

Community Resilience and Digital Literacy Model during the COVID-19 Outbreak in Indonesia

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Abstract

The spread of COVID-19 has become a global health threat after the World Health Organization said the status of the spread of COVID-19 became a pandemic. The problems that ascend in the effort to avoid outbreaks are due to lack of community awareness and accessibility in supporting Social Distancing and Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) policies. This research aims to describe the strategy in constructing community resilience and digital literacy during the COVID-19 pandemic by using a human security approach. This research also aims to describe the socio-political impact of spreading fake news during the COVID-19 outbreak. The research uses qualitative research methods with a literary and empirical approach. The result of the research show the social impact is the declining public trust in the government which is indicated by lack of awareness of citizens in supporting government policies and misleading information related to government policies in dealing with COVID-19. The result also discovered that the difference of political awareness among the public was the main cause of the spread of fake news and hate speech during the COVID-19 outbreak. Another finding stated constructing community resilience can be pursued in four ways 1) increasing social networks and the quality of education; 2) legal legitimacy to maintain security; 3) increasing cooperation and coordination between the government, NGOs, and the community (4) reconstruction of community-based education curricula. This partnership model is evidenced by the collaboration between government, communities and CSOs involved in building resilience and disaster planning. Thus, there are 3 important pillars in realizing community resilience: partnership, involvement, and education. Revitalizing the community resilience and digital literacy is an important strategy that the government and community need to pursue as a infodemic mitigation strategy as part of an early warning system in increasing public immunity against infodemic. This infodemic mitigation model can be pursued by introducing fact-checking techniques for health and pandemic information. We recommend the need for soft skills-based curriculum reconstruction to increase digital literacy and community resilience in educational programs in higher education institutions.

Keywords

human security; COVID-19; digital literacy; community resilience



I. Introduction

Asia was shocked in the early 2000s with the outbreak of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) in 2003. Not only that, but even other global health security threats also emerged such as the outbreak of bird flu / avian influenza (H5N1) in 2004, swine flu/swine influenza (H1N1)) in 2009 (declared by WHO as the first pandemic in the 21st century).

Middle East Respiratory Syndrome-Corona Virus (MERS-CoV in 2012-2013, Ebola in 2014, and Zika in 2015 (Zimmer, 2015). Therefore global health security has become a threat that needs to be dealt with seriously and with proper planning because wrong planning causes huge damage to the economy and people's welfare. The non-traditional security issues of countries in the world that continue to occur are environmental damage, climate change, energy, and food security and the emergence of a pandemic or health security issue as stated by Bajpai (2000) which divides threats into direct and indirect threats. Immediate threats such as high and dire death rates, violence, drug trafficking, discrimination and dominance, international disputes, and gun attacks. Indirect threats such as exploitation of natural resources spread of disease viruses and damage to ecosystems due to human actions. Thus, the spread of the Covid-19 is part of an indirect threat to a country that is transnational and global.

II. Review of Literature

2.1 A Framework for Measuring Impact Research

The Indonesian government also states that Covid-19 has become a non-natural national disaster based on article 50 of Law Number 24 the Year 2007 concerning disaster management. The Government of Indonesia has issued Perpres No 7/2020 concerning the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Covid-19 which was later renewed to Perpres No 9/2020. Presidential Instruction No 4/2020 is concerning Relocating of activities, Reallocation of Ministries/Institutions budgets, and obtaining of properties and services in the context of acceleration of handling Covid-19 and Circular of the Minister of Finance No. 6/2020 concerning Refocusing of activities, Reallocation of Ministries/Institutions budgets in the framework of the Acceleration of Handling Covid-19. The Regional Government and their staffs also established to avoid the feast of Covid-19.

The Regional Government and their staffs also established regional regulations addressing the problem of Covid-19 in their respective regions as an exertion to avoid the feast of Covid-19. Sihombing (2020) state that Covid-19 pandemic caused everyone to behave beyond normal limits as usual. The outbreak of this virus has an impact especially on the economy of a nation and Globally (Ningrum, 2020). The problems posed by the Covid-19 pandemic which have become a global problem have the potential to trigger a new social order or reconstruction (Bara, 2021).

2.2 Covid 19 Pandemic Handling Model

WHO researches analyzing strategies used with various quarantine models applied (Bedford et al., 2020). Quarantine models are also described (Gostic et al., 2020; Hellewell et al., 2020; Wells et al., 2020). Quarantine strategies are used to link human mobility from one region to another such as Sharareh et al. (2016) confirmed that quarantine has an important impact on the feast of Ebola. The Quarantine Model is used to estimate the level of mobility of people at that level by increasing the potential for individual infection in a population. Robertson (2019) also states that he has social rights and quarantine can ask to replace the problem of spatial transmission (Robertson, 2019). Therefore in some countries school, closure policies use a bold system in education which then has implications for education governance during pandemics for students and parents (Araz et al., 2012; Araz et al., 2013). According to Yuda (2017), this occurs because the government is not looking for partnerships of non-state actors in development work, including in regulating development. We describe the model of a disaster-resilient community in figure 1.



Figure 1. *The Model of a Disaster-Resilient Community*
Source: Chandra et.al., 2020

2.3 The Model of a Disaster-Resilient Community

Development and security have an interrelated relationship because of the existence of development that causes security or vice versa security itself which causes the implementation of development (Stewart, 2004; Martinussen, 1997; Tadjbakhsh & Chenoy, 2007). Therefore, the existence of human security from all kinds of potential threats becomes an important benchmark in the ranking of development achieved as stated by UNDP (1994) a global human security approach to prevent threats and the focus is human security free from fears and desires such as chronic threats of hunger, pandemic disease and violence and oppression in work, household and society as stated by Sen (1999) human security is "human security is disturbed to reduce and eliminate the insecurities that outbreak human lives".

Community governance is characterized by commitment and adherence to exchange virtue, norms, and identities (Gu & Li, 2020). Revitalizing community involvement in managing disasters is an important aspect to make citizens resilient in the face of a pandemic disaster. As stated Chandra & Acosta (2009) and Chandra et al. (2010). Social connectedness is playing an important role in health security due to social networks are very useful information and approach before, during, and after a disaster. Further, these networks also have an important role to restore the structural community and level of human recovery (Chandra & Acosta, 2009; Chandra et al., 2010). Thus, involving individuals, groups, and organizations plays an important role to build community awareness and capacity to foster the resilience of disasters and unwarranted stress on the communal atmosphere (Morrow, 1999). Therefore the Indonesian government must build the various community organization through public-private partnership patterns, social and cultural networks and maintaining the connecting the victim of disaster need, that enables communities to be excellently prepared and fully recover from a disaster. Besides, Norris et al. (2008) emphasized that the poor will feel safer if there is collaboration between the city government and community-based groups to identify their needs when a pandemic occurs and develop a joint approach to overcome this problem. Hence, community resilience in improving health safety or community health preparation:

1. The ability to fulfill the basic need of community
1. 2 Public education to strengthen the capacity of the community;
2. Effective and constructive public communication;
3. Active citizen involvement in local preparedness decision making
4. A strong and solid social network for preparedness and resilience (Chandra et al., 2010)

III. Research Methods

This study used a literature study in which the object of research is literature works, whether in the form of scientific journals, books, articles in mass media, or statistical data. A literature review recognized publications appropriate to the concept and issue of human and health security, the current global health security issue, and Indonesian policy, and related topics. These were located through online literature searches, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and conducting some consultations and interviewing with colleagues and professionals. Validation through the second bases was acquired to increase the data analysis whenever possible. The data obtained came from the presidential instruction, presidential decree, and decision of the Minister of Finance and several other regulations and policies as well as phenomena occurring in the field. This research uses the content analysis method of information related to some tactical steps taken by the government. To strengthen the data analysis we used direct participation regarding the policy-related events especially that happened in the red area such as Jakarta, East Java, Central Java, and West Java. The literature will be used to answer the research problem of analyzing government policies in handling Covid-19 cases. 1). how is health security in the Covid-19 case a threat to Indonesia? 2). what is the role of the Indonesian government in facing national and global health security threats? 3). what is the constructive and sustainable strategy in managing the Covid-19 pandemic from a human security perspective? The research is a descriptive analysis that provides education and understanding to the reader, and the type of data used in this study is secondary data.

IV. Discussion

4.1 From Global Health Security to Global Health Governance

The Covid-19 phenomenon in Indonesia poses a threat to global health security that has an impact on declining economic development and the country's stability as well as trade in goods and services, tourism, and demographic stability. Besides that, nearing the Eid-ul-Fitr holiday, the mobility flow of people, especially Indonesian migrant workers abroad, also had an impact on the increasing number of people exposed to the Covid-19 outbreak. Therefore health security can affect the stability of national resilience because the state and global economy are affected by public health. Therefore, the issue of global health is of international concern. Although the health issue is actually a general problem and is closely tied to the individual's health condition internally, it has social effects that cannot be avoided. Some people are reactive by panicking buying food and health logistics. These effects are also felt by people who often carry out activities and mobility at national borders which eventually become a global phenomenon. In the case of Covid-19 in Indonesia, the issue of global health is a health problem that crosses national borders because Indonesia has several provinces that border directly with neighboring countries. There are three main causes for the increase in the number of Covid-19 patients in Indonesia: First, inexpensive transportation technology makes inter-country mobility easy. This makes pandemics easier. Second, the exploitation of nature causes environmental degradation, which contributes to the spread of new diseases or the decline in the level of human immunity. Thirdly, the global economic crisis has caused a spike in poverty rates and impacted on the ability to meet basic needs and health

Based on the press conference of the Minister of Finance Sri Mulyani on April 1, 2020, the impact of Covid-19 on the Indonesian economy is that state income will decrease by 10%. This happened because of the decline in tax revenue, a decrease in the PPh rate, and a decrease in PNB due to falling commodity prices. The country is estimated to experience a 2020 state budget deficit of 5.07% of GDP. This happens because expenditure and budget

financing are directed to overcome co-19 with a total cost of Rp. 405.1 trillion allocated Rp. 255.1 trillion for state expenditure in the health sector, social safety net, and business assistance. For economic recovery, the government has provided Rp. 150 trillion. Based on this data, the state has not prepared a budget and social recovery program after the 19th pandemic co-epidemic. Whereas in handling disaster mitigation that must be carried out by the state is in addition to handling and preventing a pandemic, socio-economic recovery efforts also need to be pursued because this pandemic not only provides an impact of the economic crisis but also has a social impact.

In line with that, Jokowi has lack of attention to organize community movement. But on the one hand Covid-19 has also activated the community education and literacy movement to prevent the spread of Covid-19 by using positive online-based content such as videos, flyers, pamphlets including philanthropic movements to provide personal protective equipment, hand sanitizers, masks to medical personnel and hospitals who need and need basic goods to the affected citizens. As carried out by the Covid guard's movement (Kawal Covid-19), disinfectants of houses of worship by Rumah Zakat, NU guards Covid-19, Task Force JB 4 Covid-19, Family Support by KAHMI Medical Squad, Halwey cares for PPE, Anne Avantie Foundation cares for APD and volunteers Come Moving. This movement was even followed up to the local and individual levels such as the Kahmi Forhati Kalbar movement caring for Covid-19, West Kalimantan Journalists for nine necessities, the YPKK Fire Department of West Kalimantan against Covid-19, PaPeling (Purbalingga Overseas Movement), anti-hoax education movement around Covid-19 by Mafindo in several areas such as in Jakarta, Wonosobo, Jogjakarta, Pontianak, Solo, Purworejo, Samarinda Movement care about Pandemic Covid-19, the Bali Alliance vs Covid 19 and many other community movements. Movements like these need to be continuously revitalized to become a humanist national cultural heritage.

Besides, pandemic Covid-19 also has an impact on the employment sector such as decreased levels of work and corporate productivity, decreased purchasing power, the Indonesian government responded by providing a pre-employment card program a work competency development program aimed at job seekers, laid-off workers or workers who require competence. The pre-employment card program is regulated under Perpres 36/2020, Permenko for Economic Affairs No. 3 in 2020, and PMK No. 25 in 2020. The prerequisites for pre-employment cards are Indonesian citizens, at least 18 years old, and not as students in formal education. Benefits provided for pre-work cardholders are training, incentives, and training certificates (Kementerian Tenaga Kerja Republik Indonesia, 2020).

Table 1. Field Findings

No	Province	Total quota/person	Weekly (people)	Enrollments
1	Aceh	72,731	2,139	
2	Sumatera Utara	183,904	5,409	
3	Sumatera Barat	74,920	2,204	
4	Riau	92,893	2,732	
5	Jambi	43,330	1,274	
6	Sumatera Selatan	83,159	2,446	
7	Bengkulu	28,200	829	
8	Lampung	86,153	2,534	
9	Kepulauan Bangka Belitung	25,094	738	
10	Kepulauan Riau	53,772	1,582	
11	DKI Jakarta	1,647,451	48,454	

12	Jawa Barat	937,511	27,574
13	Jawa Tengah	421,705	12,403
14	DI Yogyakarta	86,887	2,555
15	Jawa Timur	503,281	14,802
16	Banten	384,556	11,310
17	Bali	57,004	1,677
18	Nusa Tenggara Barat	50,922	1,498
19	Nusa Tenggara Timur	42,762	1,258
20	Kalimantan Barat	61,333	1,804
21	Kalimantan Tengah	49,472	1,455
22	Kalimantan Selatan	53,404	1,571
23	Kalimantan Timur	84,870	2,496
24	Kalimantan Utara	21,594	635
25	Sulawesi Utara	49,943	1,469
26	Sulawesi Tengah	36,689	1,079
27	Sulawesi Tenggara	158,936	4,675
28	Gorontalo	37,320	1,098
29	Sulawesi Barat	23,852	702
30	Maluku	22,551	663
31	Maluku Utara	37,656	1,108
32	Maluku Barat	26,954	793
33	Papua	25,538	751
34	Papua Barat	53,371	1,570
	Total	5,619,718	165,286

Source: Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs (Kementerian Keuangan Republik Indonesia, 2020)

Based on the field findings, Jokowi's policy has been implemented since early April, several informants obtained by the authors stated that they had indeed received relief from the payment of the motorcycles they used as online motorcycle taxis. Likewise, electricity tariff subsidies for people with small economies get free subsidies if they meet the specified requirements.

4.2 Government Presence; a Hope

King & Murray (2001) emphasize that the pre-requisite for the realization of community security is through efforts to empower and protect the law, which demands a large role for the government in its efforts. For this reason, the government needs to implement an accountable, transparent, and participatory government system Quinn (2008). The initial stage that needs to be taken by the state is to detect and prevent early threats that might occur after the Covid-19 pandemic. Vadlamudi (2008) states that an early warning system needs to be pursued to identify the root causes of potential insecurity to occur with such levels as income, poverty, democracy, political freedom, health and unemployment, income discrimination, and education.

Besides, Jokowi has also stipulated several instructions and decisions to emphasize the mechanism of handling Covid-19 comprehensively as described in Presidential Instruction no. 4/2020:

1. Providing additional funds in the 2020 National Budget worth Rp. 405.1 trillion to help the people in a Covid-19 pandemic situation with details of allocation for the health sector of 75 trillion, for social protection of 110 trillion, for tax incentives and stimulus

for business credit (KUR) 70, 1 trillion and 150 trillion for the national economic recovery.

2. 110 Trillion for social protection include basic food and logistical support, family hope programs for 10 million beneficiary families, the addition of basic food card recipients to 20 million recipients, for an additional 5.6 million pre-employment card recipients for informal sector workers a billion, freeing electricity costs for 3 months for 24 million 450 VA electricity customers, 50% discount for 7 million subsidized 900 VA customers and for additional housing incentives for MBR construction of up to 175 thousand (sources)
3. The number of family beneficiaries is expected to be increased from 9.2 million to 10 million recipients with a 25% increase in benefits such as the component of pregnant women from Rp. 2.4 million to Rp. 3 million, the early childhood component Rp. 3 million and the disability component 2.4 million Rupiah per year
4. 75 Trillion health funds include the purchase of medical devices such as ventilators, reagent test kits, and hand sanitizers, upgrading 132 referral hospitals for the handling of Covid-19 patients including athletes' homes, incentives for medical personnel. Specialists earn 15 million every month, 10 million for general practitioners, and 7.5 million for nurses and others 5 million per month,
5. To anticipate the need for basic commodities, 25 trillion is reserved to maintain the availability and stability of prices of basic commodities by carrying out market and logistical operations
6. Give an appeal to banks and lending institutions to provide credit relief for co-19 affected debtors. According to the Financial Services Authority nine banks have agreed to provide credit relief, namely PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk, PT BRI (Persero) Tbk, PT BNI (persero) Tbk, Panin Bank, PT Bank Permata Tbk, PT Bank National Pension Savings Tbk, DBS Bank, Index Bank and Ganesha Bank (CNN Indonesia, 2020).

The government does not have all the resources for the Covid-19 mass mitigation campaign alone. The Government must rely on community organizations and local institutions and use their resources such as schools, health facilities, volunteers, and scholars to quickly educate the public. One of the community organizations used is the Indonesian Ulama Council (MUI) which has the possible authority to construct constructive narratives and messages understanding of the Islamic community in Indonesia to follow health protocols when practicing worship. MUI Fatwa Commission has issued Fatwa No. 14 of 2020. The fatwa clarified the application of worship in Covid-19 pandemic conditions with the purpose of security and avoiding the spread of disease among Muslims. MUI also stressed the prohibition of panic buying and stockpiling of health masks, such as buying and stockpiling the basic needs of homes including the medical equipment needed during the pandemic. Likewise with the Indonesian Church Council (PGI) proactively encouraging its congregation to provide online services and establish health posts in their area and support volunteers to spray houses of worship with disinfectant liquid. Likewise, the Indonesian Buddhayana Council and the Indonesian Buddhist Tzu Chi Foundation have also played a role in the post-disaster response in Indonesia as well as the COVID-19 response.

This effort is in line with what Yuningsih (2016) suggested in his study which emphasized the need to increase socialization and education to the public about diseases that have the potential to rise to the level of Extraordinary Events (KLB). The need for educational efforts and community empowerment to build community collective awareness in preventing infectious disease outbreaks. There is a guarantee of social protection for medical workers and volunteers involved in handling disease outbreaks. Therefore the synergy of cooperation needs to be sought between the central government, regional governments;

companies, and the community as stated by Van Wyk (2007) to solve existing problems, synergy, and cooperation between the government, NGOs, and the communities are needed. Van Wyk offers several approaches: 1) improving social networks and quality of education; 2) legal legitimacy to maintain security; 3) enhancing cooperation and coordination between government, NGOs, and communities (4) reconstruction of community-based education curriculum. We describe the Covid-19 preventive governance model at the regional level in figure 2.

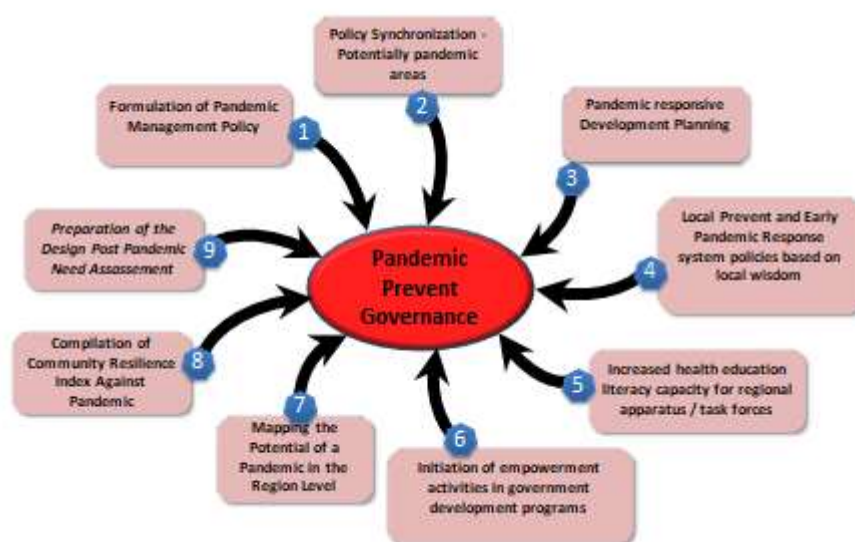


Figure 2. Covid-19 Prevent Governance System at Regional Level
Source: data processed by researchers 2020

Related to the prohibition of carrying out activities in the crowd, the government has not yet given the firm mechanism for this prohibition. There has not been a sanction given to make residents aware of avoiding the crowd so that there are still many people who gather and do activities in the crowd. There are still many Indonesian people who do not obey the government's call to overcome the coronavirus pandemic can be understood as a condition of cognitive bias that occurs because there are errors in thinking that occur when people process and interpret information in the world around them (Buana, 2020). So to overcome cognitive biases or emotional biases that need to be pursued are: first, do not give a decision during urgency time. Second, do not give a decision when working on more than one. Third, be careful when making decisions when conditions are happy. Forth, do not give decisions at night when work/activity starts in the morning or vice versa. Fifth, thinking based on factors and reliable data (Kahneman, 2011; Buana, 2020).

The length of time Jokowi gave a lockdown status decision nationally or for some areas that were declared the red zone showed Jokowi was trying to decide on policy because it was in a state of cognitive bias or emotional bias. Therefore Jokowi prefers the Health Quarantine approach on a large scale and might even become a civil emergency if things get worse. Meanwhile, Yuningsih (2016) in her study related to disaster management in Bantul District in 2014 asserted that the prevention of disease outbreaks needs to consider factors of size and objectives of the policies that have been set. There are 6 factors to consider in handling disease outbreaks a) resources, b) characteristics of implementing agencies, c) communication between organizations and implementing activities, d) economic, social and political environment; e) disposition; and bureaucratic structure.

V. Conclusion

This article has presented a review of the literature on the socioeconomic impact of the policies that have been applied by Jokowi in dealing with the Covid-19 Pandemic. The literature review shows that the impact research assessment must consider the broad parameters of the effects in the short, medium, and long term. Impact analysis is used to figure an applicable framework for conceptualization and measurement of impacts in non-natural disaster risk domains such as the Covid-19 pandemic. The assortment of frameworks for conceptualizing and determining impact study was recognized in our review, particularly in the socio-political field related to some regulations and programs established during a pandemic. As happened in 2019-2020, the spread of the Covid-19 was first discovered in Wuhan China and almost all countries of the world also felt the socio-economic impact of this pandemic including Indonesia. The strong flow of globalization without good preparation has increased the mobility of people and animals across a country that has influenced changes in human lifestyles. A change in the human lifestyle is what accelerates the process of spreading the disease so that it becomes a threat to global health security. The government, besides seeking social-economic recovery as a short-term program, also needs to carry out educational literacy efforts for the long-term program so that the community can foster the endurance of pandemic disaster. The community movement is moving independently to provide education and assistance to residents who have an impact.

The progress of information dissemination and the slow notification of the Covid-19 dissemination case directed to a lack of public consciousness who still believed the pandemic was not at great risk. A public communication that is built tends to cause multiple interpretations and reactions. At least in the initial phase, it also forms an unfavorable response, which then creates a big problem for the government when determining extreme decisions must be occupied to curb the spread of the virus.

Misinformation of the public and lack of communication between local governments trigger misleading interpretations through social media such as WA, Facebook, etc. For example, the issue of a type of herbal remedy can defeat the virus quickly so that the type of herbal becomes high in the market. Likewise with a quick guide on how to make disinfectants and also social assistance which was then used by a group of people as a political tool ahead of elections to the regions in several districts in 2020? Jokowi's challenge is how to save his citizens and how their citizens get their political rights safely.

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