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## The Impact of The Covid-19 Pandemic on The Liability of Coastal Communities

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### Abstract

This research aims to determine the influence of human resources, the role of government, local culture, technology and social capital on the survival of coastal communities. Literature studies were carried out on the variables mentioned by Van Holk in several of his writings and studies, as well as studies conducted by several economists regarding the theory of resilience. This study offers a conceptual framework to explain and predict the influence of endogenous variables on the survival of coastal communities in Canggu Village. The variables studied in this study are human resources, government, culture, survival, and social capital. In this case, human resources, government and culture as exogenous variables, survival as endogenous variables and social capital as intermediate variables.

**Keywords:** Human Resources, Government, Culture, Survival, Social Capital.

### Introduction

COVID-19 (Corona Virus Disease-19) is a disease caused by a corona virus that belongs to the Coronaviridae virus family, which infects animals and humans (WHO, 2020). This disease began to spread from Wuhan, Hubei-China to other provinces in China since mid-February 2020. The COVID-19 pandemic has made travel impossible, because travel for tourists and other business trips is one of the centers for direct transmission of the corona virus. As a result of the rapid spread of COVID-19, the whole world has begun to restrict international and domestic travel, large gatherings or events, educational institutions, restaurants, bars, etc (Helmy et al., 2020).

Since the news spread about the emergence of the COVID-19 disease in Wuhan, Hubei-China in December 2019, the Indonesian government has begun to emphasize that people are advised not to carry out activities outside the home as an effort to avoid increasing the spread of Covid-19. In addition, the government also issued an appeal to wash hands, use masks, stay at home, study and work from home, maintain distance, and also use personal protective equipment (PPE), as well as social distancing policies and PSBB (Large-Scale Social Restrictions). is expected to inhibit the spread of COVID-19 in Indonesia.

Furthermore (Damuri & Hirawan, 2020) stated that the case of the spread of Covid-19 could be viewed from two different economic perspectives, namely demand and supply. From the demand side, the condition of the Covid-19 pandemic will clearly reduce the consumption sector, travel and transportation activities, as well as increase transportation and trade costs. Meanwhile, from the supply side, it is likely that what will happen is a contraction in worker/labour productivity, a decrease in investment and funding activities, and disruption of the global supply chain (global value chain. According to recent estimates, the optimal scenario is an economic growth rate of only 2.3 percent per year. The impact of the pandemic on a slowing economy has left tourism especially vulnerable and the hardest-hit sector to date. Bali is a barometer of Indonesian tourism that has been most affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Where Bali's economic growth in the fourth quarter of 2020 recorded negative growth of -12.21 percent due to a decrease in the number of tourist arrivals to Bali (BPS Province of Bali 2020). The decrease in the number of tourists can be seen from the number

of foreign tourist visits to Bali in the last 6 months from December 2019 (552,403); January 2020 (528,883); February 2020 (363,937); March 2020 (156,875); April 2020 (327) and May 2020 (134) with a growth range reaching -59 percent in May 2020 (Bali Province DisparDA Statistical Data, 2019-2020). In Bali alone, there are already 88 hotels that have declared their closure as of April 2020 (Travel Kompas, 2020).

Badung is one of 9 regencies/cities in Bali, is the main gate of Bali tourism and is one of the representations of Bali. North Kuta as one of the sub-districts which represents Badung Regency and Canggu as a representative of North Kuta. Thus, it can be said that Canggu is one of the pillars of Bali tourism.

The coastal area of Canggu Village is an area that is being developed to become the regional economic center of Badung Regency. Canggu is also known as a global village, the condition of society which includes globalization is caused by the development of information and communication technology (ICT). Most people's behavior is influenced by access to media, namely the phenomenon of interconnectedness between citizens of the world in one global space as a result of the very rapid development of information technology, media and communication McLuhan, (in Pamungkas, 2015). Before tourism developed in the Canggu area, the people worked as farmers, at sea and also as laborers. After tourism developed, changes have occurred because many agricultural lands have changed functions, either sold or used for the development of the tourism industry. Likewise, development in coastal areas has developed into centers of economic activity for the tourism industry. From the condition of tourism development, most of the coastal communities in the Canggu tourist area are transformed as tourism actors. Transformation, in this case the change of work experienced by coastal communities in the Canggu tourist area, is also known as vertical mobility. The vertical mobility in question is the transfer of social status that is not equal in nature (Sri Muhamad, 2019). From the condition of tourism development, most of the coastal communities in the Canggu tourist area are transformed as tourism actors. Transformation, in this case the change of work experienced by coastal communities in the Canggu tourist area, is also known as vertical mobility. The vertical mobility in question is the transfer of social status that is not equal in nature (Sri Muhamad, 2019). From the condition of tourism development, most of the coastal communities in the Canggu tourist area are transformed as tourism actors. Transformation, in this case the change of work experienced by coastal communities in the Canggu tourist area, is also known as vertical mobility. The vertical mobility in question is the transfer of social status that is not equal in nature (Sri Muhamad, 2019).

The emergence of COVID-19 in Indonesia has had an impact on Bali, in this case, especially Canggu as a tourist destination. The implementation of government policies by closing hotels, restaurants, beaches, and limiting community activities, caused a significant decline in the community's economy. This resulted in a loss of income and employment, especially in tourism transportation of up to 90 percent (interview with the Head of Canggu Village, 15 June 2021), which resulted in the coastal community of Canggu village, who were previously mostly tourism actors, to return to being farmers, artisans and fishermen

which is called vertical-declining mobility (Prabawati, 2009).

This condition forces stakeholders in the Canggu area to try to maximize strategies to survive the uncertainty that this pandemic will end. One of the strategies implemented is to adapt to the new life order issued by the government, known as the New Normal. Through the implementation of the New Normal, the Canggu Village government together with the traditional village, service, and tourism components, jointly rebuild the community's economy through an Integrity Pact to jointly commit to reopening businesses by prioritizing strict health protocols and CHSE business certification for hotel and restaurant industry.

One of the phenomena that occurred in the coastal village of Canggu as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic was when Bali was experiencing a downturn in the tourism sector, making Bali during the pandemic look like a dead city without the presence of tourists. This phenomenon occurs in almost all areas in Bali and is increasingly evident in areas that are usually filled with tourists, such as Sanur, Kuta and Ubud. However, something different is happening in the Canggu area which is also a tourist area that still looks busy because Canggu is known as a global village which is the base for digital nomads who vacation while working (freelance).

From the problems caused by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, one new thing that can be found is that COVID-19 does not always have a negative impact on society, but can also have a positive impact on society with strong collaboration amidst the storm of the COVID-19 pandemic which resulted in the coastal community of Canggu village can survive, unlike the Kuta area which was once known as a center for crowds and entertainment for tourists, now has decreased turnover and many business managers have closed due to COVID-19. In addition, the emergence of creative ideas or ideas that had never been unthinkable, strengthening social culture (*menyama beraya*) and a sense of shared destiny.

The idea that has begun to be designed at this time is the development of agro-tourism by utilizing *subak* land on the Canggu coast. Agrotourism is a trip to an agricultural area. Agriculture in a broad sense includes smallholder agriculture, plantations, animal husbandry, and fisheries (Sudiasa, 2005). Yoeti (2000) said that agro-tourism is a potential alternative to be developed in the village.

Local wisdom in the coastal area of Canggu village is still preserved by the tradition of going to sea supported by human resources and good use of technology. The use of technology is widely used by young fishermen in the coastal area of Canggu Village to go to sea. The applications used are magic seaweed to monitor waves for the next week, and GPRS navionic. to determine the installation point of fishing nets.

This technology is utilized before going out to sea, fishermen will see the application so that the catches are maximized "while almost all Villa/Hotel/Guesthouse entrepreneurs in Canggu Village use applications such as booking.com, traveloka, social media, websites etc. (Canggu customary chief) Human Resources in the coastal area of Canggu village went out to sea by innovating changing surfboards that were originally used by tourists for surfing, now used for fishing with added engines. Besides that, Human Resources in the coastal area of Canggu village also made FADs as a fishing spot in the

middle of the sea which also has the potential to become a new tourist destination.

Communities in the Canggu area are also still able to maintain religious values, social norms, local wisdom, and local community networks (for example *subak* fishermen and traditional villages) so that coastal communities in the Canggu beach tourism area are starting to adapt to the conditions of the pandemic era which weakened the tourism sector. Tourism is the main engine of the economy. This adaptation is also supported by the role and synergy between human resources, government, culture, technology, social capital and tourism in this region to support community survival.

Culture which includes all the works, tastes and creations of the coastal community in the Canggu tourist area, such as the *mekotek* tradition on the *jukung* boat and also carrying out *Nyepi Segara* is also maintained so that it becomes a culture as one of the attractions that the Canggu village community believes that if it is carried out it will bring blessings and avoid calamity.

Technology is the application of scientific knowledge to then be practiced in human life which can help improve the economy. The coastal communities in the Canggu tourist area utilize technology as an effort to sustain life, so they can penetrate the export market for lobster seafood, besides that in catching fish using the application fish goso as to increase the accuracy in determining the location of fishing. Social capital is a social resource that can be seen as an investment to obtain new resources in society. Therefore, social capital is believed to be one of the main components in driving togetherness, mobility of ideas, mutual trust and mutual benefit, especially in this pandemic era so that a sense of tolerance, mutual help, and a sense of shared destiny arises in society. One form that occurs in the coastal community of Canggu Village is that there is a *ngujur* activity, where when the fishermen who come from the sea have arrived at the beach, local residents who are called by the local fishermen as the boat goes to the mainland where the fishermen will then share the catch with the spokesperson. During the COVID-19 pandemic, there was an increase in the number of spokespersons in the coastal area of Canggu Village, some of whom worked in the tourism sector before the pandemic, are now back depending on seafood for their livelihood. This shows that the existence of social capital can maintain the survival of the coastal communities of Canggu Village.

Some of the theories that underlie this research include, according to Walker, et al (2004) resilience can be interpreted as the capacity of a system to absorb and reorganize when experiencing change so that it can maintain the same function, structure and feedback. Van Holk (2008) suggests that resilience is used to describe a process in which people not only manage efforts to overcome life's difficulties but also to create and maintain a meaningful life and can contribute to the people around them. Then Simmie & Martin (2010) explained that resilience means the ability of a system to be able to jump back (rebound) to recover itself to an elastically balanced shape and position after a disturbance occurs. According to Vogel, et al (2012) community resilience is a concept of resilience that works on community and social systems. Shucksmith (2013) states a bottom-up approach to rural development based on the assumption that regional-specific, natural, human and cultural resources hold the key

to its development. Whereas top-down rural development sees its main challenge as overcoming rural differences and peculiarities through the promotion of universal technical skills and modernization of physical infrastructure.

Based on the problems that occurred during the Covid-19 pandemic in the coastal area of Canggu village and also based on several supporting theories, it is important to conduct this research to see the impact of the pandemic on the survival of coastal communities in Canggu village which is a tourist area. Some of the indicators that are of concern to this research are decreased income, employment, people's ability to make ends meet, spending and lifestyle.

### **The Role of Human Resources on the Survival of Coastal Communities**

Walker, et al (2004) resilience can be interpreted as the capacity of a system to absorb and reorganize when experiencing change so that it can maintain the same function, structure and feedback. Van Holk (2008) suggests that resilience is used to describe a process in which people not only manage efforts to overcome life's difficulties but also to create and maintain a meaningful life and can contribute to the people around them. Human Resources in general are resources that come from humans. Power that comes from humans can also be called energy or strength (energy or power). Also known as human capital, is a component that has an important role in creating economic and business value (McGregor et al. 2004; Karami et al. 2006). The quality of human resources consists of two syllables including the word quality which in general is the level of good or bad or the level or degree of something. Human resources that are able to create not only comparative value, but also competitive-generative-innovative value by using the highest energies such as intelligence, creativity, and imagination, no longer solely using crude energy such as raw materials, land, water, muscle energy, etc. Community resilience is closely related to community empowerment. Mubarak (2010) states that community empowerment can be interpreted as an effort to restore or increase the ability of a community to be able to act in accordance with their dignity in exercising their rights and responsibilities as members of the community.

### **The Government's Role in the Survival of Coastal Communities**

Resilience in the form of ability that is maintained in the face of pressure is the ability to overcome problems even though experiencing difficult circumstances (Siahaan, 2012). Resilience requires adequate support from social sources in the form of assistance in the form of technical assistance, emotional support, and the provision of opportunities to feel meaningful to others. Therefore the social network system is a resource that can be used to help problems related to resilience in the social aspect. The survival of coastal communities is also very dependent on the policies created by the government. The government has an important role in national development (Siagian, 2000). The government has a role as a stabilizer, innovator, modernizer, pioneer and self-executor.

Muluk (2005) states that the strong role of local government can be seen from the positive way of administering local government, a high degree of autonomy over the functions carried out and a limited degree of

external control. The role of the Regional Government in supporting a participatory development policy is very important. This is because the Regional Government is the government agency that is most familiar with the potential of the area and also knows the needs of the local people (Soekanto, 2004).

### **The Role of Local Culture on the Survival of Coastal Communities**

With concepts about culture and multi-ethnic, multi-ethnic, or overall, multi-cultural backgrounds and experiences, attention to ideas about socio-cultural systems (Melatola, 1997). From this large nation-society, other socio-cultural systems can also be developed, such as the maritime socio-cultural system; agricultural socio-cultural system; industrial and post-industrial socio-cultural systems; the urban socio-cultural system and the rural socio-cultural system, and the noble socio-cultural system and the common people's socio-cultural system, and so on.

The dynamics of maritime culture and fishing traditions are not only determined by internal factors but also by external forces, such as technological innovation, government policies, university interventions, non-governmental organizations, donor agencies, and regional, national and even global markets. This has an impact on the life of the maritime community, marked by a decline in economic welfare, natural resources and the marine environment.

Culture certainly has a close relationship with the resilience of the consumer resilience of society. With the existence of culture, people in every country, city, and remote area also have survival strategies based on their respective cultures. This culture is inseparable from the social influence of the local community, how they individually socialize so that they become a group that adheres to a system, in other words "culture".

Culture in the Canggu village community is a tradition. This means that the local community essentially has a tradition that has been passed down from generation to generation. The traditions are "*mekotek* on a *jukung* boat" and "*nyepi segara*". This tradition is still maintained by the indigenous people of Canggu because they believe that this tradition will bring good fortune. As explained above, they have not abandoned the tradition of continuing to go to sea, even though during the last decade Bali's economic sector has shifted from agriculture and fisheries to tourism. This tradition has proven to continue to bring blessings during a pandemic where other areas look miserable because tourism is not going well, but the Canggu village community has not been significantly affected as a result of continuing to preserve this tradition.

### **The Role of Technology in the Survival of Coastal Communities**

Technology is a broad term that can include simple tools, such as a crowbar or wooden spoon, or complex machines, such as a space station or particle accelerator. Tools and machines do not have to be in the form of objects; virtual technologies, such as software and business methods, are also included in the definition of this technology (Science and Engineering Indicators. 2002). In general, technology can be defined as entities, objects and intangibles that are created in an integrated manner through actions and thoughts to achieve a value. In this usage, technology refers

to tools and machines that can be used to solve real-world problems. In the economic field, information technology can make market opportunities wider open. The emergence of information and communication technology can reduce the limitations of space and time from various elements. Meanwhile in the social field, humans cannot be separated from technology in this era.

Firdhous and Karuratane (2017) created a model to increase the role of technology, information and communication as a means of increasing the resilience of coastal communities from disasters. This technology plays an important role in the flow of information in the process of post-disaster community mitigation and recovery. In addition, Fatchiya, et al (2016) explained the application of agricultural technological innovations and their relationship with the food security of farmer households. Fatchiya explained that the application of agricultural innovation technology plays a role in increasing the productivity of farming businesses, so that it has the opportunity to improve welfare, one of which is indicated by the increased food security of farmer households.

The Covid-19 pandemic has indeed had a hard impact on Bali tourism. This can be seen from how Bali's economy has fallen due to the pandemic. However, this has no impact on the economic sector. Coastal communities who continue to make the fishing sector their livelihood do not have a significant impact on the Covid-19 pandemic. How could it not be, at this time the export value of fisheries produced from the Bali Sea has increased. This is inseparable from the presence of technology around it. They use technology to obtain information, communicate, and negotiate between parties in the fishing sector. Fishermen are also now familiar with more advanced technology in the form of the "fishgo" application, where this application implements a compass as a reference for catching fish based on ocean currents, sea conditions, coordinate points, and quick walks to get fish. From this, it cannot be denied that the presence of technology in coastal communities who have livelihoods at sea or fishermen have an important role in community resilience.

### **The Role of Social Capital on the Survival of Coastal Communities**

Social capital refers to the existence of mutual trust within a group of people who have strong beliefs, norms, and networks in carrying out their functions properly and solving common problems effectively. (Fathy, 2019). Social capital can be seen as an asset in society based on local wisdom and harmonious relationships between existing stakeholders, and can support actors or agents in society in realizing certain goals—or can even be a catalyst for change. The strength of social capital can be identified through the elements involved in the social structure of the community. Some elements of social capital include trust, values and norms of reciprocity, institutions and associations, reciprocity and networks. Aldler and Kwon (2000) state that social capital is an illustration of the internal attachment that characterizes the collective structure and provides cohesiveness and mutual benefits from the social dynamic processes that occur in people's lives.

The latest view of The World Bank Group (2011), states that the scope of the social and political environment that shapes social structures and norms is more likely to

develop. This analysis extends the importance of social capital to the most formal and structured institutional relationships such as government, political regimes, rule of law, court system and civil and political liberties. This view not only outlines the advantages and disadvantages of social capital and the importance of interpersonal relationships in society, but recognizes that the capacity of various social groups to act in accordance with their own interests depends to a large extent on the support they receive from the state as well as the private sector. Economic and social development thrives when representatives from the state, corporate sector and civil society create forums.

Rao (2001) states that mutual trust plays an important role in building a healthy market economy. Trust will reduce volatility in contract enforcement and monitoring costs so as to streamline transaction costs. Truth and norms will build sustainable trust, but human limitations in the nature of rationality have quite an effect on efforts to build this mutual trust. Therefore, it is necessary to expand and intensify communication so that correct information is always available. A number of studies show the results that trust has a positive and real effect on economic growth, and vice versa, the government's success in economic development can strengthen people's social trust in the government.

The concept of empowerment begins with strengthening social capital in the community (groups) which includes strengthening trusts, obeying rules (roles), and networking. If we have strong social capital, it will be easy for us to direct and organize and transfer knowledge to the community. By having strong social capital, we will be able to strengthen knowledge, capital and human resources. This concept implies that the concept of community empowerment is the transfer of power through strengthening the social capital of groups to make productive groups to achieve social welfare. Strong social capital will ensure sustainability in building a sense of public trust, especially among group members (how to build the trust

### Discussion

Referring to the resilience theory put forward by Van Holk (2008) as the main theory (grand theory) which explains that resilience is used to describe a process by which people not only manage their efforts to overcome life's difficulties, but also to create and maintain a meaningful life and can contribute to those around them. Many factors shape resilience and these factors interact throughout human life. Resilience can be defined as the capacity of a system to absorb disturbances and reorganize when subjected to change so that it maintains the same function, structure, identity and feedback (Walker et al, 2004). This is also explained by Simmie and Martin (2010). Resilience means the ability of a system to be able to jump back or rebound to recover itself to an elastically balanced shape and position after disturbances or shocks that can suppress the system. One of the concepts of resilience that is important for each region or region to have is community resilience. This is because the community is an important component that determines the development of a region or area.

### Sustainable Development Theory

In Bossel (1999) states that the theory of sustainable

development consists of several concepts that need to be understood. To sustain means "to maintain, keep in existence, keep going, prolong." which means to defend; still exist; keep going; extend. The book also mentions that if you only look at the meaning, the meaning of sustainability will be difficult for the public to understand properly.

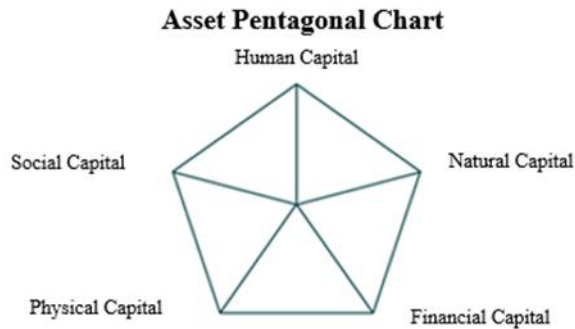
Sustainable Development is a process of achieving sustainability in any activity that uses resources and where direct and intergenerational replication is demanded. Sustainable Development coincides with further economic growth and human development in developing economies (and societies) to find ways of sustainable development beyond economic development. Thus, sustainable development is an organizational principle for sustaining the limited resources needed to provide for the needs of future generations of life on this planet. It is a process that envisions a desired future state for human society where living conditions and resources are used to continue to meet human needs without destroying the integrity, stability and beauty of natural biotic systems.

The main idea of sustainable development is basic human needs and limitations (Ban Ki-Moon, 2015). Where human needs must be met but nature provides limited human needs, so that they make the best use of and as wisely as possible what humans have to do. There are several things that must be considered in sustainable development, namely; The development process should be continuous. The better the quality of the environment, the better the effect on quality of life. The use of non-renewable natural resources is carried out as sparingly as possible and other alternative sources are sought. And the development carried out allows increasing the welfare of the present generation without reducing the opportunities for future generations (Ban Ki-Moon, 2015)

The theory of the Sustainable Livelihood Approach is an approach used to increase understanding of people's lives, referring to the main factors that affect livelihoods and the unique relationships between these factors (Krantz, 2001). 25 Five years after the formal introduction of the concept of the Sustainable Livelihood Approach by Robert Chambers and Gordon Conway in 1991, important donor agencies such as CARE, Oxfam, The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and The UK Department of International Development (DFID) have adopted This approach forms the basis for the development of program implementation.

The definition of the SLA concept described states that the community's source of livelihood can be in the form of the capability of the assets owned and activities that are attempted to obtain a decent life (Knutsson, 2006). The Sustainable Livelihood Approach provides a different understanding of a family's ability to cope with various problems such as natural disasters, plant and animal pests and disease. This approach focuses on assets owned by the family (land, stocks, savings) so that they can immediately deal with problems that occur as a result of a disaster and provide opportunities for use by the next generation (Allison et al., 2001). An explanation of the basics of sustainable livelihoods is generally depicted in the form of a pentagonal diagram, which is applied by various experts, institutions as well as programs/projects then have many variants, but in principle they generally still refer to the original concept. The livelihood framework identifies 5 (five) main asset categories or types of capital on which

livelihoods are built, which are referred to as The Asset Pentagon (Pentagonal Asset).



Source: DFID. "Sustainable Livelihoods Guidance Sheets". 1999

**Fig. 1:** Asset Pentagonal Char

The Pentagon was developed to allow information about community assets to be presented visually, which can describe the relationship between these assets (DFID, 1999). The five assets, namely:

1. Human capital, namely, first and foremost work but also skills, experience, knowledge and creativity.
2. Natural capital, namely, resources such as land, water, forests and grasslands, but also minerals;
3. Physical capital, namely, houses, tools and machines, food stocks or livestock, jewelry and agricultural equipment;
4. Financial capital, that is, money in savings accounts or old stockings, loans or credit; And
5. Social capital, which refers to the quality of relationships between people, for example, whether a person can rely on support from a family or help from neighbors (mutual)

The Pentagonal Asset is basically a long-profit chart (Web or Radar Chart) with five variables (assets). The availability, access and quality of each of these assets will very likely vary for each family, community and region, so that when measurements are taken and then mapped, the shape of the pentagonal or Radar Chart will also be different.

### Conclusion

Resilience overcoming obstacles is the achievement of positive results even in high-risk situations. Resilience in the form of a maintained ability in dealing with pressure is the ability to overcome problems even though experiencing difficult circumstances Resilience in the form of recovering from trauma is shown by people who can return to social functioning properly after experiencing very stressful events. The Canggü village coastal community has the potential to be able to survive in the midst of a pandemic because there is strong synergy between the government, the community and the business industry in the Canggü village coast, so that the community is able to adapt to a new way of life. This study can complement other studies by economists regarding the role human resources, government, technology, culture and social capital on the survival of coastal communities. This paper has set a groundwork for applied treatment, so that the theoretical studies in this working paper can be continued by conducting empirical studies on phenomena related to the

survival of coastal communities. It can be concluded that the concept of coastal community survival is influenced by human resources, government, local culture, technology and social capital.

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