

The Impact of Covid-19 to Spiritual Poverty (Morals)-Material Poverty (Economics) in Bandung City, Indonesia

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Abstract—This article aims to analyze in depth the impact of Covid-19 on urban poverty condition which includes spiritual aspects and material aspects represented by moral and economic aspects. City is the capital city of West Java Province where West Java itself is one of the prov contributors to poverty in Indonesia. In economic development, poverty is the main solved so that welfare can be enjoyed by all parties. This is because the question is, wl of poverty, both spiritual poverty (morals) and material (economic) poverty conc Bandung? Does Covid-19 have an impact on these two povertytypes? If yes, what are Covid-19? To answer this question.

Keywords—spiritual poverty, material poverty, economy, islamic morals

I. INTRODUCTION

The end of 2019 was the beginning of the emergence of the Covid-19 virus. In several countries in the world because Covid-19 is predicted to never go away, the Covid-19 virus is also declared an endemic disease [1,2]. For about 1.5 years, the socio-economic activities of people around the world have been disrupted and have created new poverty, including in Indonesia [3,4]. This disruption of economic conditions has also resulted in unstable people's emotional conditions which are marked by an increase in stress levels and family violence [5,6]. In Indonesia, the condition of poverty due to Covid-19 has increased by 2.4 million people [7]. The increase in poverty in Indonesia turned out to be the largest contribution from urban areas. Poverty in urban areas has contributed to the increase in new poverty by 44. 23 percent of Indonesia's total poverty. The high contribution of urban areas to the poverty rate in Indonesia is then the justification for choosing the Bandung city sample. Bandung City is the capital city of West Java Province as the province with the largest population in Indonesia with 43,053,732 people and the second largest contributor to poverty in Indonesia in March 2021 (4,195,340 people) [7,8]. Increasing poverty and worsening economic conditions due to Covid-19 also have a negative impact on the

psychological condition of the Indonesian population in general [9]. If you look at the literature of previous studies related to the impact of Covid-19, many studies discuss the economic, social conditions of the community, micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and poverty. Research like this has been carried out by Srifuengfung [6], Sihalo [10], Sarip [11], Kalten [12], Rahmawati [13], Kanamura [14], Burleyson [15], Li [16]. From the results of this literature search, there is no study of the impact of Covid-19 on poverty according to Islam. Poverty according to Islam is divided into two, namely material poverty and spiritual poverty [17,18]. In previous studies, poverty was the focus of the study, namely poverty from the material aspect, both at the national and international levels. Meanwhile, spiritual poverty is still rare. By following the phenomenon of the results of previous studies, the study of the impact of Covid-19 on poverty conditions in the economic aspect and spiritual poverty conditions in the moral (moral) aspect is important. This is done to find out to what extent Covid-19 has an impact on aspects of economic poverty and the extent to which Covid-19 has an impact on aspects of spiritual and moral poverty. The question is, are the poor in Bandung increasingly affected by Covid-19 when viewed from the aspect of economic poverty and moral poverty? If so, what are the indicators from the aspect of economic poverty and indicators from the aspect of moral poverty affected by Covid-19? Are the indicators positively impacted or negatively impacted? This article attempts to answer these questions based on an empirical study conducted in the city of Bandung. Thus, the results of this empirical study in Bandung-Indonesia can contribute in particular to the development of poverty from an Islamic perspective. Are the poor in Bandung increasingly affected by Covid-19 when viewed from the aspect of economic poverty and aspects of moral poverty? If so, what are the indicators from the aspect of economic poverty and indicators from the aspect of moral poverty affected by Covid-19? Are the indicators positively impacted or negatively impacted? This article attempts to answer these questions based on an empirical study conducted in the city of Bandung. Thus,

the results of this empirical study in Bandung-Indonesia can contribute in particular to the development of poverty from an Islamic perspective. Are the poor in Bandung increasingly affected by Covid-19 when viewed from the aspect of economic poverty and aspects of moral poverty? If so, what are the indicators from the aspect of economic poverty and indicators from the aspect of moral poverty affected by Covid-19? Are the indicators positively impacted or negatively impacted? This article attempts to answer these questions based on an empirical study conducted in the city of Bandung. Thus, the results of this empirical study in Bandung-Indonesia can contribute in particular to the development of poverty from an Islamic perspective. what are the indicators of the economic poverty aspect and the indicators of the moral poverty aspect affected by Covid-19? Are the indicators positively impacted or negatively impacted? This article attempts to answer these questions based on an empirical study conducted in the city of Bandung. Thus, the results of this empirical study in Bandung-Indonesia can contribute in particular to the development of poverty from an Islamic perspective.

II. METHODOLOGY

To obtain academically accountable study results, the type of research chosen is the mix method which combines qualitative and quantitative. The type of qualitative research is carried out to clearly obtain the phenomena in the field, while the type of quantitative research is used to calculate the impact of poverty conditions from the economic aspect and the spiritual poverty conditions on the moral (moral) aspects before and after the onset of Covid-19 using the Wilcoxon difference test. As the justification explained in the background, the research object selected is the poor population of Bandung City. It is recorded that the poor population of Bandung City is approximately 100,002 thousand people [19]. Determination of the study sample based on the calculation of the slovin formula, namely 100 Poor Households. There are three aspects of spiritual poverty, namely aspects of aqidah, sharia aspects and moral aspects [17]. Meanwhile, there are five aspects of material poverty, namely economic aspects, social aspects, cultural aspects, psychological aspects and political aspects [20]. However, this study specifically focuses on the moral aspect (16 indicators) for spiritual poverty and the economic aspect for material poverty (6 indicators). To test the feasibility and accuracy of the research instrument, the validity and reliability tests are carried out first. After fulfilling these two tests, the questionnaires were distributed to 100 study samples by conducting interviews and filling out Likert scale questionnaires. The results of the Likert scale are then processed by performing a different test by SPSS. there are five

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III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. *Indicators of Spiritual Poverty (Morals) and Material Poverty (Economy)*

Meanwhile, reliability test was conducted to see the accuracy of the instrument. Based on the results of this reliability test, the accuracy instrument. The research used to measure the perception of the poor towards the understanding of the principles of Islamic teachings is classified as reliable. This means that this instrument is feasible to measure the same symptoms over time so that this instrument can be used in further studies in the future. Based on the validity test and the economic aspect reliability test, there are 6 indicators that are declared valid and feasible. Meanwhile, the reliability test of material poverty research is quite reliable. This means that this instrument is feasible to measure the same symptoms over time so that this instrument can be used in further research in the

future. It is indicated by the Cronbach's Alpha value of the three variables above 0.6 so that this research instrument can be said to be reliable. Thus, based on the validity test and reliability test, it can be said that the selected research instrument is reliable.

B. The Impact of Covid-19 on Spiritual-Morals Poverty

The results of the Wilcoxon spiritual-moral poverty test to see the impact of Covid-19 on the moral aspect can be seen in Table 1.

TABLE I. WILCOXON DIFFERENT TEST RESULTS SPIRITUAL-MORAL POVERTY

Indicator	Negative Ranks			Positive Ranks			asympt. Sig. =0.05	Hypothesis is	Conclusion (Impact of Covid-19)
	Value	Mean Rank	Sum of Rank	Value	Mean Rank	Sum of Rank			
1	19	19	361	18	19	342	0.592 >	Rejected	No impact
2	15	13	202	11	13	148.5	0.869 >	Rejected	No impact
3	18	16	297	14	16	231	0.433 >	Rejected	No impact
4	26	25	650	23	25	575	0.480 >	Rejected	No impact
5	16	15	240	13	15	195	0.668 >	Rejected	No impact
6	14	18	252	21	18	378	0.577 >	Rejected	No impact
7	20	21	430	22	21	473	0.237 >	Rejected	No impact
8	24	19	468	14	19	273	0.758 >	Rejected	No impact
9	20	18	360	15	18	270	0.105 >	Rejected	No impact
10	21	15	315	8	15	120	0.398 >	Rejected	No impact
11	20	23	460	25	23	575	0.016 <	Accepted	There is an impact
12	18	22	405	26	22	585	0.456 >	Rejected	No impact
13	23	17	384	9	16	144	0.228 >	Rejected	No impact
14	14	13	189	12	13	162	0.011 <	Accepted	There is an impact
15	13	13	169	12	13	156	0.695 >	Rejected	No impact
16	11	11	121	10	11	110	0.841 >	Rejected	No impact

In Table 1 it can be seen that the indicators of the moral aspect affected by Covid-19 are indicator 11 and indicator 14 (see in table 2).

TABLE II. THE INDICATORS OF THE MORAL ASPECT AFFECTED BY COVID-19

Indicator	Contents	Impact Direction
11	Belief that cleanliness is part of faith	Positive (55 percent)
14	The belief that by maintaining religion, reason, soul, property and offspring will bring happiness	Negative (54 percent)

From Indicator 11 which has a positive impact on the results of this different test, it turns out that there is an increase in public participation in cleanliness so that there is a decrease in the amount of waste as a result of the Covid-19 [21]. public spaces in the city of Bandung to prevent the spread of the Covid-19 virus [22]. Cleanliness in Seoul metro, as a form of improving cleanliness and hygiene in public facilities [23]. In addition, many businesses such as hospitality are experiencing losses and it is difficult to regain the trust of consumers, so the strategy is to increase the level of cleanliness by using UVC technology [24]. For indicator 14 which has a negative impact, it turns out to be in line with the increase in crime in the city of Bandung which is considered by the Bandung city government as a result of Covid-19 [25]. To maintain the mind and soul in the midst of a pandemic, it is also affected in this negative direction where mental health in the midst of a pandemic has a major negative impact, such as cases of violence against

children in the city of Bandung which are relatively high including physical, psychological, and sexual violence. In addition, during the Covid-19 pandemic, the level of depression has also increased as evidenced by the increasing number of people who consult especially on divorce issues [26]. Overseas, the problem of crime and health is becoming an increasingly high problem in the midst of a pandemic, such as at a doctor in Houston, The United States said that the stress of the COVID-19 pandemic caused an increase in violent crime [27] While in India itself, crime was increasing due to the impact of unemployment amid the pandemic [28]. And research in India also says that as mental health stress continues to increase, it's linked to increased depression and anxiety during the pandemic (39).

C. Impact of Covid-19 on Material-Economic Poverty

The results of the Wilcoxon Material-Economic Poverty test to see the impact of Covid-19 on the economic aspect can be seen in Table 3.

TABLE III. WILCOXON DIFFERENTIAL TEST RESULTS MATERIAL-ECONOMIC POVERTY

Indicator	Negative Ranks			Positive Ranks			asyp. Sig. =0.05	Hypothesis	Conclusion (Impact of Covid-19)
	Value	Mean Rank	Sum of Rank	Value	Mean Rank	Sum of Rank			
1	25	35	888	49	38	1886	0.006 <	Accepted	There is an impact
2	18	27	494	29	22	634	0.437 >	Rejected	No impact
3	20	40	804	50	34	1681	0.009 <	Accepted	There is an impact
4	15	25	377	31	23	703	0.060 >	Rejected	No impact
5	18	28	511	44	33	1442	0.001 <	Accepted	There is an impact
6	20	31	617	48	36	1728	0.001 <	Accepted	There is an impact

In Table 3 it can be seen that the indicators of economic aspects affected by Covid-19 are indicators 1, 3, 5 and 6.

TABLE IV. THE INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ASPECTS AFFECTED BY COVID-19

Indicator	Contents	Impact Direction
1	Confidence in Food Fulfillment	Positive (66 percent)
3	Confidence in the Availability of Humanely Adequate Shelter	Positive (71 percent)
5	Confidence in Fulfilling Health Service Needs	Positive (71 percent)
6	Confidence in Fulfilling Job Needs and Availability of Income Sources	Positive (70 percent)

The results of the different tests show that the impact caused by the Covid-19 is dominant towards a positive impact, namely an average of 69.5 percent, the remaining 30.5 percent of the poor in Bandung City has a negative impact. This means that although the understanding of the economic aspects of the four indicators of the poor has increased, it turns out that there are still some poor people in Bandung City (30.5 percent) whose understanding of the economic aspects of the four indicators has decreased due to Covid-19. The results of the different test on indicator 1 have a positive impact, it turns out that many residents are willing to help by providing food to exposed residents and undergoing self-isolation. The food assistance was obtained from donations from donors, community member contributions, and merchandise sales [29]. The United States has increased consumer confidence in community assistance [30].

One consulting firm in the US also said that there is a higher number of consumer confidence and people tend to make consumption for the purchase of large household goods [31]. However, in some countries, immigrants experience economic difficulties, but this can be overcome because of the form of subsidized assistance from the government where they live [32]. The results of the different test on indicator 3 have a positive impact, it turns out that in line with the many government assistance programs that are even more aggressive in providing livable housing development programs, such as the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing during this pandemic, he continues to build houses through the One Million Houses Program [33] and the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR) through the Directorate

General of Housing has completed the construction of 656 units of Tourism Residential Facilities (Sarhunta) in Labuan Bajo Super Priority Tourist Destination, in East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) to create livable houses and improve community welfare [34]. During the pandemic the government paid attention to access to decent housing which could slow the spread of Covid-19 due to the self-isolation policy [35]. The results of the different test on indicator 5 have a positive impact in line with improvements in health services, such as hospitals in the city of Bandung starting to add beds for Covid-19 patients which are expected to anticipate the depletion of treatment rooms [36]. Various countries are facing challenges regarding access to health during the Covid-19 period, and it is a challenge to provide improvement and maintenance of essential health services for all conditions safely and with quality [37]. The World Health Organization (WHO) within a few months after the spread of the Covid-19 virus encouraged several countries to make progress in terms of handling health access, because various efforts were made. Whether done by providing information, providing safe health care, meeting the needs of patients, and recruiting additional health workers [38]. The results of the different test on indicator 6 have a positive impact in line with the Bandung City government's encouragement to encourage MSMEs to be able to innovate and be creative because they are considered to be able to survive during the pandemic [39]. In addition, the Bandung City Government has prepared a number of strategies to reduce unemployment and encourage economic recovery in the city of Bandung during the COVID-19 pandemic [40] and the government's efforts to provide salary subsidies, as many as 236,893 workers in the city of Bandung were proposed to receive salary subsidy assistance from the central government through BPJS Employment [41]. The same thing happens in developed countries, where there are fears that workers will lose their jobs, but this gets better when the State Government issues policies to protect workers from losing their jobs. Even the policy is able to provide new jobs for the community, the ILO Department of Employment Policy will provide employment for the relevant resources, this policy was issued to maintain and increase the economy and demand during the Covid-19 pandemic [42]. So now that workers are experiencing an increase and the pressure on households has begun to decrease, the level of difficulty is dropping rapidly due to the enactment of the American rescue plan which includes payments of \$1,400 to Americans and various other aids to households [43]. This policy was issued to maintain and

increase the economy and demand during the Covid-19 pandemic [42]. So now that workers are experiencing an increase and the pressure on households has begun to decrease, the level of difficulty is dropping rapidly due to the enactment of the American rescue plan which includes payments of \$1,400 to Americans and various other aids to households [49]. This policy was issued to maintain and increase the economy and demand during the Covid-19 pandemic [42]. So now that workers are experiencing an increase and the pressure on households has begun to decrease, the level of difficulty is dropping rapidly due to the enactment of the American rescue plan which includes payments of \$1,400 to Americans and various other aids to households [43].

IV. CONCLUSION

Poverty is the most crucial problem for a country because it affects aspects of the country's development. On the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) as the number one goal for country development by the United Nations. The existence of the Covid-19 pandemic actually has an impact on aspects of poverty that are getting worse, marked by the increase in Indonesia's poverty rate since 2020. So by using the mix method (quantitative and qualitative) method. This type of qualitative research is carried out with the literature to get the phenomena in the field clearly, while the type of quantitative research uses the Wilcoxon difference test. It was found that spiritual poverty (moral aspects) affected by Covid-19 and material poverty (economic aspects) affected by Covid-19 were dominant in a positive direction, which is in line with the large number of subsidies from the government in terms of food, housing, and health services. Based on this, the Covid-19 period for the moral aspect was affected by the cleanliness indicator in a positive direction and maintaining religion, reason, soul, and property brought happiness in a negative direction, this is in line with the increase in crime in the midst of a pandemic. Meanwhile, the dominant economic aspect has a positive impact because it is accompanied by government actions that are getting better at dealing with the economic aspect in the midst of a pandemic.

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