

## Literature Review : Socio-Economic Impact on Society due to the Covid-19 Pandemic

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### ABSTRACT

**Background:** Background the covid-19 pandemic has occurred since March 2020, the presence of the virus affects all aspects of life in society.

**Purpose:** The purpose of this study is to determine the Socio-Economic Impact on Society due to the covid-19 pandemic.

**Methods:** The methodology used in this research is Literature Review LR. The results data used in this study were 10 journals sourced from 4 databases with the keywords pandemic, covid-19, socio-economic, society.

**Results:** Based on journal reviews, it can be concluded that several articles show that the socio-economic impact on society due to the covid-19 pandemic is caused by several factors, including the health impact on the aspect of decreasing coverage of most health services, the economic slowdown causing an increase in unemployment, especially in the micro and industrial sector. households, in the social sector, increasing poverty, decreasing family income, decreasing food consumption, losing some types of work, for traders decreasing the number of sales.

**Conclusion:** The study's findings indicate that the covid-19 pandemic has had adverse effects on various aspects of individuals' life institutions. These consequences encompass a drop in the accessibility of most healthcare services, a rise in unemployment in microbusinesses and home industries, an increase in poverty, a decrease in household income, a reduction in food consumption, and a decline in sales for businesses.

**Keywords:** covid-19, pandemic, society, socio-economic

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## **BACKGROUND**

Corona is the virus that causes Covid-19 infection with the first case being identified in December 2019 in Wuhan, China. this virus has a very contagious nature so that in a short time the infection spread throughout the world and caused a global pandemic (Wu et al., 2020). Corona virus is zoonotic (transmitted between animals and humans). However, it is still unknown which animal is the source of transmission of this virus. Based on scientific evidence, Covid-19 can be transmitted between humans through coughing/sneezing droplets (droplets). The people most at risk of contracting this disease are people who are in close contact with Covid-19 patients, including those caring for Covid-19 patients (Kemenkes RI, 2020).

Common signs and symptoms of Covid-19 infection include symptoms of acute respiratory distress such as fever, cough, and shortness of breath. The average incubation period is 5 -6 days with an incubation period of fever, cough, and shortness of breath. In severe cases, Covid-19 can cause pneumonia, acute respiratory syndrome, kidney failure, and even death (Tosepu et al.,2020).

Given the rapid spread of Covid-19, countries around the world have taken several steps to maintain public health and prevent the spread of the coronavirus, including social distancing and reducing people's mobility. As part of social distancing and reduced mobility, businesses, schools, community centers and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have been asked to halt activities, including closing roads to prevent community traffic. The goal is to reduce the number of new cases related to Covid-19. Especially in Indonesia, since the delta variant entered in May 2021, there has been a significant increase in positive cases.

The spread of Covid-19 has resulted in a sizeable slowdown in economic activity. The economic effects of Covid-19 can be broadly categorized into supply and demand effects. The supply effect results from the loss of hours worked, and the decline in aggregate demand results from the decline in income due to unemployment associated with the lockdown. Maliszewska et al. (2020) claims that the pandemic affects the economy through the following channels: (1) the direct effect of the reduction in employment; (2) increase in international transaction costs; (3) a sharp decline in travel, and (4) a decrease in the demand for services requiring direct services.

The economy is one of the most important sectors in human life. Because every human life often intersects with economic needs. With the economy can provide opportunities for humans to meet the needs of human life such as food, drink, clothing, and so forth. Economic growth is also a factor that supports national development in a country, if economic growth is good, there will be very high national development.

However, with the Covid-19 virus, the impact felt by the community, especially in the economic field, the outbreak of this virus has an impact on various sectors such as tourism, the economy, trade and investment. The outbreak of Covid-19 has made MSME actors (Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) slump. Policies are issued by the government for the common good and interests, but awareness is needed from the public to comply with the policies that have been issued. Three policies have been issued by the government, namely studying from home, working from home and worshipping at home. In this case, the government also issued protocols, such as the Health Protocol, Communication Protocol, Border Control Protocol, Education Area Protocol, and Public Area Protocol and Transportation. These measures are expected to gradually reduce the productivity of workers. The reason is, the definition of productivity itself is a comparison between output or results with inputs or received. If productivity increases this is only made possible by an increase in efficiency and work systems, production techniques, and an increase in the skills of the workforce (Hasibuan, 2003).

This definition has a direct relationship between the productivity of employees or workers with the number of results to be produced. The Ministry of Manpower of the Republic of Indonesia has appealed to companies investing in Indonesia to reduce working hours, procure shifts, and so on with the aim of avoiding workers and companies from being laid off which can directly reduce the productivity of workers. Globally, positive cases of corona reached 2,601,774 cases with the death toll from Covid-19 reaching 183,803 people, while the number of Covid-19 patients who have recovered are now recorded at 674,413 people. While in Indonesia as of April 20, 2020, the total number of positive cases of corona has reached 6,760 patients. The increasing number of patients caused by Covid-19 has made the Indonesian government issue various policies to be able to resolve Covid-19 cases, one of which is by promoting the social distancing movement or people call it #at home. This is done to reduce and even break the chain of Covid-19 infection where a person needs to maintain a safe distance from other humans at least 2 meters, and not to make direct contact with other people. In addition, the government issued PP No. 21 of 2020 regarding the PSBB policy (Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar or Large-Scale Social Restrictions) which is the government's strategy to prevent the corona virus from spreading further, meanwhile according to the Indonesian Ministry of Health (Kemenkes), PSBB does not completely limit all community activities, these restrictions only valid for certain activities in an area suspected of being infected with Covid-19. Many schools and universities have been closed by the government by imposing studying and working at home, limiting religious activities, restricting modes of transportation, restricting activities in public places and closing the workplace and other activities specifically related to aspects of defense and security.

With the Covid-19 pandemic, inevitably some companies reduce the number of workers or employees, resulting in layoffs of employees as an effort to prevent the spread of the disease. Many companies are also taking extreme steps to maintain their business and of course to reduce losses due to Covid-19. According to the monitoring of the ILO (International Labor Organization) due to the full or partial quarantine measures currently have an impact on nearly 2.7 billion workers, which already represents about 81 percent of the world's workforce. In the current situation, businesses in various sectors of the economy are facing an economic crisis that can threaten their operations and health, especially among small companies, while millions of workers are vulnerable to losing their jobs and income and experiencing layoffs.

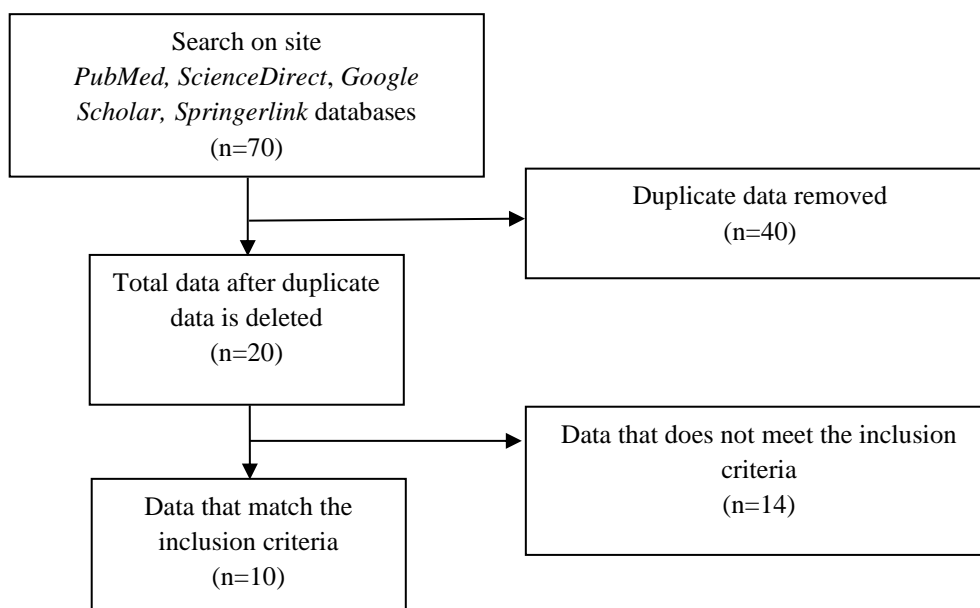
Covid-19 has made the Indonesian economy contract. The impact of the Corona Virus or Covid-19 seems to have an impact on all sectors, especially tourism and other sectors. The World Bank projects that Indonesia's economic growth this year will be depressed at the level of 2.1 percent. The cause of the decline in economic growth is due to the widespread spread of Covid-19 both domestically and abroad. RI's economic growth has been estimated to be below Bank Indonesia's estimated at only 2.5 percent, which is usually able to grow to 5.02 percent.

The impact of the Covid 19 pandemic on Indonesia's macro conditions can be seen from several events, namely: First, in April 2020, around 1.5 million employees were laid off or laid off. Of which 1.2 million workers come from the formal sector, 265,000 from the informal sector. Second, the air service sector lost revenue of around Rp. 207 billion in lost revenue, of which around Rp. 48 billion lost revenue came from Chinese airlines. Third, the number of tourists decreased by 6,800 per day, especially tourists from China. Fourth, according to the Indonesian Hotel and Restaurant Association, there has been a 50% decline in hotel occupancy rates in Indonesia. So there is a decrease in the amount of tourism foreign exchange by more than half compared to last year. Sixth, hotels, restaurants and retail entrepreneurs who are also supporting the tourism sector will also be affected by the Corona virus. The decline in hotel occupancy will affect the continuity of the hotel business in the long term. The lack of tourists

also has an impact on restaurants or restaurants where most of the consumers are tourists. The weakening tourism sector also had an impact on the retail industry. Seventh, the spread of Covid 19 also has an impact on the investment, trade, micro, small and medium enterprises sector because when tourists visit tourist attractions, these tourists will make requests or buy souvenirs. Eighth, inflation occurred in March 2020 of 2.96% year on year, with rising prices for gold jewelry and some food prices which experienced quite a drastic increase. However, on the other hand, there was deflation in chili commodities and air freight rates. Ninth, the central statistics agency stated that there was a decline in tax revenues from the trade sector, even though the tax sector contributed the second largest to tax revenues, plus exports of oil and gas and non-oil and gas. also experienced a decline because China was the largest importer of crude oil and there was a decline in production output in China even though China was the largest production center in the world, so that Indonesia and other countries depended heavily on Chinese production. Tenth, the corona virus also has an impact on investment, due to the fear of investors to carry out investment activities, on the other hand, investors delay investment due to lack of demand.

**METHODS**

The method used in this research is Systematic Literature Review (SLR). Research is carried out systematically by following the rules with the flow of literature review in order to avoid the subjective understanding of the researcher. The data used in the research is sourced from databases of scientific publications both nationally and internationally such as *Google Scholar, PubMed, Science direct* and *Springerlink*. Searching for articles on the Google Scholar, PubMed, Science Direct and Springerlink databases using the keywords Socio-Economic, Society, Pandemic, Covid-19, found 70 articles that matched the keywords, after which the articles were selected based on the completeness of the articles and duplication of each article. in this process, the article leaves 20, then the article is re-selected based on the inclusion and exclusion criteria, there are 10 articles with exclusion criteria in it, so that 10 articles are obtained that meet the research criteria for review. The data selection scheme for journal articles used is illustrated in the following flowchart.



Gambar 1 : Literature Review Selection Data

**RESULTS**

Tabel 1. Review Journal Result

No	Research Title	Method	Result
1	Covid-19 Pandemic: The Health, Economic, and Social Effects (Aeni, 2021)	Mix method	(1) The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the health aspect is the high number of positive cases and deaths and the decline in the coverage of most health services; Positive cases of Covid-19 are quite high in areas that are the center of government or close to economic centers; (2) The Covid-19 pandemic causes changes in supply and demand for goods and services. These conditions have an impact on the decline in economic growth
2	The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the socio-economic life of the community (Muhtarom, 2020)	Qualitative descriptive analysis	the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic has greatly impacted the economy in Pandeglang Regency, especially the income of the people in Pandeglang decreased during the Covid-19 pandemic and many large-scale layoffs were felt by the people of Pandeglang, for the social sector, many communities or the government provided basic food assistance. or staples to people in Pandeglang who are affected by the Covid-19 pandemic so that the level of community solidarity during the Covid-19 pandemic in Pandeglang Regency is very high
3	Analysis of the impact of covid-19 on the socio-economic traders in klaten and wonogiri markets (Azimah, 2020)	Qualitative	With the Covid-19 virus pandemic, the economy experienced a decline, especially for market traders who experienced a 50% decrease in turnover and income.
4	Analysis of Unemployment and Economic Growth as a Result of the Covid-19 Pandemic (Indayani, 2020)	Qualitative and library research	Economic growth in Indonesia can be measured through an increase or decrease in the gross domestic product (GDP) produced by a country, because the indicator related to the number of unemployed is GDP. During the Covid-19 pandemic, Indonesia's economic growth experienced a decline. The slowdown in economic growth during the coronavirus outbreak was 2.97% (year on year). Meanwhile, unemployment has increased due to layoffs. A total of 212,394 workers were laid off. With the decline in the rate of economic growth, the unemployment rate in Indonesia also increased. Thus, an increase in the number of unemployed can lead to an increase in the state budget deficit. The

			increase in the deficit experienced by the 2020 State Budget (APBN) to 6.27% as measured by gross domestic product (GDP)
5	The Impact of Covid-19 on the Income of Small Traders in Sugih Wara Village, Teluk Gelam District, Ogan Komering Ilir Regency (Maleha, 2020)	descriptive qualitative research approach	Almost all small traders stated that during the pandemic their sales experienced a decline, especially itinerant peddler cake, basic food stalls, food stalls, coffee shops and other food stalls. Where people's purchasing power decreases, their income decreases, even some of these traders experience losses from this pandemic, until their business closes or does not trade anymore. The reason for the closure of the business was due to the depletion of capital. Daily profits are used to continue the next business, some are even used to meet the daily needs of small traders. However, there were some small traders who experienced an increase in income, due to the high demand for these goods such as credit and stone sellers such as the business of selling pulses and tombstone makers experiencing a very significant increase of 60% of income before the pandemic period.
6	The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on food expenditure of urban poor households: an output case study Ciroyom, Andir District, Bandung City (Hasanah, 2020)	system thinking approach	Food insecurity for poor families occurs due to the impact of the pandemic which causes access to food for poor families to be increasingly limited, which is characterized by decreased food consumption in terms of quantity and quality. The main factor that influences it is the level of income. The strategy to maintain their family's food consumption needs is to apply for a loan and switch to cheap food sources so that food quality does not decrease as much as the food consumption budget.
7	The Impact of the Covid 19 Pandemic on the Decline in the Welfare of the People of the City of Pontianak (Kurniasih, 2020)	Qualitative research	Respondents' income experienced a sharp decline between 30%-70% at the beginning of the pandemic while expenses tended to remain constant. This condition causes respondents to have to deal with family expenses. In general, there was a decrease in the income level of respondents during the pandemic, but not all respondents made drastic changes in food patterns. They only replace certain types of side dishes and prefer to find other sources of income to maintain the old pattern of spending rather than changing the pattern of family spending.

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8	Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic on Household Business and Survival Strategies (Rohman, 2020)	Quantitative Descriptive Analysis	The results of the study show the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic crisis on business operations, strategies to survive in times of crisis, and obstacles in implementing strategies, as well as the benefits of social assistance from the government for business actors.
9	The influence of covid-19 on socio-cultural conditions in the city of Malang and strategic concepts in handling it (Yanuarita, 2020)	Quantitative Descriptive Analysis & Literature Study	The spread of Covid-19 in Malang City continues to increase and has a negative socio-cultural impact, especially after the implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions. Starting from the high divorce rate, limited social interaction, to the social influence on women and children. Therefore, it is necessary to apply strategic steps using social demographics based on the decline in social mobility of people in Malang City
10	Impact of Covid-19 Pandemif on MSMEs in Indonesian (Rosita, 2020)	Qualitative Descriptive Analysis	MSMEs are the type of economic business most affected by the Covid-19 pandemic, including the automotive industry, steel industry, electrical equipment, textile industry, handicrafts and heavy equipment, tourism. While the industries that are able to survive during the Covid-19 pandemic are 1. MSMEs that are able to adapt their business with innovative products 2. The retail industry that is able to survive, this is because some of it utilizes sales through digital marketing 3. Other industries that are able to survive during the covid 19 pandemic are industries related to meeting basic needs, including electricity, clean water, agriculture, animal husbandry, plantations, fisheries, automotive and banking. Industries that have developed during the Covid-19 pandemic are food, pharmaceuticals, information and communication technology

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## DISCUSSION

The Covid-19 pandemic has a negative impact on the Socio-Economic Society of the community. The negative impact of the Covid-19 pandemic has entered all lines, both urban communities and rural communities, this situation has resulted in its own trauma to the community. The health sector and the decline in economic growth greatly impacted this, according to research conducted by Nurul Aeni (2021) which stated that the number of positive cases and deaths was quite high and the coverage of most health services decreased; Covid-19 positive cases are quite high in areas that are the center of government or close to the economic center, the Covid-19 pandemic causes changes in supply and demand for goods and services. These conditions have an impact on the decline in economic growth.

Research conducted by Muhtarom (2020) stated that the Covid-19 pandemic had a major impact on the economy in Pandeglang Regency, especially the income of the people in Pandeglang decreased during the Covid-19 pandemic and many large-scale layoffs were felt by the people of Pandeglang, for the social sector. a lot of communities or the government provide basic food assistance or basic materials to people in Pandeglang who are affected by the Covid-19 pandemic so that the level of community solidarity during the Covid-19 pandemic in Pandeglang Regency is very high. Research conducted by Rizki Nor Azimah (2020) stated that the economy experienced a decline, especially for market traders who experienced a 50% decrease in turnover and income.

Research conducted by Siti Indayani (2020) states that Indonesia's economic growth has decreased. The slowdown in economic growth during the coronavirus outbreak was 2.97% (year on year). Meanwhile, unemployment has increased due to layoffs. A total of 212,394 workers were laid off. With the decline in the rate of economic growth, the unemployment rate in Indonesia also increased. Thus, an increase in the number of unemployed can lead to an increase in the state budget deficit. The increase in the deficit experienced by the 2020 State Revenue and Expenditure Budget to 6.27% measured by gross domestic product (GDP).

Yanti Maleha (2020) said that almost all small traders stated that during the pandemic their sales experienced a decline, especially itinerant peddler cake, basic food stalls, food stalls, coffee shops and other food stalls. where people's purchasing power decreases, their income decreases, even some of these traders experience losses from this pandemic, until their business closes or does not trade anymore. The reason for the closure of the business was due to the depletion of capital. Daily profits are used to continue the next business, some are even used to meet the daily needs of small traders. However, there were some small traders who experienced an increase in income, due to the high demand for these goods such as credit and stone sellers such as the business of selling pulses and tombstone makers experiencing a very significant increase of 60% of income before the pandemic period.

Hasanah (2021) states that the results of the study indicate that food insecurity for poor families occurs due to the impact of the pandemic which causes access to food for poor families to be increasingly limited, which is characterized by decreased food consumption in terms of quantity and quality. The main factor that influences it is the level of income. The strategy to maintain their family's food consumption needs is to apply for a loan and switch to cheap food sources so that food quality does not decrease as much as the food consumption budget.

Research conducted by Erni Panca Kurniasih (2020) stated that the results of the study showed that respondents' incomes experienced a sharp decline between 30%-70% at the beginning of the pandemic, while expenditures tended to remain constant. This condition causes respondents to have to deal with family expenses. In general, there was a decrease in the income level of respondents during the pandemic, but not all respondents made drastic changes in food patterns. They only replace certain types of side dishes and prefer to find other sources of income to maintain the old spending patterns rather than changing family spending patterns.

Rohman (2020) stated that the results showed the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic crisis on business operations, strategies to survive in times of crisis, and obstacles in implementing strategies, as well as the benefits of social assistance from the government for business actors. Research conducted by Heylen Amildha Yanuarita stated that the spread of Covid-19 in Malang City continues to increase and has a negative socio-cultural impact, especially after the implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions. Starting from the high divorce rate, limited social interaction, to the social influence on women and children.



Therefore, it is necessary to apply strategic steps using social demographics based on the decline in social mobility of people in Malang City.

Rosita (2020) stated that the results showed that MSMEs were the type of economic business most affected by the Covid-19 pandemic, including the automotive industry, steel industry, electrical equipment, textile industry, handicrafts and heavy equipment, tourism. While the industries that are able to survive during the Covid-19 pandemic are 1. MSMEs that are able to adapt their business with innovative products 2. The retail industry that is able to survive, this is because some of it utilizes sales through digital marketing 3. Other industries that are able to survive during the covid 19 pandemic are industries related to meeting basic needs, including electricity, clean water, agriculture, animal husbandry, plantations, fisheries, automotive and banking. Industries that experienced development during the Covid-19 pandemic were food, pharmaceuticals, information and communication technology.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of journal reviews, it can be concluded that several articles show that the Covid-19 pandemic has had a profound impact on public life, both formal and internal, as for the negative impact, namely the health impact on the aspect of decreasing the coverage of most health services, the economic slowdown causing an increase in unemployment, especially in the micro business sector and home industry, in the social sector increasing poverty, decreasing family income, decreasing food consumption, losing some types of work, for traders the number of sales is decreasing.

## CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

There is no conflict of interest in the implementation of this research.

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