

The Impact of The Covid-19 Pandemic on The Economic, Social, Cultural, And Employment of Indonesian Civil Society

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Abstract—Coronavirus disease is a global pandemic in 2020 which changes the life order of civil society in all fields, namely economic, social, cultural, employment and others. The impact of Covid-19 brought major changes in all aspects. Civil society must be able to adapt to these changes so that economic, social, cultural, and employment activities are able to survive and be stable. The purpose of this study is to analyze the impact of Covid-19 on economic, social, cultural, and employment activities as well as the positive and negative effects felt by civil society. The research method is qualitative with data collection techniques of observation, documentation, and audio-visual information. Data analysis is making conclusions based on descriptive meanings. The conclusion of this research is that the Covid-19 pandemic has brought a profound change in the lives of social communities. Wearing a mask, washing hands with antiseptic soap, physical distancing, work from home, and stay at home are some of the big changes. On the other hand, the solution taken by the government in dealing with Covid-19 is implementing new normal regulation, namely that civil society must be able to adapt to Covid-19 and be able to work and activities by always paying attention to health protocols according to government guidelines.

Keywords: Covid-19, Economic, Social, Cultural, Employment

Introduction

Coronavirus disease is a global pandemic that initially spread in Wuhan, China at the end of 2019. Corona is a group of viruses that cause disease in animals and humans, the name corona comes from the Latin language that is crown because the virus is shaped like a crown (Sehatq, 2020). Coronavirus disease or Covid-19 is the name of today's global pandemic, while Sars-CoV-2 is the name of the virus that causes Covid-19 (Kompas, 2020).

The types of corona viruses that infect humans consist of 7 types of viruses, namely (1) Human coronavirus consisting of 229E (alpha coronavirus), (2) NL63 (alpha coronavirus), (3) OC43 (betha coronavirus), (4) HKU1 (betha coronavirus), (5) MERS-CoV that causes MERS (Middle East Respiratory Syndrome), (6) SARS-CoV that causes SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome) disease, (7) SARS-CoV-2 that causes Covid-19 disease (Sehatq, 2020).

Symptoms of coronavirus disease in general are fever with body temperature above 38 degrees celsius, dry cough, and shortness of breath, other symptoms suffered are diarrhea, headaches, loss of taste in the tongue, and cannot smell (Alodokter, 2020). Covid-19 is a global pandemic that causes various humanitarian problems such as hampered economic activities, changing social relations, changes in global culture, loss of a job and several other problems.

Countries affected by Covid-19 such as the USA, Brazil, Russia, UK, Italy, Spain report large numbers of victims, which have an impact on the economic, social, cultural, and work of civil society. Policies of various countries in overcoming co-19 pandemic such as Lockdown or closing access to urban areas, economic stimulus by providing financial assistance to civil society, companies and institutions, prohibition of gathering or physical distancing with a distance of 2 meters, wearing masks when in public places, and report travel history to medical personnel if someone exhibits symptoms of illness similar to Covid-19.

South Korean government regulations in dealing with Covid-19 include mass checks of all civilians with 15 thousand people per day, with a drive-through system, in Italy Lockdown is done with isolation of the entire region, in Vietnam and Taiwan carried out prevention of Covid-19 such as preparation of integrated coordination and adequate health facilities (Katadata, 2020). The Germany government regulation in dealing with Covid-19 is a large number of examinations to all civilians, patients who have mild or moderate symptoms get good medical treatment (Kompas, 2020).

The Indonesian government has made regulations to reduce the adverse effects of the Covid-19 pandemic, these regulations have changed the lifestyle of civil society such as economic, social, cultural and employment activities. The impact of these government regulations is not only negative change, but also positive change for social communities.

The negative impact of Covid-19 on economic activities including logistical distribution is hampered, the closure of some markets, shops, malls, hotels, restaurants, companies, tourism, transportation such as airplanes, trains, airports, ports, buses, travel services and others- others that have an effect on the welfare of civil society, on the other hand Covid-19 also has positive impacts such as buying and selling transactions using digital media which are increasing. E-commerce companies based on digital or online media contributed to the national economy during the Covid-19 pandemic. E-commerce companies in Indonesia benefit from increased sales volume due to physical distancing rules for civil society (Bisnis.com, 2020).

Hampered logistic distribution is one of the factors of the national economic slowdown. but it is not addressed to all logistical needs, urgent items such as medical needs, health, sanitation, staples, food, beverages, vegetables to be distributed to markets and supermarkets, transportation for money circulation, fuel oil, and gas fuel, transportation for industrial raw materials, manufacturing, and assembling, transportation for export and import, shipping services, bus transportation for employees, and ferry ship transportation (Kompas, 2020).

Truck transportation carrying logistics needs to go through health inspection protocols at the border, port and terminal by using masks and only carrying logistical needs in accordance with government regulations. The government has prevented the transmission of coronavirus disease by limiting a fraction of markets and stores by reducing working hours, this certainly has a huge impact on civil society. This is because the economy is the primary primary need, therefore markets and shops that supply production, distribution, and consumption for civil society must always be provided.

In general, markets and shops continue to serve the basic needs of civil society by implementing health protocols in accordance with government recommendations, such as wearing masks and washing hands when activities are completed, market traders must comply with all health protocols to prevent Covid-19 transmission from becoming more numerous (Gill et al., 2019).

On the other hand, companies that continue to carry out operational activities implement health protocols for all employees to prevent Covid-19 transmission, such as wearing masks and hand sanitizers, companies also apply rules such as reducing working hours of work, or work from home policies by using the internet as a medium main. Some companies do not give a break or do not come to work to employees to prevent the company from going bankrupt or collapse.

Modes of public transportation such as trains, buses, taxis, and airplanes were also affected by the impact of Covid-19, a decrease in the number of passengers in most of these modes of transportation has reduced revenues that negatively impact employee welfare, such as rest or temporary leave for employees and not money compensation given as a result of the application of temporary leave.

On the other hand, train passengers who have booked tickets must cancel the trip as a result of the enactment of rules to prevent the spread of Covid-19. Regulations from PT-KAI or Indonesian Railways provide facilities for full cost refunds for passengers who have booked tickets, the departure cancellation is valid until 4 June 2020 (Kompas, 2020).

Modes of bus and taxi transportation also experienced a decline in passengers. Based on the results of a report from the Head of Transportation Management of the Greater Jakarta Area, it is said that several terminals in the cities of Bogor, Depok, Tangerang and South Tangerang experienced a decrease in passenger numbers (Bisnis Tempo, 2020). In the West Java region, there was a significant decrease in the number of passengers by reducing the bus fleet by up to 70 percent, according to a report by the Head of the West Java Transportation Office (Detik.com, 2020).

On the other hand, the number of taxi passengers, especially online taxis, dropped significantly. According to a report by the Secretary of the Online Driver Association Board, the income of online taxi drivers dropped by 80 percent (Katadata, 2020). Modes of aircraft transportation have also been affected by Covid-19. Based on the report of the President Director of PT Angkasa Pura II in March 2020 there was a decrease in passengers by 21.27 percent (Liputan 6, 2020).

A report by the Special Staff of the Ministry of Transportation stated that the decline in aircraft passengers averaged 40-60 percent for February to March 2020, a significant decrease occurred in international flights by 66-70 percent from February to March 2020 (Kompas, 2020).

On the other hand, hotel room occupancy rates also experienced a significant decline. Based on data released by the Central Statistics Agency, hotel room occupancy rates in March 2020 averaged 32.24 percent, or decreased by 20.64 points compared to the same month last year at 52.88 percent (Liputan 6, 2020) .

The Head of the Culture and Tourism Office in East Java said that the occupancy rate of hotel rooms is less than 35 percent in the whole of East Java (Kominfo East Java, 2020). The deputy chairman of the Central Java Indonesian Hotel and Restaurant Association said that the occupancy rate of rooms has fallen between 10 to 20 percent (Detik.com, 2020). Data from PHRI on April 13, 2020 noted that there were 1,642 hotels and 353 restaurants or entertainment venues closed throughout Indonesia (Kontan, 2020).

Tourism in Indonesia was also affected by Covid-19 with a decrease in the number of tourists, both domestic and foreign tourists. Data from the Central Statistics Agency said that the number of foreign tourist arrivals from January to February 2020 was 2.16 million, a decrease of about 11.8 percent compared to the same period last year (Kontan, 2020). The PHRI Chairperson stated that the total lost income during the first 4 months of 2020 reached Rp 90 trillion, around US \$ 4 billion or Rp 60 trillion from foreign tourists and Rp 30 trillion from domestic tourists (Kontan, 2020).

Method

The research method used is a qualitative approach. Qualitative research is a research effort in understanding how individuals or groups experience certain phenomena, using an exploratory approach to scientific methods in producing temporary findings and developing how understanding of people, places, and types of certain groups (Johnson & Larry, 2014). Qualitative research focusing on experiences experienced, in accordance with the actual context, can help explain, explain, or reinterpret quantitative data (Tracy, 2013).

Data collection techniques are observation, documentation study, and audio visual information. Qualitative researchers must collect a variety of important data namely observation, documentation, and audio-visual information (Creswell, 2014). Analysis of the data used is to make conclusions to produce descriptive meanings as the end result of the research process. Analysis of data in qualitative techniques involves checking, sorting, categorizing, evaluating, comparing, synthesizing, and interpreting code and data and reviewing raw data that has been recorded (Neuman, 2014).

Result and Discussion

Covid-19 also changed the lifestyle of social communities, some rules from the government such as Lockdown, Physical Distancing, wearing masks when leaving the house, using soap or antiseptic liquid, keeping a minimum distance of 2 meters, not gathering more than 5 people, and appeals to stay in The house has changed the habits of the people, especially social interactions in the Covid-19 pandemic.

The call for physical distancing is to maintain a minimum distance of 2 meters to prevent the spread of Covid-19 more. This certainly changes the pattern of social interaction habits wherein the characteristic of the pattern of interaction is shaking hands, during physical distancing, civil society is prohibited from shaking hands, interacting and communicating with a distance of 2 meters or more. Technically, this is certainly effective in preventing Covid-19 transmission, in terms of politeness, this is considered less appropriate for the habits of social communities in interacting with eastern customary patterns.

The appeal for wearing masks and antiseptic liquids or hand sanitizers also has an impact on the habits of social communities. The appeal made the supply of masks and antiseptic liquids scarce and the price of masks expensive, this certainly refers to the theory of supply and demand, where demand is more than the stock of available goods which then makes the price of goods more expensive. After a few months later, the prices of masks and antiseptic liquids or hand sanitizers returned to normal after government intervention.

The call for stay at home has a profound impact that changes the habit patterns of social societies. The positive impact of an appeal at stay at home is to reduce the level of urban air pollution due to a significantly reduced mode of transportation across the highway, this is like the city of Jakarta where the level of pollution is significantly reduced during a stay at home appeal. On the other hand, in the field of education, the government through the Ministry of Education dismissed schools and canceled the implementation of the national exam to prevent the spread of Covid-19. Students are encouraged to study at home by utilizing internet services to access learning content. This certainly changes the pattern of learning in the classroom into online learning which certainly has positive and negative impacts.

Teachers and students learn to use the internet through online media such as the Zoom application or Google Classroom, this brings practical benefits by utilizing technology, where learning can be carried out at a remote location, but on the other hand, there are students who have difficulty understanding the learning material delivered by the teacher through online media, online learning as a pandemic effect Covid-19 certainly has limitations besides having practical benefits on students and teachers.

Government's call for the implementation of worship rituals, it is recommended in their respective homes to avoid mass gatherings in large numbers, this certainly has an impact on social society in general, civil society changes the habit of worshipping at home, this regulation applies to areas that have been designated zones red Covid-19 by the government, areas with red zones are called upon to temporarily close places of worship.

The lockdown regulation or closing city access is also determined by the government for regions or cities that have the red zone status, the Lockdown regulation from the government is called 'PSBB' or Large Scale Social Restrictions, safeguards from the authorities with special protocols must be obeyed by all drivers at the border post. city. 'PSBB' regulations certainly have a big impact on the lives of social communities, some civil society who are accustomed to travel between cities or regions certainly feel the negative impact of these 'PSBB' rules, business, economic, education, and logistics affairs are hampered, civil society must comply with protocols such as a health certificate, Covid-19 free letter with proof of Swab test, a special letter from the agency or company where it works.

The 'PSBB' application in the red zone area is in the provinces of DKI Jakarta, West Java, West Sumatra, Gorontalo. The regency / city area is located in Tangerang City, Tangerang Regency, South Tangerang City, Pekanbaru City, Makassar City, Tegal City, Banjarmasin City, Tarakan City, Surabaya City, Sidoarjo Regency, Gresik Regency, Gowa Regency, Palangka Raya City, Buol Regency, Malang Regency, Malang City, Batu City, Banjar Regency, Barito Kuala Regency, and Banjar Baru City (Tribunnews, 2020).

The lockdown regulation referred to by the Indonesian government as 'PSBB', namely Large-Scale Social Restrictions has a profound impact on changes in the social fabric of civil society. The impact of these changes is that civil society must adapt to activities and work from home, civil society reduces activities and works outside the home, on the other hand for civil society working in logistics, this certainly has a negative effect, because fieldwork requires workers to work outside the home.

Covid-19 changed the culture of social society, the society adapted to new culture, adaptation to new social life while being accustomed to the pandemic environment of infectious diseases. Civil society has changed their lifestyle and culture to maintain their health and immunity. The cost of living needs, which are customary for primary needs such as eating, drinking, transportation, fuel oil, electricity, telephone, internet and entertainment bills, now civil society incur costs for physical health such as buying vitamins, fruit, medicines, health checks to the medical center. Civil society is more concerned about physical health after the Covid-19 pandemic. This is certainly a positive impact where civil society changes their lifestyle and culture to care for health and immunity.

Covid-19 changed the culture of civil society including work and activities at home, using internet services as a medium of work, or work from home, communicating and activities, shopping for primary needs to the market and stores turned into online shopping, civil society is more concerned to provide mutual assistance, support and assistance to other community members.

Covid-19 changed the culture of civil society from working in an office, changing to work from home. Work from home has the advantage for civil society that is time efficiency and long distance location does not prevent civil society from continuing to work, on the other hand for people who work in the field of logistical needs, work from home is impossible, because work demands outside the home ie production, shipping, and distribution of logistical goods which require inter-city or inter-regional travel.

On the other hand, the Covid-19 pandemic also had a negative impact: many civilians lost their jobs, which resulted in no cost of living expenses. The application of 'PSBB' which requires civil society to stay at home, but on the other hand civil society also loses jobs where there are no funds to buy the necessities of life in the 'PSBB' applies.

This makes the 'PSBB' regulation not maximum 100 percent due to civil society also having to work for living expenses. Loss of employment has made many civil societies unemployed and has made the economic level of Indonesian society at a low level. On the other hand, civil society is concerned because of the lack of funds to go to the hospital if civil society suffers from illness, as well as financial and logistical support from the government and foundations which are sometimes disbursed late.

New Normal Regulation

New normal is forming a new life order to adapt to the Covid-19 pandemic. A government spokesman for handling Covid-19 said in a press conference that during the new normal period, civil society must be productive in their work and activities but must be vigilant about the spread of Covid-19, everyone must be in control of the discipline of the community (Tirto, 2020).

The Indonesian government made a regulation regarding the new normal to restore the national economy to a high level after the 'PSBB' rule which made the national economy at a low level. The national economy which is at a low level can make inflation high, purchasing power of civil society low, export and import activities hampered.

New normal is contained in the decision of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia number HK.01.07 / MENKES / 328/2020 regarding guidelines for preventing and controlling corona virus disease 2109 (Covid-19) in office and industry workplaces in supporting business continuity in a pandemic situation. The World Health Organization (WHO) sets 6 conditions for countries that impose a new normal transition phase is:

- (1). That evidence shows Covid-19 transmission is controlled.
- (2). That public health and health system capacities including hospitals are in place to identify, isolate, test, trace contacts and quarantine them.
- (3). That outbreak risks are minimized in high-vulnerability settings - particularly in elderly homes, mental health facilities and people residing in crowded places.
- (4). That workplace preventive measures are established - with physical distancing, hand washing facilities, respiratory etiquette in place.
- (5). That importation risks can be managed, and
- (6). That communities have a voice and are engaged in the transition (WHO, 2020).

New normal regulation by the government is aimed at keeping the national economy stable at high levels and preventing the possibility of the worst scenario, namely the monetary crisis. New normal has an influence on all aspects of social community life, specifically preventing the national economy from collapsing and resulting in the monetary crisis as the worst scenario.

New normal regulation is carried out step by step, gradually by opening up the trading business sector while still complying with health protocols such as wearing masks, washing hands with antiseptic liquids and adhering to physical distancing rules. The new normal life order invites civil society to be able to adapt to the Covid-19 outbreak, to care more about the health and immunity of the body.

New normal regulation has positive and negative effects. The positive impact of new normal is that the national economic sector will grow significantly, all economic sectors ranging from trade, agriculture, animal husbandry, construction, transportation, hotels, tourism, etc. will grow at a high level, which will impact the national economy as a whole.

New normal regulation also carries negative effects, including the transmission rate of Covid-19 which is difficult to predict. This can occur due to the condition of civil society who are not compliant with health protocol regulations. If civil society does not comply with health protocols according to the government's request, the transmission rate will be higher and uncontrolled, this will result in new normal to be useless, and the government will incur greater costs if Covid-19 transmission is not controlled as a result of new normal regulation.

New normal regulation was made by the government considering that Covid-19 has influenced all economic sectors which resulted in the low national economic growth. Indonesia has a traumatic experience with the monetary crisis in 1998. If the national economy remains at a low level, the worst scenario is that the monetary crisis could occur in Indonesia and because of that the foundation was new normal created and regulated by the government.

Conclusion

Coronavirus disease is a pandemic that causes changes in the overall structure of human life. Changes in the economic, social, cultural, and employment sectors have had positive and negative impacts on civil society. Covid-19 changed the lives of social communities to be able to adapt with coronavirus, changed the lives of civil society to care for health and immunity, changed the habit of wearing masks, washing hands with antiseptic liquids, physical distancing, and working from home using the internet.

New normal is a regulation made by the government with the aim of restoring the national economy at a high and stable level. New normal is based on the consideration that economic activities can function normally and prevent the possibility of a bad scenario, namely the monetary crisis as a result of economic activity that continues to be weak as a result of Covid-19. New normal prevents damage to the national economy towards collapse and carry out economic activities to remain stable and normal.

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