



The Impact of Corona Virus Pandemic (COVID-19) on Multicultural Life in Tanjung Benoa, Bali

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Abstract

Covid-19 has spread to various places and has had an impact on people's lives. Likewise, the impact is felt in the tourism area of Tirta Tanjung Benoa. The people of Tanjung Benoa are very dependent on tourism services. Since the emergence of Covid-19 on March 2, 2020 until now this pandemic has affected the tourism sector and experienced a sluggishness in tourist visits. Government policies in tackling the spread of Covid-19 as well as access restrictions and other policies have resulted in the closure of Tanjung Benoa tourist objects and destinations. In addition, community activities began to be restricted and social distress was tightened. The government began implementing policies related to large-scale social restrictions (PSBB), bringing social, economic, cultural and other looks. Social unrest began to emerge, Resistance and suspicion towards ethnic sub-culture in the Tanjung Benoa area have begun to surface due to Covid-19. This study uses the Triangulation method, namely: Observation, Interview, literature study. Analysis of descriptive data analysis. The findings in this paper are: Tanjung Benua is a multicultural society where there are four major ethnic groups that inhabit the area, such as: Balinese, Javanese, Buginese and Chinese. The consequences of the prolonged Covid-19 pandemic affect inter-ethnic relations that have been built for a long time. The policy of distributing social assistance to the community experiences various obstacles due to various factors so that the assistance is sometimes concentrated in several regions or in several sub-ethnic groups. As a result of this suspicion and resistance began to emerge.

Keywords: Covid-19; Multiculture; Tourism; Tanjung Benoa

I. Introduction

End of 2019, the world's population was shocked by the discovery of the spread of the CoV-2 virus or often called the Covid 19 virus. The virus was first identified in December 2019 in Wuhan, China. The spread of the Covid 19 virus is very fast and is considered a virus that is classified as dangerous for humans. The corona virus or covid 19 spreads through the air and also through the touch of media contaminated by the virus. The covid 19 virus attacks the respiratory organs so that people infected with the virus will have difficulty breathing and experience other health symptoms such as fever, runny

nose, loss of taste and others medically. Penamanaa 2019- nCoV pinned by the World Health Organization (WHO) for the corona virus disease that was discovered in 2019 on February 11, 2020, as Covid-19 (Yuliana, 2020). Corona viruses are a group of viruses from the Orthocoronavirinae subfamily in the Coronaviridae family and the order Nidovirales. This group of viruses can cause disease in birds and mammals, including humans. In humans, the coronavirus causes generally mild respiratory infections, such as a cold, although some forms of the disease include; SARS, MERS, and COVID-19 are more deadly in nature (Yunus and Annissa Rezki, 2020: 228). The spread of the virus was initially only in the city of Wuhan, which spreads to various places or countries in the world. This virus (Covid19) spreads rapidly following the flow of world population mobility through various transportation media, both land and air. Meetings and touch during social interactions in various forms of social events and behavior carry enormous potential in the spread of the Covid19 virus. Likewise, when traveling to destinations there is also the opportunity to spread the Covid 19 virus to various countries in the world. For those who have been infected with the Covid19 virus, both those who are symptomatic and those who have been positive for virus 19, have a very bad impact on the rapid spread of the Covid 19 virus mutation from human to human.

Indonesia officially announced the spread of the Covid-19 type Sars CoV-2 virus on March 2, 2020, which identified two positive cases of Covid-19. The identification of the two cases was not immediately responded to by closing direct flight access to and from Wuhan China. Indonesia itself has 5 direct flight accesses to China, namely Batam, Jakarta, Denpasar and Manado Makassar. Responding to the Covid-19 phenomenon that has spread to Indonesia, the government at that time has implemented the anticipation of checking body temperature, namely by using a Health Alert Card as well as a Sanner Thermal Yellow Card which functions to check body temperature above 38.5 degrees Celsius. Efforts are made to install this tool at various entrances to access flights in various parts of Indonesia. However, in development and early detection, officers showed an increase in people who were suspected of having the Covid19 virus. From March 2020 to February 2021, the development of the Covid19 virus in Indonesia has experienced a significant spike and tends to fluctuate between the healthy and the dead. It has been identified that many people who are positive Covid19 have died but there are also those who have been able to exceed the limits of the corona crisis and are considered cured of corona. The latest data shows that 1,111,671 people have been confirmed positive for the Covid-19 virus, while 905,665 people have recovered. Meanwhile, those confirmed to have died as a result of being infected with Corona 30,770 people (Covid19.go.id). From March 2020 to February 2021, the development of the Covid19 virus in Indonesia has experienced a significant spike and tends to fluctuate between the healthy and the dead.

During the 12 months of the spread of the Covid-19 virus, almost all islands in Indonesia have faced the Covid-19 virus pandemic. The areas most at risk of transmission of the Covid-19 virus with a fast transmission rate and high level of exposure include: DKI Jakarta, Bali, West Java and East Java. Because of the increasingly uncontrolled spread of the government, the view is that a special task force is needed to handle the problem of the Covid-19 virus pandemic. The government formed a Covid-19 task force regulated by a presidential regulation. This is deemed necessary so that handling and coordination can be effective and directed and controlled in relation to all policy actions taken related to the virus pandemic that has spread throughout Indonesia. The phenomenon of the corona virus pandemic had brought panic to the community. Confused information or the amount of unclear information conveyed to the public regarding the existence of the Covid-19 virus has resulted in confusion and debate as well as conflict on social media. However, after the existence of centralized information from the Covid-19 task force and socialization which was continuously conveyed through various print and electronic media channels as well as the internet and through influencer agents, we continued to encourage to provide correct and targeted information related to handling and prevention of transmission of the corona virus. The government through the Covid-19 Task Force in handling and preventing the spread of the Covid-19 virus has issued several policies on the use of virus detection tools, such as: 1). Rapid Test, namely a tool whose function is to be screened for Covid-19.

The rapid test uses a blood sample taken from a patient to see which imonoglobin or antibody is formed when the body is fighting the virus; 2). Molecular Rapid Test (TCM), namely: a disease diagnostic tool to diagnose viral indications. Previously, the early tools were used to diagnose tuberculosis but now this tool is used to identify RNA from Sars-VoC-2 types of Covid 19; 3). Real Time Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT PCR), namely: a tool used to detect the presence of viruses. The medium is to take a sample in the form of a drain from the nose and throat. With this tool can identify the presence of acute infection and can identify the genetic virus. Even though it has been used various virus detection tools, this virus is very difficult to stop. This virus spreads through the air and various material media such as through touch, sneezing and places where the virus is infected, of course, carries the risk of transmission to someone and the risk of OTG (people without symptoms). The behavior of people who still do not understand and understand health protocols, brings more risks and a wider impact on exposure to this Corona virus. In 2021, the spread of the Corana virus (Covid19) is almost evenly distributed across all islands in Indonesia.

Likewise, the island of Bali experienced the impact of covid-19. It is known that Bali is one of the leading tourism industry centers. The excellence of Bali tourism is in the field of culture. The uniqueness of Balinese culture is an asset that cannot be found anywhere else. Bali has developed thanks to its Budayan tourism. Ardika (2006) said, tourism exists and grows due to differences, uniqueness, localization whether in the form of landscapes, flora, fauna or in the form of culture as a result of creativity, initiative, taste and human culture. Without that distinction, there would be no tourism, no people traveling or traveling. Therefore, preserving nature and culture and upholding diversity are the main functions of tourism. Nature and culture with all their uniqueness and differences are tourism assets that must be preserved.

Bali tourism, especially Nusa Dua during the pandemic, also experienced a profound impact on tourism services. Since it was announced that there were several foreign tourists who were indicated to be infected with the Covid-19 virus in Bali, and added to this by starting to spread through local transmissions brought by migrant workers returning from abroad, the local government of Bali who is also the head of the Covid-19 task force has taken steps preventive policies to anticipate the spread of the Corona virus (Covid-19). The local government has begun issuing policies in the form of governor regulations and appeals to continue implementing the health protocols that have been proclaimed by the Covid-19 Central Task Force. Policies in social distancing have also been implemented in several high-risk areas such as Denpasar, Badung, Tabanan. Social restrictions and social distancing have also been regulated and implemented or implemented in each administrative area. This policy brings consequences to all sectors of community activities such as: social, cultural, tourism services, economy and others.

This Governor Regulation requires the public to comply with health protocols by wearing masks, not being allowed to gather, always maintaining distance (social distangsing), washing hands with soap with running water, and others. In addition, they are exposed to the corona virus and supervise those who are quarantined so as not to infect others. The local government of Bali has also taken other measures, namely temporarily closing tourist attractions, encouraging them to stay at home. Customary activities that are very thick with communal culture are very limited and the appeal not to crowd and hold traditional and religious ceremonies is strictly limited to no more than 25 people. Although it had become a discourse and debate in the community, this governor regulation must be obeyed by the community in order to prevent massive transmission in Balinese society.

This situation has a tremendous impact on people's behavior, because most Balinese people are beginning to have to face the uncertainty of this condition. The economy began to be disrupted, many small and medium enterprises were unable to sell due to curfew restrictions where traders only sold until 8pm. In the field of tourism services and tourism in general, experienced a tremendous downturn. Many hoteliers have closed their hotels due to sluggishness and hotel occupancy rates have dropped

dramatically from March to February 2021. This condition has an impact on those who work in tourism services, especially hotel employees, many of whom have to stop temporarily. Likewise, those who are involved in the handicraft business and tourism transportation services have experienced a decline and even tourists who come are almost non-existent. Many countries have closed access and prohibited their citizens from traveling abroad. Several countries that have the potential to contribute to tourist visits from China, Australia, Japan, the Netherlands and others have locked down in these countries. This has an impact on decreasing foreign tourist arrivals.

The Central Statistics Agency of Bali Province said that in the first three months (first quarter) of 2020, Bali's economy grew negatively, namely -1.14 percent, compared to last year's conditions in the first quarter of 2019. This minus growth is out of the ordinary and is thought to be greatly influenced by the outbreak of the corona virus which has affected the movement of people individually and socially. The BPS of Bali Province reported that the number of direct foreign tourist arrivals to Bali in March 2020 was 156,876 visits. The number of visits during March 2020 fell by 56.89 percent compared to the number of foreign tourist arrivals during February 2020 which was recorded as many as 363,937 visits. The decline in the tourism sector is believed to have had a domino effect on other business fields which also experienced a decline.

The Bali Regional Government has also implemented a policy of imposing restrictions on community activities (PPKM). This limitation of community activities was taken because the symptoms of the spread of Covid-19 had not subsided and instead tended to increase and became increasingly out of control. Various factors also cause this, including the government's firmness in implementing or sanctioning violations against those who are proven to have violated them. In addition, some people do not care enough and think that this pandemic is not dangerous, so they do not need to follow health protocols. This assumption does not provide an example so that the targeted program, namely to reduce the spread of Covid-19, is not optimal.

Building public awareness about the importance of understanding health protocols is not necessarily followed by all people. The community needs to be educated and continuously get guidance so that the real process can actually be carried out by the community. Whatever policies that have been decided by the government, of course, have logical consequences that have an effect on society. Policies such as the PSBB (large-scale social restrictions), in anticipation of the spike in the spread of Covid-19, are indeed very necessary, but these policies must be prepared systematically regarding logistics and social assistance that must be guaranteed for the community during the existence of the PSBB. Not yet complete the implementation of PSBB, a new policy called PPKM (Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities) has emerged.

However, the policies taken by the government in controlling the rate of transmission of the corona virus always have an impact on the economy of the lowest people. It is very important that social assistance can be distributed as soon as possible so that people do not experience anxiety and lack of basic needs. Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) is eagerly awaited by the community to make a living in the midst of economic difficulties due to PPKM and other policies. Bali as an area that is very affected due to the high cases of corona virus transmission certainly results in tourism services having to incur huge losses because during the Covid-19 pandemic everything is limited, namely tourist objects, entertainment places, restaurants, even in some tourist destinations that have been closed and not operate. I Gusti Ngurah Rai Airport has opened and closed depending on the situation and the spike in covid-19 transmission. This situation certainly greatly affects Bali tourism. Almost 13 months from March 2, 2020 to March 2021, foreign tourist visits have experienced a sluggishness and even several countries in Europe and parts of Asia have banned their citizens from visiting because of the high number of Covid-19 cases in Bali and generally in Indonesia.

Most of the tourist destinations in Bali have experienced stagnation and decline which has a bad impact on the economy in Bali. Tourism services are a significant contributor to PAD in Bali. Almost all districts and cities have felt the impact of sluggish tourism services. However, this situation is a fact and a test for the nation and government to divert and revive other economic sectors to sustain the rise of the people's economy. However, what is important in the short term is the policy to provide a stimulus for people who are severely affected by this situation in the midst of the corona virus pandemic, which is very much needed by channeling direct cash assistance and other assistance related to basic food assistance for the community.

This paper will focus more on the influence of the corona virus pandemic on the sustainability of multicultural life in the Tanjung Benua area as a tourism area and at the same time a multi-ethnic area. The Tanjung Benua area as a tourism area has its own charm for anyone who wants to try their luck and work in this area. Since this area was declared a favorite and superior tourist destination, this area is increasingly becoming a diverse and multi-ethnic area. Most of the people work in the tourism services sector. The harmony of the people and ethnicity is very well maintained and harmonious.

However, since the outbreak or pandemic of the corona virus broke out and tourism was temporarily closed, all sectors did not function normally. There have been many layoffs of workers in several sectors such as hotels and entertainment venues related to tourism services causing new unemployment. This greatly affects environmental conditions and interactions between ethnic groups and begins to create stereotypes on issues of race, class and ethnicity. Social suspicion began to rise again and had an unfavorable impact especially when the unequal acceptance of social assistance between those entitled to receive it brought the potential for horizontal instability and threatened the long-established harmony. These potentials will be studied more deeply in this paper. This greatly affects environmental conditions and interactions between ethnic groups and begins to create stereotypes on issues of race, class and ethnicity. Social suspicion began to rise again and had an unfavorable impact especially when the unequal acceptance of social assistance between those entitled to receive it brought the potential for horizontal instability and threatened the long-established harmony.

II. Research Methodology

This paper uses an interpretive descriptive qualitative method. The essence of qualitative research according to Bogdan and Taylor is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observed behavior (Moleong, 2005). Qualitative methods are of course more oriented towards recording phenomena that occur. Fashri (2007: 36-37) argues that the ideas placed as qualitative data are not based on numbers, but on views, opinions and thoughts. Alsa (2007: 29) assumes that humans are active creatures, who have free will, whose behavior can only be understood in their cultural context. Strauss (2003: 5) emphasizes that qualitative methods can be used to reveal and understand something behind the phenomenon that is not yet known. Thus in revealing the belief system of the Penglipuran customary community and how the relationship between the sign system is necessary, it is necessary to understand the socio-cultural conditions of the local community.

This research was conducted in the Tanjung Benua area, Badung Regency. In this study, it focuses more on the phenomenon of the Covid-19 epidemic and is associated with the existence of a plural multicultural society. In a state of the Covid-19 pandemic, multicultural communities have the potential to be symptomatic of harmony if not handled or managed properly, both in service and coordination carried out by various authorities on all matters related to resources, of course in handling the Covid-19 pandemic. This paper uses qualitative data. Qualitative data is expressed in sentences, statements, descriptions (Nawawi, 1998: 97). In obtaining information, primary data sources are used in the form of information from members, community leaders, traditional leaders, and communities who are

directly involved in daily life to assimilate culture. Secondary data sources are also used to complement the data in the form of documents obtained from literature and other written sources.

This paper uses a method, in this case it is very important and absolute. Method is a technique that can directly facilitate data extraction. The method used in this research is a qualitative method with triangulation techniques, namely: 1). Observation, this research stage is carried out a field assessment, in addition to searching data, taking notes, and observing phenomena in the field; 2). Interviewing, namely conducting an in-depth study of the data obtained which is strengthened by conducting interviews with informants; 3). Documents, namely looking for data that is considered important either in the form of searching for literature related to the writing that is made. In order to strengthen the data, it is necessary to have references from various literatures.

III. Results and Discussion

3.1 The Impact of the Corona Virus Pandemic on Multicultural Life

The corona virus or more popularly known as Covid-19 has become a global pandemic. Covid-19 is an infectious disease caused by acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 or SARS-CoV-2). This virus is part of the Coronavirus family that can attack animals. When it attacks humans, Coronavirus usually causes respiratory infections, such as flu, MERS (Middle East Respiratory Syndrome). COVID-19 itself is a new type of coronavirus found in Wuhan, WHO has stated that this virus is very dangerous and can infect anyone who comes in contact with a person who has the virus. This virus has spread and is unstoppable because of the difficulty of handling it. Many people believe that the Covid-19 virus also spreads through the air so that anyone who lives the free oxygen in the air can be exposed to the virus. It cannot be denied that until now the Covid-19 virus is still developing and mutating and there is a need for better prevention against the spread of the virus.

The island of Bali and especially Nusa Dua, has become a long chain of transmission of Covid-19. However, this virus has a very basic impact on all lines of life of the Balinese people in particular. Most of the people of Nusa Dua, their lives depend on the tourism industry. The uncertainty of the covid-19 virus phenomenon affects people's work patterns. Nusa Dua as a tourism area has become the center of destination for various ethnic groups who come for various motives, one of which is to earn a fortune and work in the tourism sector. As the saying goes, "where there is sugar there are ants" so this tourism has been considered a very promising source of fortune and income by some of the migrant community who come from various regions with different ethnic colors.

Nusa Dua, which was originally a homogeneous area and now, over time and its development, now looks very different because it has also been inhabited by immigrant communities with different backgrounds. The tourism industry changes the landscape of people's lives in Nusa Dua. Even so, the people of Nusa Dua are very permissive and accept various ethics that live and work side by side and respect each other regardless of minority and majority. Likewise in relation to inter-religious beliefs among customary holders and the majority Hindu religion towards immigrants with their respective beliefs that still live side by side and respect each other, this can be seen in the fact that in the Nusa Dua area, cases such as discrimination against other people's beliefs are minimal happens and is almost non-existent. Tolerance between religious communities and communication between ethnic community forums in the Nusa Dua area with accommodation by traditional villages and offices in Tanjung Bena have a very good impact on solving the cases faced and finding solutions based on a sense of togetherness and upholding justice and humanity and very rarely occurs until it enters the realm of positive law.

The impact of the corona virus on the multicultural community life in the Tanjung Benoa area, Nusa Dua is greatly felt not only for hoteliers, household economic entrepreneurs related to the tourism sector such as sales of drivers, handicrafts, culinary businesses and others. However, the impact of Corona is also felt by immigrant communities who have settled and / or are working in the area. The immigrant community, some of whom also work in the tourism sector, such as hotel and restaurant employees or also working in the travel agent service sector, are forced to temporarily stop while waiting for a tourist visit situation in normal conditions. They are migrants who also face a dilemma, on the one hand they have to support their families and on the other hand they lose their jobs. However, in such delematic situations, they begin to adapt to change their work patterns and start doing business in other business fields such as informal business.

Some of the ethnic communities that can be identified in the Tanjung Benoa area are: Balinese ethnic (traditional village), Javanese village enic community, Chinese village enic community, Bugis ethnic village. Start with new habits and look for loopholes and opportunities to be able to sustain life in the midst of the Covid-19 virus pandemic, which until now is not known when it will be completed. However, in such delematic situations, they begin to adapt to change their work patterns and start doing business in other business fields such as informal business. Some of the ethnic communities that can be identified in the Tanjung Benoa area are: Balinese ethnic (traditional village), Javanese village enic community, Chinese village enic community, Bugis ethnic village. Start with new habits and look for loopholes and opportunities to be able to sustain life in the midst of the Covid-19 virus pandemic, which until now is not known when it will be completed. However, in such delematic situations, they begin to adapt to change their work patterns and start doing business in other business fields such as informal business. Some of the ethnic communities that can be identified in the Tanjung Benoa area are: Balinese ethnic (traditional village), Javanese village enic community, Chinese village enic community, Bugis ethnic village. Start with new habits and look for loopholes and opportunities to be able to sustain life in the midst of the Covid-19 virus pandemic, which until now is not known when it will be completed.

3.2 The Impact of the Corona Virus on the Social Culture in the Tanjung Benoa Tourism Area

The people of Tanjung Benoa in facing the Covid-19 virus pandemic are slowly making new habitual efforts in an effort to mitigate the spread of the Covid-19 virus. New habits from the cultural sphere, such as carrying out traditional and religious ritual activities, are very limited in both quantity and duration of implementation. All customary or cultural activities are required to carry out health protocols in accordance with recommendations from local authorities. Hindu religious ceremonies at temples in the area of the Tanjung Benoa traditional village, for example, are carried out simply and the procession was once very long and complicated and required a relatively large amount of communal labor since the pandemic was very limited and made simply without reducing the meaning of the ceremony. Public compliance in carrying out the appeal from the government in efforts to tackle Covid-19 has been responded very well. Not only religious rituals but those related to customs such as wedding processions are also very limited, both the quantity of personnel involved and the ceremonial events are also eliminated.

The wedding ceremony in Balinese culture has a very complex and detailed sequence and also requires a lot of manpower and resources in an effort to make the celebration a success. However, due to the situation and conditions in the midst of the corona virus pandemic, this new habit forces people to carry out efficiency and social restrictions to prevent new clusters in the spread of the corona virus. In the ritual of the death ceremony there are also prominent changes and strict social restrictions involving all traditional elements such as traditional and religious leaders so that in the procession they maintain health protocols and try to keep their distance and maintain cleanliness such as washing hands, using masks, reducing touch. directly with the other person and others. In the Ngaben ceremony, what can be seen in fact is to reduce the crowd and make the Ngaben ceremony simple, various properties that should be

complete according to the ceremonial level in pandemic situations and conditions, the level of the death ceremony or Ngaben is taken with the smallest and simplest level. For other people who carry out religious and customary activities, they also make adjustments not to hold receptions that invite large crowds and also in other matters such as life or death cycle ceremonies and others. Activities that lead to crowds are continuously socialized to the community both through the realm of traditional villages and the realm of the official village.

The existence of good communication between village officials together with communities and associations in the Tanjung Bena area greatly suppresses misunderstanding and disharmony which sometimes has the potential for conflict. Potential conflicts in the community cannot be avoided, especially in the situation and during a pandemic like now many have lost their jobs and of course reduced income for some people in the Tanjung Benua tourism area. For workers in the Tanjung Bena tourism area, especially those working in hotels, many have temporarily laid off their employees and come to work only from time to time when there is a call from management. Day after day the situation got worse for the immigrant community and the local community. Social assistance from the government in easing the burden on the community continues to be carried out, but various problems always arise in the technical distribution. Social assistance in the form of direct cash assistance (BLT) that was distributed by the community experienced many recipient data inaccuracies so that many were not on target. In this difficult situation, it will lead to potential public distrust of the aid providers who are authorized and responsible for it.

It often happens that the distribution of direct cash assistance (BLT) is not evenly distributed, which can be caused by several factors, such as the data used is not current and the organizers do not update the data and confirm it in real terms to the public. This situation can also occur due to a lack of coordination between institutions and the tendency of these institutions to work only sectorally without collaboration and cooperation with village institutions in preparing real, accurate data obtained from village officials and heads of circles. Another factor that also greatly affects is the grace period in the data collection which is often sudden and urgent so that a lot of data has not been entered. The chaos in data collection was also greatly influenced by the ineffective lines of coordination between institutions so that what happened in the community was an overlap of information spread in the community. Direct cash transfers can be a matter of time and can also create potential conflicts if not managed properly. The Tanjung Bena tourism area which is inhabited by various ethnic groups in receiving direct cash social assistance also experienced problems in communication due to overlapping information between stakeholders. The uneven data collection process brings a very crucial issue among the Tanjung Bena community. Ethnic stereotype issues began to emerge in the community, because there was an assumption that direct cash assistance was only for local residents. This situation also raises and ignites friction between local people and migrants.

Several times there have been misunderstandings, although they did not immediately lead to a serious conflict, but this situation also disturbed the well-maintained harmony so far. Ethnic stereotype issues began to emerge in the community, because there was an assumption that direct cash assistance was only for local residents. This situation also raises and ignites friction between local people and migrants. Several times there have been misunderstandings, although they did not immediately lead to a serious conflict, but this situation also disturbed the well-maintained harmony so far. Ethnic stereotype issues began to emerge in the community, because there was an assumption that direct cash assistance was only for local residents. This situation also raises and ignites friction between local people and migrants. Several times there have been misunderstandings, although they did not immediately lead to a serious conflict, but this situation also disturbed the well-maintained harmony so far.

The distribution of aid that is not evenly distributed in communities in need has an effect on the emergence of negative views and tends to cause anxiety between enchants. In this situation, it appears that

the village office and adat officials are quick to mitigate potential conflicts due to the unequal distribution of social assistance in the community. The village apparatus, both in the sub-district of the village of Tanjung, and lower down by the head of the environment, mediate and collect data on the immigrant population. Besides that, they also create a discussion and communication forum so that they can easily get access according to their rights and obligations.

3.3 Impact of a Pandemic on the Emergence of Social Pathologies

The impact of the Corona Pandemic also has an influence on the emergence of social pathologies such as: theft, crime, violence and so on. This kind of community disease is certainly not because it appears suddenly but because of various factors that support it. The impact of a pandemic can be said to be a trigger as the reason for the occurrence of various crimes in society. The Covid-19 pandemic which has had a major impact because parts of the economy and industry have stagnated and even ended with a temporary suspension of operations. It is not only industry that is affected but also small household businesses in the community. Many small businesses are experiencing financial and marketing difficulties during the pandemic. Many people who are engaged in informal business are slumped and of course really need assistance to support these activities. During the Covid-19 pandemic, small entrepreneurs really need relief in access to capital, not only in marketing strategies and access to technology that can market the products of these small entrepreneurs. Several ways that can be used as a guide during a pandemic according to Standee (2020) say that several steps need to be taken, including: 1). Utilizing social media as the main marketing channel. During a pandemic, this method is an alternative that can be used for marketing, because this strategy is certainly safer and also minimizes direct contact between producers and consumers; 2) Always monitor business transactions.

As stated by Standee, to get to this the most important thing is to move this small business to be able to run and be able to do independent marketing through social media or others. The small community really hopes for help from the government in charge in resurrecting the small entrepreneurs who are getting worse day by day. Small entrepreneurs engaged in MSMEs in the Tanjung Bena tourism area have also felt the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. The unstable situation and the still occurrence of new corona clusters identified in several villages by officers remain an obstacle in starting a business field that the community is engaged in. This downturn certainly brought social impacts and created unemployment.

In this situation, it has had a large social impact and also in other fields, such as in the Tanjung Bena tourism area, there has been an increase in the crime rate from March 2020 to March 2021, with 52 criminal acts in the form of theft and mugging. Another form in society also appears a lot of domestic violence. The impact of Corona has triggered a series of problems that need to be tackled together.

3.4 Corona Virus Has Not Ended, Starting a New Order

The covid-19 virus pandemic does not yet know when it will end. However, in its development, the Covid-19 virus has rapidly undergone genetic mutations. The existence of this new variant not only makes people more careful in social interaction. This situation certainly adds to the uncertainty as to when this virus pandemic will end. In people who rely on the tourism industry, the wait is getting longer and hopes that it can be overcome quickly. The long wait for 13 months has not yet had a positive impact. The community is increasingly neglecting the use of masks and medical probes. The community is starting to experience saturation and there is starting to be resistance to the response to the Covid-19 pandemic carried out by the competent authorities.

Conclusion

The spread of the covid-19 virus has officially become a pandemic outbreak that has occurred in Indonesia and especially in Bali. Almost all districts / cities have been affected by the covid-19 virus at a religious level. Badung Regency as a barometer of the tourism industry has become a cluster identified as having the potential to become the center of the spread of the corona virus. This is possible because the Badung region, especially in tourism areas such as Nusa Dua, is very intense on the service of domestic and foreign tourism visits. After the widespread spread of the corona virus, several government policies began to be implemented and there was a closure of access to both international and domestic flights, the application of other social restrictions.

Bali tourism, especially the Tanjung Bena tourism area, has been the most affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. Local people and immigrants are very dependent on the services of the tourism industry. Many of them have lost their jobs because their places of work were forced to close. Hotels, restaurants, as well as entertainment venues and tourist attractions are closed. Prohibitions and appeals related to the mitigation of the Covid-19 pandemic have had socio-cultural impacts. Social impact can be felt by changing interaction patterns that minimize direct contact with the interlocutor. In addition, doing activities that cause crowds is also prohibited and avoided so as not to cause the spread of the corona virus. In the field of culture, it appears that all cultural activities that have the potential to create harmony are very limited. Traditional and religious ceremonies are urged to be held simply and limited in accordance with the health protocol calls from the central and regional governments (covid-19 task force).

The covid-19 pandemic has also created social pathologies in the community. Increased unemployment and the number of small businesses experiencing capital difficulties and many of the traders do not have business capital. As a result of all of this, the things that have resulted from the impact of the pandemic have triggered a crisis, namely the start of symptoms of crime and various attempts to contravene the law. In the Tanjung Bena tourism area in the past year, there have been many criminal acts such as theft, mugging and fraud. Likewise, the increase in domestic violence and various matters of lawlessness. The covid-19 pandemic became a trigger and everything that happened was a series of systems due to the failure to anticipate disaster management from both the community.

Hopefully this pandemic will end quickly and the anticipation that the government continues to do in preventing the spread of Covid-19 is expected to be able to bring back stability in society. A new culture in disaster management, learning from the Covid-19 pandemic can provide experience in eradicating and overcoming other disasters such as in future viral pandemics.

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