

Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19) Social Impact Analysis In Bekasi City

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Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a tremendous impact around the world. The impact that occurs is not only in the economic field, but also in the social field. Research on the social impact of COVID-19 can assist in formulating the necessary policies more effectively. This study uses qualitative research methods with primary data collection by survey and secondary data collection through the relevant agencies. The results of this study explain the analysis of social impacts arising from the COVID-19 Pandemic as seen from the impact on individuals, workers, poverty, families, security, and society. Based on the survey results, COVID-19 against individuals, in a response of shock, disbelief and frustration. The Covid-19 pandemic in the city of Bekasi forced restrictions on activities outside the home to stop the economy and lead to layoffs, a decrease in income which led to the potential for new poor people to be born, conflicts in the family and an increase in crime. However, in the community structure of Bekasi City, this outbreak can also shape mutual cooperation behavior in caring for the prevention of the spread of COVID-19.

Keywords : social impact; economic impact; covid-19; Bekasi city

INTRODUCTION

Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) disaster is a pandemic that has a wide impact, after the world experienced an outbreak the previous pandemic, namely black death, smallpox (smallpox), cholera (cholera), Spanish influenza, SARS (Severe acute Respiratory syndromes), swine flu, and Ebola. The COVID-19 pandemic is catastrophe, claimed many deaths, causing a financial burden high for a country, and tremendous economic impact.

Although in a number of countries it is not possible to determine when the end of the COVID-19 Pandemic, but government administrators both at the national, provincial, and district/city levels are required to be able to observe the impact that occurs on the environment its people. The COVID-19 pandemic has had an impact

extraordinary in the whole world, it seems that there is no one any country in the world that escapes the losses it causes.

The Covid-19 pandemic is an event extraordinary that has never happened before (unprecedented global crisis) that occurred in 215 countries including Indonesia, the impact that occurred was not only in the economic field, almost it can be ensured that all areas of community life affected, one of them is impact social.

For district/city governments, understanding social impacts COVID-19 can help in formulating necessary policies both in handling and in the recovery of its social impacts, more effectively.

As an initiative step, COVID-19 alert has been delivered to the public in Bekasi City since January 2020, before World Health The Organization (WHO) has declared COVID-19 as a pandemic (11 March 2020). Bekasi Mayor's Circular Number.440 /788/ Health Office concerning the Flow of Preparedness in Facing 2019-NCoV Infection in Bekasi City, January 31st 2020 has been made based on the Notification Letter from the Service Health Number 443/349/ Health Office - GADALKIT, January 24 2020 on Vigilance, Preparedness and Anticipation The Unknown Spread of Severe Pneumonia The etymology.

Government area looked at need for to do various intervention to social activities and recovery _ as well as growth economy in period medium.

Study this aim for identify aspect impact COVID-19 social services in Bekasi City, as well as formulate policy handling social impact in Bekasi City.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Study related with innovation disaster has done by some researchers, including that is research conducted by (Tamitiadini et al., 2019) which obtained results study related with unit result _ mapping affected area _ impact will produce level priority management post disaster. Plan action for mitigation disaster will discussed in the communication media formed by organic, good based on technology communication or community media local,

like pasebaya. This Health Completion Program refers to the Main Framework for Prevention the SDG Disaster on the Asia Pacific Plate. The National BNPB is also trying to for apply 2015-2030 Sendai Framework on Mitigation Disasters in Asia, especially Indonesia, which has Risk High Disaster in Southeast Asia. Countries Remember the importance of this program, everyone area vulnerable disasters in Indonesia must implement a reduction program risk disaster based on society.

Study related with innovation disaster was also carried out by (Hardy et al., 2020) who discussed related with Regency Lebak, which is located in the province of Banten , is one of the regions in Indonesia that have massive occur earthquake earth for 1 year last . Activities that will conducted in formation Disaster Resilient Village is Evaluation Risk, Planning Countermeasures Disaster (PB) in the Village, Establishment of a PB Forum on Improvement Capacity Citizens and Officials in NT via Training Disasters to residents and devices village, integration of PB to in Village Development Plan and Legalization Disaster Resilient Village. Outcome Target from this PKM is formation Disaster Resilient Village.

Temporary Therefore, research conducted by (Wardyaningrum, 2016) which is more focus on analysis change communication in innovation mitigation disaster . Research results show there is adoption to innovation mitigation disaster related with communication society. Change communication happens to the tool communication used, source _ information for determine take decision evacuation, communication group Public determine procedure mitigation disaster, source information about activity mountains and priorities to be done at the time responsive emergency and recovery period post disaste. Found from results study after eruption 2010 comes _ attitude inhabitant in the region vulnerable more disaster _ independent and have initiative in adopt innovation mitigation disaster specifically in Thing communication between Public in face potency the disaster that will arise.

METHOD

Study this use methodology analysis qualitative based on data from service related and interview with Bekasi City community with a sample of 173 respondents of 12 districts. This study use method studies literature. Studies literature is required activities _ in research, in particular study academic goals _ main is develop aspect theoretical nor aspect benefit practical. Studies literature or studies literature is series related activities _ with method collection of library data , reading and taking notes , and manage ingredient study (Pilendia, 2020) . Studies literature done by every researcher with destination main that is look for base footing / foundation

for acquire and build base theory, framework think, and make assumptions temporary or also called _ hypothesis research. So that researchers could grouping, allocating organize, and use variation References in the field. With To do studies literature, researchers have more depth _ broad and deep to the problem you want researched.

Population in study this is implementing area _ innovation digital social in skeleton prepare self for face disaster. Whereas subject in study this namely on innovation digital social activities carried out by the City of Bekasi. Data used originated from reports, journals, articles scientific, literature review containing about the concept under study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In general, the handling of COVID-19 in Bekasi City can be grouped into 3 (three) groups of activities, namely: health care, social impact, and economic stimulation. Health Handling is carried out by the Department of Health and RSUD dr. Chasbullah Abdul Masjid, namely the prevention and handling of the pandemic COVID-19, procurement of personal protective equipment (PPE) for medical personnel, facilities and service equipment to the community including the procurement of Rapid PCR-VTM Test and Reagents, and handling of Covid-19 patients.

The handling of social impacts is carried out by the Social Service, Dinas Food Security, Agriculture and Fisheries, Civil Service Police Unit Praja, National and Political Unity Agency, Department of Transportation, and 12 sub-districts in Bekasi City in the form of distributing social assistance (food and basic needs) to the poor or underprivileged who have decreased purchasing power due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the establishment of the Standby RW, and coordination between regional apparatus with related vertical agencies in the implementation PSBB.

Economic stimulation activities are carried out by the Department of Cooperatives, Enterprises Small and Medium Enterprises, in the form of empowering micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), cooperatives in order to restore and stimulate economic activity in Bekasi City through funds rolling on BPRS Patriot Bekasi. In addition, the Department of Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises also take advantage of the program recovery economy from the central government which is regulated by Regulations Government Number 23 of 2020 concerning Program Implementation National Economic Recovery in Support of Policy State Finance for Handling the Corona Virus Disease Pandemic 2019 (COVID-19) and/or Facing Dangerous Threats National Economy and/or Financial System Stability and National Economic Rescue.

Impact Covid-19 social services in Bekasi City in study this seen from a number of category like impact to individual, worker / employee, family, poverty, security, and society.

A. Impact to Individual

Impact to individual in Thing this interpreted as impact on self _ _ a individual based on self perception to incident The COVID-19 pandemic that caused death victim, potential massive contagion, and consequences restrictions imposed by the government with To do amount restrictions activity for prevent transmission and spread of the COVID-19 outbreak. Research team using the Kubler-Ross model in observe response individual Bekasi City residents against COVID-19, as presented in the picture following this.

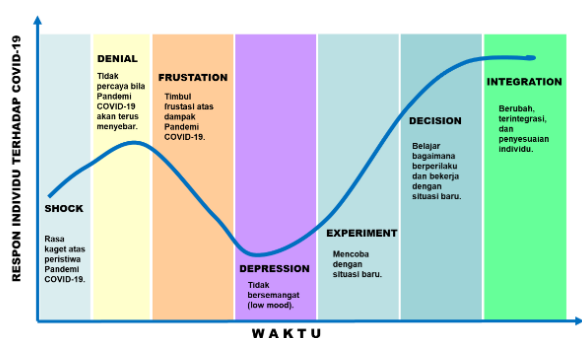


Figure 1. Response Individual against COVID-19 based on the Kubler-Ross Model

by hypothesis response individual to COVID-19 in 7 (seven) phase , namely : (1) Shock : flavor startled on incident Pandemic COVID-19; (2) Denial : no taste believe when The COVID-19 pandemic will Keep going spread out ; (3) Frustrated : arise flavor frustrated on impact COVID-19 pandemic ; (4) Depression : a feeling of not feeling excited (low mood); (5) Experiments : try with situation new ; (6) Decisions : study how behave and work with situation new ; and (7) Integrations : change , integrated , and adjustment individual .

Based on observation, by general Bekasi City residents experience phase shock, denial, frustration, and depression until with May _ 2020.

Results studies released by KANTAR INDONESIA, on Date 14 April 2020, there is 3 (three) phase which will experienced by each individual in Indonesia, as response to Pandemic COVID-19, namely: (1) Adjusting (customize); (2) Adopting (adopting necessary action); and (3) Aligning method for manage life in track time the pandemic can more long.

Every individual will experience phase Adjusting (customize), where individual need time for adapt with COVID- 19 events and consequences that accompanies it, which suddenly impact on life a day - day. Next individual

will enter phase Adopting _ _ action which required), in phase this in line with pandemic COVID-19 prolonged, arise awareness for manage finance by be careful. Action be on guard for face risk which prolonged and reduce behavior shopping _ extravagant. Phase next is Aligning (match method for manage life in track time pandemic which can more long, in Thing this with the more strong flavor accept to situation which change, enter new normal, ready adapt in track time a long pandemic, trying find method for manage life. Based on observation, by general inhabitant City Bekasi not yet until on stages aligning. Surveys conducted _ against 100 individuals inhabitant City Bekasi, on beginning Month September 2020, show 46% respondent is at on phase adjust, 32 % respondent on phase adopting, and 22% of respondents already show indication on phase aligning.

As is known that During April and May 2020 carried out a total PSBB in Bekasi City based on Regulation Mayor _ Bekasi Number 22 Year 2020 about Enforcement Implementation Restrictions Social Scale Big in Handling COVID-19 Outbreak in Bekasi City.

Survey on line conducted Team Researcher related with feeling individual inhabitant During undergoing PSBB, for keep quiet yourself at home (stay at home). Amount 158 respondent give statement each one is (1) Ordinary course (22%); (2) Saturated (46%); (3) Worried (17%); and (4) Happy (15%).

2. Impact to Employee / Worker

Impact to worker / employee in Thing this interpreted as impact which formed on self a individual worker / employee to incident Pandemic COVID-19 which gives rise to amount restrictions activity for prevent transmission and deployment plague COVID-19, which result in herself caught policy company in the form of disconnection connection work, stay home, and work from home (work from home).

Based on data from the Bekasi City Manpower Office, as of 27 July 2020, there were 1,324 people affected disconnection connection work (49.81%), 923 persons off (34.73%), and 411 person laid off (15.46%).

Problem unemployment affected by COVID-19 this add number unemployment which already there is before. Based on National Labor Force Survey (Sakernas), which is published on document City Bekasi in Number 2020, BPS CITY OF BEKASI 2020, could be listened to composition population City Bekasi is 15 years until with 64 year (2,294,521) Year 2019, consist from population force employment 1,507,401 (65.07%) and population force work 787.120 (34.30%). Amount population which works 1,383,287 (91.77%) and residents who are looking for work 124.114 (8.23%) against amount population force work.

Situation increase amount seeker work or unemployment in time Pandemic COVID-19 is problem which need response thinking and handling which character very important and soon. Pandemic COVID-19 which prolonged will add complex problem. Thereby also market work post COVID-19 crisis also suspected no will give equal opportunity _ as market work before COVID-19.

Ali et al. (2020) predict existence change landscape market power work post-crisis. Challenge employment other is potency change power market landscape work that will happened to time post-crisis which will cause being eliminated power work educated and skilled low from sector formal. At least there is 4 (four) Thing which will push phenomenon this. First, level absorption power work no will us big as amount power work which caught layoffs. second, company only will recruit power work that has productivity tall and capable work a number of Duty at the same time (multitasking). As example, effort hospitality only will recruit power work which have ability managerial and also can serve guest in section restaurant. third, field effort which will develop post-pandemic COVID-19 is efforts which relate with technology because, with crisis moment this as lessons, technology allow activity economy for Keep going walk without depend on interaction physique man (McKinsey & company, 2020). By because that, power work which needed to front is they which have ability in field technology. fourth, system over power (outsourc) and worker contract Becomes more interesting for para perpetrator effort because both of them give flexibility tall to company in relationship with power work.

3. Impact to Family

Impact to family in Thing this interpreted as impact formed _ on a family consequence COVID pandemic- 19 that gave rise to amount restrictions activity for prevent transmission and deployment plague COVID-19, so that cause influence on activity in in house, study from house, income family, behavior consumption house stairs, and potency transmission in in family.

As assumed by many party that appeal stay home _ just can give rise to 2 (two) different situation, that is the more intensive gather at home , then member family have opportunity for interact more good , on the side other can cause interaction which tend negative .

Survey On line conducted Team Researcher related with Response Individual Inhabitant City Bekasi related with impact suggestion permanent is at in house During Pandemic COVID-19 to connection member family in in home. Amount 173 respondent give their respective statements, namely: Recommendations for is at in house only, add close connection member family (50%);

Suggestion for be at home only, relationship member family same like ordinary (43%); and when all member family be at home only, cause conflict (7%).

by qualitative , there is 3 (three) Thing which most feel the change for respondent , that is as person old increase difficulty because must share time Among play or teaching child During is at and study from house (online) with affairs work or take care of profession house stairs ; part respondent feel quality time with child the more increase ; and part respondent Becomes have time more many for To do activity which interested or hobby other .

Impact The COVID-19 pandemic can also different to family poor and able. Size house which large owned part family allow member family permanent comfortable is at in house with condition economy which adequate for sufficient needs everyday. Temporary for family poor with size house which narrow, condition economy which limited, part with compulsion must is at in house because lost job, often cause situation no comfortable, and ends emergence dispute or conflict in Among member family.

COVID-19 pandemic has caused heavy impact _ for a family, when one _ member family inside _ house recommended for isolation independent. To suggestion this, expert epidemiologist (Pandu Riono) say policy isolation independent in house can endanger member another family at home that. Not every house worthy for to do isolation independent on patient COVID-19 without symptom or symptom light. Already many case, when there is one person which infected then transmit to member other in home.

The results of an online survey conducted by Prof. Dr. Euis Sunarti, in skeleton to do study to endurance family moment Pandemic COVID-19, to 1.337 respondent, three quarter educated height and part big categorized not poor. Results survey show 38.7% respondent have savings for Fulfill needs family until 6 moon, 53% respondent confess only have savings not enough from 2 month for Fulfill needs family. The results of the study (April and May 2020) also show that Pandemic COVID-19 cause pressure economy, stress, and decline well-being family. height pressure economy family along with incident disconnection connection work and cessation activity economy. As solution in effort prevent crisis family, hope existence intervention government to endurance physique economy, endurance social, endurance psychological , and resilience family , through help economy family , guarantee endurance food , and Support social family . Resilience family is capital social in face pandemic and moment restore condition post pandemic.

4. Impact to Poverty

Impact to poverty in Thing this interpreted as the impact that is formed on the people of Bekasi City as a result of Pandemic COVID-19 which cause amount restrictions activity for prevent transmission and deployment plague COVID-19, which result in drop income Public and potential add amount population poor. Before predict poverty consequence The COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, it is necessary be listened to more before condition poverty in 2019. Following _ this served percentage population poor and amount population poor Year 2019.

Table 4. Percentage Poor Population and Number the Poor in Indonesia, Province West Java and Bekasi City in 2019

Comparison	Percentage Population Poor	Amount Population Poor
Indonesia (September 2019)	9.22%	24.79 million person
Java West (2019)	6.91%	3,399,160 million person
Bekasi City (2019)	3.81%	113,650 people

Suryahadi et al. (2020) To do simulation for predict situation enhancement poverty in Indonesia, based on impact Pandemic COVID-19 with restrictions activity economy, which caused decline rate growth economy , which in the end lower expenditure or shopping house stairs , so that cause incident increase poverty . Simulation conducted with scenario rate growth economy in 2020, by sequentially from impact Mild COVID-19 pandemic until heavy , start from 4.2%, 3.0%, 2.1%, 1.2%, and 1%.

Next up, team researcher To do simulation for predict situation enhancement poverty in City Bekasi, based on impact The COVID-19 pandemic , with scenario rate growth economy on Year 2020, by sequentially from impact Mild COVID-19 pandemic until heavy , start from 3.99%, 2.00%, 1.00%, and -0.50%.

by general, impact Pandemic COVID-19 predictable cause increase amount poor people in Bekasi City. increment this occur because group susceptible poor mutate be poor with wide distribution and change _ so fast . Mutation Becomes poor experienced especially by segment population income dependent daily and have no savings . This thing in accordance with data which reported by Service Social City Bekasi (September 2020) there are a total of 52,691 heads family (KK) who affected potential Becomes segment inhabitant poor new, During Pandemic COVID-19. Government City Bekasi need alert , condition which more concern could occur on number

poverty September- December 2020, as accumulation from slow down activity production domestic economy , the world economy, and the COVID-19 pandemic 19 that alone .

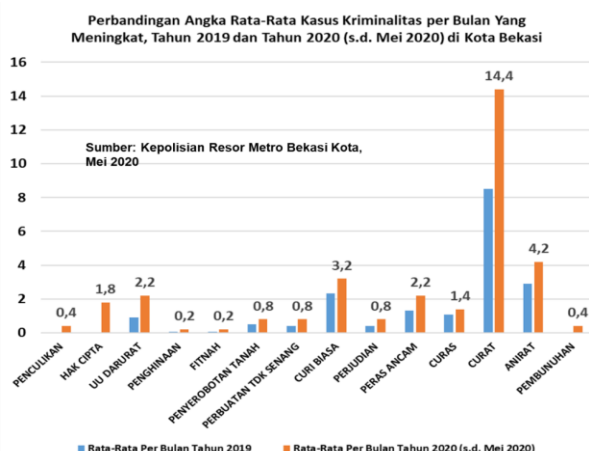
5. Impact to Security

Impact to security in Thing this interpreted as the impact that is formed on the people of Bekasi City as a result of Pandemic COVID-19 which cause amount restrictions activity for prevent transmission and deployment plague COVID-19, which result in drop income society, emergence behavior which cause disturbance security, and increase action criminal.

Action criminal which conducted person Public as impact vulnerability social which he faced, at least could understood in 3 (three) contexts by sociological. First, the basics Public that is at in condition stable, system his life operate by fluent and function. However, consequence Pandemic COVID-19, condition stability and functionality this disturbed. For could is at on position stable and working, for Public which no have access capital with good, so Street short which risky will did. Second, action criminal occur because the rules which arrange Act in demand clash. For example, government instruct for Public To do physical distancing, temporary government no prepare instrument for protect endurance Public which her job sector informal. third, action criminal occur because existence emptiness control or control social. For example, no existence penalty firm and effect deterrent for person which utilise condition Pandemic COVID-19 this for interest herself and enrich himself, like hoarding and counterfeit fluid hand sanitizer and drugs _ _ which then for sale free in society.

Action criminal which conducted by person Public is necessary thing _ watch out from vulnerability social on Pandemic COVID-19. by sociological, action criminal is deed the one who violates law as well as harmful himself and others (victims) which disturb balance, peace and order in society. Form action criminal which occur for example just theft, mugging, pickpocketing, burglary, looting, even murder.

A number of type crime experienced _ enhancement for example is news lie or hoax, fraud, as well as theft mini Market and street. Crime other like drugs, theft with weight (scratch), robbery, still occur in a number of place. The theft is still bloom, will but compared year then in month which same, increase no too significant. On Month March 2020, police station Metro Bekasi City take notes there is 50 more occur Bekasi City online fraud. Online scams that occur that is sale Tool Protector Self (PPE) which for sale with price cheap.



Based on the crime data obtained from Metro Police Bekasi City, there is a number of action criminal which experience increase if compared with year then, before existence plague COVID-19. Ascension the is on action Nozzle (The with weighting). Temporary that nozzle with mode theft house, amount decline, Thing this because person many in home.

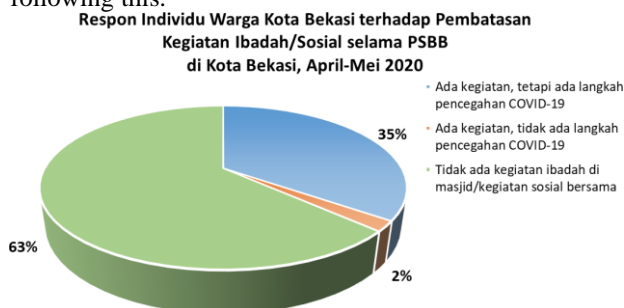
Besides because a lot person which keep quiet in house, security environment in City Bekasi moment plague COVID-19 also upgraded by society. Survey Online conducted Team Researcher related Situation Security Environment in Bekasi City, April-May 2020. A total of 173 respondents give each statement that is as following : (1) Situation security same like ordinary , there is effort management to potency disturbance security in environment (54%); (2) Situation security same like ordinary , no there is effort management to potency disturbance security in environment (16%); (3) Case disturbance security increase , effort management security environment not yet performed (11%); and (4) Case disturbance security increase , although already there is effort management security in environment (19%).

6. Impact To society

Impact to society in Thing this interpreted as impact which formed on Public City Bekasi consequence Pandemic COVID-19 which cause amount restrictions activity for prevent transmission and deployment plague COVID-19, which suspected implication on problem society, like case reception Public to restrictions activities , reception Public to policy new normal (next one replaced with term adaptation habit new), and events social other .

Survey Online conducted Team Researcher related with Response Individual Residents of Bekasi City are related with reception Public to restrictions activity Salat fardhu together and pray Friday in mosque. Amount 173

respondent give statement each, as served on picture following this.



A total of 173 respondents give each other's statement that is as following: (1) No there is worship activities at the mosque/ activities social together (63%); (2) There is activities, but there is step prevention COVID-19 (35%); and (3) There is activities, no there is step prevention COVID-19 (2%).

Pandemic COVID-19 also impact on system social culture which in inside contain element important like ideas, values, and norms that exist in society . People 's gotong royong behavior Bekasi City in concern prevention the spread of COVID-19, which specifically seen in activities together spraying disinfectant and share groceries for family which undergo isolation independent During time PSBB. Part observer social culture see existence arrangement social culture that can changed because demands as solution effective in the middle plague. Like case activity gather together, study, social gathering, friendship between family, the usual conducted finally start lost. Likewise _ score in manners social in Thing habit shake hand and behavior kiss hand as score respect to pinisepold dan person old which respected, worried Becomes eroded by permanent. However thereby The COVID-19 pandemic provides opportunity habituation new in shape familiarity use media technology information Internet for interact one same other, as on communication zoom meeting good for needs offices , relations social , even could conducted for friendship between family .

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Covid-19 outbreak that has spread in Bekasi City has been cause impact social that can seen from impact to individuals, workers / employees, families, poverty, security, and society. at the beginning the emergence of covid-19 in Bekasi City, the people of Bekasi City as a whole general experience phase of shock, denial and frustration. However along walk time with existence socialization government about Adaptation Order Life New, 22% respondents the people of Bekasi City have reach phase where they has harmonize method for manage life in track time pandemic which can more long.

Impact social from Covid-19 outbreak from side worker / employee proven increase 49.81 % layoffs, laid - off workers increased by 15.46% and laid off workers as much as 34.73%. Condition the cause enhancement number seeker registered work _ to counter service Bekasi City Manpower Office.

height pressure economy family consequence disconnection connection work and cessation Economic activities cause conflict in the family . Based on survey data as much as 7% of 173 respondents experience conflict family During restrictions activity that. Restrictions activities carried out government cause cessation activity economy and decline income Public so that potential add amount poor people. data _ which reported by Service Social City Bekasi (September 2020) there are 52,691 families (KK) which affected potential Becomes segment inhabitant poor new, During Pandemic COVID-19.

Decrease income Public consequence restrictions activity outside homes and layoffs, worrying will Becomes trigger happening enhancement act crime in the Bekasi City area. However, based on the data obtained , no all type crime experience enhancement case .

Some types of crimes that have increased cases for example is news lie or hoax , fraud, as well as theft mini Market and the street.

Temporary that crime with mode theft house, amount decrease, Thing this caused because existence vigilance Public will increase act crime that makes they To do effort prevention happening crime in the area where stay them . This thing could seen from results of a survey of 173 respondents where 54% stated existence effort enhancement security in the region the place each stay.

Pandemic COVID-19 also impact on system social culture which in inside contain element important like ideas , values , and norms that exist in society . People 's gotong royong behavior Bekasi City in concern prevention the spread of COVID-19, which specifically seen in activities together spraying disinfectant and share groceries for family which undergo isolation independent, During time PSBB.

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