



Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Social and Economic Families and Ability to Meet Daily Needs

Fitri Hayati^{1*}

¹Faculty Universitas Islam Negeri Sumatera Utara, Medan

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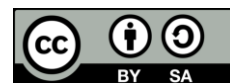
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ABSTRACT

The pandemic of COVID-19 has had a significant influence on the socioeconomic community, particularly Indonesia. High layoffs, reduced income, and higher household spending are the economic consequences. The goal of this research is to find out how the COVID-19 pandemic has affected social and economic families, as well as their ability to meet daily needs. This research employs a cross-sectional design and a quantitative descriptive technique. Data is collected via a Google form, and then bivariate data with The chi-square test. Study whow with the chi-square test revealed a link between deteriorating family income and the family's ability to meet daily demands (p0001). According to the findings of this study, families with a loss in family income were 6,178 times less likely to be able to meet daily demands than families who did not have a fall in family income. The COVID-19 epidemic has been shown to have an impact on family members' ability to meet their basic needs, particularly when family income falls.

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Corresponding Author:

Fitri Hayati

Universitas Islam Negeri Sumatera Utara, Medan

Email: fitrihayati@uinsu.ac.id

1. INTRODUCTION

Covid-19 (Corona Virus Disease-19) is an infectious disease spread via droplets and direct contact with the virus, allowing the virus to enter the open mucosa (Amalia, 2020). The results of studies on the rate of transmission in isolated patients based on incubation period, symptoms, and the duration between symptoms showed that transmission from one person to about three people around, but the possibility of transmission during the incubation period causes the patient's contact period to people to be about longer, so the risk of full contact contracting from one person may be greater (Na Zhu, 2019; Tao Liu, 2020; Siregar, 2020a).

Indonesia is one of 216 nations where COVID-19 has been confirmed. COVID-19 cases first surfaced in Indonesia on March 2, 2020, and by October 14, 2020, there had been 344,749 verified victims, with 267,851 persons recovered and 12,156 people killed. One of the reasons for the rise in COVID-19 cases in the community is the virus's quick spread throughout Indonesia; North Sumatra is one of the provinces that remains in the red zone, with 11,508 people infected, 9,015 people recovering, and 480 people dying (Sumut Tanggap Covid-19, 2020). The Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) has wreaked havoc on society at all levels. The virus, which has symptoms comparable to SARS, impacts a person's physical, psychological, social, and economic well-being. People infected with this virus or COVID-19 patients are more prone to undergo changes in their psychological, social, and economic circumstances than the general population (Aslamiyah, 2021).

The Covid-19 pandemic has been going on for nearly two years is already a global tragedy affecting all aspects of people's lives, including economic stability (Cássaro, 2020; Chakraborty, 2020). Various initiatives by the Indonesian government to combat pandemics were launched in the first half of 2020, focusing on the health sector to combat the Covid-19 pandemic. This is mentioned in Presidential Decree No.7 of 2020, issued March 13, 2020, establishing a task force to expedite Covid-19 handling. In addition, the government implemented many policies, including hand-washing campaigns, the use of masks, maintaining a safe distance in massive, large-scale social restrictions in various regions, the prohibition of Idul Fitri homecoming, laboratory preparations for Covid-19 tests in various locations, and the establishment of a new normal order.

The Covid-19 pandemic, which has been going on for nearly two years, is already a global tragedy affecting all aspects of people's life, including economic stability (WHO, 2020). Various initiatives by the Indonesian government to combat pandemi were launched in the first half of 2020, with a focus on the health sector, to combat the Covid-19 pandemic. This is mentioned in Presidential Decree No.7 of 2020, issued March 13, 2020, establishing a task force to expedite Covid-19 handling. In addition, the government implemented a number of policies, including hand-washing campaigns, the use of masks, maintaining a safe distance in masiv, large-scale social restrictions in various regions, the prohibition of lebaran homecoming, laboratory preparations for Covid-19 tests in various locations, and the establishment of a new normal order (Muga, 2021; Amalia, 2020). The pandemic of COVID-19 has had a tremendous influence on society. According to data from the Ministry of the Republic of Indonesia (Kemenkes RI), an increase has occurred; 3,930,300 people have been certified positive for COVID-19, which has a negative influence on community activities (Azzahra, 2021). Indonesia has been shocked by one of the events, the covid-19 epidemic, since the beginning of 2020, precisely in March. In August 2020, there were 165,887 cases in Indonesia, with 7,169 deaths in 34 provinces. The quick spread and escalation in the number of Covid-19 cases will have a negative influence on Indonesia's economic crisis (Yamali, 2020).

The government is also attempting to break the chain of COVID-19 transmission in Indonesia. One of them is the imposition of Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB), which restrict people's movement and activities outside the home while adhering to the government's health guidelines (Andrian, 2020). COVID-19 has created a change in several facets of life due to its high positive number. As a result, health-care initiatives are now focusing on dealing with and preventing COVID-19. Humans are obliged to adapt their ways of thinking, behaving, and even working as a result of COVID-19. The COVID-19 epidemic has undoubtedly posed a significant difficulty in a number of nations, particularly Indonesia (Firmansyah, 2021).

Through Presidential Decree No. 82 of 2020, the government established a commission to deal with Covid-19 and economic recovery in semester 2 of 2020. The administration has implemented comprehensive fiscal and monetary policies to help the economy recover. State Spending Budget funds of Rp. 695.2 trillion are allocated for economic recovery in addition to fiscal and monetary policy. The government has three strategies to help the economy recover: raising domestic consumption, encouraging corporate activity, and ensuring economic stability and monetary expansion. The goal of domestic consumption policy is to increase people's purchasing power. IDR 172.1 trillion was granted by the government to improve people's purchasing power. The money is distributed as social assistance through the Ministry of Social Affairs. Starting at the lowest levels, social aid is meant to stimulate the community's economy. Among them are direct financial assistance, pre-employment cards, lowering power costs, supporting micro MSMEs, and other schemes to stimulate the economy (Muga, 2021). According to the findings of Pramanik (2020) research (2020), sembako package help and direct cash support had a substantial impact on the community's survival characteristics in Padalarang. However, in the Maesaan District of SouthMinahasa Regency, the distribution of Help Direct Cash does not meet expectations or plans. Because the economic community can continue to get Help Direct Cash assistance (Wowiling., 2021), this study aims to identify and assess the impact of Covid-19 pandemic aid distribution in East Nusa Tenggara Province (NTT), particularly in Sikumana Village-Kupang City.

Covid-19 has impacted the performance of different economic sectors in the West Lombok Regency. Many stores, stalls, and stalls are closed, and motor vehicle traffic on public highways is minimized. Some traditional marketplaces in sub-district centres are not nearly as packed as before Covid-19. Freshwater fish producers in Narmada Subdistrict's Nyurlembang Village reported that demand for restaurants and lesehan for their fish production has fallen (Budastra, 2020). The government uses regional spending budgets, particularly the 2020 Health Regional Allocation Fund and village funds, to implement preventive measures such as optimizing available resources, including financing, facilities, and infrastructure, for the prevention of the COVID-19 outbreak and optimizing local potential / optimization of local potential that can be an alternative to meeting community needs, especially for the fulfillment of basic community needs (Ulya, 2020).

2. METHODS

A quantitative technique is used in this research. The study took place between January 2021 and August 2021, when the COVID-19 pandemic was still widespread, and the Large-Scale Social Restriction policy was in place in several provinces, including North Sumatra. An online questionnaire application was used to perform this study in North Sumatra Province. In this study, 641 households were chosen from a pool of internet information disseminated through several social media platforms. Families that do not work

as civil servants, soldiers, police officers, or employees of state-owned enterprises make up the research respondents.

The researcher employed a standardized questionnaire from the National Socio-Economic Survey. Primary data was collected directly using online questionnaires, while secondary data was received from various health institutions, including the North Sumatra Provincial Health Office, the Indonesian Ministry of Health, and others. The IBM SPSS 21 was utilized to analyze the data in this investigation. Bivariate analysis with the chi-square test and the prevalent rate (PR) with 95 per cent confidence intervals was used to analyze the data.

3. RESULTS

Table 1. Cross-Tabulation Distribution between Family Expenses Increase, Family Layoffs and Family Income with Ability to Meet Daily Needs

Family Expenses Increase	Ability to Meet Daily Needs				Total		P	PR
	Able		Unable		N	%		
	n	%	n	%				
Increases	133	20.7	255	39.8	388	60.5	0.009	1.399
Not Increases	62	9.7	191	29.8	253	39.5		
Total	195	30.4	446	69.6	641	100		

Family Layoffs	Ability to Meet Daily Needs				Total		P	PR
	Able		Unable		N	%		
	n	%	n	%				
Layoffs	38	5.9	32	5	70	10.9	<0.001	1.974
Not Layoffs	157	24.5	414	64.6	571	89.1		
Total	195	30.4	446	69.6	641	100		

Family Income	Ability to Meet Daily Needs				Total		P	PR
	Able		Unable		N	%		
	N	%	n	%				
Declines	187	29.2	320	49.9	507	79.1	<0.001	6.178
Increases	8	1.2	126	19.7	134	20.9		
Total	195	30.4	446	69.6	641	100		

Studies using the chi-square test showed that increased family spending was related to the family's ability to meet daily needs ($p=0.009$). The results of this study showed that families who had increased spending had a risk of 1,399 times less able to meet daily needs than families whose expenses did not increase.

The chi-square test results showed that families who experienced layoffs were related to the family's ability to meet daily needs ($p<0001$). The results of this study showed that families who experienced layoffs had a risk of 1,974 times less able to meet daily needs than families who did not experience layoffs.

Studies using the chi-square test showed that declining family income was related to the family's ability to meet daily needs ($p<0001$). The results of this study showed that families who experienced a decrease in family income had a risk of 6,178 times being less able to meet daily needs than families who did not experience a decrease in family income.

4. DISCUSS

Social assistance is a type of temporary aid given to the underprivileged to help them decently improve their lives. The social assistance program is one of the components of the social security program, which is a form of realization of the central government's or local government's obligation for the poor and neglected individuals at the lower level. This program is based on Article 34, paragraph 1 of the 1945 Constitution, which provides that the State cares for underprivileged and neglected children. Furthermore, the State shall build a social security system for all people and empower the weak and unable to follow human dignity, according to Article 34, paragraph 2 of the 1945 Constitution.

A Substitute Government Regulation serves as the legal foundation for delivering basic food and monetary, social assistance. Law No. 1 of 2020, addressing state financial policies and financial system stability, was enacted in response to the 2019 coronavirus sickness (COVID-19) pandemic and to deal with threats to the national economy and financial system stability. Implementation of the safety net as stipulated by Regulation in lieu of Law Number 1 of 2020, as implemented by Minister of Social Affairs Decree 54/HUK/2020 dated April 16, 2020, in coping with the impact of the coronavirus sickness in 2019. (COVID-19). Under this directive, the Directorates General of Social Protection and Security and of Handling the Poor are in charge of implementing social assistance for essential food supplies.

They are providing help to socioeconomically vulnerable persons affected by the Covid-19 situation so that they can continue to live their lives. The initiative delivers ready-to-eat food and drinks to the unable citizens at the village level. Residents who cannot supply food and drink for themselves, such as the impoverished, aged, physically crippled and sick, and others, are the target beneficiary communities. Meals and beverage aid packages are delivered in the form of ready-to-eat food and beverages (Budastra, 2020).

Studies using the chi-square test showed that declining family income was related to the family's ability to meet daily needs ($p < 0.0001$). The results of this study showed that families who experienced a decrease in family income had a risk of 6,178 times being less able to meet daily needs than families who did not experience a decrease in family income.

The government also promotes the Social Safety Net program by providing electricity subsidies to low-income families, pre-employment cards for laid-off workers, basic food cards, the Family Hope Program, Cash Social Assistance, Social Assistance for Basic Foods, Direct Cash Assistance with Village Funds, and other initiatives. Individuals/communities affected by COVID-19 or at risk (such as low-income families and informal workers), public/private-owned health facilities that participate in handling COVID-19, and vertical agencies that participate in supporting the handling of COVID-19 are also encouraged to provide social safety nets through the provision of grants/social assistance in the form of money and goods (Ulya, 2020).

Coastal villages received social aid, which helped them satisfy their dietary needs during the pandemic. Coastal towns can satisfy their economic demands during the epidemic by giving essentials such as 5-10 kg of rice, eggs, cooking oil, quick noodles, sugar, green beans, vitamins, and other necessities. When they are not performing at their best at work, resulting in a loss of revenue, the service team's social assistance is sufficient to cover their physical needs for one to two months. As a result, optimum nutritional intake for the body can be maintained (Tapung, 2020)

According to Honoatubun (2020), the market was closed owing to the corona virus outbreak, and dealers were unable to sell. As a result, the trader does not have a consistent income and finds it difficult to cover his basic demands. According to Dani (2020) the closure of the market was carried out as an effort to prevent the spread of Covid-19. With

existing health problems Young people who are already experiencing higher rates of unemployment and underemployment, as well as elderly workers who are at a higher risk of major health problems and are more vulnerable. Women who over-represent jobs at the forefront of dealing with pandemics and will bear a disproportionate burden in care responsibilities related to school closures or nursing systems, unprotected workers, including self-employed, casual, and seasonal workers who do not have access to paid or sick leave, and migrant workers who may not be able to access their destination country's workplace or return to their families.

5. CONCLUSION

Families who have increased spending still can meet the family's needs, but there are still many families who have difficulty in meeting daily needs. Families who do not experience layoffs still have difficulty in meeting daily needs, although there are still many families who experience layoffs still have no difficulty meeting the needs of their families. Families who experience a decrease in family income make the family have difficulty meeting the family's daily needs. Families who experienced a decrease in family income had a risk of 6,178 times being less able to meet daily needs than families who did not experience a decrease in family income.

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