Fadhat, F., & Jubba, H. (2021). South Korea's Halal Tourism Policy - The Primacy of Demographic Changes and Regional Diplomacy. *Academic Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies*, 10(3), 253-263. doi:<https://doi.org/10.36941/ajis-2021-0081>
- Melissen, J. (2005). *The New Public Diplomacy*. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Min-sik, Y. (2017, Januari 25). *Korea eyes more Southeast Asian tourists*. Retrieved from The Jakarta Post: <https://www.thejakartapost.com/travel/2017/01/25/korea-eyes-more-se-asian-tourists.html>
- Mohsin, A., Ramli, N., & Alkhulayfi, B. A. (2016). Halal tourism: Emerging opportunities. *Tourism Management Perspectives*, 19, 137-143. doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.tmp.2015.12.010>
- Moleong, L. J. (2017). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya Offset.
- Nazir, M. (2003). *Metode Penelitian*. Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia.
- OECD. (2020). *OECD Tourism Trends and Policies 2020*. Retrieved from OECD iLibrary: <https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/sites/6e8b663c-en/index.html?itemId=/content/component/6e8b663c-en>

- P. Y., T., & Goh, H. C. (2016). DOES KOREAN DRAMA HAVE A REAL INFLUENCE? AN ANALYSIS OF MALAYSIA OUTBOUND TOURISTS TO SOUTH KOREA? *Tourism, Culture & Communication*, 16(3), 147-160.  
doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.3727/109830416X14750895902882>
- Rahn, K. (2009, July 5). *Korea Aims to Attract Muslim Tourists*. Retrieved from The Korea Times:  
[https://koreatimes.co.kr/www/nation/2009/07/113\\_47934.html](https://koreatimes.co.kr/www/nation/2009/07/113_47934.html)
- Rijali, A. (2018). ANALISIS DATA KUALITATIF. *Jurnal Alhadharah*, 17(33), 81-95. doi:<https://dx.doi.org/10.18592/alhadharah.v17i33.2374>
- Suk-ye, J. (2018, February 22). *Tourism Account Deficit of S. Korea Hit a New High Last Year*. Retrieved from Business Korea:  
<http://www.businesskorea.co.kr/news/articleView.html?idxno=20623>
- Syah Putra, M. F., & Tucunan, K. P. (2021). The Concept of Halal Tourism and The Fulfillment of Muslim Tourist Needs in Halal Tourism. *Halal Research Journal*, 1(2), 56-62.  
doi:<https://doi.org/10.12962/j22759970.v1i2.52>
- The Diplomat. (2017, November 10). *China's First Olive Branch to South Korea?* Retrieved from The Diplomat: <https://thediplomat.com/2017/11/chinas-first-olive-branch-to-south-korea/>
- The Royal Islamic Strategic Studies Centre. (2022). *The Moslem 500: The World's 500 Most Influential 2022*. The Royal Islamic Strategic Studies Centre. Retrieved from  
<https://themuslim500.com/books/The%20Muslim%20500%202022%20edition%20-%20Free%20eBook.pdf>
- Thomson Reuters & Dinar Standard. (2016). *STATE OF THE GLOBAL ECONOMIC REPORT 2016/17*. Thomson Reuters & Dinar Standard. Retrieved from <http://13.251.163.42/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/ThomsonReuters-stateoftheGlobalIslamicEconomyReport201617.pdf>
- Wardhana, A., Kharisma, B., & Morina Stevani, G. (2019). Dampak Sektor Pariwisata terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi (TLG Hipotesis, Studi Kasus: 8 Negara ASEAN). *E-Jurnal Ekonomi dan Bisnis Universitas Udayana*, 8(10), 1193-1208. Diambil kembali dari  
<http://download.garuda.kemdikbud.go.id/article.php?article=1358239&val=984&title=DAMPAK%20SEKTOR%20PARIWISATA%20TERHADAP%20PERTUMBUHAN%20EKONOMI%20TLG%20HIPOTESIS%20STUDI%20KASUS%20%208%20NEGARA%20ASEAN>
- World Tourism Organization . (2021). *THE ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF TOURISM AND THE IMPACT OF COVID-19*. UNWTO. Madrid: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO).  
doi:<https://doi.org/10.18111/9789284423200>

- WTTC. (2016). *Economy Impact 2016 World*. World Travel & Tourism Council. Retrieved from <https://www.arab-tourismorg.org/images/pdf/World2016.pdf>
- Yonhap News . (2019, September 15). *Over 1 million Muslim tourists to visit S. Korea this year*. Retrieved from Yonhap News: <https://en.yna.co.kr/view/AEN20190915000700320>
- Zeng, B., & Gerritsen, R. (2014). What do we know about social media in tourism? A review. *Tourism Management Perspective*, 10, 27-36. doi:Tourism Management Perspective
- Zhao, L. L. (2014). Design and Application of Digital Tourism Platform. *Applied Mechanics and Materials*, 635, 1711-1714. doi:<https://doi.org/10.4028/www.scientific.net/amm.635-637.1711>