

Life during the pandemic and the impact on society

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Abstract

This study exposes the lives of people associated with change that felt, the impact and the trauma that faced, how they survived and the lessons learned in all the limitations that result in a pandemic of Covid-19. The research is done qualitatively, with source of the powerful literature through official journals and articles. To prevent the spread of Covid-19, the Indonesian government is promoting legal policy by issuing various legal documents, including the Law Number 2/2020 about pandemics and threats to economic stability or national financial systems, as well as the Government Regulation Number 21/2020 about rule on social restrictions is broad for accelerated treatment of Covid-19, and the President Decree Number 11/2020 on the definition of public health emergency for the Covid-19.

Keywords: Covid-19, economy effect, life effect, political effect, social effect

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INTRODUCTION

The Coronavirus (Covid-19) is a disease caused by sars-cov-2, a member of the Coronavirus family that causes the SARS and mers pandemic. Yet, sars-cov-2 is generally more contagious than SARS and MERS (Sun et al., 2020). The covid-19 is a respiratory disease that can range from moderate to severe. The common symptoms of covid-19 are fever, cough, bone pain, and shortness of breath (Liu et al., 2020; Sun et al., 2020). However, most patients with mild infections report loss of taste and smell (Vaira et al., 2020). The actual number of Covid-19 cases is likely to be higher because of the mild symptoms of Covid-19, where most positive cases of Covid-19 are not reported (Noh & Danuser, 2021). Moreover, higher rates of infection significantly increase the number of unreported non-symptomatic infections (Satyakti, 2020; Singh & Chaubey, 2021). This virus, known as June 29, 2020, attacks more than 10,259,381 people in 215 countries and territories. The World Health Organization (WHO) announced a public health emergency from March 11, 2020. Indonesia announced its first case of March 2, 2020, and the number of confirmed cases reached 54,010 on June 29, 2020, making Indonesia the highest Covid-19 state in southeast Asia. Confirmed Covid-19 has spread throughout the region of Indonesia and has led to national public health emergency (Dita, 2020). The hardest fight with Covid-19 is not to treat infected patients, but to let mankind know that the Covid-19 pandemic is not over, and even some societies no longer believe that the Covid-19 pandemic is true. And gradually, the Covid-19 pandemic has transformed people's way of life across all areas of life, and it is still unknown when this new normal will end. The only thing that could be predicted is the public's perception of this virus while following health protocols. Breaking the Covid-19 chain of infection requires increasing public awareness of the danger of Covid-19 infection. At the time of this pandemic, our collective responsibilities are really being tested. Because people's ignorance of this virus is like hurting someone else. Humanity is tested at this stage when people are driven to rescue one another and take on the collective responsibility. Because, without collective awareness, more people are exposed and it is increasingly difficult to control public places (Muis, 2021).

RESEARCH METHOD

This article uses a qualitative descriptive research approach. Descriptions are used to provide a complete picture of the context discussed in the article. Meanwhile, this article uses this description to explain the context of the pandemic that forced the Indonesian government to implement several policies in society starting in 2020 to reduce the spread of the Covid-19 virus. The data collection carried out in this paper was carried out using the library search method. The literature used in this article includes official government sources, journals, and publicly available books. This article is then supported by the use of other sources, such as news and statements from other sources that are considered relevant to the context discussed in this article.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Covid-19 pandemic has become one of the toughest times for all countries, including Indonesia. The pandemic has directly affected not only health aspects but also other aspects of life, such as economic and social ones. Social restrictions and regional quarantine policies can limit the economic activities of a community, making it difficult to distribute goods and services. This status has been maintained for a long time, reducing economic growth in the Covid-19 pandemic (Chaplyuk et al., 2021; McKibbin & Fernando, 2020). Therefore, the impact of this pandemic is not simple and has a negative impact on society (Chairani, 2020). According to the Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS), (2020) the Indonesian economy has slowed 1,01% due to the Covid-19 pandemic. The new recommended lifestyle when interacting with the public was created to reduce the risk of contracting the virus, which is a change in the way we interact and communicate with other people. The extent of interaction during the pandemic is very limited by current health protocols to be followed (Muhtarom, 2021).

Indonesia's Covid-19 pandemic has been observed in Indonesia's economic growth, but this time it is impossible to avoid the negative economic growth gap experienced by most countries in the world. Indonesia's economic growth was able to remain positive in the first quarter, but there was an unavoidable contraction in the next quarter of 2020 in line with the implementation of PSBB in various regions. The national economy is growing -5.3% in the second quarter over the same period last year. For the first time since the Asian financial crisis, Indonesia experienced a slowdown in growth (Kemenkeu, 2021).

We confirm that all components experience negative growth during growth contraction. This situation reflects sharp pressures in our country, especially in the economic sector. Both from the demand side and the offer side, such as public consumption. Various economic constraints are affecting households, small businesses, small and medium-size microfinance, businesses, and financial sectors. There are also threats that can be considered significant, such as loss of income, inability to work to meet minimum living needs, especially for poor and vulnerable households and informal sectors, and a decline in community consumption and consumption. Indonesia's economic downturn threatened increasing unemployment and poverty. For companies or corporations, the cessation of economic activity could result in a disruption of economic activity from upstream to downstream, from production to consumption. The most vulnerable and affected sectors are manufacturing, commerce (both wholesale and retail), transportation, inns, restaurants and hotels (Kemenkeu, 2021).

In accordance with global trends, Indonesia's economic growth is also expected to slow down in the three months of 2020. The pace of economic growth in the third quarter was recorded at -3.5% which continued to decline, but was already higher than the previous quarter. Government consumption is the sole component of positive growth in the third quarter, suggesting a strong fiscal role amid efforts to combat the pandemic. Domestic consumption is growing better than quarter II, especially with social aid that enhances society's purchasing

power, especially lower middle-class people. Investments and exports have also started to show inversion. However, imports were still restrained due to weakening global economic performance. This reorientation is not only a positive signal for future economic recovery but also an incentive for governments to work toward better results (Kemenkeu, 2021).

Signs of economic recovery starting in the third quartile 2020 will continue to 2021. Globally, signs of economic recovery continue to be seen, such as from the side of production, world trade, and commodity prices. Vaccination is increasingly accelerated in the implementation of countries. In Indonesia, several economic indicators, such as manufacturing practices' index (PMI), have increased in recent months. Indonesia also continues to improve its vaccination process, starting with the first target group of health workers, and will continue to be carried out in other groups as well. Indonesia's economic growth contraction continued to decline to -0.7% in the first quarter of 2021, and growth is expected to return to a positive level in the second quarter. Given the Covid-19 threat, attention is needed, not only in Indonesia, but worldwide (Kemenkeu, 2021).

If the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic affects the positive side, it can have a quick effect on the restoration of public space that minimizes casualties. On the other hand, the negative can extend the duration of the pandemic and increase the number of positive victims, as well as affect people's survival. This role relates to the process of the humanitarian mission to deal with the Covid-19 pandemic. The best that can be done is the distribution of the packaged packets, the disinfectant spraying, and the introduction of protocol or simple actions against Covid-19 in the community, and the administration. Other activities can also be carried out in terms of education, especially in Covid-19 protocol training, to increase public awareness of the importance of increasing mutual awareness and how to avoid Covid-19 in terms of self-management. The aim was to minimize the spread of Covid-19 in the homeland (Muis, 2021).

In Indonesia, social distancing is a solution more important than lockdown is blocking access for everyone to sign and exit the area to prevent the spread of the virus normally used in most countries. The core of these social restraints is to shun immediate social activities with others, but lockdown means isolating an area and totally halting all activity in the area. The main reason Indonesia prefers to impose social restraints is because many Indonesians depend on daily wages, making them vulnerable to not being able to make a living if lockdown is implemented. Keeping social distance forces all citizens to have at least some charm, such as working from home, studying at home, and worshipping at home. Social restrictions imposed by governments have affected entire communities, especially low-and middle-income communities and day workers. One group of people who were previously not considered poor eventually became poor as a result of this widespread limitation. But because of this pandemic, technology allows people to open up new telecommuting opportunities to keep the economy safe.

To prevent the spread of Covid-19, the Indonesian government is promoting legal policy by issuing various legal documents, including Undang-undang No. 2 Tahun 2020 about Confirmation Perppu 1 Tahun 2020 in terms of pandemics and threats to economic stability or national financial systems, Peraturan Pemerintah No. 21 Tahun 2020 about rule on social restrictions is broad for accelerated treatment of Coronavirus 2019 (Covid-19), and Keputusan Presiden RI No. 11 Tahun 2020 decision on the definition of public health emergency for the Coronavirus 2019 (Covid-19) (Beni, 2021). Covid-19 also has political implications for countries in the world to adjust their policies. Almost every country in the world must act quickly to take effective action to avoid a medical, economic and political crisis. This is certainly a test of competence and quality of government leadership at the global, national and local levels. Meanwhile, the Covid-19 is also a test of loyalty to democratic principles, such as to secure

aspirations in public Spaces and allow citizens' freedom to participate in government (Mujani, 2020).

A country's response to the Covid-19 pandemics is responsible for controlling specific countries' pandemic control (Akhli & Samhudi, 2020). The Covid-19 pandemic has changed Indonesia's politics. This is because the role of governments can be more strengthened in pandemic situations, and both authorities and the opposition feel a sense of crisis. The country's crisis cannot help but force all elements throughout the country to work together to overcome the unfinished plague. The political situation at the pandemic is likely to join any political party unrelated to the government coalition because it wants to join to help with the pandemic (Aji, 2020).

CONCLUSION

A country's response to addressing the problem during the Covid-19 pandemic will determine the success of the control and deployment of the pandemic in the country. The first treatment that can be done is to educate people. With such efforts, it is hoped that public awareness of the importance of prevention and a common awareness of Covid-19 in self-defense, especially in the Covid-19 protocol, should be brought up.

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