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THE ART OF SOCIAL WORK PRACTICES IN INDONESIA THE IMPACT OF LSSR POLICY ON THE SOCIO- ECONOMIC SECTOR IN BANTEN PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

The Covid-19 pandemic is attacking the world, and measures are being taken to control the virus's spread. Banten's government is prohibited from enforcing the LSSR policy, which is based on Governor of Banten Decree 443 / Kep. 140-Huk / 2020 on the Establishment of Large-Scale Social Boundaries. This research employed quantitative descriptive method to determine if the LSSR impacts reducing the spread of the Covid-19 virus, as well as on the community's social and economic well-being. The results indicated that unemployment would rise to 172 thousand by 2020. The poverty rate increased by 134.57 thousand. Income per capita decreases to 11,994 from 12,267 in 2019. The Human Development Index, which experienced a slowdown in growth in 2020, increased 0.01 points from 0.49 points the previous year. With an improvement of 0.15 points in the total length of schooling, it is greater than the 0.12point increase in 2019. The study recommends that the LSSR policy be maintained in order to prevent the spread of the Covid-19 virus, and that the government undertake fiscal stimulus efforts to improve the sustainability of micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises.

Keywords: LSSR, Covid-19, Poverty, Unemployment, HDI.

INTRODUCTION

The Covid-19 pandemic that struck the world has altered the way of life for people in all industries. Especially in the health sector, where everyone is required to follow health protocols such as hand washing, maintaining a safe distance, and wearing masks. This policy is one approach for reducing the number of Covid-19 virus infections. Individuals are protected by health protocol policies. Several countries have implemented lockdown policies in response to the growing number of Covid-19

victims. To prohibit residents' ability to leave the house or travel. Seven countries with a high incidence of Covid-19 have implemented this policy: United States, India, Brazil, Russia, Great Britain, France, and Spain. (Covid19.who.int, n.d.) In the United Kingdom, the lockdown resulted in a 30% reduction in exposed incidents. It increased from 130 people per 10,000 people in October to 96 people per 10,000 people in November 2020.(Sulaiman, n.d.) The negative impact of the lockdown in the UK was an increase in domestic violence reaching 25%

and non-essential economic activities such as cinemas, salons and fitness centers were prohibited from operating which had an impact on the economy of the middle class (Teddy Tri Setio Berty, n.d.). The impact of the lockdown in America is a recession, in the first quarter of 2020 minus 5 percent. Then it fell 32.9 percent in the second quarter of 2020. (Nur, 2020) In India, during in April 2020, the lockdown resulted in the unemployment of 122 million people. Whereas 91.3 million people work as small traders and laborers, 17.8 million work as private sector workers, and 18.2 million are self-employed. (Amelia Fitriani, n.d.) The positive impact of India's lockdown, the fact that India has the lowest number death cases among the world's 20 countries with the highest Covid-19 cases. (Iswara, n.d.) In Russia, the lockdown caused Russian airline companies to lose about 70 billion rubles (approx Rp. 16 trillion), while the operators' share suffered losses of up to 27 billion rubles (approx Rp. 6.1 trillion). (Reffly Setiawan, 2020) In Brazil the economy shrank 6.4 percent in 2020, due to the implementation of lockdown. (Faizal Fanani, n.d.) In 2020, Spain had a budget deficit of approximately US \$126 billion or Rp2 thousand trillion, or 10.3 percent of GDP. Retail, hospitality, manufacturing, and tourism are the industries most impacted by the economic impact. Spain accounts for 14.6% of GDP and employs 2.8 million people in the industry. (Yasinta Gita Elysia, 2020) Lockdown brought France towards a recession, where the French economic growth in the first quarter of 2020 was -6%. (Abrar, 2021) Since December 15, 2020, France has lifted its lockdown policy and replaced it with a curfew. (Amani, n.d.) Despite the fact that the lockdown will be implemented for the first time on March 14, 2020. France remained seventh place in January 2021 as the country with the most Covid-19 patients dying. (Aida, n.d.)

Meanwhile, the implementation of lockdown in Malawi has been very successful, with a 98.9 percent reduction in the spread of cases and a 99.3 percent reduction in mortality. (N.Chidimbah, 2020) Malawi has reduced the spread and mortality rate of Covid-19 on a health level, but the agricultural sector has been greatly impacted by the implementation of lockdowns on an economic scale. Based on the experiences of many nations, lockdown has had a significant negative impact on economic aspects. Thus, Indonesia chose a different approach, although both countries desired to restrict individual movement. To prevent the spread of Covid-19, the Indonesian government prefers to restrict people's movement between places. The policy is referred to as LSSR (Large-Scale Social Restrictions), after Government Regulation Number 21 of 2020, which was signed into law by the President on March 30, 2020. (21, 2020)

Research related to the Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic has been widely conducted in Indonesia, both with positive and negative impacts. Research on the Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic on Layoffs and Worker Income in Indonesia by Ruth Melliana Ngadi and Yanti Astrelina Purba in July 2020 showed a wave of layoffs and decreased labor / employee / worker income during the implementation of the LSSR policy. (Astrelina, 2020) Then the research on the Impact of Covid-19 on Workers in Indonesia by Syahrial, S, Sos.i., M.Sc., MH in 2020 in the Ners Journal, shows that workers face economic vulnerability and need social security to be protected against Covid-19. (Syahrial, S.Sos.I., SH., M.Si., 2020) Additionally, Abdul Jalis Fahri and Ari Kasnelly conducted research on the Increasing Unemployment Rate in the Middle of a Pandemic (Covid-19) in December 2019 using an online formsApp survey of seven informants. The study examined the impact of LSSR on the formal sector, using termination of employment as an

indicator.(Fahri Abd. Jalil dan Sri Kasnelly, n.d.) Large-Scale Social Restrictions (LSSR) and Low-Income Communities by Rindam Naruddin and Islamul Haq in 2020, carried out using qualitative methods with an empirical literature approach. Describes the implementation of the LSSR to prevent the spread of the Covid-19 virus. The LSSR's direct impact would be experienced by those who work in the informal sector. After the LSSR implemented, workers in the online transportation sector have lost passengers and food orders have decreased, making it difficult for online drivers to fulfill their daily needs.(Rindam Nasruddin Haq dan Islamul, 2020) Then the research on the Effectiveness of Large-Scale Social Restrictions Policies during the 2019 Corona Virus Pandemic by the Government under the Mandate of the 1945 Constitution by Aprista Ristawati in June 2020, aims to determine the effectiveness of government policies and also their compliance with the 1945 Constitution. With a normative juridical approach and analytical descriptive in nature. The LSSR policy is deemed too ineffective because the public feels that they have not fully received legal protection for the policy. These studies look at the implications of the implementation of the LSSR for the employment sector, which will also be discussed in this study. Using the social accounting system, look at it regularly by comparing the number of unemployment before and after the implementation of the LSSR policy, so that it can be seen the extent of the implications of the LSSR on the unemployment rate with the research scale of Banten Province.(Aprista Ristawaty, n.d.)

Research on National Economic Losses Due to the Covid-19 Pandemic by Wibowo Hadiwardoyo in 2020, regarding economic losses on a national, sectoral, corporate and individual regional scale.(Wibowo Hadiwardoyo, 2020) Research on the Impact of Covid-19 for Community Economic Activities by Rahmat Bayu

Nugroho in 2020, looking at the economic impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, and the economic impact from a cultural and health perspective.(Nugroho, 2020) Research on Covid-19, New Normal and Development Planning in Indonesia by Muhyiddin on the economic deceleration and alternative development planning in Indonesia.(Muhyiddin, 2020) Research by Herispon in 2020 Economic Impact on the Economic Impact of Large-Scale Social Restrictions on the Pekanbaru Citizen in Riau Province examined the impact of LSSR on unemployment, reduced working hours, and decreased income.(Herispon, 2020) Research on the Impact of Covid-19 and the Government's LSSR Policy on MSMEs in Wiyung Surabaya by Ahmad Fathoni in 2020, the longer the LSSR is implemented, the more significant the decline in MSME income will be which can lead to reduced income which will impact the welfare of the community. From this research the overall economic sector which also impacts the poverty rate, therefore it is also necessary to know the significance of poverty after implementing the LSSR. In addition, with reference to the Human Development Index indicator, the implications of the LSSR application on the level of community welfare can be measured.(Ahmad Fathoni, 2020)

The LSSR policy is implemented from the central level down to the regions. Almost all regions have implemented the LSSR starting April, including: JABOBEK, Banten Province (South Tangerang City, Tangerang City), Bandung, Tegal to areas outside Java (Makassar and Riau).(Kompas.com, n.d.) Banten is an interesting province to research because it is one of many that have implemented the LSSR policy. This is because Banten is the region adjacent to the capital with a high level of population mobility. According to data from the Covid-19 case, Banten province has seen a significant increase. There were 92 positive cases at the end of March, and 13,061 positive cases in

November. The recent data shows, there was another increase in positive cases in December, reaching 18,170. Although the LSSR was implemented in three stages, each of which can be extended. However, the rate of positive cases continues to rise, and Banten is classified as being in the red zone. (Www.Infocorona.Bantenprov.Go.Id, n.d.)

The implementation of the LSSR in Banten have worst impact of increasing the rate of unemployment. As is well established, Banten has had Indonesia's highest unemployment rate since 2018, at 8.52 percent in 2018 and 8.11 percent in 2019. (B. P. Statistik, 2019) Specifically, the determination of the LSSR in Banten Province refers to the Governor of Banten Decree Number 443 / Kep. 140-Huk / 2020. And also in the Regulation of the Governor of Banten Number 16 of 2020 which took effect from April 15, 2020. (Huk/2020, 2020) Previous research by Wibowo Hadiwardoyo in 2020 was entitled National Economic Losses Due to the Covid-19 Pandemic, based on the economic impact of Covid based on the GDP indicator only. Whereas in this study, the impact of Covid-19 was seen from the aspects of economic development and other social indicators such as: HDI indicators, Unemployment and Poverty. (Wibowo Hadiwardoyo, 2020) Research on the Analysis of the Impact of Covid-19 on the Socio-Economic Traders in Klaten and Wonogiri Markets by Rizki Nor Azimah, et al. poverty, increase in positive cases, and the Human Development Index (HDI). This research was conducted to describe the socio-economic impacts caused by the implementation of the LSSR. The researcher formulates the hypothesis in this study, Ha: There are social and economic impacts in terms of increasing unemployment, poverty and decreasing the Human Development Index from the implementation of LSSR in Banten Province because of the Covid-19 pandemic.

The aim of this study was to determine the socioeconomic consequences of Covid-19 through the use of quantitative methods and descriptive statistical methods. The results show that traders' turnover in this sector has decreased by 50%. Additionally, the study discusses the economic impact of Covid-19 on non-formal jobs. What distinguishes this research is its focus on the economic losses suffered by MSME traders. Meanwhile, this study examines a broader scale of non-formal workers and does not limit to only MSME traders. (Rizki Nor Azimah, 2020) This research was conducted to analyze the impact of the LSSR policy on the rate of increase in cases of Covid-19, social and economic in Banten Province.

RESEARCH METHODS

The social system accounting monitoring process is examined in this study using a policy analysis method. To present data on the changes in objective and subjective social conditions over time. The technique used for data analysis is descriptive quantitative. The data obtained is secondary data from the BPS for the period of 2018 to 2020. The variables used are socioeconomic aspects, including data on HDI, poverty, and health in terms of the increase in Covid-19 cases pre and post the implementation of the LSSR.

Monitoring of Social System Accounting Policies

Monitoring is a policy analysis procedure that is used to provide information about the cause and effect of public policies. Monitoring is the primary source of implementation and is an attempt to describe past or present policy actions. Monitoring is enforced when a policy is being implemented. Policy monitoring needs to be put in place aimed at predicting errors early so that they can be corrected immediately, this can reduce greater risks. Policy monitoring is carried out

to ensure that policies that are being implemented are in line with policy goals and objectives. In order to reduce a much greater risk, it is necessary to find potential errors early. So that a policy modification can be made if the monitoring findings obtain such the results.(Setkab.go.id, n.d.) The implementation of policies within a certain period of time can determine the changes in social and economic variables that occur.(Sanarno, 2008) The information provided by a social accounting system is used to account for social and economic changes that occur because of the implementation of public policies. After analyzing the impact of LSSR on the community's socioeconomic situation, it is determined that the social system accounting approach is the correct one. The method applied enables the study to monitor objectively or subjectively social changes that occur over time.(Setkab.go.id, n.d.)

An important aspect of social system accounting analysis is social indicators, social indicators are used to monitor changes at the national and local levels.(William Dunn, 2003) This social indicator also has a weakness, namely showing the political bias of the analysis. Social indicators cannot be used in practical choices because they do not have high instrumental value. Many social indicators are also based on existing data regarding an objective social condition. Social indicators also provide little information on the various ways and situations in which input is transformed into a policy outcome.(William Dunn, 2003)

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Analysis of the Impact of the LSSR Policy on the Increase in Covid Cases in Banten Province

Figure 1 Banten Covid-19 Cases During LSSR April-December 2020 (Source: Data on Covid-19 Patients in Banten Province /Covid19.go.id (2020)

In order to cope with the spread of Covid-19, the Government of Indonesia regulates it in a social distancing program as outlined in the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 9 of 2020 concerning Guidelines for Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the Context of Accelerating Handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). Chapter I Article 1 states that Large-Scale Social Restrictions are restrictions on certain activities of residents

in an area suspected of being infected with Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19, in such a way as to prevent the spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). Organized by the minister of sector health and run by the Regional Government, which is the authority of the autonomous region.(P. M. K. R. I. N. 9 T. 2020, 2020) Banten LSSR regulations are contained in the Governor of Banten Decree Number 443 / Kep.140 Huk / 2020, the determination of the LSSR was carried out from April 18 to May 3, 2020 for the first stage of social restrictions.(Huk/2020, 2020) Then the implementation of the second phase of the LSSR took effect from October 21, 2020 to November 2020, as stated in the Governor of Banten Decree Number 443 / Kep.241-Huk / 2020. (443/Kep.241-Huk/2020, 2020)The implementation of the third phase of the LSSR will take effect from November 20 to December 19, 2020, as stipulated in the Governor of Banten Decree Number 443 / Kep.267-HUK / 2020.(443/Kep.267-Huk/2020, 2020)

As a reference, positive cases before LSSR phase 1 on April 18 2020 were 297 people, 32 people died, 7 recovered and 258 people were in care. On May 3, after the implementation of the LSSR for two weeks, 432 cases were positive, 34 people recovered, died 41 people, and 357 people who are in care. Prior to the implementation of LSSR on October 21, 2020, there were 8,093 positive patients, with 6,217 recovering, 240 dead, and 1,636 undergoing treatment. Covid cases on November 10, 2020, following LSSR stage 2. There were 10,329 positive cases, 8,134 people recovered, 298 people died, and 1,897 people were in care. On November 20, 2020, the number of positive patients was 11,331, patients recovered 8,191, 302 died, and 2,838 were treated. Following the conclusion of the LSSR's third phase on December 25, 2020, there were 17,097 confirmed cases of Covid-19, 10,118 of which had recovered, 408 of which had died, and 6,571 of which were still

being treated.(Covid19.go.id, n.d.-b) The data shows that the implementation of LSSR is still not effective in reducing the number of Covid-19 spread because the trend of increasing patients is still quite high in Banten Province from the implementation of LSSR from stage one to stage three.

The increase in Covid-19 cases is associated with the implementation of the LSSR in Banten Province, which has resulted in social changes. According to Soedjatmoko, social change is a result of three factors: scientific and technological development, population, and ecological and environmental factors.(Kertakusuma, 2006) The implementation of the LSSR is a social transition caused by ecological and environmental factors related to the Covid-19 pandemic in Banten Province. This resulted in social changes in Banten. From a health standpoint, despite the fact that the LSSR policy has been implemented. Exposure to positive cases tends to be high. Additionally, LSSR worsens other social issues in Banten Province, including an increase in unemployment and poverty. LSSR also has an impact on the province's Human Development Index growth.

Analysis of the Impact of LSSR on Unemployment in Banten Province

Unemployment is characterized as a person who has engaged in no income activity. Unemployment does not only refer to those who have not worked, but also to those who are looking for work and those who are already employed but are not productive.(Sadono Sukirno, 2000) Activities to restrict people from working can trigger an increase in unemployment. LSSR is a form of restriction on community activities and has implications for the employment sector. Article 9 paragraph 1 of Banten Governor Regulation Number 25 of 2020 states that, during the implementation of the LSSR all government agencies, both central and regional, companies or workplaces and

offices, and factories can still carry out their activities and operational activities, as long as the health protocol is enforced. Article Nine paragraph 3 states that, if there are employees who are positively exposed to Covid-19, then the company is obliged to replace work activities in the office by working at home.(Huk/2020, 2020) Not all work activities, however, cannot be performed at home. Non-formal work that

cannot be performed at home has the potential to result in increased unemployment. Unemployment induced by Covid-19 is categorized as cyclical, as a result of conjunctive waves. Specifically, there is a recession or a decline in economic activity, which results in a reduction in aggregate demand for commodities.(Sadono Sukirno, 2000)

Tabel 1
Banten Population Employment Status 2019-2020

Employment Status	Aug 2019	Aug 2020	Employment Change	Percentage of Increase
	<i>Million people</i>	<i>Million people</i>	Thousand People	
Working Age Population	9,460	9,630	170,000	1,80%
Workforce	6,040	6,210	170.000	2,83%
Working	5,550	5,550	0,282	-1,04%
Unemployment	0,489	0,661	171.000	1,69%

Source: Central Bureau of Population and Working Age Population Statistics, 2018-2020 Banten Province. (2018-2020)

Covid-19 in Indonesia was first reported on March 2, 2020, with 2 confirmed cases.(Aditya Susilo, 2020) As of December 25, 2020, there were 700,097 positive cases in Indonesia, and specifically 17,097 confirmed cases in Banten Province.(Covid19.go.id, n.d.-a) The increase in cases has forced the government to re-implement the LSSR on a periodically. Banten has once again extended the implementation of LSSR, as stipulated in the Governor of Banten Decree No. 443 / Kep.290-Huk / 2020. From December 20, 2020 to January 18, 2021, the LSSR determination will be extended by one month.(443/Kep.290-Huk/2020, n.d.) The implementation of the LSSR was for the first time in Banten Province on April 18, 2020.(Huk/2020, 2020)

The implementation of LSSR would certainly have an impact on the community's economic activities, resulting in a decrease in employment and an increase in unemployment rate.

The workforce in August 2020 was 6.21 million people, an increase of 170 thousand people compared to August 2019. Then the open unemployment rate (OUR) in August 2020 was 661 thousand people, then increased by 171 thousand people, compared to August 2019. The working population of 5.55 million people decreased by 282 people from August 2019. A total population of 2.73 million people or the equivalent of 49.17 percent work in informal activities, increasing to 7.04 percentage points compared to August 2019. Percentage formal employment fell by 7.04 percentage points. In the past year, the share of workers who are underemployed has increased by 5.01 percentage points, and the share of part-time workers has increased by 4.44 percentage points. Then there were 1.84 million people affected by Covid-19 or 19.18 percent. Comprising unemployed due to Covid-19 totaling 205 thousand people, not the Workforce because of Covid-19 totaling 28

thousand people, while 103 thousand people did not work because of Covid-19, and the working population who experienced a reduction in working hours due to Covid-19 amounting to 1.51 million people.(badan pusat statistik, 2020)

Data shows that during the implementation of the LSSR as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, there was an increase in the open unemployment rate in Tangerang Regency from August 2019 to August 2020. The terrible impact of increasing unemployment is reducing people's income, which reduces the level of prosperity and then creates poverty.(Dahma Amar Ramadhan, Djoko Setyadi, 2017) Unemployment increased in Banten Province because of the LSSR, which impacted economic activity in both the formal and informal sectors. As a result of the increase in the number of unemployed workers in Banten Province, it impacts the community's capacity to meet basic needs. Sociologically, unemployment may contribute to an increase in crime to meet daily needs. The fact that the crime rate in Banten increased by 8% from 2019 to 2020.(Ridho, 24 C.E.)

Analysis of the Impact of LSSR on Poverty in Banten Province

Poverty is the inability of people's income to meet basic needs based on a certain price standard. Low income causes insufficient guarantee to meet the quality of life standards. The definition is determined according to criteria on certain measures, namely average income, purchasing power or average consumption ability, educational status, and health conditions.(Suryawati, 2004) By using the income measure, this condition is known as the inequality of income distribution.(Nunung Nurwati, 2008) The concept of absolute poverty in economic development is used to represent a certain minimum level of income needed to meet

basic physical needs, specifically food, clothing, and shelter to ensure sustainable survival.(P.Todaro, 2012) In addition to restrictions on office activities, there are also regulations regarding restrictions on business activities in Banten Governor Regulation Number 25 of 2020 in Article 11 Paragraph. The food and beverage supply business activities, the person in charge of restaurants, restaurants, and similar businesses must limit their business activities. This can also affect the economic level of the people of Banten, where 108,712 out of 113,139 businesses spread across Banten Province are SMEs or 96.09%.(badan pusat Statistik, 2020b)

Poverty divided in 2 categories, namely absolute poverty and relative poverty. Absolute poverty is the condition of the income of a person or group of people who are below the poverty line. So, it does not meet standard needs, namely for food, clothing, health, housing and education. The minimum real income level determined by the international poverty line calculates absolute poverty. The line does not depend on the level of national income per capita and does not consider different price levels. But measuring poverty is by spending less than \$1.25 a day or \$2 a day in PPP dollars.(P.Todaro, 2012) Meanwhile, relative poverty is a state of comparison between income groups in society. By using a measure of income, this condition is defined an inequality of income distribution.(Nunung Nurwati, 2008) The size of relative poverty is highly dependent on the income / expenditure distribution of the population.(Wahyu.R, 2009) The implementation of LSSR will certainly impact the operations of SMEs, the dominant ones still rely on conventional sales or direct sales. It also has implications for the fixed income of people with lower middle-class economies.

Table 2
Number of Poor Population in Banten Province in 2019-2020

Employment Status	Sept 2019	Mar 2020	Percentage Change	Difference Change
	Thousand People	Thousand People		Thousand People
Poor People	641,42	775,99	4 > 5,03	134,57
The Urban Poor	378,73	472,84	4,94 > 5,92	94,11
Rural Poor Population	270,13	303,14	7,31 > 8,18	33,01

Source: Central Bureau of Poverty Rate Statistics September 2019 March 2020 Banten Province

Using data from the Central Bureau of Statistics, this study outlines poverty in Banten province. Banten experienced an increase of 641.42 thousand poor people from September 2019 to March 2020, following the emergence of the Covid-19 pandemic. It increased from 641.42 thousand to 775.99 thousand poor people in urban areas. There is a difference of 134.57 thousand people and an increase in the percentage of the total population from 4% to 5.03 percent. Meanwhile, rural areas poverty from 270.13 thousand in September 2020 to 303.14 thousand in September 2020. The increase in the number of poor people in villages is 33.01 thousand people, with a percentage increase of 7.31 percent to 8.18 percent. The urban poor population was 378.73 thousand in March 2019, which is expected to reach 472.84 thousand in March 2020. With a difference of 94.11 thousand residents, the percentage increased from 4.94 percent to 5.92 percent. The March 2020 period of increased poverty was caused by the emergence of the Covid-19 pandemic.(B. P. Statistik, 2020b)

During the period between September 2019 and March 2020, the poverty line increased by 4.74 percent. Namely per capita income per month in September 2019 from IDR 485,096 to IDR 508,091, - per capita per month in March 2020.(B. P. Statistik, 2020b) The per capita income remains below the absolute poverty threshold of \$ 2 per day. In March 2020, the ratio of Banten citizens

living in urban areas was 0.360. This figure represents an improvement of 0.005 points over the September 2019 Gini Ratio of 0.355. For rural areas, the Gini Ratio was 0.296 in March 2020, an improvement of 0.004 points from September 2019. Rural areas have a lower Gini Ratio than urban areas. The Gini Ratio has a value from 0 to 1. The Gini Ratio value shows the degree of inequality. In other terms, advancing toward 1 implies increasing lameness.(badan pusat Statistik, 2020a) The limitation of activities because of the implementation of the LSSR also causes urban residents to stay at home more often, thus encouraging increased consumption for people with economies above the poverty threshold. It impacts the Gini increase in the ratio of urban and rural communities in Banten Province. Sociological studies of poverty are associated with high levels of population growth and low availability of employment opportunities.(Suprapti, 2018) LSSR causes economic activity to be hampered which results in unemployment, and has implications for the poverty rate.

Index Level Post LSSR Implementation

The Human Development Index (HDI) is described as the process of enlarging people choice, which is a type of human liberty. Concerning the development of human capabilities, not only for the privileged few or even the majority, but for every human being. (UNDP, 2018) As part of the effort to improve the quality of human life, HDI is a critical indicator of the success of the community or population. The HDI reflects the degree to which the population has access to development outcomes, such as income, health, and education. (B. P. Statistik, 2020a) The indicator of human development is life expectancy, which has a value range of 85.5 years and a minimum value of 25 years. Second, knowledge with ideal literacy conditions is 100%, while the worst-case scenario is 0%; the ideal average length of schooling is 15 years, while the worst-case scenario is 0 or not attending school at all. Third, the real purchasing power per capita consumption should be 732,720 at the most, and at worst 300,000. (Mudrajat Hasibuan, 2014) With the implementation of the LSSR, which has the potential to weaken people's economic activities, it would be important to see the extent to which it impacts on three measures of Human Development Index. The social and economic impacts that impacted Indonesia because of the pandemic, forced all levels of government, both central and regional, to make improvements to the development plans that had been drafted. (Muhyiddin, 2020)

Figure 2 Banten Human Development Index 2018-2020 (Source: Central Bureau of Statistics Human Development Index (HDI) Banten (2018-2020))

As a reference, in 2020 Banten's HDI was at 72.45 or an increase of 0.01 points, when compared to 2019, which was at 72.44. The progress of human development in Banten in 2020 is weakening, the rate of increase is only up 0.01 percent. Lower than the growth in 2019, which increased to 0.68 percent. (B. P. Statistik, 2020a) Life expectancy (LE) at birth represents the dimension of longevity and healthy life. In 2020, there was an increase of 69.96 years, from 2019 at 69.84 years. The dimension of knowledge in the HDI is formed by two

indicators, namely the Expectation of Length of School and the Average Length of.

Schooling. There is a relationship between these two indicators, namely that an increase in the number of Expectations for Length of Schooling in the long term will increase the average length of schooling. In 2019 the school expectation figure is 12.88 years, in 2020 it will be 12.89 years. And the average length of schooling is 8.74 years in 2019 to 8.89 years in 2020. Meanwhile, the dimensions of living standards are feasible from the per capita expenditure. In 2019 the per capita expenditure of the people of Banten was 12,267, in 2020 it decreased by 11,964.

In 2020, life expectancy increased by 0.12 points, compared to 0.20 points in 2019. According to the length of schooling expectation, growth is 0.1 points in 2020, compared to 0.3 points from 2018 to 2019. The average period of schooling in 2020 will increase by 0.15 points, compared to the 0.12 points increase from 2018 to 2019. In 2020, growth will be higher than in 2019. In 2019, per capita spending increased by 0.273 percentage points compared to 2020, when it fell by 0.302 percentage points. Generally, the Banten Province Human Development Index (HDI) increased during the implementation of the LSSR, 0.30-point decrease in per capita expenditure from 2019. However, by comparing 2018 to 2019, the HDI amount increased by 0.49 points, while the year 2019 to 2020 an increased of 0.1 points. In 2020, there is already a decline in terms of increasing HDI, as opposed to the increase from 2018 to 2019.(B. P. Statistik, 2020a) According to Mac Iver, social change is a shift in social interaction or a change in the balance (equilibrium) of social relations.(Budiarjo, 2008) LSSR induced major changes in the community's social interaction process, which eventually resulted in changes to the community's socio-economic structure, as reflected in the trend toward negative HDI beginning in 2019.

Education has continued to grow in popularity as a result of the implementation of learning from home. In compliance with Article 6 Paragraph 2 of the Governor of Banten's Regulation No. 25 of 2020 on Guidelines for the Implementation of LSSR in Tangerang Regency. When school activities are temporarily suspended, all learning activities are altered. By studying at home or in their respective residences, through distance learning methods, or using an online system.(P. G. B. N. 25 T. 2020., n.d.) Indonesian E-Commerce Association (idea) and We Are Social data also show that Indonesia's online shopping activities have increased by 25 to 30 percent. This shows that there is a change in community behavior due to the LSSR policy.(Pink, n.d.)

CONCLUSION

The implementation of the LSSR in Banten Province has had an impact on social and economic indicators. And an increase in unemployment of 172 thousand people by 2020. Of 134.57 thousand increase in the poverty rate, with 94.11 thousand people living in urban areas and 33.01 thousand in rural areas. Additionally, income per capita decreased to 11,994 from 12,267 in 2019. Additionally, the Human Development Index, which typically experiences a slowdown in growth in 2020, increased 0.01 points from 0.49 points the previous year. With an increase of 0.15 points in the average length of schooling, it is greater than the 0.12 points increase in 2019. The study recommends that the LSSR policy be maintained in order to control the spread of the coronavirus and to prevent the development of new clusters for the virus's spread. However, fiscal stimulus efforts from the regions are required to generate demand for the continuation of SMEs.

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