

The Calculations Of Sociological Situation From Indonesia Spontaneous Law During The Coronavirus Pandemic

Suriansyah Murhaini¹, Dian Yulie Reindrawati², Bhayu Rhama³, Ferry Setiawan⁴, Ahmad Saefulloh⁵

¹Dr, Associate Professor University of Palangka Raya, Faculty of Law Jl. Yos Sudarso, Palangka Raya, Indonesia

²Dr, Associate Professor University of Airlangga Faculty of Vocational Jl. Darmawangsa, Surabaya, Indonesia

³Dr, Assistant Professor University of Palangka Raya, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences Jl. Yos Sudarso, Palangka Raya, Indonesia

⁴Mr, Lecturer University of Palangka Raya, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences Jl. Yos Sudarso, Palangka Raya, Indonesia setiawan.

⁵Mr, Lecturer University of Palangka Raya, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education Jl. Yos Sudarso, Palangka Raya, Indonesia

¹smurhaini@upr.ac.id, ²dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id, ³bhayurhama@fisip.upr.ac.id

⁴ferry36@fisip.upr.ac.id, ⁵saefulloh@fkip.upr.ac.id

Article History: Received: 10 January 2021; Revised: 12 February 2021; Accepted: 27 March 2021; Published online: 28 April 2021

Abstract: This study shows the impact of the Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the Context of Accelerating the Handling of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) policy on tourism in Borneo Island. Collective behaviour theory was implemented to evaluate the socio-economic impacts of the community, and the in-depth interviews were aimed at the leader of Indonesia tourist guide association, the leader of the Indonesia association tourism bureau and agents in Central Borneo, the leader of the tourism community and a questionnaire were carried out for local people affected by the closure of tourism destination. The results showed that the policy causes controversial behaviour of social interaction. The tourism community is more concerned with hunger than Covid-19, and their activities turn to collective behaviour. A group of people are fleeing tourism work but arranging themselves to meet their daily needs, thereby encouraging or resisting social change by the government.

Keywords: coronavirus, policy, socio-economic, tourism, Borneo.

1. Introduction

Beginning in 2020, the world was shocked by the spread of a new virus, a new type of coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) and a disease called coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID) that originated from Wuhan, Hubei Province, China. It was found at this time that 213 countries had been infected with this virus (World Health Organization, 2020). The World Health Organization named the new virus severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2) and named the disease coronavirus disease 2019 (World Health Organization, 2020). The transmission of this virus had not been determined whether it could be passed between humans; however, the number of cases continued to increase over time. In addition, there were cases of 15 medics infected by one patient. One of the patients was suspected of being a "super spreader" (Whitworth, 2020). Finally, it was confirmed that the transmission of pneumonia could be transmitted from human to human and recently, the virus was still mysteriously spreading and the research was still ongoing to find the cure.

According to WHO data, as of May 4, 2020, the number of sufferers was 3,349,786 cases and 238,628 had died. The Covid-19 confirmation patient in Indonesia started from an event in Jakarta where the patient came in contact with a foreign national (foreigner) from Japan who lived in Malaysia. After the meeting, the patient complained of fever, coughing and shortness of breath (World Health Organization, 2020). Based on data up to March 2, 2020, the mortality rate worldwide was 2.3%, while in Wuhan city, it was 4.9%, and in Hubei province, it was 3.1%. This figure in other provinces in China was 0.16%. Based on a study of the first 41 patients in Wuhan, there were 6 dead (5 patients in ICU and 1 non-ICU patient) (Nguyen, Huang, Wang, Li, Ren, Zhao, Zan, Fan, 2020). Cases of death are many in the elderly and with concomitant diseases. The first case of death was a 61-year-old male patient with concomitant intra-abdominal tumour disease and abnormalities in the liver (Yuliana, 2020). The security of a country can be in danger not only from military threats, but also from viruses that are contagious and cause large numbers of deaths. After the Cold War, security was no longer interpreted narrowly as a conflicted relationship or a form of cooperation between countries; it was also centred on security for society.

The coronavirus pandemic that caused public concern resulted in a global threat to the citizens of a country. The spread of infectious diseases can harm human health. The dynamics of relations between countries that are increasingly widespread across national borders make epidemics more quickly spread to other countries. The coronavirus is a type of disease that is currently a problem globally, because outbreaks of diseases that are easily transmitted and quickly mutate cause death in poultry with quite high numbers (World Health Organization, 2020). The next concern is the nature of the coronavirus, which is easily mutated and can cause a pandemic. The shift in

the meaning of post-Cold War security no longer rests on ideological conflicts between the western and eastern blocs. But it has shifted to security, which includes economic problems, development, human rights, democratization, ethnic conflict and various other social problems (World Health Organization, 2020).

Indonesia is one of the countries affected by coronavirus, and it has received warnings from WHO as a country that has a fairly high coronavirus pandemic spread. The number of positive cases of coronavirus in Indonesia based on the latest data today still shows an increase. The addition also occurred in the mortality and recovery rates of coronavirus patients. The latest data from the update in April 2020 shows that the total number of positive cases of coronavirus in Indonesia has reached 2,273 patients. Moreover, there is the addition of new positive cases of 181 patients in the last 24 hours (Mossa-Basha et al., 2020). The Indonesia Government established Government Regulation No. 21 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions to cope with the spread of coronavirus disease 2019 (Covid-19). The regulation results in socio-economic impacts and obstructs people's movements to fulfil daily needs or to achieve prosperity and well-being. The impact is more clearly seen in the tourism destination, for example, no visitors and hotels are operating at single-digit occupancy rates and in some cases have closed down. Countries have closed their airspaces, and food and beverage businesses are closed as a result of social distancing guidelines (Yuliana, 2020).

This research figures the social and economic situation of the community due to government policies and shows that humans will show a controversy behaviour by keep doing social interactions when threats arise to meet the needs of life. This research starts with a discussion of the concept of development followed by the perspective of tourism as an alternative to carry out sustainable development. Social interactions are then discussed because tourism is an activity that provides a multiplier effect, but in reality, it is disrupted by the large-scale limitation policy of the Government of Indonesia during the pandemic so that social and economic impacts emerge. Vulnerable social security from the government due to the limitation policy encourages people who work in the tourism sector struggle to survive in their own way, or in other words, to oppose the existence of restrictions, and to keep people living in collective society to survive.

2. Development Concept

The concept of strict economic sciences is traditionally interpreted as the capacity of a national economy whose economic conditions were initially more or less static in a long period (Sachs et al., 2020). Development is done to improve the living standards of a nation, which is often measured by low income and an increase in productivity. According to Dockalova, Lau, Barclay and Marshall (2016), development is a process of social change planning, because it covers various dimensions to strive for progress in economic welfare, modernisation, nation-building, environmental insight and even the improvement of human quality to improve the quality of life.

The study from Cerf (2019), suggested that development can also be interpreted as economic, social and cultural transformation intentionally through policies and strategies towards the desired direction. Transformation in the economic structure, for example, can be seen through the increase or growth of production, while transformation in social structure can be seen through the distribution of prosperity through equality to access socio-economic resources. The last interpretation of development suggested by Cerf (2019), is a cultural transformation that is often associated with the rise of national spirit and nationalism. Furthermore, Dockalova et al., (2016) found that development is a multidimensional process that includes important changes in social structure, people's attitudes and national institutions as well as accelerated economic growth, reduction of gaps and eradicating absolute poverty; thus, it is a learning process.

Development is a process of change that is planned and desired, so it can be said that development cannot be separated from growth, in the sense that development can cause growth to occur as a result of development. The implementation of national development is a consciously planned business activity and is responsible for achieving the goals towards better change, namely prosperity and prosperity that is equitable and just for the people (Butterworth, 2018).

From the discussion above, it can be concluded that development is an attempt to change to be better than the previous situation, consciously planned to be achieved accordingly by the objectives based on certain norms towards modernity in stages by making use of the potential of both nature, humans, and society and culture.

Meanwhile, tourism is one way to carry out sustainable development; in other words, tourism is a capital for development that does not sacrifice the environment and still provides opportunities for future generations to enjoy the earth (Rhama, 2020). However, most tourism paradigms focuses on tourism activities that aim to have fun and

to provide service during the trip; therefore, the concept in tourism should be based on morals to create a good manner during a trip to a destination. This statement is supported by Rhama and Alam (2017); they define tourism, or *pariwisata* in Bahasa etymologically from the Sanskrit language, namely the word '*pari*' which means smooth, meaning that it has high manners and '*wisata*' which means visit or a trip to see, hear, enjoy and learn something. So, tourism or *pariwisata* means offering a polite and virtuous visit. Another definition from the Indonesian Government Law No. 10 of 2009 concerning tourism states that tourism is "various kinds of tourism activities and supported by various facilities and services provided by the community, entrepreneurs, government and local governments." It is similar with study from Gossling et al., (2020) that defines tourism as a process of temporary departure from someone to other places outside their place of residence. The impetus for individual departure because of various interests, because of economic, social, cultural, political, religious, health and other interests such as just being curious, adds to the experience or learning. The study from Ugur & Akbiyik, (2020), deliver a similar explanation about tourism as a human activity that is carried out consciously that receives services interchangeably between people within a country itself or abroad, including the planting of people from other regions for a while who are looking for a variety of satisfaction that is different from what they have experienced, where the individual obtained a steady job. Therefore, it can be concluded that tourism is people journeying from one place to another, for a specific period with the intention or purpose not to try or to find a job in another destination, but solely to enjoy a sightseeing trip, to fulfil a variety of desires. These tourism activities involve many people and create several interactions (mostly especially social interaction) that will be discussed further in the following section.

3. Social interaction

Social interaction is a process; through acts of reciprocity, each group in a row becomes a driving force for other groups' actions. It is a reciprocal process by which one group is influenced by the other party's reactive behaviour, which influences the behaviour of others (Guan et al., 2020). The general form of social processes is social interaction; therefore, social interaction is the main activity in a community. Social interaction can be interpreted as dynamic social relationships. The social relationship in question can be in the form of a relationship between one individual and another individual, between one group and another group, and between groups and individuals. In interactions, there are also symbols, where symbols are interpreted as something whose value or meaning is given to them by those who use it (Bhattacharjee et al., 2016). The social interaction process according to Guan et al. (2020), is when humans act on something based on the meaning that something has for humans. Then the meaning that something has comes from the interaction between a person and his fellow man. And finally, the meaning is not permanent but can be changed; changes to meaning can occur through the process of interpretation that people do when they encounter something (Boetto, 2020). The process is also called the interpretative process. Social interaction can occur between two individuals or groups if there is social contact and communication. Social contact is the first stage of the occurrence of social relations. Communication is the delivery of information and the provision of interpretations and reactions to the information conveyed (Tronick et al., 2016).

Several things can be a source of information for the commencement of communication or social interaction. The source of information can be divided into two, namely physical characteristics and appearance (Sonnevend, 2020). The study from Bhattacharjee et al. (2016), describes physical characteristics as everything that an individual has from birth, which includes gender, age, and race. Appearances here can include physical attractiveness, body shape, dress and discourse. Social interaction has rules, and those rules can be seen through space and time dimensions. Furthermore, Guan et al. (2020), divides the space of social interaction into 4 distance restrictions, namely intimate distance, personal distance, social distance, and public distance.

Other forms of social processes are only specific forms of social interaction. Social interaction is a dynamic social relationship that involves the relationship between individuals, with human groups (Freudenburg, 2019). In addition, Guan et al. (2020) in his book *Sociology an Introduction* suggests the forms of social interaction are cooperation, accommodation, competition and conflict / dispute.

Human efforts in the context of meeting their needs are carried out through social processes called social interactions, namely reciprocal relationships between individuals and individuals, individuals and groups, or groups and groups in society. Moreover, Guan et al. (2020) also states there are three kinds of social interactions in everyday reality:

a. Interaction between individuals and individuals

In this interaction, one individual gives influence, stimulation or stimulus to other individuals. The affected individual will give a reaction or a response. Interaction between individuals and individuals can take the form of shaking hands, reprimanding each other, conversing or even fighting.

b. Interaction between individuals and groups

Concrete interactions between individuals and groups can be seen by an orator speaking before a crowd. This form of interaction shows that an individual's interests are confronted with a group's interests.

c. Interaction between groups and groups

The form of interaction between groups and groups shows that the interests of individuals in a group are one entity, related to the interests of individuals in other groups. Every individual action in this interaction is part of the group's interests.

Guan et al. (2020) study supports the previous study from Sonnevend (2020) that explains there are two groups in social processes that are the result of social interaction, namely: a. Associative

The associative process is a process that occurs with mutual understanding and cooperation between individuals or groups of one another, where this process results in achieving common goals. Types of associative processes include the following:

1. Cooperation is a joint effort of individuals or groups to achieve one or several common goals. Forms of cooperation include cooperation (cooperation in rural communities), bargaining (agreement on the exchange of goods and services), coalition (two organizations that have the same goals and work together to realize these goals), co-optation (cooperation of individuals and groups in an organization or State to create stability), and joint-venture (cooperation of two or more companies in a particular project).

2. Accommodation is widely used in two meanings. The first is a process that shows a balanced state in social interactions between individuals and between groups in society, especially those that have to do with social norms and values that apply in the society. Secondly, it is leading to a process to defuse a conflict that occurs in the community. This accommodation process aims at the goal by achieving stability. The forms of accommodation are as follows:

- a. Coercion: Accommodation with coercion or physical or psychological violence.
- b. Compromise: A form of accommodation in which each party to a conflict reduces each other's demands so that a third party can settle.
- c. Mediation: Accommodation using a neutral third party.
- d. Conciliation: Accommodation through efforts to bring together the wishes of parties involved in the conflict.
- e. Toleration: Informal accommodation, because some try to avoid conflict.
- f. Stalemate: A form of accommodation in which the conflicting parties have the same power and stop at a certain point and each party restrains.
- g. Adjudication: An accommodation business by way of a court.
- h. Assimilation: A process of mixing two or more different cultures as a result of social processes, then producing its own culture that is different from the culture of origin.

b. The process of dissociative

The dissociative process is a process of resistance by individuals and groups in the social process of a community. The forms of the dissociative process are as follows:

1. Competition is a social process, where individuals or groups aim and compete for profit in the areas of life that are the centre of public attention by drawing public attention or sharpening prejudices that already exist, but without using threats or violence.
2. Controversy is a social process that is between competition and conflict or conflict. Controversies occur where there is conflict at the level of concepts and discourse, and try to thwart the achievement of the objectives of the other party.
3. Conflict is a social process where individuals or groups have differences in terms of emotions, cultural elements, behaviour, principles, ideology, and interests with other parties. This difference becomes a dispute where disputes can produce threats or physical violence.

Tourism, in this case, has made social processes that form a special part of social interaction. Social interaction of tourism is a dynamic social relationship that involves the relationship between individuals, with human groups involving many parties in the government and in the private sector in the tourism sector. In addition to the current horizontal and vertical government and private tourism organizations, a horizontal and vertical tourism organization is also needed, and a diagonal tourism organization is also needed. In the employers' environment, an organization that covers various types of businesses is needed. Other organisations that are needed are community organizations that can spearhead the effectiveness of empowerment efforts and also function as social controllers.

4. Definition of Large-Scale Social Restrictions

The implementation of a health quarantine is a result of the coronavirus pandemic. It is a joint responsibility of the Central Government and Regional Governments as a form of protection of public health from diseases and / or public health risk factors that have the potential to cause public health emergencies. A public health emergency is an extraordinary public health event marked by the spread of infectious diseases and / or events caused by nuclear

radiation, biological pollution, chemical contamination, bioterrorism, and food that cause health hazards and potentially spreads across regions or countries. In this case, Law No. 6 of 2018 mandates that the Central Government and Regional Governments are responsible for protecting public health from diseases and / or public health risk factors that have the potential to cause public health emergencies. In the provisions of Law No. 6 of 2018 also mandates Article 52 (1) During the implementation of the Home Quarantine, the basic living needs for people and animal feed that are in the Home Quarantine are the responsibility of the Central Government. (2) The responsibilities of the Central Government in the implementation of home quarantine as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out by involving the Regional Government and related parties. And on Regional Quarantine Article 53, (1) Regional Quarantine is part of the response from the Public Health Emergency. (2) The Regional Quarantine as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out to all members of the community in an area if the results of laboratory confirmation have spread among the community members in that region. On the other hand, the government issued Government Regulation No. 21 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the Context of Accelerating the

Handling of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) that Spread of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) in Indonesia. But in Government Regulation No. 21 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the Framework of Accelerating Handling of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) that the government in this does not guarantee the necessities of life for people and animal feed that are in quarantine or large-scale social restrictions. According to the Explanation of Government Regulation Number 21, the year 2020 Regarding Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the Framework of Accelerating Handling of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) states that the implementation of health quarantine is a joint responsibility of the Central Government and Local Governments as a form of protection of public health from diseases and / or public health risk factors that have the potential to cause public health emergencies. Health quarantine is carried out through disease observation activities and public health risk factors for transportation, people, goods, and / or environment, as well as responses to public health emergencies in the form of health quarantine actions. One of the acts of health quarantine is in the form of large-scale social restrictions.

Further explanation of Government Regulation No. 21 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the Context of Accelerating the Handling of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) that the Spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) in Indonesia is now increasing and expanding across regions and cross country accompanied by several cases and / or several deaths. This increase has an impact on the political, economic, social, cultural, defence and security aspects, as well as the welfare of the people in Indonesia, so it is necessary to accelerate the handling of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) in the form of large-scale social restrictions to reduce the spread of coronavirus (Covid-19) is expanding (Mossa-Basha et al., 2020). These actions include restrictions on certain activities of the population in an area suspected of being infected with Covid-19, including restrictions on the movement of people and / or goods to one particular province or district / city to prevent the spread of Covid-19. The limitation is at least carried out through the consolation of schools and workplaces, restrictions on religious activities, and / or restrictions on activities in public places or facilities. The policy regulates the implementation of large-scale social restrictions established by the Minister of Health and can be carried out by the Regional Government based on the approval of the minister of health (Sachs et al., 2020).

Government Regulation No. 21 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the Context of Accelerating Handling of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) also stipulates that the minister of health establishes large-scale social restrictions based on the proposal of governors / regents / mayors or the chair of the acting task force for the acceleration of handling Covid-19, with established criteria. In the Government Regulation, large-scale social restrictions include the consolation of schools and workplaces, restrictions on religious activities, and / or restrictions on activities in public places or facilities. If a Large-Scale Social Restriction has been established by the Minister, the Regional Government must implement and pay attention to the provisions of Law Number 6 the Year 2018 on Health Quarantine. Therefore, to implement Government Regulation No. 21 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the Framework of Accelerating Handling of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19), guidelines for implementing large-scale social restrictions are needed to govern more technically the criteria for large-scale social restrictions to be determined as well as each technical implementation. Considering that during the Covid-19 pandemic, it is likely that many people have been infected or have not yet been detected, or are in the incubation period, so to prevent widespread infection in an area through personal contact, it is necessary to limit large-scale social activities in the area. The limitation of certain activities in question is limiting the gathering of large numbers of people at a particular location.

5. Social - Economic Impact

The enactment of Government Regulation No. 21 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions causes socio-economic impacts for the community, especially in the tourism sector. The impact is interpreted as a collision between two objects that have high influence to deliver negative or positive consequences that cause a significant increase in the momentum of the collision system (Antonucci & Venditti, 2019). According to the Indonesian Dictionary, impact is a powerful effect that results (both negative and positive) in a severe enough collision between two objects that cause a meaningful change in the momentum of the system that collides; thus, the economic impact could mean the effect of an organization of activities on the economy (Ozili & Arun, 2020).

The determination of socio-economic components is relatively more complicated than the determination of physical-chemical and biological components because human nature is easy to change and each component has a close relationship with interaction (Ozili & Arun, 2020). Establishing general guidelines in making socioeconomic components very complicated so scholars mostly study the components by literature studies. However, it cannot just be duplicated because the conditions of the community and the project are not the same, while different times allow for a change in the same community (Fernandes et al., 2017).

Furthermore, Mirkatouli et al., (2018), states that the determination of socio-economic components include the following:

- a. Population development patterns (number, age, sex ratio etc.): The pattern of population development in the past until now needs to be known.
- b. Displacement patterns: This movement pattern is also closely related to population development. Patterns of movement need to be known are patterns of movement outward and into an area in general, as well as seasonal and permanent patterns of movement.
- c. Patterns of economic development: These patterns of economic development of the community are also closely related to patterns of population development, displacement, the state of available natural resources and available employment sources.
- d. Absorption of the workforce: The problem of unemployment is a problem especially in developing countries, even developed countries, have also experienced this problem. The more projects to be built that can absorb the local workforce, the greater the positive impact, even if special education is required. The impact of employment is not always direct but also an indirect effect, meaning the emergence of new sources of work and this is the next important component.
- e. Development of the economic structure: The economic structure here is intended by the emergence of other economic activities due to the existence of the project, so that it is a new source of work that can often absorb work conditions that are greater than those absorbed by the project, for example, hotels, rental houses, rental rooms, restaurants, stalls, public transportation, shops, and so on.
- f. Increase in people's income: A common condition for people in developing countries is the low income of the people. Increasing revenue directly or indirectly from the project will have a significant impact. There are often projects that serve the day-to-day needs of their employees and create their housing complexes and other facilities. This kind of policy reduces the positive impact on the economy of the community and unconsciously creates an invisible dividing wall with the local community, often referred to as a competitive modern society. This will harm interactions between project employees and the local community.
- g. Changes in employment: With the emergence of new jobs both directly and indirectly, the development of economic structures needs to be considered because changes are not always beneficial to society in general, for example, the reluctance of village youth to work on agriculture. They feel prouder when working as labourers or service providers, even though the income and expenditures are worse.
- h. Public health: Public health, in addition to being closely related to community income, is also closely related to habits in their lives, such as bathing, washing and daily necessities for eating and drinking that still use river water. Then the water pollution from the project will be directly related to public health, as well as air pollution and noise.
- i. Another form of the critical component is what resources are very scarce and badly needed, for example, water, in a place where water is very little so that people are very dependent on water. Disruption to the water will have a major impact on the community.

6. Collective behaviour

The impact of the socio-economics on the community, particularly in the tourism sector, turned out to have an impact on people's behaviour by how life must be lived, working hard, playing with peers, interacting, trying to meet their daily needs and striving to be a group of members of society that is adequate and decent. Collective behaviour (collective behaviour) is a form of collective action rather than a form of collective behaviour (Welch & Yates, 2018). Several authors argue that social movements differ from those of collective behavioural forms

(Smelser, 2018). There are also sociologists who classify social movements as a form of collective behaviour (Bose et al., 2017).

Collective action is defined as every action that aims to improve the status, power, or influence of the whole group, not for a person or some (Guan et al., 2020). Referring to the concept of Olson (2000), the essence of the collective action concept is the public interest or shared interest that is carried among the group. According to Atkins et al. (2017), an act is said to occur when individuals perform subjective meanings in their actions.

The study from Bose et al. (2017), states that social movements that are born from a behaviour will turn into an organised activity that is shown to encourage or inhibit a social change. From the above definition, it can be underlined two main traits of the social movement, namely: the existence of the activity is organisers and the existence of objectives related to a social change.

The following study from Hartmann (2016), states that the meaning of the social movement that supports the collective effort is demonstrated for a new change in the order of life. The main characteristic of Spencer's view is the collective (joint) effort, and the effort is directed towards the change of a better order of the existing order.

7. Method

Data collection techniques and tools used to obtain information about the coronavirus outbreak dilemma that have an impact on the socio-economic community and the tourism industry in the City of Palangka Raya, namely in-depth interviews and observations. The in-depth interviews were aimed at the community and tourism industry in the City of Palangka Raya. The selection of informants was chosen with consideration and specific objectives: (i) the leader of tourist guide association (HPI), (ii) the leader of the Indonesia association tourism bureau and agents in Central Borneo (ASITA), (iii) the leader of the tourism community and (iv) local people affected by the closure of tourism destination. Observations were also made to see and learn about real situations and conditions related to the socio-economic impacts of the community in the Palangka Raya City, not only at the tourism destination but also at several traditional markets. The results of in-depth interviews and observations were analysed with a qualitative descriptive approach supported by NVivo software to find a clear conclusion and any possible new phenomenon.

8. Finding and discussion

This recent research found that the social interaction controversy model is where the community conducts social processes that are located between competition and disputes or conflicts. This conjunction occurs where there is opposition to the concepts and government discourse of the establishment of large-scale social restrictions, and the community tried to thwart the government achievement because the government does not guarantee the needs of the community during the coronavirus pandemic where the regulation has been published in Government Regulation Number 21 the year 2020 on social restrictions large-scale to accelerate handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19), which turns out the government disregarded the basic needs of society during the implementation of the rules so that society continued to carry out living as usual even during a devastating coronavirus outbreak.

The controversy of social interaction is a social process that is between competition and contention. The controversy is a social process in which there is conflict at the level of concepts or discourse, and it seeks to thwart the achievement of the goals of the other party (Bhattacharjee et al., 2016). In the findings of the current researchers Palangka Raya City with the enactment of a circular from the governor of Central Kalimantan urging residents to be at home and work from home during the Covid-19 epidemic. More than 40 days after the circular was enacted, the community began to run out of the basic needs of the community, such as food needs. This was the beginning of conflict where people began to realize that they were urged to be at home without any guarantee to meet their daily needs. Palangka Raya City residents who worked as an informal category were unable to fulfil their daily needs, both for food, rented houses and electricity bills. This led to the failure of the government program in a circular from the governor calling on residents to be at home and work from home during the Covid-19 outbreak in Palangka Raya City. From the description above obtained in this paper, it is not realistic to control the Covid-19 pandemic where there has been a behaviour of social interaction controversy in the community where people in the City of Palangka Raya are more afraid of hunger than of contracting the Covid19.

Collective behaviour is a form of collective action rather than a form of collective behaviour. They argue that social movements are different from forms of collective behaviour. There are also sociologists who classify social movements as a form of collective behaviour (Welch & Yates, 2018). The study from Welch & Yates (2018),

states that social movements born from collective behaviour will change into organized activities that are shown to encourage or inhibit social change. From the definition of social movements as stated by their study, two main features of social movements can be underlined, namely the existence of organized activities and the existence of objectives related to a social change. Therefore, the collective behaviour of the community in Palangka Raya City that is expected by the government to stay home and work from home results in spontaneous activities to change activities related to social change, in which a group of people organize themselves to encourage or reject social changes implemented by the government because of their urgent basic needs to continue to do social interaction by meeting face to face and working as usual during the pandemic.

From the perspectives of the determination of socio-economic components, the results of this research can be seen as follows:

a. The pattern of population development

The pattern is similar whether during coronavirus or before the outbreak of Covid – 19. b. Shifting pattern

Some residents must return to their hometown because there are no jobs in the tourism industry so they cannot fulfil their daily needs, such as meals, shelter and electricity.

c. Pattern of economic development

The economic development, especially in the tourism industry, is severely hurt by the closure of tourism destinations, hotels and restaurants from the impact of the government policy.

d. Absorption of labour

Unemployment problem is a problem today in the community and tourism industry, where workers in the tourist destination are directly affected by the impact of the absence of the absorption of manpower such as tour guides, motorists, tourism conscious groups. Meanwhile, the formal sectors such as employees in travel industries, hotels and restaurants have no help from the government in the form of money to fulfil the daily needs of life, which is Rp. 600,000 in a month. Therefore, the community tries to find any new job in the traditional trade sectors such as selling agricultural products and farms that are still allowed during the period of the enactment of Government Regulation number 21 the year 2020 on the large-scale social restriction. Unfortunately, the sudden job change generates people to crowd in several locations such as unexpected traditional markets that have no limitations for social interaction.

e. Development of the economic structure

People that had a job in the tourism industry turned to work in traditional trade industries where people used their time to work outside the home regardless of the rules issued by the government. Meanwhile, the tourist travel business was trying to maintain the continuity of their business and did not terminate their employees but other industries such as the hotel and restaurant have laid off their employees because of the closure of hotel and restaurant services as a response of the government policy.

f. Increased community income

The revenue in the tourism sector has sharply declined because of the closure of tourism destination, hotels and restaurants, which directly influenced people's capability to fulfil their daily needs. Moreover, there are no guarantees from the government to deliver food and other needs.

g. Change in employment

With the enactment of the rules of the government regarding large-scale social restrictions, the community will inevitably emerge. Whether they like it or not, they have to find new jobs that are still allowed by the rules of the government, which are traditional jobs, such as farmer, fishermen and traditional trader. h. Public health.

An interesting phenomenon is that people are not afraid of Covid -19; they are more afraid of hunger shown by their daily activities, especially for people who need to find a new job apart from tourism. i. Other Critical Components

The Government's spontaneity policy can be seen through the unpreparedness to enforce the rules that have been issued. Non-compliance with the established policies is emerging because of unclear social security to the community when they are asked to limit social interactions that change daily lives.

In addition, the situation not only happens in Palangka Raya but also similarly happens in other Indonesia cities in Borneo Island during the pandemic, as shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Social Interaction with meeting face to face and working as usual during the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesian Borneo.

Location	Type of Activity	Source of Information
West Kalimantan, Indonesia	Pontianak Flamboyant Market activity is still running normally since there is an appeal for operational restrictions. Since midnight, the traders began to unload and arrange their wares from the car to each stall.	https://www.suarapemredkalbar.com/read/ponticity/14042020/penjualanpedagang-pasar-flamboyan-turun-70persen

North Kalimantan, Indonesia	The Provincial Government of North Kalimantan through the Department of Industry, Trade, Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises (Disperindakop-UKM) of Kaltara guarantee the sale and purchase of food needs in groceries stores and markets to continue as normal.	https://kaltim.tribunnews.com/2020/03/23/pemprov-jamin-aktivitas-pasar-dikaltara-berjalan-normal-masyarakatdibau-tak-perlu-panik
East Kalimantan, Indonesia	Balikpapan City Government made several policies to ease the economic burden of the people who were hit by the coronavirus pandemic. One of them is to provide relief for street vendors in traditional markets in this oil city.	https://kaltim.idntimes.com/news/kaltim/melani-indra-hapsari/dampak-coronapemkot-bebaskan-retribusi-pkl-di-pasartradisional
South Kalimantan, Indonesia	The implementation of the Large Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) implemented in Banjarmasin City, South Kalimantan, since Friday (24/4) has not affected the activities in Banjarmasin traditional markets.	https://kassel.antaranews.com/berita/163332/psbb-aktivitas-pasar-tradisional-dibanjarmasin-tetap-normal

Source: Researchers' literature study

9. Conclusion

This study uses a tourism community perspective as one of the main objects of the pandemic to figure out how Indonesian government policies deal with emergencies. This study shows that a range of policy steps to cope with Covid-19 are difficult to implement because of social interaction controversy behaviour triggered by unclear social and safety security of people's daily needs. This behaviour arises because the government did not apply the previous law (Law No. 6 of 2018 on Health Quarantine), which guarantees the survival of citizens in the event of a health emergency but makes a new regulation on large-scale social restrictions to deal with the pandemic (Government Regulation No. 21 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the Context of Accelerating the Handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19)). The avoidance to implement Law No. 6 of 2018 on Health Quarantine implicitly shows the low capability of the Government of Indonesia to guarantee the social and economic security of Indonesian citizens.

The regulation that is made spontaneously delivers different interpretations in the public and makes it difficult to enforce regulations in the implementation. Therefore, spontaneous policy triggers a negative social and economic impact on the public because the government does not have data, especially data in the tourism destinations, which is required to deliver a fast response and focus to help people directly hurt by the pandemic. As a result, people are more afraid of hunger than of Covid-19 and change their activity towards a collective behaviour; thus, a group of people regulate themselves to reject social changes implemented by the government because of their daily needs. In addition, spontaneous policies also lead to public distrust of the government and raise doubts about the leadership of a government. Covid-19 is not the first pandemic to occur in the world. Each century has witnessed a different pandemic, often resulting in a global economic recession. Therefore, consistency, leadership and a holistic recovery plan need to be prepared carefully.

References

- A. Antonucci, G., & Venditti, M. (2019). Social Impact. In *Global Encyclopedia of Public Administration, Public Policy, and Governance*. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-31816-5_3045-1.
- B. Atkins, L., Francis, J., Islam, R., O'Connor, D., Patey, A., Ivers, N., Foy, R., Duncan, E. M., Colquhoun, H., Grimshaw, J. M., Lawton, R., & Michie, S. (2017). A guide to using the Theoretical Domains Framework of behaviour change to investigate implementation problems. *Implementation Science*. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13012-017-0605-9>.
- C. Bhattacharjee, S., Bora, J., & Beypi, J. (2016). Interaction between great and little tradition: The dimension of Indian culture and civilization. *International Journal of Research in Engineering, IT and Social Sciences*.
- D. Vol. 6, No. 5, pp. 1-7.
- E. Boetto, H. (2020). Social Justice Theory and Practice for Social Work. *Australian Social Work*.
- F. <https://doi.org/10.1080/0312407x.2020.1745641>.
- G. Bose, T., Reina, A., & Marshall, J. A. (2017). Collective decision-making. In *Current Opinion in Behavioral Sciences*. Vol.16, pp. 30-34.

- H. Butterworth, M. (2018). The ICO and artificial intelligence: The role of fairness in the GDPR framework. *Computer Law and Security Review*. Vol. 34, No. 2, pp. 257-268.
- I. Cerf, M. E. (2019). Sustainable Development Goal Integration, Interdependence, and Implementation: the Environment–Economic–Health Nexus and Universal Health Coverage. *Global Challenges*. Vol. 3, No.9, pp. 1-6.
- J. Dockalova, B., Lau, K., Barclay, H., & Marshall, A. (2016). Sustainable Development Goals and Family Planning 2020. *International Planned Parenthood Federation*.
- K. e.g. Suara Pemred n.d., *penjualan-pedagang-pasar-flamboyan-turun-70-persen*, viewed 21 April 2020, <https://www.suarapemredkalbar.com/read/ponticity/14042020/penjualan-pedagang-pasar-flamboyanturun-70-persen>.
- L. e.g. Tribun Kaltim n.d., *pemprov-jamin-aktivitas pasar di kaltara berjalan normal masyarakat dimbau tak perlu panik*, viewed 28 April 2020, <https://kaltim.tribunnews.com/2020/03/23/pemprov-jamin-aktivitas-pasardi-kaltara-berjalan-normal-masyarakat-dimbau-tak-perlu-panik>.
- M. e.g. Kaltim IDN Times n.d., *melani indra hapsari/dampak corona pemkot bebaskan retribusi pkl di pasar tra disional*, viewed 05 April 2020, <https://kaltim.idntimes.com/news/kaltim/melani-indra-hapsari/dampakcorona-pemkot-bebaskan-retribusi-pkl-di-pasar-tradisional>.
- N. e.g. Antara Kalsel n.d., *psbb aktivitas pasar tradisional di Banjarmasin tetap normal*, viewed 20 Maret 2020, <https://kalsel.antaranews.com/berita/163332/psbb-aktivitas-pasar-tradisional-di-banjarmasin-tetapnormal>.
- O. Fernandes, J. A., Papathanasopoulou, E., Hattam, C., Queirós, A. M., Cheung, W. W. W. L., Yool, A., Artioli, Y., Pope, E. C., Flynn, K. J., Merino, G., Calosi, P., Beaumont, N., Austen, M. C., Widdicombe, S., & Barange, M. (2017). Estimating the ecological, economic and social impacts of ocean acidification and warming on UK fisheries. *Fish and Fisheries*. Vol.18. No. 3, pp. 389-411.
- P. Freudenburg, W. R. (2019). Social impact assessment. In *Rural Society in the U.S.: Issues for the 1980s*. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429305153-33>.
- Q. Glass, C. A., Cash, J. C., & Mullen, J. (2020). Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19). In *Family Practice Guidelines*. <https://doi.org/10.1891/9780826153425.0016b>.
- R. Gossling, S., Scott, D., & Hall, C. M. (2020). Pandemics, tourism and global change: a rapid assessment of COVID-19. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*. Vol. 29, No. 1, pp. 1-20.
- S. Guan, D., Wang, D., Hallegatte, S., Davis, S. J., Huo, J., Li, S., Bai, Y., Lei, T., Xue, Q., Coffman, D. M., Cheng, D., Chen, P., Liang, X., Xu, B., Lu, X., Wang, S., Hubacek, K., & Gong, P. (2020). Global supply-chain effects of COVID-19 control measures. *Nature Human Behaviour*. Vol. 4, pp. 577-587.
- T. Haas, T., & Mehaffy, M. W. (2019). Correction to: Introduction: the future of public space (URBAN DESIGN International, (2019), 24, 1, (1-3), 10.1057/s41289-018-0062-3). In *Urban Design International*. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41289-019-00090-w>.
- U. Hartmann, E. (2016). Symbolic Boundaries and Collective Violence. A New Theoretical Argument for an Explanatory Sociology of Collective Violent Action. *Journal for the Theory of Social Behaviour*. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jtsb.12093>.
- V. Mirkatouli, J., Hosseini, A., & Samadi, R. (2018). Evaluating and analysis of socio-economic variables on land and housing prices in Mashhad, Iran. *Sustainable Cities and Society*. Vol.41, pp. 695-705.
- W. Mossa-Basha, M., Medverd, J., Linnau, K. F., Lynch, J. B., Wener, M. H., Kicska, G., Staiger, T., & Sahani, D. V. (2020). Policies and Guidelines for COVID-19 Preparedness: Experiences from the University of Washington. *Radiology*. Vol. 296, No. 2, pp. 26-31.
- X. Nguyen, T. Huang, C., Wang, Y., Li, X., Ren, L., Zhao, J., Zan, g Li., Fan, G. (2020). *Clinical features of patients infected with 2019 novel coronavirus in Wuhan, China: The Lancet*.
- Y. Ozili, P. K., & Arun, T. (2020). Spillover of COVID-19: Impact on the Global Economy. *SSRN Electronic Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3562570>.
- Z. Prasisko, Y. G. (2016). Gerakan Sosial Baru Indonesia: Reformasi 1998 dan Proses Demokratisasi Indonesia. *Jurnal Pemikiran Sosiologi*. Vol. 3, No.2, pp 9-16.
- AA. Rhama, B. (2020). The meta-analysis of Ecotourism in National Parks. *African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure*, Vol. 9. No. 1, pp. 1-17.
- BB. Rhama, B., & Alam, M. D. S. (2017). *The Implementation of Halal Tourism in Indonesia National Park*.
- CC. *Advances in Economics, Business and Management Research (AEBMR)*. Vol. 42, pp. 48-53.
- DD. Sachs, J. D., Schmidt-Traub, G., Kroll, C., Lafortune, G., Fuller, G., & Woelm, F. (2020). The Sustainable Development Goals and COVID-19. Sustainable Development Report 2020. In *Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling*.
- EE. Smelser, N. J. (2018). Theory of collective behaviour. In *Theory of Collective Behaviour*. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315008264>.
- FF. Sonnevend, J. (2020). A virus as an icon: the 2020 pandemic in images. *American Journal of Cultural Sociology*. Vol. 8, pp. 451-461.

- GG. Tronick, E., Barbosa, M., Fuertes, M., & Beeghly, M. (2016). Social interaction. In *The Curated Reference Collection in Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Psychology*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-809324-5.23629-8>.
- II. Ugur, N. G., & Akbıyık, A. (2020). Impacts of COVID-19 on global tourism industry: A cross-regional comparison. *Tourism Management Perspectives*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tmp.2020.100744>.
- JJ. Welch, D., & Yates, L. (2018). The practices of collective action: Practice theory, sustainability transitions and social change. *Journal for the Theory of Social Behaviour*. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jtsb.12168>.
- KK. Whitworth, J. (2020). *COVID-19: a fast evolving pandemic | Transactions of The Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene | Oxford Academic*. Transactions of The Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene.
- LL. Hygiene.
- MM. World Health Organization. (2020). *WHO Director-General's opening remarks at the mission briefing on COVID-19*. Available at <https://www.who.int/dg/speeches/detail/who-director-general-s-openingremarks-at-the-media-briefing-on-covid-19---11-march-2020>. <https://doi.org/10.1181/2020031101> [Retrieved March 30, 2020].
- OO. Yuliana. (2020). Corona virus diseases (Covid-19). *Wellness and Healthy Magazine*. Vol. 2, No. 1, pp. 187-192.