

ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON SOCIAL CHANGE IN COASTAL COMMUNITIES IN DUSUN X VILLAGE: GENDER PERSPECTIVE

¹Azzahra Al Adawiyah ²Dyva Patricia Siahaan ³Fifia El Zuhra

⁴Siti Nurhaliza Fardani ⁵Vina Noura

^{1,2,3,4,5}North Sumatra State Islamic University, Medan, Indonesia
diva.siahaan2021@gmail.com

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menyelidiki dampak pandemi COVID-19 terhadap perubahan sosial di kalangan masyarakat pesisir di Desa Celawan, Dusun X, Kecamatan Pantai Cermin, Kabupaten Serdang Berdagai, Provinsi Sumatera Utara. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode deskriptif untuk mengeksplorasi perubahan sosial, termasuk nilai, sikap, dan pola perilaku masyarakat setelah pandemi. Penelitian dilakukan pada periode November 2020 hingga Januari 2021. Total sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah 30 responden yang dipilih secara purposif. Teknik pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan mempertimbangkan variasi dalam usia, jenis kelamin, dan latar belakang pendidikan. Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara mendalam dengan narasumber yang dipilih. Analisis data dilakukan melalui proses transkripsi wawancara, pengkodean tematik, dan identifikasi pola-pola perubahan sosial yang muncul. Penggunaan metode ini memungkinkan peneliti untuk memahami secara mendalam bagaimana pandemi COVID-19 telah memengaruhi dinamika sosial masyarakat pesisir. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pandemi telah menginduksi perubahan sosial yang signifikan di masyarakat pesisir, termasuk adaptasi terhadap kondisi baru, penyesuaian terhadap kebutuhan ekonomi, dan adopsi kebiasaan baru untuk menjaga kesehatan dan keamanan. Perubahan tersebut dipengaruhi oleh faktor internal dan eksternal yang beragam. Penelitian ini memberikan wawasan yang berharga tentang bagaimana pandemi COVID-19 telah membentuk dinamika sosial di masyarakat pesisir, serta memberikan dasar untuk pemahaman lebih lanjut tentang strategi adaptasi dan mitigasi di masa depan dalam menghadapi tantangan serupa. Kata kunci untuk penelitian ini termasuk adaptasi sosial, COVID-19, masyarakat pesisir, perubahan perilaku, dan Sumatera Utara.

Kata kunci : Perubahan Sosial, Masyarakat Pesisir, Covid-19

Abstract

This research aims to investigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on social change among coastal communities in Celawan Village, Dusun X, Pantai Cermin District, Serdang Berdagai Regency, North Sumatra Province. This research uses a qualitative approach with descriptive methods to explore social changes, including people's values, attitudes and behavior patterns after the pandemic. The research was conducted in the period November 2020 to January 2021. The total sample in this study was 30 respondents who were selected purposively. The sampling technique was carried out by considering variations in age, gender and educational background. Data was collected through in-depth interviews with selected sources. Data analysis was carried out through a process of interview transcription, thematic coding, and identification of emerging patterns of social change. Using this method allows researchers to understand in depth how the COVID-19 pandemic has affected the social dynamics of coastal communities. The research results show that the pandemic has induced significant social changes in coastal communities, including adaptation to new conditions, adjustments to economic needs, and adoption of new habits to maintain health and safety. These changes are influenced by various internal and external factors. This research provides valuable insight into how the COVID-19 pandemic has shaped social dynamics in coastal communities, as well as providing a basis for further understanding of future adaptation and mitigation strategies in the face of similar challenges. Keywords for this research include social adaptation, COVID-19, coastal communities, behavior change, and North Sumatra.

Keywords : Social Transformation, Coastal Communities, Covid-19

INTRODUCTION

Human life cannot be separated from socio-economic conditions where needs always increase from time to time in accordance with the demands of human life, including during the COVID-19 period. WHO announced that the world is facing a pandemic called Corona Virus Infectious Disease 2019 or better known as COVID-19. COVID-19 is a virus that was first discovered in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China in early December 2019 (Liu et al., 2020).

In 2019, all countries in the world were shocked by the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic which caused losses in various sectors. (Juita & Artikel, 2020) COVID-19 entered Indonesia in early March 2020 and had an impact such as a negative impact on the economic and social sectors which had a big impact on the survival of life in Indonesia, especially coastal communities. The most pronounced impact for people in Indonesia is in the economic sector of the fisheries sector due to the closure of fishery product buying and selling activities to stop the spread of the COVID-19 virus (Taib et al., 2020).

Indonesia is a maritime country where most of its territory consists of waters. So many Indonesians make their living as fishermen. Most of the people who work as fishermen are very dependent on

marine products such as fish, shrimp, shellfish, seaweed and other sea products (Rizki, 2020).

Of course, this has had a huge impact on coastal communities both before and after COVID-19. Apart from the economic impact, another impact that is very felt for coastal communities is the social impact where some people, because of this pandemic, require them to stay at home. This causes a reduction in the direct social interactions that people usually have. Relations with fellow citizens have not gone as usual for a long time. So that social change occurs in society (Kusumawati et al., 2020).

Additionally, due to the pandemic, people are thinking more about themselves to avoid health problems due to COVID-19. Because it took place over a long period of time, these changes have been adopted and it is not uncommon for them to still occur until COVID-19 is over (Fatchurahman, 2021).

Social changes in society include changes in religious activities (worshiping in places of worship), social (mutual cooperation, helping each other), and individual health behavior (wearing masks, washing hands with soap, and healthy lifestyles) (Amalia, 2020).

Based on this, it is necessary to carry out research with the title "Social Changes in Coastal Communities During

COVID-19 and Post-COVID-19 in Celawan Village, Dusun X, sub-district. Cermin Beach, Regency. Serdang Berdagai, Province, North Sumatra" to find out the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on social changes in coastal communities, what habits have changed, and what new habits have been adopted after the pandemic ended.

METHOD

This research method is based on a qualitative approach with descriptive methods. The research population consisted of coastal communities in Celawan Village, Dusun X, Pantai Cermin District, Serdang Berdagai Regency. In this research, the sample was selected using purposive sampling, with relevant criteria to obtain representative information. A total of 10 people from coastal communities were used as research samples. The research instrument used was an interview guide which had been carefully prepared. This interview guide includes structured questions designed to elicit information that is in line with the research objectives, as

well as open-ended questions to give interviewees the opportunity to express their views or personal experiences.

The data analysis process was carried out qualitatively with a descriptive approach. Data obtained from direct interviews were recorded, transcribed, and analyzed by identifying patterns, themes, and meanings that emerged from the data. Analysis was carried out manually by referring to relevant theories or concepts to interpret and understand the interview results. The findings from data analysis are prepared in the form of a narrative or report that presents the research results in a comprehensive and informative manner. With this approach, it is hoped that research can provide an in-depth understanding of the experiences, knowledge and perceptions of coastal communities related to the research topic.

RESULTS

Based on the results of the interview, the following information was obtained from respondents:

Tabel 1. Results of The Interview

Characteristics Respondent	Socio-Economic Change	
	Before	After
Y F Housewife 34 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perform congregational prayers at mosques and wirit associations Side jobs are traders and normal income CTPS habits, before eating, wearing a mask, avoiding crowds have not been implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Congregational prayers are still carried out but wirit gatherings are not Side jobs are still done and income is reduced New habits of CTPS before eating, wearing a mask, avoiding crowds are starting to be implemented

Characteristics Respondent	Socio-Economic Change	
	Before	After
K F 58 years Trader shell	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Performing congregational prayers in mosques, wirit associations, and not working together Occupation is a casual trader and normal income CTPS habits, before eating, wearing a mask, avoiding crowds have not been implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Congregational prayers are still carried out but wirit gatherings are not and mutual cooperation is starting to be carried out Occupation is a kerrang trader and income decreases New habits of CTPS before eating, wearing a mask, avoiding crowds are starting to be implemented
R F Household Assistant 40 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Performing congregational prayers at mosques, wirit associations, and mutual cooperation Work, namely ART and normal income CTPS habits, before eating, wearing a mask, avoiding crowds have not been implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Congregational prayer activities in mosques, wirit associations, and mutual cooperation are not often carried out The work was ART and had stopped New habits of CTPS before eating, wearing a mask, avoiding crowds are starting to be implemented
E M 39 years Trader vegetable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Performing congregational prayers in mosques, wirit associations, and not working together Many buyers are still buying vegetables and the economy is still stable CTPS habits, before eating, wearing a mask, avoiding crowds have not been implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Congregational prayers continued to be held but wirit gatherings were stopped Many buyers are still buying vegetables and the economy is still stable, there are few buyers New habits of CTPS before eating, wearing a mask, avoiding crowds are starting to be implemented

DISCUSSION

From the results of interviews From the results of interviews with 10 sources with different occupations including fishermen, vegetable traders, traders, shellfish sellers, and housewives in Celawan Village, Dusun X, Pantai Cermin District, Serdang Bedagai Regency, North Sumatra Province. Changes in norms in coastal communities, most people stated that there were no changes during Covid-19 and post-Covid-19, such as wirit activities, congregational prayers in mosques, and mutual cooperation activities which were still being carried out. Regarding changes in the behavior of some coastal communities

in Celawan Dusun economic aspect during Covid-19.

Apart from that, some coastal communities have had changes in terms of 30 or aspects of work, such as during Covid, people chose to look for other jobs. Before Covid, some of the resource persons from coastal communities who were interviewed had jobs as fishermen, because of the lack of income and limited access, the resource persons chose to look for other work, namely as construction workers. Apart from that, there were also interviewees who were interviewed before Covid-19 and worked as housewives, but due to a lack of family income, the resource

persons chose to sell cakes to increase their income to meet their daily needs during Covid-19.

This proves that there has been a change in the interviewee's behavior. Furthermore, regarding changes in daily habits of some coastal communities in Celawan Dusun, this proves that there has been a change in people's daily habits. Apart from that, there are also habits that coastal communities still carry out, such as washing hands during Covid, which are still applied post-Covid, this proves that there has been no change in hand washing habits. Based on the results of mini-research interviews that we conducted with some coastal communities in Celawan Dusun 19. However, there are also some coastal communities who remain in their habits during Covid-19 and after Covid-19.

At the beginning of 2020, the world faced the Covid-19 pandemic which had a huge impact on almost all aspects of human life. The Covid-19 pandemic has spread and spread globally to no less than 218 countries, including Indonesia. Based on this, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in June 2020 changed its projection for world economic growth to minus/negative growth of 4.9 percent (experiencing contraction) in 2020 (Pambudi et al., 2020).

Governments and stakeholders can initiate changes from the scope and depth of

the crisis to economic recovery strategies, and opportunities for that change emerge. At this time, we don't know what to do to restore the economy to strength again after the COVID-19 attack. Many of us can hope that we can change our ways until the economy returns to normal (Firmansyah et al., 2022).

Covid-19 is a big problem for Indonesian people. Finance is the most important factor in life. Financial needs are closely related to everyday life. Society needs a strong economy to fulfill its needs such as food, drink, clothing, shelter and so on. Indonesia's economy has been hit hard by the many losses resulting from the pandemic. After the very rapid increase in cases, the government developed a policy against the Covid-19 pandemic by establishing PSBB with Government Regulation Number 21 of 2020 (Rusmini et al., 2023).

In the Social Statics system (Social Statics or Social Structure), there are several areas that can be studied regarding the social interaction process of society in the midst of the Covid 19 virus pandemic. Like social groups, it is human life together in human associations or units which are generally relatively small physically. who live together. Covid-19, which not only has an impact on health, also has an impact on social groups. (Sakti et al., 2021).

Such as implementing Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) in each region, prohibiting people from outside the region from entering the region is an example of social groups. In fact, before this pandemic, there was no region or family that restricted people from coming to their region and family. This is intended by the community because of deep anxiety about the fear of the Covid-19 virus being infected in their area or family (Adriansyah & Ananda, 2022.)

Covid-19 has had a real impact on the economy in various sectors, namely the household sector, MSMEs, corporations and the financial sector, both private and state. Apart from threatening the health of thousands, tens of thousands, maybe even hundreds of thousands of citizens. Also, millions or even tens or hundreds of millions of people (still difficult to predict) are threatened with losing their income and ability to meet their minimum needs, resulting in a decline in people's purchasing power. Furthermore, if it cannot be handled properly, it will not only have the impact of poverty but could also have the impact of hunger for certain communities. (Nugraha, 2021).

The coronavirus pandemic has had an impact on reducing the purchasing power of poor people both in villages and cities. Informal workers who depend on daily income have been hit hard by the

social-physical distancing and work from home policies as a way to prevent the spread of the corona virus. With the scale and speed of its spread, this pandemic will clearly have a heavy impact on all aspects of life (Iping, 2020).

The COVID-19 pandemic situation has brought many changes to society almost all over the world. One of the changes that has occurred is that people are increasingly concerned about their health, personal and environmental hygiene. Habits such as wearing a mask when leaving the house, washing hands and maintaining distance from other people are now very much embedded in every activity of life. This seems to be the new norm or culture of Indonesian society (Rohmah, 2021).

Changes in social interactions in society occur because of awareness within each individual in society. Public awareness of changes in social interactions is based on knowledge, thought patterns and community behavior patterns in responding to developments in knowledge. The daily reality of society is shaped by interaction and communication between individuals in society in interpreting the development of knowledge in its application to existing habits in society. The COVID-19 pandemic has caused social and cultural interactions in Indonesian society to experience drastic changes due to

restrictions on social activities. (Rahmawati, 2023).

The implementation of new order or new normal policies in people's daily lives, and also the implementation of health protocols after the Covid-19 pandemic, has an impact not only on changes in behavioral patterns and socio-cultural interactions in society. But it also affects the level of decline in the economy and people's income. This can be seen in the number of layoffs or layoffs and the decline in people's quality of life due to reduced people's income (Wignjosasono, 2022).

The presence of the Covid-19 pandemic limits all activities. This of course has an impact on all production activities of coastal communities, starting from fishing, processing and marketing. Economic changes have an impact on other changes, both related to people's behavior and thinking. Every individual or group certainly wants the right to survive. Therefore, they try to be able to carry out daily life activities. Individuals or communities will try to survive by doing things that can support their lives even though they have to create changes. Especially for poor households in overcoming all the poverty they face in their life activities (Kitta et al., 2023).

The social assistance provided to coastal communities has helped meet their food needs during the pandemic. By

providing several basic necessities such as 5-10 kg of rice, eggs, cooking oil, instant noodles, sugar, green beans, vitamins and other basic necessities, coastal communities can meet their economic needs during the pandemic. When they are less than optimal at work, which results in a lack of income, the social assistance provided by the service team is sufficient to help meet their physical needs for one to two months. In this way, nutritional intake for the body can be maintained properly (Mantovanny Tapung et al., 2020).

The success of public health is largely determined by people's behavior and their own habits, how they interact daily and how they view the cleanliness and health of their environment. The success of people's health depends on their orientation towards cleanliness and health. Likewise, coastal areas do not pay enough attention to their health, especially the surrounding environment, such as a dirty environment due to rubbish and careless waste disposal which can trigger the emergence of diseases and viruses. Therefore, it is necessary to implement PHBS for the community, especially coastal areas because health is all the main points in life and the most important thing of all (Rahmawati & Dasa Putri, 2022).

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of research that has been carried out regarding the analysis

of social changes in coastal communities during and after COVID-19 in Celawan Village, Dusun X, District. Cermin Beach, Regency. Serdang Berdagai, Province, North Sumatra, we conclude that changes in society that affect its social system include values, attitudes and behavioral patterns among groups in society.

This social change can occur due to several factors, such as individual desires and decisions, external influences, certain events, and the emergence of shared goals. COVID-19 has given people awareness of living a healthier life and reducing travel mobility. Change after change has occurred in Indonesian society, changes are not only limited to small or medium communities, but these changes have occurred in all groups and layers of society, especially in the coastal communities of Celawan Village, Dusun X, Kec. Cermin Beach, Kab. Serdang Berdagai, changes during this pandemic have made coastal communities aware of prioritizing maintaining the 5M

Health protocol (washing hands, wearing masks, maintaining distance, staying away from crowds, reducing mobility). This is very important to be implemented by all people in Indonesia and the world, in order to reduce the increase in positive Covid data. COVID-19 is all over the world, so this virus has become a pandemic for everyone. The ongoing spread of the virus means that every

individual is able to fight by maintaining health, increasing the body's immunity, complying with the 5M health protocol, and not taking the presence of the COVID-19 virus lightly in the world. COVID-19 has the following impacts: a) There are changes in the norms of coastal communities, b) There are changes in behavior in coastal communities, c) Changes in the habits of coastal communities occurred, namely a decrease in the opinion of coastal communities, poverty, increased unemployment, hampered access, increased health awareness, and changes in community behavior. During COVID-19 and after COVID-19. With the changes during COVID-19, several impacts.

REFERENCES

- Adriansyah, R., & Ananda, N. R. (n.d.). INTERAKSI SOSIAL MASYARAKAT SEBELUM DAN SESUDAH PANDEMI COVID 19. In *Jurnal Prosiding* (Vol. 2022, Issue 2).
- Amalia, M. (2020). *Mempererat Ukhuwah Islamiyah di Masa Pandemi Covid-19*. Makmood Publishing.
- Fatchurahman, M. (2021). *Metode Perolehan Kesehatan Mental dalam Islam (Sebuah Implementasi Bimbingan Pribadi Sosial di Masa Pandemi Covid-19)*.
- Firmansyah, D., Suryana, A., Rifa'i, A. A., Suherman, A., & Susetyo, D. P. (2022). HEXA HELIX: KOLABORASI QUADRUPLE HELIX DAN QUINTUPLE HELIX INNOVATION SEBAGAI

- SOLUSI UNTUK PEMULIHAN EKONOMI PASCA COVID-19. *EKUITAS (Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Keuangan)*, 6(4), 476–499. <https://doi.org/10.24034/j25485024.y2022.v6.i4.4602>
- Iping, B. (2020). Perlindungan sosial melalui kebijakan program Bantuan Langsung Tunai (BLT) di Era Pandemi Covid-19: Tinjauan perspektif ekonomi dan sosial. *Jurnal Manajemen Pendidikan Dan Ilmu Sosial*, 1(2), 516–526.
- Juita, F., & Artikel, R. (2020). Peran Perempuan Pedagang Sayur Keliling Dalam Menopang Ekonomi Keluarga Pada Masa Pandemi COVID-19 di Kelurahan Pagesangan Kecamatan Mataram Kota Mataram INFO ARTIKEL ABSTRAK. *CIVICUS: Pendidikan-Penelitian-Pengabdian Pendidikan Pancasila Dan Kewarganegaraan*, 8(2), 100–107.
- Kitta, F. K., Fachry, M. E., & Jompa, J. (2023). Analisis Strategi Adaptasi Perempuan Dalam Keluarga Miskin Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19 Di Pesisir Kabupaten Banggai Kepulauan. *Jurnal Perikanan Unram*, 13(1), 22–33. <https://doi.org/10.29303/jp.v13i1.421>
- Kusumawati, D., Liesnoor Setyowati, D., & Handoyo, E. (2020). *Pendidikan Nonformal Dalam Keberlangsungan Kampung Wisata Batik Pesindon. Prosiding Seminar Nasional Pascasarjana UNNES.*
- Liu, Y. C., Kuo, R. L., & Shih, S. R. (2020). COVID-19: The first documented coronavirus pandemic in history. In *Biomedical Journal* (Vol. 43, Issue 4, pp. 328–333). Elsevier B.V. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bj.2020.04.007>
- Mantovanny Tapung, M., Regus, M., Payong, M. R., Rahmat, S. T., & Jelahu, F. M. (n.d.). BANTUAN SOSIAL DAN PENDIDIKAN KESEHATAN BAGI MASYARAKAT PESISIR YANG TERDAMPAK SOSIAL-EKONOMI SELAMA PATOGENESIS COVID-19 DI MANGGARAI. *Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat*, 16(1), 2020.
- Nugraha, Y. E. (2021). DAMPAK PANDEMI COVID 19 PADA UNIT USAHA PARIWISATA DI KAWASAN PESISIR KOTA KUPANG. In *Jurnal Industri Pariwisata* (Vol. 3, Issue 2).
- ambudi, A. S., Fikri Masteriarsa, M., Dwifabri, A., Wibowo, C., Amaliyah, I., Adhitya, D., & Ardana, K. (2020). *Majalah Media Perencana Perkumpulan Perencana Pembangunan Indonesia Volume* (Vol. 1, Issue 1).
- Rahmawati, L., & Dasa Putri, L. (2022). EDUKASI PERILAKU HIDUP BERSIH DAN SEHAT DALAM PENCEGAHAN COVID-19 KEPADA ANAK-ANAK DI PESISIR PANTAI. In *Jurnal Kesehatan komunitas Indonesia* (Vol. 18).
- Rahmawati, R., H. S., & P. S. D. (2023). Perubahan Sosial Ekonomi Masyarakat Pesisir Pada Masa Pandemi Corona Virus Diseases of 2019 (Covid-19). *Jurnal Intervensi Sosial Dan Pembangunan (JISP)*, 4(1).
- Rizki, K. (2020). *Pandangan Human Security terhadap Komunikasi dan*

Implementasi Kebijakan Maritim: Studi Kasus Penggunaan Pukat Harimau di Laut Aceh Human Security Perspective on Communication and Implementation of Indonesian Maritime Policy: Case Studies on Illegal Fishing in Aceh Sea (Vol. 3, Issue 2).
<https://www.un.org/humansecurity/agenda-2030/>,

Rohmah, N. (2021). ADAPTASI KEBIASAAN BARU DI MASA PANDEMI COVID-19. *Jurnal Studi Islam Dan Humaniora*, 1(2).

Rusmini, M. E. , Cahyono, D. N. , Putri, K. , Afkarina, I. , Aprilia, P. , Taufiq, A. , & Firmanda, B. A. (2023). *Bangkitnya Perekonomian Indonesia Pasca Covid-19* (Vol. 12, Issue 1).

Sakti, L. P., Sulistyaningsih, T., & Sulistyowati, T. (2021). Perubahan sosial masyarakat pasca pandemi Covid-19 di kota Malang. *JAKP*.

Taib, Z., Tavi, D., Program, S., Pengelolaan, D., Daya, S., Dan, A., Universitas, L., & Utara, S. (n.d.). *Perspektif Ekonomi Pada Era New Normal Pasca Covid-19*.

Wignjosasono, K. W. (2022). TRANSFORMASI SOSIAL BUDAYA MASYARAKAT PASCA PANDEMI COVID 19. *Sebatik*, 26(1), 387–395. <https://doi.org/10.46984/sebatik.v26i1.1855>