

The Impact of Covid-19 on Community Life in the Province of Bali, Indonesia

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The Impact of Covid-19 on Community Life in the Province of Bali, Indonesia

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Abstract--- WHO established Covid-19 as the *Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC)*. On 12 February 2020, WHO declared a *novel coronavirus in humans as Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)*. The Covid-19 pandemic had a severe impact on Bali's economic and tourism sectors. The government said the Bali region was suffering from Covid-19 where all tourism stopped and 96% of hotels were temporarily closed. As a result, there are many layoffs and a community that did not have jobs. In everyday living life becomes very alarming. Covid-19 is very influential in the Balinese people future life. **The purpose** of this research is to find out the impact of Covid-19 on food needs, basic needs and survival community in the Bali area. **Methodology**: the research done by survey. The distance and location given, use the google form application. The population of 1500 people with aged 15-60 years and working in the tourism sector. The number of samples was 150 respondents or 10% of the total population. Data collected is related to economic, socials and environmental conditions of the household during the Covid-19 outbreak. Descriptive data analysis in the form of visual research results in the form of graphs, tables and figures. **Main Findings**: During the 60-day outbreak of Covid-19 the community infected 343 people, recovered 232 people and died 4 people. Pressure on the tourism sector in Bali resulted in the economic collapse. Most of the 80% of informal workers in Bali are laid off (not working), further increasing the number of open unemployment in Bali. **Originality / Novelty** that 95% of Balinese people experience changes in social behavior, healthy living and maintaining environmental cleanliness. The anxiety towards Covid-19 is still reasonable not get to social dysfunction. Despite the difficulty of interacting between communities, stay at home 75% kinship at home is tighter.

Keywords---Coronavirus, Bali tourism, Covid-19 outbreak, Economic impact

I. INTRODUCTION

The spread of COVID-19 took place quite quickly and has already occurred outside the territory of Indonesia. Covid19 was first discovered in Indonesia in early March 2020, however many studies from various research institutions such as the University of Indonesia, Harvard University [1], Australian University that Covid19 entered Indonesia since early January 2020. Until early May 2020, nationally it was reported to 16,496 confirmed cases and 1076 deaths (CFR 6.5%). Distribution of cases recovered from 34 provinces in Indonesia, DKI Jakarta became the region with the most distribution of patients followed by South Sulawesi, East Java, West Java and Bali. The criteria for recovery of accumulated patients are based on the results of laboratory tests for two times and when there are no more clinical complaints. In this case, there are comorbidities of

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hypertension, diabetes, heart disease and lung disease, which worsen the patient's condition until death. The accumulated data was taken from 178,602 specimen test results conducted using the PCR method in 89 laboratories. A total of 132,060 cases of examined specimens obtained 16,496 positive and 115,564 negative.

Bali is an island in the country of Indonesia which is based on the tourism sector as a driver of the economy in all walks of life. The tourism sector has a direct impact on improving community welfare. To be able to develop and maintain the tourism sector as a mainstay sector, the Provincial Government of Bali especially the Government Tourism Office as a facilitator and regulator often holds cultural performances and increases the community participation such as fostering Tourism Awareness Groups, which are an organization that is formed in a tourist destination that has a concern for the tourism development in the area. Tourism conscious groups are expected to contribute actively in tourism development. In addition, it is also to foster community awareness so that they are ready to play host role; understand and be able to realize the concept of *Sapta pesona*, as well as foster the desire and concern of the community to explore or love their cultural land.

The Covid-19 pandemic hit Bali's economy and tourism industry hard. The local government states that Bali is in a very deep slump where all services are oversupply because there are no tourists. The impact of Covid-19, all of Bali's tourism activities were the most affected about 96%. The current condition is oversupply. The combined data of the Indonesian Tourism Industry (ITI) of Bali recorded the potential loss of the tourism sector in Bali from leisure and mice reaching USD 9 billion or around Rp 140 trillion. Indonesia's Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs said that the tourism sector was most affected by Covid-19. Not only that, the restaurant is also considered to have the most severe impact, especially in a number of tourist destinations which have become foreign tourist's favorites [2]. In the employment terms including tourism human resources in it, the number of workers laid off reached more than one million, then laid off 375,000 so that the total laid off reached 1.4 million workers.

Corona virus spread more and more every day. There are so many cases occur, the local government ordered to keep a distance, use masks and social restrictions. Those orders or regulation is an implementation of restrictions on public places activities and self quarantine in the house. The intention is to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 virus. Restrictions on activities carried out namely work from home, learn from home, restrictions on public activities, religious restrictions, ceremonies, culture and other social activities [3]. The strict policies impacting the businesses and other communities, causing a number of industries and livelihoods to stall. Caused a number of industries and household businesses went bankrupt. Communities whose livelihoods in the informal sector will become a dilemma, because they feel confusion to meet the needs of daily life. Another impact, small traders also feel it, because they are depends on how the merchandise daily sales. The government is trying to provide social assistance to people with a lower and middle income who have a non-permanent income and work in the informal sector. Assistance in the form of basic food and cash logistics by the local government, so that people's welfare is guaranteed. The purpose of this study is to determine the impact of Covid-19 on basic needs and the survival of people in the Bali area.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19)

At the end of December 2019 the World Health Organization (WHO) reported a case of pneumonia of unknown etiology in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China. After the celebration of the new year on January 7, 2020,

China identified pneumonia with the unknown etiology as a new type of corona virus. Based on the World Health Organization pneumonia cluster case with unclear etiology in Wuhan City has become a worldwide health problem. The spread of this epidemic continues to grow until it is finally known that the cause of this pneumonia cluster is Corona virus. This pandemic continues to grow until there are reports of deaths and new cases outside China. On January 30th 2020, WHO established COVID-19 as the Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) [4]. On February 12th 2020, WHO officially designated this novel human corona virus disease as Corona virus Disease (COVID-19). COVID-19 is caused by SARS-COV2 which belongs to the same large family of corona viruses that was causing SARS in 2003, only with different types of viruses. The symptoms are similar to SARS, but the mortality rate of SARS (9.6%) is higher than COVID-19 (currently less than 5%), although the number of cases of COVID-19 is far more than SARS. COVID-19 also has a wider and faster distribution to several countries than SARS [5].

2.2. Pathogenic Characteristics of COVID-19

Corona virus is member of a large family of viruses that cause disease in humans and animals. Humans usually cause respiratory infections, from the common cold to serious illnesses such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). This disease mainly spreads among people through respiratory drops from coughing and sneezing [6]. This SARS CoV-2 can last up to three days with plastic and stainless steel, or in aerosols for three hours [7]. This virus has also been found in feces, but until March 2020 it is not known whether transmission through feces occurs and the risk is estimated to be low. [8].

A new type of corona virus that's found in humans since an extraordinary event appeared in Wuhan China, in December 2019, later named Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-COV2) and caused Corona-virus Disease-2019 (COVID-19). COVID-19 is included in the genus with elliptic form and is often pleomorphic in shape and has a diameter of 60-140 nm. This virus is genetically very different from the SARS-CoV and MERS-CoV viruses. Current research shows that homology between COVID-19 and coronavirus DNA characteristics in bats-SARS is similar into more than 85%. When cultured in vitro, COVID-19 can be found in human respiratory epithelial cells after 96 hours. Meanwhile, it takes about 6 days to isolate and culture vero E6 and Huh-7 cell lines. The lungs are the organs most affected by COVID-19, it is because the virus accesses host cells through the ACE2 enzyme, which is most abundant in lung type II alveolar cells. This virus uses a special surface glycoprotein, called a spike, to connect to ACE2 and enter the host cell [9]. The density of ACE2 in each tissue correlates with the severity of the disease in that tissue and some experts argue that the decrease in ACE2 activity is protective. As the alveolar disease progresses, respiratory failure and death occur [10].

2.3. The Welfare Level of Bali Community

In general the labour conditions of the Bali Province in February 2019 showed a declining performance compared to February 2018. The number of labour force in Bali Province in February 2019 decreased to 2.54 million people or decreased 2.60% lower than February 2018 which grew 5.60%. This condition was also followed by the Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) decline to 76.68% in February 2019, 79.83% lower than February 2018. The decrease of labour force and LFPR in the period of February 2019, had an impact on

increasing the open unemployment (OUE) level, from 0.89% (February 2018) to 1.19% (February 2019) [11]. The employment prospects for Bali Province in the second and third quarters of 2019 are predicted to show improved performance, confirmed from the results of the Business Activity Survey (BAS) and the Consumer Survey (CS) for the 1st and 2nd quarters of 2019. In line with these conditions, the Farmers Exchange Rate index (FER) Bali Province is one of the farmer's welfare level indicators, showing an increase in quarter 4 of 2018 of 103.87 or higher compared to the 3rd quarter of 2018 of 103.28. This condition indicates an increase in rural areas prosperity.

The pressure on the tourism sector in Bali due to a pandemic of diseases that caused by the new corona virus (Covid-19) is believed to have an impact on the economy of Bali. The Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) of the Bali Province states that the economy of Bali in the first three months (quarter 1) of 2020 experienced negative growth of -1.14% [12]. The decline in the tourism sector is believed to have an impact on other business sectors which also experienced a decline. In fact, pressure on the Balinese economy in the first quarter (January-March) 2020 was described as the loudest and deepest over the last four years since 2017. CBS of Bali reports on the employment situation in Bali according to the results of the National Labor Force Survey (NLFS) in February 2020. In general, the total workforce in Bali in February 2020 was 2,591,033 people. The number of formal workers in Bali was 1,298,450 people, or reached 50.73%, of the total workers in Bali. Whereas informal workers in Bali were 1,261,156 people, or 49.27%. The existence of the Covid-19 outbreak caused unemployment in informal workers. Most of the approximately 80% of informal workers in Bali no longer work. The fact is that an increase in open unemployment in Bali of around 900,000 people will lose income during the Covid-19 outbreak.

III. METHODOLOGY

The research objective is to find out the impact of Covid-19 on daily basic needs and the people life in the Bali area. This study using a quantitative approach. Quantitative research methods [13], is a research method based on the philosophy of positivism, used to examine populations or specific samples, sampling techniques are generally carried out randomly, data collection using research instruments, quantitative descriptive data analysis. The basis of research used in this study is survey. The survey method is used to obtain data from natural places, but researchers do the treatment in data collection for example by structured questionnaires online [14].

Due to the distance limitations, researchers decided to use the help of the google form application [15] where the application is useful for distributing questionnaires quickly and broadly through links that are shared with research subjects. The time of this research took place starting from March-May 2020. The respondents were took from individual population and the community in each district in Bali. The population in this study were all people aged 15-60 years. Based on the survey results conducted by researchers, a population of 1500 people is active in the tourism sector and has an age of 15-60 years. The results were obtained from a preliminary survey conducted by researchers on workers in the tourism sector.

The samples are a member who reflects the characteristics found in the population [13]. If the subject is less than 100 people should all be taken, if the subject is large or more than 100 people can be taken 10-15% or 20-25% or more. Because the number of population subjects in this study was 150 people where the number was more than 100 people, then all population subjects were taken 10% as a sample.

After the data is collected, the data is processed. Analysis of the data used is to visually display research results visually through pictures, graphs, or tables [16]. In qualitative research, data analysis is an activity after the data is collected from all respondents. Activities in data analysis are grouping data based on variables and types of respondents, tabulating data based on variables from all respondents, presenting data from each variable studied, doing calculations to answer the problem formulation in research.

IV.RESULT

4.1. The Increased Spread of Viruses

The spread of the Covid19 virus has reached many countries throughout the world. Starting from China, the number of people with this disease throughout the world continues to grow. The rapid spread of Covid-19, including in Indonesia, has flooded many people with information. It is increasingly difficult for everyone to understand properly and simply about this latest global pandemic. Some institutions such as Covid meter, Our Worlds in CNN and Vox data from the US provide data and charts about this pandemic. The graphs are displayed or summarized to make it easier for people to understand the situation of this global pandemic.

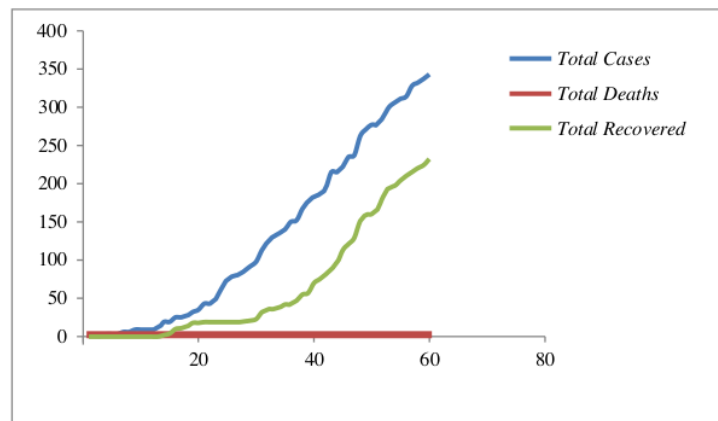


Figure 1. The Increased Spread of Viruses on the Island of Bali

Data from local government (Figure 1) shows the latest data per day. For 60 days, 343 Balinese infected with Covid-19, 232 people recovered, 107 were still in intensive care, and 4 people died.

4.2. The Impact of Covid-19 on Household Economy in Bali

The impact of the corona virus on the economy is also not small. The Finance Minister of the Indonesia Republic said that the projected economic growth of Indonesia only reached 2.3%. In fact, in the worst situation, the economy can be minus up to 0.4%. The reason for this is the decline in consumption and investment, both within the scope of households and the scope of the government. The corona virus has an impact on industries in Indonesia, especially MSMEs, Tourism and Manufacturing.

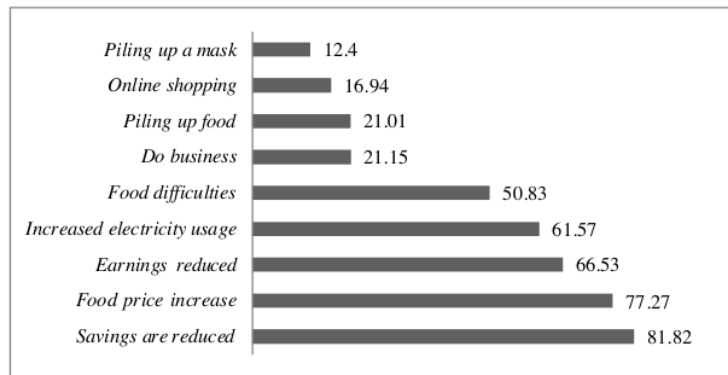


Figure 2. The Impact of Covid-19 on Household Economy in Bali (%)

Figure 2 data shows that the community experienced reduced savings (81.82%), an increase in food prices (77.27%), and income or income decreased (66.53%). Increased electricity usage has increased (61.57%), as well as difficulties in obtaining food (50.83%). Another impact is that only some of them do business (21.15%). During the Covid-19 outbreak 21.01% piled up food, shopped online (16.94%) and piled masks (12.4%).

4.3. The Impact of Covid19 on Public Health

Respondents' answers to the question whether there is an effect of a decline in public health due to the impact of the Covid outbreak over the past two months can be seen in Figure 3.

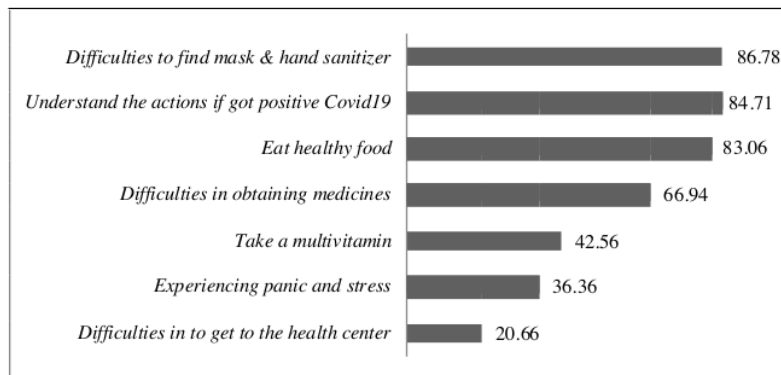


Figure 3. The Impact of Covid19 on Community Health (%)

Based on Figure 3, that by 86.78% of respondents had difficulty getting masks and hand sanitizers. As many as 84.71% of respondents understand the action if infected with Covid-19. To maintain health as much as 83.06% of respondents consume healthy food. 42.56% of respondents consume multivitamins. Difficulties in obtaining medicines were 66.94% of respondents. The difficulty of the community to reach the health center was 20.66% of the respondents. However, the existence of a co-epidemic19 people did not experience panic, only 36.36% of respondents experienced panic and stress.

4.4. The Impact of Covid19 on Social Life

Covid plague is very influential on social behavior. A change in the degree of public health is determined not only by a knowledge of the importance of healthy habits, but also understanding and willingness to implement them. This requires changes in behavior both individuals, groups, and social environment.

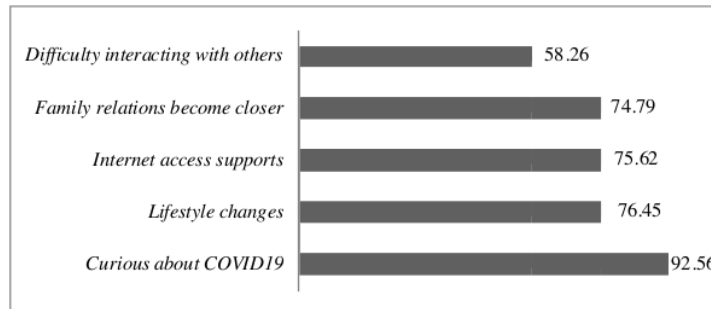


Figure 4. Impact of Covid19 on Social Life

Figure 4 shows socially curious about COVID-19 (92.56%). Lifestyle changes (76.45%) mainly support easy internet access (75.62%). During the covid-19 outbreak family relations became closer (74.79%), despite having difficulty interacting with others during this covid-19 outbreak (58.26%).

4.5. The Impact of Covid19 on the Surrounding Environment

The outbreak of Covid-19 outbreaks people to care more about the environment. The emergence of disease is caused by an unclean or dirty environment. Efforts to prevent various diseases including those caused by corona virus, need to carry out mutual cooperation. Mutual cooperation with the community by cleaning the neighborhood and other public facilities.

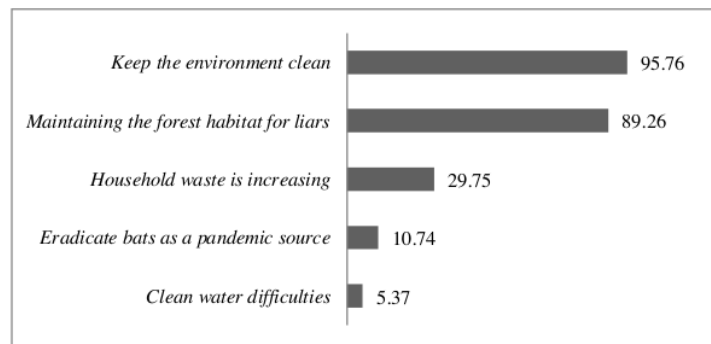


Figure 5. The Impact of Covid19 on the Surrounding Environment

Figure 5 Shows Covid-19 impact on the environment around communities in Bali. 95.76% of respondents were active in maintaining environmental cleanliness. Maintaining the forest habitat of wild animals as much as 89.26% of respondents. In addition, 29.75% of people in Bali experienced an increase in household waste. Another effort to protect the environment in order to reduce the spread of Covid-19 is eradicating pandemic source bats (10.74%). In obtaining clean water needs, the community did not experience difficulties, only around 5.37% experienced clean water difficulties.

V. DISCUSSION

5.1. The Increased Spread of Viruses

The outbreaks cases of Covid-19 disease in several countries such as Singapore, Malaysia, China, Vietnam have decreased but are increasing in other countries, including Europe, America and Indonesia. In Bali the epidemic of Covid-19 continues to increase every day. Data from local government shows the latest data per day. For 60 days, 343 Balinese infected with Covid-19, 232 people recovered, 107 were still in intensive care, and 4 people died. New cases from the Corona pandemic in Indonesia show a significant decline since the end of April. However, new cases in other regions, including Bali, showed a significant increase. This indicates the center of the spread of the virus has shifted from big cities like Jakarta, Bandung and Surabaya to several cities or other regions throughout Indonesia. Some areas in Bali such as Denpasar, Badung, Gianyar and other areas as new distribution centers. Until the 60th day graph the number of infected in Bali has not reached its peak, it still tends to continue to increase. However, concerns about Covid-19 diminished with the number of patients recovering after being hospitalized.

The death rate is seen to be more common in elderly corona virus sufferers. This is also related to poorer body immunity compared to the younger people. Even so, in fact a factor influencing the death rate of people with Covid-19 is regarding a person's chronic illness [17]. People with a history of chronic illness are more at risk of developing more fatal symptoms if they have contracted the corona virus. Symptoms experienced by someone with the Covid-19 virus in the human body in Bali are quite diverse. But according to patient data in the hospital, fever and dry cough are the most common symptoms found in people with illness. Feeling tired or weak, sputum production, and shortness of breath are also symptoms that are found in people with Covid-19. Covid-19 is very different from the common cold. The Balinese who do not understand Covid-19 tend to often underestimate the corona virus pandemic. This happens because of similar symptoms in both diseases. Data shows the difference between Covid-19 virus and influenza virus cannot be seen directly, and even tends to be similar and sometimes misdiagnosed [18]. Cases of death from Covid-19 are 12 to 24 times higher than those of the common cold.

5.2. The Impact of Covid-19 on Household Economy in Bali

The impact of the corona virus on the economy of MSMEs (micro, small and medium enterprises) is very real. Easy way to prevent the spread of viruses with Social Distancing or Physical Distancing [19]. The recommendations for physical distancing issued by the Indonesian government kept people at home and did not go out to do their usual activities. One of the activities that disappears from routine is not shopping outside the home through the MSMEs. The SMEs have difficulty paying existing costs, such as salaries and employee salaries, as well as other operational and non-operational costs. This has a bad impact, because if workers cannot make money, they are forced to go home to their home town and have no other choice. The reason is, they do not have enough income to live overseas. Like it or not, layoffs or laid off (not working) are things that must be done to survive.

Another impact from the suggestion of physical distancing is of course we don't go traveling. Travel agents, hotels, transportation, tour guides, and even restaurants are affected by this corona virus [20]. Not only local tourists, the drop in foreign tourist numbers is also unavoidable. Workers are also affected by the corona virus in the tourism sector's economy, and will need ways to make money from home during the outbreak. This

happened because of a pattern similar to the sluggishness of the MSME industry. The provincial government of Bali reported that 95% of hotels in Bali were closed causing the travel and tourism industry workers to lose their jobs.

The manufacturing world normally boosts the industry due to rising public demand. Unfortunately, because corona comes, manufacturers can't do that. The impact of the corona virus on the economy forces manufacturing companies to reduce production [21]. There are daily employees who are asked to take turns off, so that their income is reduced by half. If fully laid off, companies must also do severance calculations. Daily employees are also at risk of losing their jobs, and have to be laid off (not working) or find other work. Because of the reduced processing, imports of raw materials also declined. In addition, the final result of the manufacturing process will also experience a decline in exports due to a decrease in foreign demand.

The mean income of household consumers has decreased and this has contributed to the weakening of current economic condition sex pectations [12]. As many as 66.53% of respondents stated that the average income of household consumers used for consumption declined. In addition, 81.82 respondents stated that the portion of savings to income decreased dramatically. If broken down by expenditure group, the portion of consumption to income has decreased in all expenditure groups of respondents, especially for respondents with income of IDR 3 million to IDR 5 million per month. Consumer optimism about current income compared to the previous year weakened [11]. This is indicated from the current decline in income index. The decline in this index occurred in the group of respondents with expenditure levels above IDR 3 million per month, whereas based on age the index decreased in respondents aged 50 years.

The increase in food prices turned out to cause seven out of ten consumers to experience stress, according to the survey results showed 77.27% of respondents said the problem of rising food prices is the pressure of the household economy that causes people to become stressed. Concerns about rising food prices make it difficult to obtain food stocks. Around 50.83% of respondents had difficulty obtaining food in Bali. Food prices will increase will cause high inflation, while people's income is increasingly decreasing [12]. The community accepts rising food prices, but high prices cause economic pressures and worries and raise questions about how they can overcome economic problems during the covid 19 pandemic. Income that is stagnant and even tends to decrease makes it difficult for people to buy food needs. The government conducts market operations to stabilize prices, and supermarkets must provide convenience for consumers by providing reasonable prices and offering something of value to them [22]. Politicians must put consumers in their hearts when making economic policies to address rising costs of living for the society welfare.

Current prices describe the added value of goods and services that are calculated using prices each year and are used to see shifts and economic structures with GRDP. The unit is the rupiah. In general, GRDP based on current prices in Bali has increased from year to year, although the increase is not too much. This increase in GRDP will have a positive impact on the amount of household electricity consumption in Bali [12]. But in this outbreak the consumption of electricity increases is not influenced by the GRDP, even the GRDP value tends to fall due to reduced income that caused by the Covid outbreak during the Covid19 outbreak electricity consumption increased. Respondents with an increase in electricity usage were 61.57%. Whereas the community activity which was classified as low during the Covid outbreak was doing business activities of 21.15% of respondents, piling up foodstuffs 21.01% of respondents, piling up masks of 12.40% of respondents. Whereas

for online shopping around 16.94%. Online business from abroad, especially Chinese products, experienced obstacles, whereas before Covid-19 became a global market for Chinese products [23]

5.3. The Impact of Covid-19 on Public Health

The effect of public health decline due to the Covid outbreak over the past two months [19]. 86.78% of respondents had difficulty getting masks and hand sanitizers. However, the community understood the action quickly if the Covid19 outbreak hit his family 84.71% of respondents. To maintain health as much as 83.06% respondents consume healthy food. As many as 42.56% of respondents consume multivitamins. A healthy foods and multivitamins Consumption is believed to help increase the body's immunity so that the body does not get sick. In the atmosphere of the co-epidemic19, where there were concerns that the community caused difficulties in obtaining medicines, there were 66.94% of respondents. The drugs available during the covid19 outbreak were considered scarce, but in obtaining health services there was no high level of difficulty, data showed that it was difficult for the community to reach the health center by 20.66% of respondents. However, the existence of the epidemic covid19 people did not experience panic, only about 36.36% of respondents experienced panic and stress [24].

Common symptoms of illness caused by Covid19 in the community are coughing, respiratory problems and diarrhea [25]. Coughing and respiratory disorders are related to infection by covid19. Covid19 openly transmits to the community through interaction with one another. Research on parents living with Covid patients19 shows an increased prevalence of shortness of breath, colds, asthma, and bronchitis [8]. Research on the relationship between parental health and the Covid outbreak19 shows a high incidence of shortness of breath, lung and asthma.

5.4. The Impact of Covid-19 on Social Life

Changes in public health behavior are closely related to social science in the mindset and habits formation, including habits related to health [19]. Besides interventions such as government programs can also be an effective tool. Changes in social behavior, especially lifestyle, were experienced by almost 76.45% of respondents. The mindset of people who are increasingly critical in the condition of the plague19 causes information disclosure. Most respondents namely 92.45% have more curiosity about Covid19. There are stages that are passed in behavior change, but basically changes in the behavior of individuals, groups and social environment related one to another, such as households maintaining the cleanliness of their yard, then supported by groups or organizations committed to jointly maintain cleanliness in their environment [26] The support of science and technology accelerates the process of disseminating information consumption. The access network that is easily accessible by each individual makes global contents pervade in the traditions and culture of society that do not look at age limits or social status. In the covid-19 epidemic condition, in which people stayed at home, the role of the internet was recognized by respondents is 75.62% supporting activities at home, especially in work from home or children's education online.

The presence of covid outbreaks causes anxiety. Because anxiety is an irrational and an object of fear over the corona virus outbreak in Bali. The condition of anxiety has now turned into fear. The fear is rational, because it already has a clear and tangible object of fear. Namely the corona virus outbreak has occurred in Bali. Actually, anxiety and fear in the community over the corona virus outbreak is human. However, if not addressed

sociologically, it will cause social disorganization and dysfunction in the community [27]. Anxiety causes the community to have difficulty interacting with others. Around 58.26% of respondents experienced anxiety, which in turn had difficulties with others, with neighbors and the surrounding environment. Despite difficulties interacting with neighbors or the community, but with stay at home [28], causing closer family relationships. 74.79% can establish relationships with family more closely at home.

5.5. The Impact of Covid-19 on the Surrounding Environment

The impact of the increasingly epidemic covid19 caused 95.76% of respondents trying to maintain the cleanliness of the environment around their homes. Clean environment sees it to feel comfortable and safe. A clean environment will provide many benefits, including in disease control [29]. Because the dirty environment is a nest of many dangerous disease germs. Therefore it is strongly recommended to maintain environmental hygiene properly in living a healthy lifestyle [30]. In the covid19 outbreak the community believed that the virus was caused by wild animals that transmitted to humans. 89.26% of respondents believe that it is important to protect the forest, especially as a habitat for wild animals. Forests are deemed necessary to maintain for the balance of the ecosystem. Natural resources contained in Indonesia's forests are important and main resources of the life cycle.

However, environmental problems during covid19 did not affect the production of household waste [31]. Approximately 29.75% of respondents stated that the plague covid19 caused an increase in household waste. Likewise with the availability of clean water. The availability of clean water for the people of Bali is very adequate. Although more people stay at home. From all respondents, only around 5.37% stated that there was a shortage of clean water. The public does not really believe that eradicating bats is the right thing. Few respondents around 10.74% believed that bats were the main source of covid19.

V. CONCLUSIONS

The pressure on the tourism sector in Bali due to a pandemic of diseases caused by the corona virus (Covid-19) is believed to have an impact on the economy of Bali. Informal workers in Bali were 1,261,156, or 49.27%. The existence of the Covid-19 outbreak caused unemployment in informal workers. Most of the 80% of informal workers in Bali are laid off (not working). This fact the increasing number of open unemployment in Bali will cause loss of income during the Covid-19 outbreak. During the 60 days of the Covid-19 outbreak in Bali, 343 were infected, 232 people were recovered, 107 were still in intensive care and 4 were dead. The impact of Covid-19 pushes 95% of the community to try to maintain the cleanliness of the environment around their homes. Covid plague is very influential on social behavior. The presence of covid outbreaks causes anxiety. Anxiety is an irrational and object of fear over the corona virus outbreak in Bali, if it is not overcome sociologically it will cause social disorganization and dysfunction in the community. Anxiety causes the community to have difficulty in social interaction. Despite difficulties interacting with neighbors, staying at home causes 75% family relationships at home become closer.

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