
IMPLEMENTATION OF PPKM IN SOCIAL ECONOMIC CHANGE PERSPECTIVES OF DAILY LABOR AND WORKERS IN THE NEW NORMAL ERA

Syamsuni HR¹, Rusli Malli², Hj. Sumiati³, Hasnawati⁴ and Aisyah Nursam⁵
Mega Rezky University Makassar, Indonesia^{1,2,4 and 5} and University of Muhammadiyah Makassar, Indonesia³

Email: syamsuni343@gmail.com¹, rusli@unismuh.ac.id²,
hjsumiati.unismuh@gmail.com³, watihasnawati08@gmail.com⁴ and
ichanursyam@gmail.com⁵

Keywords

*New Era, Social
Economic, Labor,
Workers*

Article Info

Accepted:

December, 23th 2021

Revised:

January, 4th 2022

Approved:

January, 14th 2022

Abstract

At the beginning of 2020, the world considered that the spread of Covid-19 was endemic. It is so fast that the WHO has determined that Covid-19 is a pandemic that must be watched out for. Although many countries have implemented lockdowns, the spread of Covid-19 is so fast and seems to be out of control, and viral replication is fast. Travel restrictions and patient isolation are the Indonesian government's strategies in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic in the PPKM concept (implementation of restrictions on community activities (PPKM), implemented in every country. Observations show that daily laborers and masons are communities with low access to housing categories. 67% of daily laborers and masons live in uninhabitable houses and slum areas, 20% live for rent, the rest live in their own houses. Daily workers and masons' residence conditions are the houses on stilts, which are made of wood with a zinc roof with "gamacca" walls and unpainted boards. economic level of the families of daily workers and masons has changed compared to the income of daily workers and masons before and during the Covid-19 pandemic. Based on the condition of the masonry community who felt a significant impact on the implementation of PPKM, conclude that the community is in a dilemma. The dilemma position referred to here is that when the community adheres to the PPKM policy, the community will experience economic devastation.

Introduction

In essence, the Coronavirus not only became known in 2019, but it has been known in scientific circles since 1960 and the most severe Covid-19 pandemic since 1918 (Hartl et al., 2020). According to Nurse. Ph.D. Adjunct Professor in Ricardo de Mattos (Russo Rafael that three types of coronavirus can cause severe respiratory syndrome, namely MERS-CoV (Middle East Respiratory Syndrome), SARS-CoV and SARS-CoV-2 (Russo Rafael et al., 2020).

SARS-CoV-2 is a Coronavirus that attacks humanity and challenges the world, which began in Wuhan, China, at the end of 2019 (Wren-Lewis, 2020). (Ceylan et al., 2020) This SARS-CoV-2 causes severe acute respiratory disorders and even causes humanity to be die. Covid-19 is attacking the human world without any human

preparation, such as drugs and vaccines, in the face of the Covid-19 attack (Gössling et al., 2020).

In the beginning of 2020, the world considered that the spread of Covid-19 was endemic. It is so fast that the WHO has determined that Covid-19 is a pandemic that must be watched out for. Although many countries have implemented lockdowns, the spread of Covid-19 is so fast and seems to be out of control, and viral replication is fast. (Klemeš et al., 2021) (Hartl et al., 2020) (Car et al., 2020), (Metcalfe, 2020).

Based on the history of human civilization, there has been a radical social change, not only the Covid-19 pandemic, but humanity has experienced many declines or socioeconomic changes as it is today. In 1858 and 1930, humanity was faced with the spread of the Spanish flu, World War II, World War I, and the Great Depression (Ceylan et al., 2020).

Coronavirus, better known as covid 19, has changed human civilization globally. (Ågerfalk et al., 2020). The Covid-19 pandemic has taken a significant toll on human life and destroyed the community's economy. (Cacciapaglia et al., 2020) Covid-19 has spread so quickly throughout the world that it affects human life globally. (Wren-Lewis, 2020) (Klemeš et al., 2021) and also impact human psychological development (Yan et al., 2020). According to WHO, as of April 14, 2020, the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic affected 213 countries (Simoni & Hofmann, 2020).

The condition of humanity globally as a result of the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic, as described above, has forced State leaders to take various policies in order to exponentially break the chain of the Covid-19 pandemic (Nicola et al., 2020). Non-pharmaceutical intervention (NPI) was the primary strategy for dealing with pandemics before the advent of vaccines. The non-pharmaceutical intervention (NPI) referred here is a non-drug and vaccine prevention strategy for the Covid-19 pandemic, such as restrictions on human activities outside the house, PSBB, Lockdown, social distancing, wearing masks, washing hands, avoiding unnecessary travel, bans on congregations and others. Many countries forbid their citizens to travel both locally and internationally (Gössling et al., 2020).

Strategy Non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPI) carried out by many countries have not run without impact. Instead, it has a huge impact, especially on the national economy and changes, along with the fall of global stock indexes (Wren-Lewis, 2020).

The Indonesian government has implemented various strategies in anticipating the spread of Covid-19 through non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPI), including the PSBB, a strict ban on crowds involving the Satpol (TNI and Polri) officers. Currently, the Indonesian government is carrying out PPKM from level 1 to level 4, which brings the Indonesian state to level 1 or a country at low risk from exposure to Covid 19.

Based on the government's experience in 2002 and 2003, the SARS pandemic was controlled by a non-pharmaceutical intervention (NPI) pattern, conventional control measures, namely travel restrictions and personal isolation patients (Car et al., 2020). Travel restrictions and patient isolation are the Indonesian government's strategy in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic in the PPKM concept implementation of restrictions on community activities (PPKM), implemented in every country (Wahyudin Darmalaksana, 2021).

According to Krisdayanto in (Wahyudin Darmalaksana, 2021), PPKM is an essential thing to be implemented in the community as a form of prevention escalation of contagion Covid-19. The policy for implementing PPKM is based on the Instruction of the Minister of Home Affairs 15 of 2021 regarding the Implementation of Corona Emergency Restrictions. Prior to the implementation of PPKM, the government has implemented PSBB or Lockdown zones in several places throughout Indonesia (Miharja et al., 2021).

Although the implementation of PPKM is a pro and contra in the community, the government still applies it strictly. If PPKM is not strictly standardized, the Covid 19 pandemic will increase even though people's incomes decline sharply during the implementation of PPKM (Wahyudin Darmalaksana, 2021). Therefore, the government must pay attention to and protect the community's interests, especially daily needs, during the implementation of the PPKM (Miharja et al., 2021).

The implementation of PPKM at levels 4-1 affects the economic level of the community, and there is a decline in quality and economic conditions. The application of the restriction policy (PPKM), the prohibition of conducting relational activities, and economic relations activities cause socioeconomic changes in the community (Tapung et al., 2020). According to (Martin et al., 2020) Covid-19 pandemic had an impact on the national economy, which became a socioeconomic change for the community

Socioeconomic changes during Covid 19 and various activity restriction policies were experienced at all levels of society. These are that cannot be separated because of the socioeconomic changes experienced by all levels of society due to government policies that limit the space for community relations. This PPKM is also a critical policy that is strictly defined to break the chain of the spread of Covid 19. Many predict that although Covid 19 can be controlled, the economic impact will be felt in a relatively long time (Ceylan et al., 2020).

Implementing a very strict PPKM is one of the government's strategies in creating improved public health stability that is avoided from exposure to COVID-19 and leads people to face the new normal. What is meant by the new normal leads to a new order of life (New Normal) to be able to coexist with Covid-19 (Doddy Irawan, Neni Triana, Linda Suwarni, 2018).

The Covid-19 pandemic will soon end due to the active and firm role of the government in implementing various strategies in limiting community activities. Socioeconomic changes in society are unavoidable and will likely be felt for a long time, especially people who have odd jobs or do not have permanent jobs, such as daily workers (construction workers/ masons).

According to (Ceylan et al., 2020), the pandemic could result in poverty, and economic recovery would be slow, especially for developing countries (Buheji et al., 2020). The indicator is that during the COVID-19 pandemic, various government policies have limited economic relations and community activities. The limitation of community activities (PPKM) led the community to experience a significant socioeconomic change, namely reducing people's income. Construction workers/masons are communities with low economic strata and underprivileged strata. According to (Bashir et al., 2020), Covid 19 significantly impacted the poor or underprivileged. Daily laborers and masons are one of the communities that have a shallow family consumption pattern. It happened both before Covid and in the post-PPKM period. The consumption pattern is one indicator in measuring the level of family welfare, so this consumption pattern is a common thread of the difference between daily laborers, masons, and the general public (Anwar, 2018).

Many studies measure the variables of the COVID-19 pandemic, socioeconomic changes, changes in social interaction during a pandemic, such as the research conducted by Jeratallah Aram Dani and Yogi Mediantara in 2020 with the title "Covid-19 and Changes in Social Communication", it concluded that the Covid 19 pandemic affected the polarization of interactions. In addition, a study conducted by Christine Diah Wahyuningsih in 2020 with the title New Normal and Social Change in a Sociological Perspective concluded that civilization and the order of humanity would experience a shift in a direction and form that is much different from the previous conditions as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic. There are still many studies conducted by researchers both

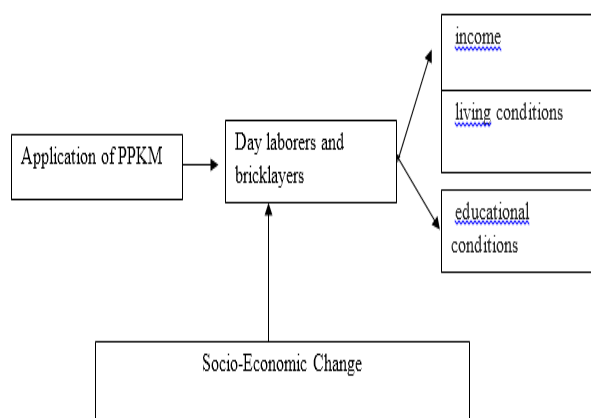
nationally and internationally, but none of the existing studies. No one has studied the socioeconomic changes specifically for daily laborers and bricklayers during the Covid-19 pandemic. The specialty and novelty of the study we are conducting is that the objects we examine have never been studied during Covid-19, namely the social changes of the daily laborers and stonemasons.

The main ideas in this study are the social changes of the daily laborers and stonemasons during the pandemic are: (1) before Covid-19, the daily laborers and stonemasons had a very low-income category (2) before Covid-19, the daily laborers and Stonemasons do not have permanent jobs that can meet the daily needs of the family. (3). The daily laborers and stonemasons community are low-income (4). The community of daily laborers and stonemasons is at a low education level.

Research Method

This study is a descriptive study of 196 people who work as daily laborers and masons. A descriptive study is used to describe and analyze the socioeconomic changes experienced by day laborers and masons. Describing a phenomenon in detail is usually done by collecting data from individuals who have experienced the phenomenon. The size of the individual group under study may vary (Creswell, 2017).

Data were collected by observation, armature, and interview. This study measured variable a) income of daily laborers and masons, b) conditions of residence for daily workers and masons, c) conditions of family education. In contrast, the output variable is socioeconomic changes.



Picture 1. Analysis Data.

Analysis of the data used in this study was a simple descriptive statistic that will describe the data in data presentation in simple tables.

Result and Discussion

PPKM is a form of government policy in breaking the chain of the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic. It is just that the implementation of PPKM affects people's lives, such as job loss and financial difficulties. (Briggs et al., 2020) whatever again for the community who work as daily laborers and stonemasons, a community whose income is erratic and has a low category.

This paper's results from research on 196 daily laborers and masons were analyzed using a mixed-method approach. Indonesia has been one of the countries exposed to the Covid-19 pandemic since the beginning of 2022, which particularly impacts the

socioeconomic community. So that the Indonesian government implements various strategies to prevent the Covid-19 pandemic widely (Azimah et al., 2020). One of the government's strategies in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic is the implementation of PPKM. The implementation of PPKM affects the social and economic activities of the community (Yusuf & Agustang, 2020). Sociologically, the implementation of PPKM brings a dilemma in people's lives, especially people who work as daily laborers and stonemasons. The dilemma is between health and income, especially day laborers and stonemasons.

The existence of the Covid-19 pandemic has brought about a sporadic and radical socioeconomic change in society, which essentially means that humanity globally is not ready to face these socioeconomic changes (Dani & Mediantara, 2020) (Wahyuningsih, 2020). However, society must experience a change because change is a cycle of human life.

Socioeconomic changes in the daily laborers and masons during the implementation of PPKM during the Covid-19 pandemic were influenced by the following three aspects: living conditions, income, and education.

The Covid-19 pandemic is a time that changes the order of human life, both health and the global economy. (Kimani et al., 2020) This massive impact is unprecedented on the global economy and individual economic well-being. (Hu, 2020) The Covid-19 pandemic has brought enormous societal changes, especially in low-income areas. (Bashir et al., 2020).

Indicators of low-income communities are as follows: According to the World Bank, low-income people have an income of USD 1.9 per capita per day. Low income causes low community access to housing (Gilbert, 2014).

Observations show that daily laborers and masons are communities with low access to housing categories. 67% of daily laborers and masons live in uninhabitable houses and slum areas, 20% live for rent, the rest are their own houses.

Daily workers and masons' residence conditions are the houses on stilts, which are made of wood with a zinc roof with "gamacca" walls and unpainted boards. In terms of classification, there are 77 permanent houses, 93 semi-permanent, and 26 emergency houses. From the observations of 83 respondents' houses, data were obtained about the area of the families of daily laborers and masons. It can be seen in the table below.

Table 1. Distribution of Family House Area Day Laborers and Masons.

House Area (m2)	Frequency	Percentage (%)
31 – 40	69	35,20
41 – 50	46	23.47
51 – 60	36	18.37
61 – 70	33	16.84
71 – 80	10	5,10
≥ 81	2	1.02
Total	196	100

Source: Primary Data.

From Table 1, it can be seen that small independent families and large independent farmers/landlords are the largest with a house area of 31–40 m², which is 69 people (53.20%) and the least with a house area of ≥ 81 m² that is one person (1,02%).

According to research results (Bashir et al., 2020), low-income areas had a high risk of exposure to covid 19. Observations showed that day laborers and stonemasons had

low incomes. Moreover, the most affected by the implementation of PPKM are small communities such as day laborers and stonemasons.

The implementation of PPKM is a government policy that significantly impacts society, resulting in socioeconomic changes. One of the socioeconomic changes felt by the community is the decline in people's purchasing power, especially people who work as daily laborers and stonemasons. One indicator of the low purchasing power of people who work as daily laborers and masons is the very minimal level of income or wages during the implementation of PPKM (Resnia et al., 2016).

Table 2. Family Income Level Day Laborers and Masons.

Questionnaire Answer	Frequency	Percentage (%)
IDR 1,000,000 and above	-	-
IDR 196,000 – IDR 1,000,000	5	2.55
IDR 200,000 – IDR 196,000	151	77.04
IDR 200,000 and below	40	20.41
Total	196	100

Source: Tabulated results Family income level Daily Laborers and Masons.

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the income earned by the families of daily laborers and masons is 2.55% or five people from 196 family respondents. Daily laborer's and masons medium income is around Rp. 196,000 – Rp. 1,000,000 as much as 77.04% or 191 people from 196 respondents who have less income, namely around Rp. 200,000 – Rp. 196,000 and as many as 20.41% or 40 people from 196 respondents who have meager incomes, namely: around Rp. 200,000 and below.

From the results of the tabulation of the questionnaire above, a conclusion can be drawn that the families of daily laborers and masons income less and approaching very low namely: around Rp. 200,000 - Rp. 196,000.

The description of the research results presented in table 2 above is the income of daily laborers and masons before Covid-19. When the world was hit by Covid-19, the income of daily laborers and bricklayers was increasingly erratic, which was exacerbated by the implementation of PPKM.

As stated by one respondent in an interview: “During Covid-19, our income was significantly less and no longer sufficient for our needs. However, sufficient or not enough income we earn must meet it in any way as long as it is halal for our children's educational and daily living needs (H, Ramli Dg Sila, Mason, interview, 2021).

It is different from the response of the stonemason family; very low-income earners say that: “When it comes to income, I dare say that it is not enough in daily life, especially as long as PPKM is implemented, especially if we want to pay for children's education. So sometimes our children don't have time to go to school or drop out because we cannot afford it” (Daeng rate, Day Labor, interview, 2021).

From the results of the tabulation of the questionnaire above, we can conclude that the income earned by the families of daily laborers and masons is never sufficient for education and daily living needs. The result's distribution of the questionnaire on the income level of daily workers and masons during the Covid-19 pandemic is as follows.

Table 3. Family Income Level Day Laborers and Masons.

Questionnaire Answer	Frequency	Percentage (%)
IDR 1,000,000 and above	-	-
IDR 196,000 – IDR 1,000,000	3	1.5
IDR 200,000 – IDR 196,000	19	9.7
IDR 200,000 and below	174	88.8

Total	196	100
-------	-----	-----

Source: Tabulated results Family income level Daily Laborers and Masons.

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the income earned by the families of daily laborers and masons is 1.5% or three people out of 196 family respondents. Daily laborers and masons 9.7% or 19 people from 196 respondents who have less income, namely: around Rp. 200,000 – Rp. 196,000 and as many as 88.8% or 174 people from 196 respondents who have meager incomes, namely: around Rp. 200,000 and below. Day laborers and masons have low-income levels.

From the tabulation's results of the questionnaire above, we can conclude that the economic level of the families of daily workers and masons has changed compared to the income of daily workers and masons before and during the Covid-19 pandemic.

The family's economic level influences the level of education of children because it is known that education boarding is very expensive in this era. Even though the South Sulawesi provincial government has launched a free education program, the families of daily workers and stonemasons have not felt from the program. Still, costs are an obstacle in developing their children's education. Especially in dealing with the new normal after the implementation of PPKM, which affects the community's economy

Almost all parents and children of the family, daily laborers, and masons think that education is important because education is considered a place to escape from the shackles of ignorance. Besides that, education will facilitate other individuals in achieving independence (Puspita, 2018) and lift people from the abyss of poverty. A guarantee of life in the future gives happiness in this world and the hereafter. The economic situation of the families of daily laborers and masons before the Covid-19 pandemic was low, so education expectations were not fully achieved. It was due to the economic squeeze.

It is well known that the implementation of the Covid-19 pandemic termination strategy such as PPKM affects the community's economy, so this becomes a big challenge for families of daily laborers and masons in financing their children's education.

Before the time of Covid-19, the children's education of daily laborers and masons only reached the high school level. During this Covid-19, many of their children decided not to continue their education. One of the factors is the inability of parents to prepare online learning media such as cellphones and other gaged forms. (Putria et al., 2020) The use of online media in learning is the best solution in maintaining learning so that it continues to process during the Covid-19 pandemic and is considered capable of helping students understand the subject well (Mustakim, 2020).

Most of the respondents' education levels in this study were 49 people graduated from elementary school (25.00%), did not finish elementary school were 67 people (34.18%), graduated from junior high school were 33 people (16.84%), graduated from high school were 35 people (17, 86%), Academy only one person (0.51%) and Bachelor were seven people (3.57%). So the average level of education of the respondents in this study is elementary school graduation.

The social change includes three ideas: first, the existence of a situation that is different from other conditions that have changed. Second, it occurs at different times; namely, changes occur not simultaneously but at different times with a specific period. Third, among states of the same social system (Sztompka, in (Yusuf & Agustang, 2020)), the active community feels daily life and masons where the process of change occurs in

different circumstances and times, namely in the pre-covid period and during the Covid-19 period.

Covid-19 can cause trauma and social change; many predict that even though the Covid-19 pandemic ends, the impact on the economy and social trauma of humanity globally will still be felt for a long time. (Ceylan et al., 2020) It is followed by the statement (Martin et al., 2020) that the Covid-19 pandemic impacted the national economy, which became a socioeconomic change for the community.

Covid-19 is a virus that affects various sectors of life, communities, businesses that inadvertently affect financial markets and the global economy. (Nicola et al., 2020) although public health is more important than everything, the government in each country takes concrete steps to prevent the spread of Covid-19. The evidence for the impact of Covid-19 on the economy is one survey in the UK shows that covid 19 has an impact on the manufacturing business; 80% more experienced a decline in turnover for two years (Nicola et al., 2020).

PPKM is one of the policies of the Indonesian government that will limit human relations and life relations comprehensively and strictly, which has a significant impact on the community's social economy. The implementation of PPKM aims to bring the Covid-19 pandemic to an end, and humanity will prepare themselves side by side with Covid-19 (Doddy Irawan, Neni Triana, Linda Suwarni, 2018).

One community that feels the implementation of the government's restrictions is the laborers and masons, which incidentally is a community at the pre-prosperous/poor economic level. This community of daily laborers and masons generally lives in slum areas and resides in low-income settlements. according to (Nicola et al., 2020) that people who live in low-income areas have a high risk of exposure to Covid-19.

One of the high-risk factors for exposure to Covid-19 is an unclean environment because an unclean environment will affect human immunity. Moreover, a good immune system will cause mild symptoms. Compared to a low immune system, it can cause exposure to Covid-19. which is more severe. (Mulyati, 2020) low-income areas are in slum areas and occupy houses that are not suitable for habitation. According to (Gilbert, 2014), low income and the community's access to housing are also low. Observations show that low-income people live in uninhabitable houses and unclean environments.

Conclusion

Based on the condition of the masonry community who felt a significant impact on the implementation of PPKM, we conclude that the community is in a dilemma. The dilemma position referred to here is that when the community adheres to the PPKM policy, the community will experience economic devastation and even go to the stage of starvation. When people leave the public and do not comply with PPKM rules, the community will get two impacts: A high risk of exposure to Covid 19 and strict sanctions from the government.

References

- Anwar, K. (2018). Comparative analysis of the income of permanent daily workers and casual daily workers and their effect on the welfare of families of oil palm plantation workers in the city of Subulussalam. 01, 73–81. <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/230119425.pdf>
- Azimah, Rn, Khasanah, In, Pratama, R., Azizah, Z., Febriantoro, W., & PURNOMO, SRS (2020). Analysis of the Impact of Covid-19 on the Socioeconomic of Traders in the Klaten and Wonogiri Markets. *EMPATHY: Journal of Social Welfare Science*, 9(1), 59–68. <https://doi.org/10.15408/empati.v9i1.16485>

- Bashir, MF, Ma, B., & Shahzad, L. (2020). A brief review of the socioeconomic and environmental impact of Covid-19. *Air Quality, Atmosphere and Health*, 13(12), 1403–1409. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11869-020-00894-8>
- Briggs, D., Ellis, A., Lloyd, A., & Telford, L. (2020). New hope or old futures in disguise? Neoliberalism, the Covid-19 pandemic and the possibility for social change. *International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy*, 40(9–10), 831–848. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJSSP-07-2020-0268>
- Buheji, M., da Costa Cunha, K., Beka, G., Mavrić, B., Leandro do Carmo de Souza, Y., Souza da Costa Silva, S., Hanafi, M., & Chetia Yein, T. (2020). The Extent of COVID-19 Pandemic Socio-Economic Impact on Global Poverty. A Global Integrative Multidisciplinary Review. *American Journal of Economics*, 10(4), 213–224. <https://doi.org/10.5923/j.economics.20201004.02>
- Cacciapaglia, G., Cot, C., & Sannino, F. (2020). Second wave COVID-19 pandemics in Europe: a temporal playbook. *Scientific Reports*, 10(1), 1–8. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-020-72611-5>
- Car, Z., Baressi egota, S., Anđelić, N., Lorencin, I., & Mrzljak, V. (2020). Modeling the Spread of COVID-19 Infection Using a Multilayer Perceptron. *Computational and Mathematical Methods in Medicine*, 2020. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2020/5714714>
- Ceylan, RF, Ozkan, B., & Mulazimogullari, E. (2020). Historical evidence for economic effects of COVID-19. *European Journal of Health Economics*, 21(6), 817–823. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10198-020-01206-8>
- Creswell, JD (2017). Mindfulness Interventions. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 68(September), 491–516. <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-psych-042716-051139>
- Dani, JA, & Mediantara, Y. (2020). Covid-19 and Changes in Social Communication. Perception: Communication Journal, 3(1), 94–102. <https://doi.org/10.30596/persepsi.v3i1.4510>
- Doddy Irawan, Neni Triana, Linda Suwarni, S. (2018). Online Marketing Strategy. *Journal of Communication*, 7(2), 219–231.
- Gilbert, AG (2014). Free housing for the poor: An effective way to address poverty? *Habitat International*, 41, 253–261. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.habitatint.2013.08.009>
- Gössling, S., Scott, D., & Hall, CM (2020). Pandemics, tourism and global change: a rapid assessment of COVID-19. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 0(0), 1–20. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2020.1758708>
- Hartl, T., Wälde, K., & Weber Enzo. (2020). Measuring the impact of the German public shutdown on the spread of Covid-19. *Covid Economics*, 1(6), 25–32.
- Hu, Y. (2020). Intersecting ethnic and native–migrant inequalities in the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in the UK. *Research in Social Stratification and Mobility*, 68(July), 100528. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rssm.2020.100528>
- Kimani, J., Adhiambo, J., Kasiba, R., Mwangi, P., Were, V., Mathenge, J., Macharia, P., Cholette, F., Moore, S., Shaw, S., Becker, M., Musyoki, H., Bhattacharjee, P., Moses, S., Fowke, KR, McKinnon, LR, & Lorway, R. (2020). The effects of COVID-19 on the health and socioeconomic security of sex workers in Nairobi, Kenya: Emerging intersections with HIV. *Global Public Health*, 15(7), 1073–1082. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17441692.2020.1770831>
- gerfalk, PJ, Conboy, K., & Myers, MD (2020). Information systems in the age of pandemics: COVID-19 and beyond. *European Journal of Information Systems*, 29(3), 203–207. <https://doi.org/10.1080/0960085X.2020.1771968>
- Klemeš, JJ, Fan, Y. Van, & Jiang, P. (2021). COVID-19 pandemic facilitating energy transition opportunities. *International Journal of Energy Research*, 45(3), 3457–3463. <https://doi.org/10.1002/er.6007>

- Martin, A., Markhvida, M., Hallegatte, S., & Walsh, B. (2020). Socio-Economic Impacts of COVID-19 on Household Consumption and Poverty. *Economics of Disasters and Climate Change*, 4(3), 453–479. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s41885-020-00070-3>
- Metcalfe, SM (2020). Mesenchymal stem cells and management of COVID-19 pneumonia. *Medicine in Drug Discovery*, 5, 100019. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.medidd.2020.100019>
- Miharja, M., Salim, E., Nachrawi, G., Putranto, RD, & Hendrawan, A. (2021). Implementation of Emergency Public Activity Restrictions (PPKM) in Accordance With Human Rights and Pancasila Principles. *BIRCI-Journal*, 15, 6855–6866. <https://doi.org/10.33258/birci.v4i3.2505>
- Mulyati, B. (2020). The potential of herbs in the prevention and treatment of CoVID-19 patients. *Independent*, 9(1), 1–5.
- Mustakim, M. (2020). The Effectiveness of Online Learning Using Online Media During the Covid-19 Pandemic in Mathematics Subjects. *Al Asma : Journal of Islamic Education*, 2(1), 1.%20https://doi.org/10.24252/asma.v2i1.13646
- Nicola, M., Alsafi, Z., Sohrabi, C., Kerwan, A., Al-Jabir, A., Iosifidis, C., Agha, M., & Agha, R. (2020). The socioeconomic implications of the coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19): A review. *International Journal of Surgery*, 78(March), 185–193. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijisu.2020.04.018>
- Puspita, Y. (2018). The Importance of Multicultural Education. *National Seminar on Education at PGRI Palembang University*, 285–291.
- Putria, H., Maula, LH, & Uswatun, DA (2020). Analysis of the Online Learning Process (DARING) During the Covid-19 Pandemic for Elementary School Teachers. *Journal of Basicedu*, 4(4), 861–870. <https://doi.org/10.31004/basicedu.v4i4.460>
- Resnia, R., Wicaksana, B., & Salim, Z. (2016). SNI Conformity With International Standards And Standards Of Trading Partners On Export Of Tuna And Skipjack Fishery Products. *Journal of Standardization*, 17(2), 87. <https://doi.org/10.31153/js.v17i2.308>
- Russo Rafael, R. de M., Neto, M., de Carvalho, MMB, Leal David, HMS, Acioli, S., & de Araujo Faria, MG (2020). Epidemiology, public policies and covid-19 pandemics in Brazil: What can we expect? *Revista Enfermagem*, 28, 1–6. <https://doi.org/10.12957/REUERJ.2020.49570>
- Simoni, M., & Hofmann, MC (2020). The COVID-19 pandemics: Shall we expect andrological consequences? A call for contributions to ANDROLOGY. *Andrology*, 8(3), 528–529. <https://doi.org/10.1111/andr.12804>
- Tapung, MM, Regus, M., Payong, MR, Rahmat, ST, & Jelahu, FM (2020). Social assistance and health education for coastal communities affected by socioeconomic conditions during the pathogenesis of Covid-19 in Manggarai. *Transformation: Journal of Community Service*, 16(1), 12–26. <https://doi.org/10.20414/transformation.v16i1.2067>
- Wahyudin Darmalaksana. (2021). No Spirit to Recover from Exposure to Covid with a Family Base: Wahyudin's PPKM Period Field Study. 6.
- Wahyuningsih, CD (2020). New Normality and Social Change in Sociological Perspective. *Scientific Magazine of FISIP UNTAG Semarang*, 1(21), 104–122.
- Wren-Lewis, S. (2020). The economic effects of a pandemic. In *Economics in the Time of COVID-19*. <https://voxeu.org/content/economics-time-covid-19>
- Yan, Q., Tang, Y., Yan, D., Wang, J., Yang, L., Yang, X., & Tang, S. (2020). Impact of media reports on the early spread of the COVID-19 epidemic. *Journal of Theoretical Biology*, 502, 110385. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jtbi.2020.110385>

Yusuf, M., & Agustang, A. (2020). The Dynamics of Socioeconomic Changes in the Kindang Community, Bulukumba Regency. *Journal of Socialization: Journal of Thinking, Research and Development of Sociology of Education*, 7(2), 31. <https://doi.org/10.26858/socialization.v0i2.14137>

Copyright holder :

**Syamsuni HR¹, Rusli Malli², Hj. Sumiati³, Hasnawati⁴ and
Aisyah Nursam⁵ (2021)**

First publication right :

Devotion : Journal of Research and Community Service

This article is licensed under:

