

Analysis of the Religious Behavior of the Bogor Society in the Era of the Covid-19 Pandemic

Efrita Norman¹, Dedi Junaedi², Moh Romli³, M. Rizal Arsyad⁴, Rio Kartika
Supriyatna⁵

¹ Internasional Islamic University College Selangor

^{2,3} IAI Nasional Laa Roiba Bogor

⁴ Universitas Gunadarma

⁵ Masyarakat Ekonomi Syariah (MES) Bogor

efritanorman@laaroiba.ac.id¹, dedijunaedi@laaroiba.ac.id²,
mr.arsyad@staff.gunadarma.ac.id³, rioksupriyatna@mes.bogoraya.net⁴,
mohromli@mes.bogoraya.net⁵

ABSTRACT

The Covid-19 pandemic has made many multidimensional and multisectoral changes. This study aims to analyze the impact of the pandemic on the religiosity (religious behavior) of the community, especially the Laa Roiba National IAI academic community, Bogor. Descriptive-qualitative analytical method was used as a research method with a sample of the academic community of IAI National Laa Roiba Bogor. The pandemic that lasted more than 18 months had a real impact on the religious behavior of the people of Bogor Regency. Before the pandemic, most people used to pray in congregation at the nearest mosque/musholla. During the pandemic, most people choose to pray at home or alone. Entering the transition period, some began to congregate to the mosque/musholla, and when PPKM was implemented, some of them returned to their homes. Meanwhile, for Friday prayers and Eid prayers, some residents were still looking for mosques/musholla to perform them. Iftar together, family gathering (silaturahmi), and religious study tend to decrease, except online via Zoom and Google Meet or social media such as WAG and Facebook. In the midst of limitations, the infaq tradition tends to persist, even a small number of residents increase their infaq. Likewise, feelings of religiosity and levels of personal piety are acknowledged to have increased after the pandemic.

Keywords: Impact of the Covid-10 Pandemic, Religion, Religious Behavior, Bogor Society

ABSTRAK

Pandemi Covid-19 telah membuat banyak perubahan, meliputi aspek multidimensial dan multisektor. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis dampak pandemic bagi religiusitas (perilaku keagamaan) masyarakat. Khususnya komunitas civitas akademika IAI Nasional Laa Roiba Bogor. Metode pe analisis deskriptif-kualitatif dipakai sebagai metode penelitian dengan sampel civitas akademika IAI Nasional Laa Roiba Bogor. Pandemi yang berlangsung lebih dari 18 bulan telah nyata berdampak bagi perilaku keagamaan masyarakat Kabupaten Bogor. Sebelum pandemi, sebagian besar masyarakat biasa berjamaah shalat wajib di masjid/mushola terdekat. Selama pandemi sebagian besar masyarakat memilih shalat di rumah atau sendirian. Memasuki masa transisi Sebagian mulai berjamaah ke masjid/musholla, Dan ketika PPKM diberlakukan Sebagian masyarakat mereka kembali ke rumah. Sementara, untuk shalat jumat dan hari raya sebagian masih mencari masjid/mushola. Buka bersama, silaturahmi dan pengajian cenderung berkurang, kecuali secara daring melalui Zoom dan Google Meet atau media social seperti WAG dan facebook. Di tengah keterbatasan, tradisi infaq cenderung bertahan bahkan pada sebagian kecil warga

meeningkat infaqnya. Begitu juga perasaan religiusitas dan tingkat kesholehan pribadi diakui meningkat setelah pandemic.

Kata Kunci: Dampak Pandemi Covid-10, Religiuritas, Perilaku Keagamaan, Masrakat Bogor

PREFACE

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) has become a pandemic, a global outbreak, spreading across continents. Entering mid-May 2021, the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) pandemic has touched more than 163.218 million cases and 3.384 million deaths (Worldometer, 16/05/2021), from 220 countries on five continents. This outbreak has also worried more than 8.9 billion people in Asia, America, Europe, Australia, Africa and Antarctica. Some of them were forced to undergo a social distancing phase (maintain a safe distance, stay at home, work at home, even worship at home) for months. A condition that is quite dire in terms of the number and coverage of the outbreak area.

The pandemic has also had a tremendous impact on the world economy and the affected countries. The threat of recession and even depression is in sight. Even a country as strong as Singapore, South Korea, Japan, the US, New Zealand, the UK, and France has already felt it. The impact is also experienced by Indonesia. In two consecutive quarters, national economic growth contracted to -5.32%. The IMF and the World Bank predict that the Covid-19 pandemic will trigger a global economic recession (Sri Mulyani, 2020).

Physically and psychologically, the Covid-19 pandemic has disturbed more than 8.9 billion people in Asia, America, Europe, Australia, Africa and Antarctica. Some of them were forced to undergo a social distancing phase (maintain a safe distance, stay at home, work at home, even worship at home) for months. A condition that is quite dire in terms of the number and coverage of the outbreak area.

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a multi-sectoral impact. For the economy, this pandemic has exacerbated the effects of economic contraction for countries in Asia, America, Africa, Europe and Australia/Oceania. Variables of pandemic cases, exposure time, population, regional differences and country status differences can explain the dynamics of the economic growth of the affected country by 63.73%, while the remaining 26.27% is influenced by other variables not studied (Junaedi & Faisal, 2021).

To prevent, or at least suppress the rate of transmission of the disease, a number of major affected countries have implemented lockdowns, regional quarantines, and large-scale social restrictions. (PSBB). A number of flights were suspended in many countries. Land and sea transportation was also restricted. A number of industries stopped production. Human movement was also prevented between countries, between provinces, between affected districts and cities. This condition makes economic activity also affected.

For more than six months in 2020, Bogor, Depok and Jakarta were among the red zone areas in Indonesia. Although the red zone area tends to decrease, the number of Covid-19 cases continues to increase day by day in 2021. The growth chart was still increasing. There was no sign of a declining peak yet. To reduce the transmission rate,

distance learning is applied for elementary-high school students or e-learning lectures for learning activities at the university level.

How do the policies for handling the pandemic and the pandemic impact the economy of the people of Bogor? How big is the impact of the pandemic on the income and expenditure patterns of the people of Bogor, especially in the scope of the Laa Loroiba National IAI academic community, Bogor. To answer this, the LPPM team conducted a study entitled: "Analysis of the Impact of Covid-19 on the Bogo Community's Economy: A Case Study of the Laa Roiba National IAI Academic Community"

Research purposes

1. Explore the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the level of economic income of the people of Bogor.
2. Analyzing the impact of the pandemic on the shopping and spending behavior of the people of Bogor.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Global COVID-19 Pandemic

The COVID-19 outbreak started in Wuhan, China. On December 31, 2019, the WHO China Country Office reported a case of pneumonia of unknown etiology in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China. On January 7, 2020, China identified the pneumonia of unknown etiology as a new type of coronavirus (coronavirus disease, COVID-19). On January 30, 2020 WHO has declared it a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC). The increase in the number of COVID-19 cases is happening quite quickly and has spread between countries (Neufeld, 2020).

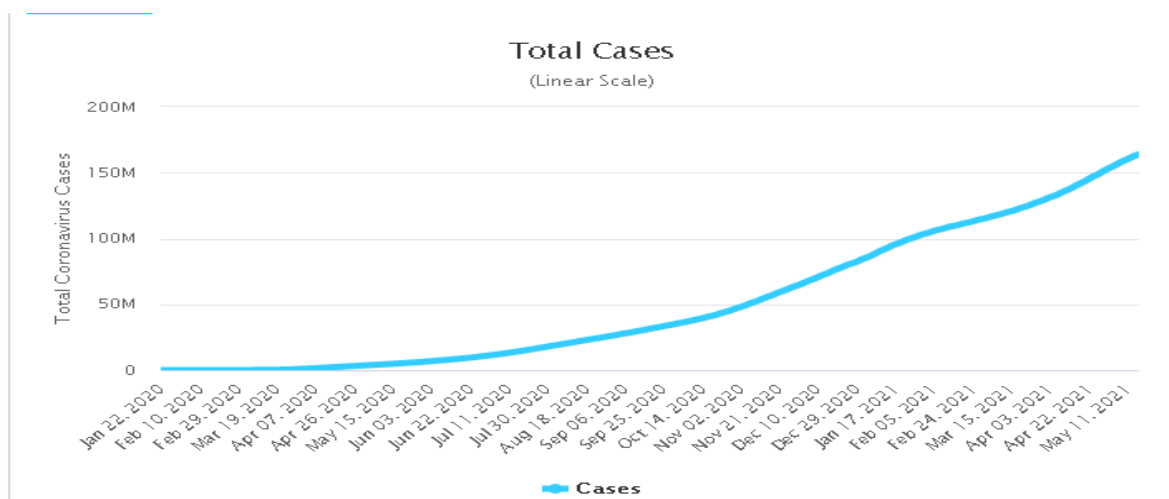
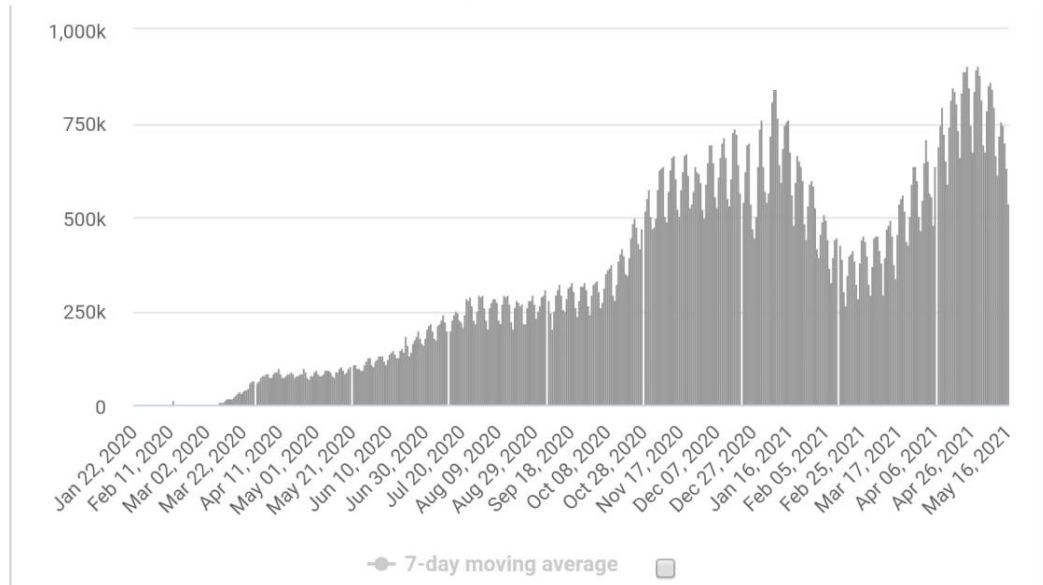


Chart of the Number of Global Covid-10 Cases for January 2020 – May 2021
Source: Worldometer.info 17 May 2021

As of May 17, 2020, it was reported that the total confirmed cases reached more than 163.72 million positive cases with more than 3.393 million deaths. There were 220 countries from five continents affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. There were 28

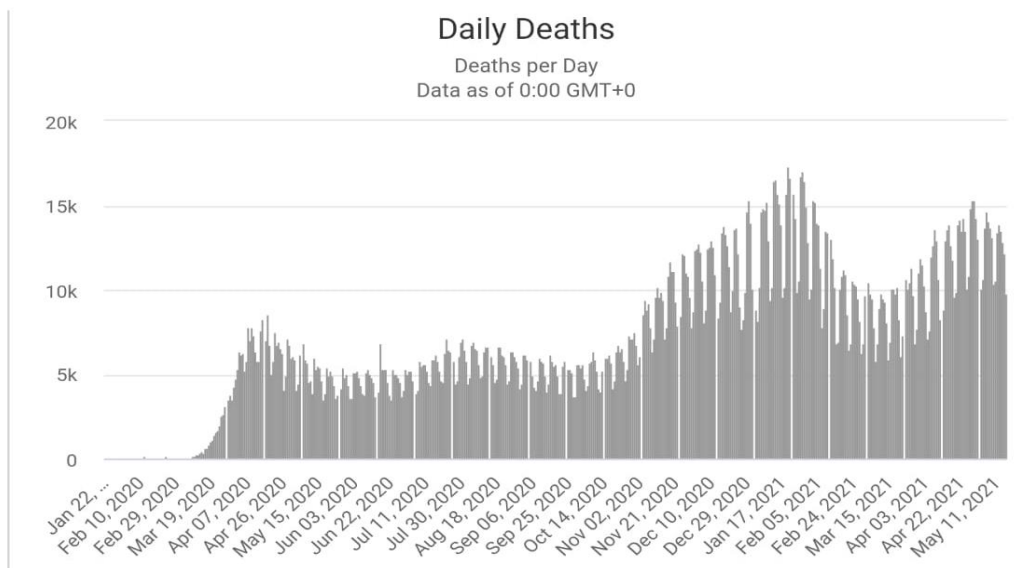
countries reported to have more than 1 million cases with more than 10,000 deaths. Every day during April – May 2021, an average of 750,000 new cases and 13,000 deaths were reported (Worldometer, 17 May 2021).



Global Covid-19 Pandemic Daily Case Chart as of May 2021

Source: Worldometer.info 17 May 2021

If in the first quarter of 2020, China became the main epicenter of the Covid-19 pandemic, as of May 2021 there were 96 affected countries that have surpassed China in the record number of cases and deaths due to Covid-19. Indonesia was in 18th position with 1.74 million cases and 48 thousand deaths. In fact, initially Indonesia was the 70th country affected. In the first eight months of the pandemic, the epicenter of the pandemic has shifted from China to Europe, and has now hit countries in South America, North America, Asia (Middle East) and Africa.



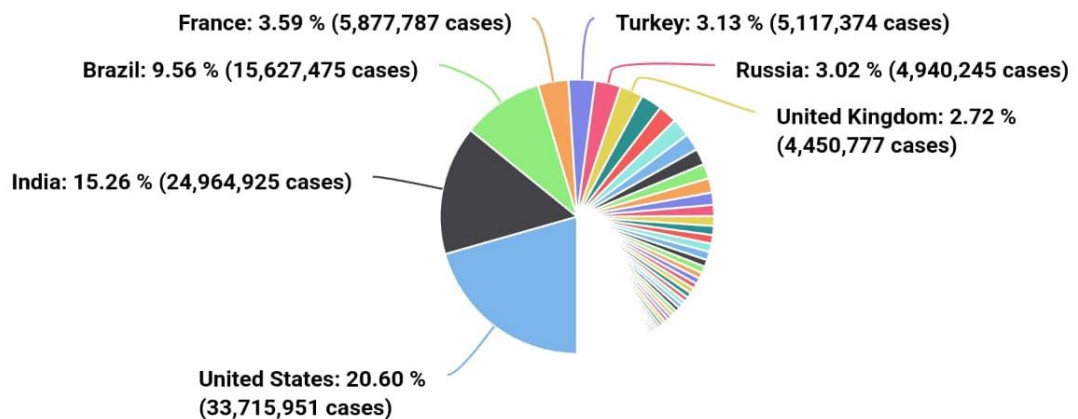
Daily Covid-19 Death Chart as of May 2021

Source: Worldometer.info 17 May 2021

Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic on the Economy

Many parties, both individual experts and credible institutions, are concerned that the pandemic will not only impact the economic crisis but also the economic depression with a magnitude of impact that is stronger, larger, and longer lasting than the 1997-1998 crisis. The pandemic has also had a tremendous impact on the world economy and the affected countries. The threat of a recession and even depression has hit many affected countries. Even countries as strong as Singapore, Japan, Korea, South Korea, the US have felt it. The capital market is also turbulent (Junaedi, 2020).

Distribution of cases



Graph 1 Distribution of Accumulated Cases of the COVID-19 Pandemic
Source: Worldometer.info 17 May 2021

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) projects that global economic losses due to the coronavirus pandemic could reach US\$12 trillion or around Rp174,000 trillion (exchange rate of Rp14,500). IMF Managing Director Kristalina Georgieva explained that the pandemic had brought the global economy into a crisis. This is because 95 percent of the countries in the world are projected to experience contraction or economic growth in the negative zone.

It was projected that the capital markets and economies of developing countries would face negative per capita income growth in 2020. Emerging markets and countries, except China, were expected to suffer a bigger hit in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth than developed countries in 2020 to 2021, (Georgieva), 2020). World economic growth was predicted to contract or grow negative 4.9 percent in 2020. This figure is 1.9 points higher than the projection before April 2020 (-3.0%). In a row, the IMF projects the economic growth of the developed countries as follows; the United States -8 percent, Japan -5.8 percent, the UK -10, 2 percent, Germany -7.8 percent, France, -12.5 percent, while

Italy and Spain grew -12.8 percent. For Indonesia, the IMF projects a contraction or negative growth of 0.3 percent that year. But this prediction misses the fact. As stated by President Jokowi and Minister of Finance Sri Mulyani, Indonesia's GDP in the second quarter has shrunk by -5.2%.

Economic Growth of Affected Countries

Research data and facts show that the COVID-19 pandemic has had a multi-sectoral impact. For the economy, this pandemic has contributed to aggravating the effects of economic contraction for countries in Asia, America, Africa, Europe and Australia/Oceania. Variables of pandemic cases, exposure time, population, regional differences and country status differences can explain the dynamics of the economic growth of the affected country by 63.73%, the remaining 26.27% is influenced by other variables not studied (Junaedi & Salistia, 2020).

If the pandemic was controlled (in terms of cases and exposure time) and there were no governance disparities between regions and between countries, global economic growth has the potential to be positive 0.18%. If government spending to tackle the pandemic is increased by one million dollars, this measure has the potential to reduce the impact of the contraction by 0.027% (Junaedi & Salistia, 2021).

The management of the impact of the pandemic in Asia, America and Africa is significantly different from the governance in the countries of the Australia/Oceania region. Meanwhile, the management of the pandemic in Europe is not significantly different from that of the Australian/Oceania countries. The difference in status of developed countries is significantly different from that of poor countries. However, the status of middle-income countries and poor countries is not significantly different from that of poor countries. Relatively speaking, the impact of the pandemic on economic growth in the Asian region is heavier than other regions. The order of the impact of the pandemic on regional economic growth from the heaviest to the lightest is: Asia, America, Africa, Europe and Australia/Oceania. The order of the impact of the pandemic on regional economic growth from the heaviest to the lightest is: Asia, America, Africa, Europe and Australia/Oceania (Junaedi & Salistia, 2021).

Other research shows that the number of pandemic cases and policy differences have a significant effect on the stability of the rupiah exchange rate. Simultaneously, the stability of the rupiah exchange rate is influenced by pandemic variables (cases, deaths, recovery and pandemic management policies; money supply (M1, M2); market operations (conventional and sharia); benchmark interest rate (BI-rate), inflation rate, foreign exchange reserves, financial stock indices. Policies to handle the pandemic, whatever the name, tend to weaken the position of the rupiah exchange rate against the dollar, while the formation of a task force has a lighter impact on pressing the rupiah compared to other policies (Junaedi & Arsyad, 2021).

The prolonged Covid-10 pandemic has had a significant impact on the dynamics of world capital markets, including Indonesia. The movement of the composite stock index (JCI) on the Jakarta Stock Exchange (JSX) is influenced by internal and external conditions. Internally, the Covid-19 pandemic conditions and social distancing policies (WFH and PSBB) in the country have affected the dynamics of the stock market (shown by the movement of the JCI index on the JSX). Externally, the Covid-19 pandemic in China and

Spain also influenced the dynamics of the stock market in Indonesia (JCI index). Similarly, the dynamics of the stock market in Hong Kong (Hangseng), London (FTSE100) and New York (NASDAQ). The Corona virus pandemic in Indonesia, China, the dynamics of the Nasdaq stock market in New York, and social distancing policies (WFH and PSBB) had a negative impact on the movement of the JCI stock index. While the pandemic in Spain, the dynamics of the stock market in Hong Kong (Hangseng) and London (FTSE100) actually had a positive impact on stock market conditions in Indonesia (Junaedi & Salistia, 2020).

RESEARCH METHODS

Qualitative descriptive research method used in this study. Data obtained from the survey results of students and lecturers of IAI-N Laa Roiba with a saturated sampling technique approach. The creation and distribution of research survey instruments is carried out through the Google Form application. The targeted sample is the entire academic community, starting from students (undergraduate and postgraduate), lecturers, and educational staff within the scope of IAI-N Laa Roiba at Cibinong Campus and Leuwiliang Campus, Bogor Regency, West Java. The domiciles of the samples are scattered in the areas of Bogor, Depok, Jakarta, Bekasi, Tangerang, and Sukabumi. The research was conducted in May – July 2021.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Indonesian Covid-19 Pandemic

As of July 17, 2021, the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia has recorded more than 2.8 million cases and 72,000 deaths; spread over 34 provinces and 510 cities throughout Indonesia. Over the past two weeks, cases of corona virus infection throughout Indonesia have experienced a spike. According to data from the Ministry of Health (kemkes.go.id) and the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB, covid19.go.id) every day there are 40 thousand cases and 1,500 deaths. Those who recovered reached 2.2 million people.

The highest number of positive COVID-19 cases occurred on the island of Java, which was 2,148,678 cases. DKI Jakarta Province is the province with the highest number of positive confirmed cases in Indonesia with 819,263 cases, while East Jakarta City is the city with the highest number of positive confirmed cases with 198,198 cases, and Bekasi Regency is the district with the highest number of positive confirmed cases throughout Indonesia with 43,633 cases. . East Java Province is the province with the highest number of deaths due to COVID-19 infection, which is 19,022 people.

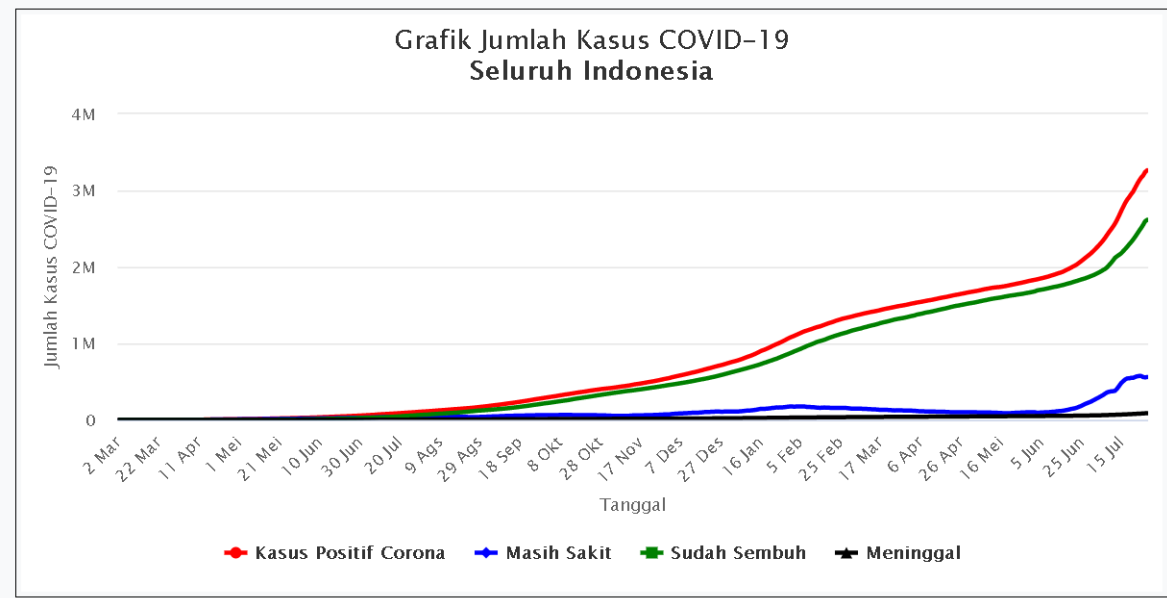
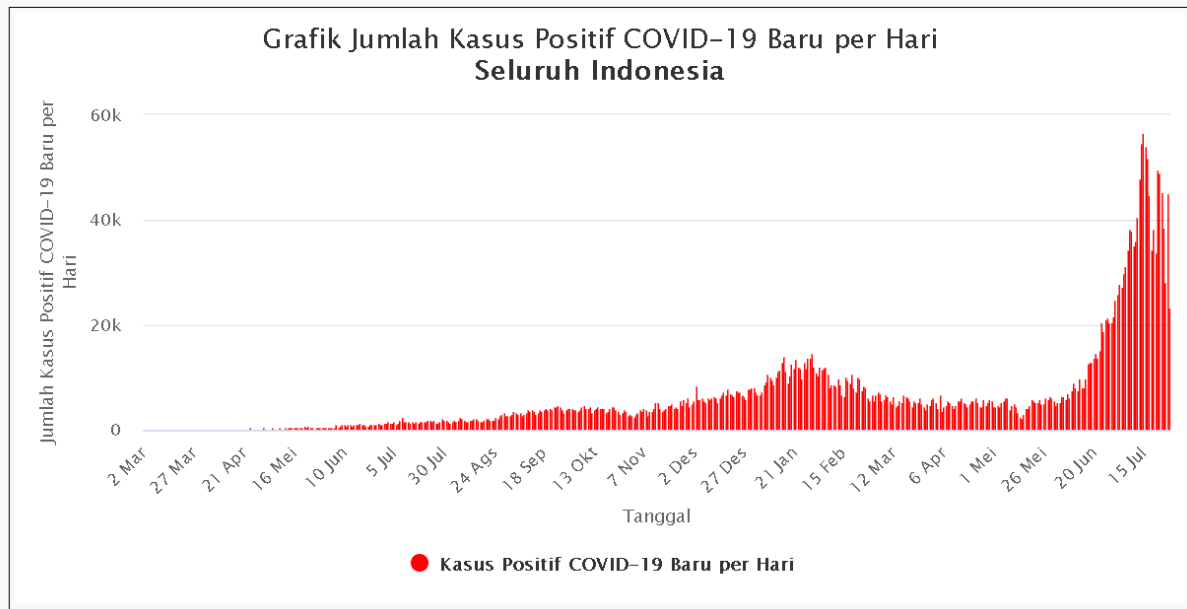


Chart of Cumulative Cases of COVID-19 in Indonesia March 2020 – July 2021

Source: Ministry of Health RI and BNPB 2021

There are 10 provinces with the highest number of people infected with COVID-19 in Indonesia, as shown below.

1. **DKI Jakarta Province**, 800.176 confirmed cases, 11.871 died, 753.003 recovered.
2. **West Java Province**, 586.057 confirmed cases, 8.827 died, 445.558 recovered.
3. **Central Java Province**, 365.722 confirmed cases, 17.640 died, 286.536 recovered.
4. **East Java Province**, 289.571 confirmed cases, 19.037 died, 215.568 recovered.
5. **Provinsi Kalimantan Timur**, 111.997 confirmed cases, 3.127 died, 87.138 recovered.
6. **DI Yogyakarta Province**, 111.460 confirmed cases, 3.156 died, 72.315 recovered.
7. **Banten Province**, 107.807 confirmed cases, 1.735 died, 61.872 recovered.
8. **Riau Province**, 91.343 confirmed cases, 2.466 died, 78.710 recovered.
9. **South Sulawesi Province**, 79.307 confirmed cases, 1.234 died, 69.251 recovered.
10. **Bali Province**, 71.719 confirmed cases, 2.030 died, 58.858 recovered.



Graph of Daily Covid-19 Cases in Indonesia
 Source: Ministry of Health RI and BNPB 2021

In the last three months (May-July 2021), every day there were an additional 20-50 thousand cases and 150 deaths. The highest number of cases and deaths in Indonesia occurred throughout July 2021 with a daily death rate of 1000-2000 per day.

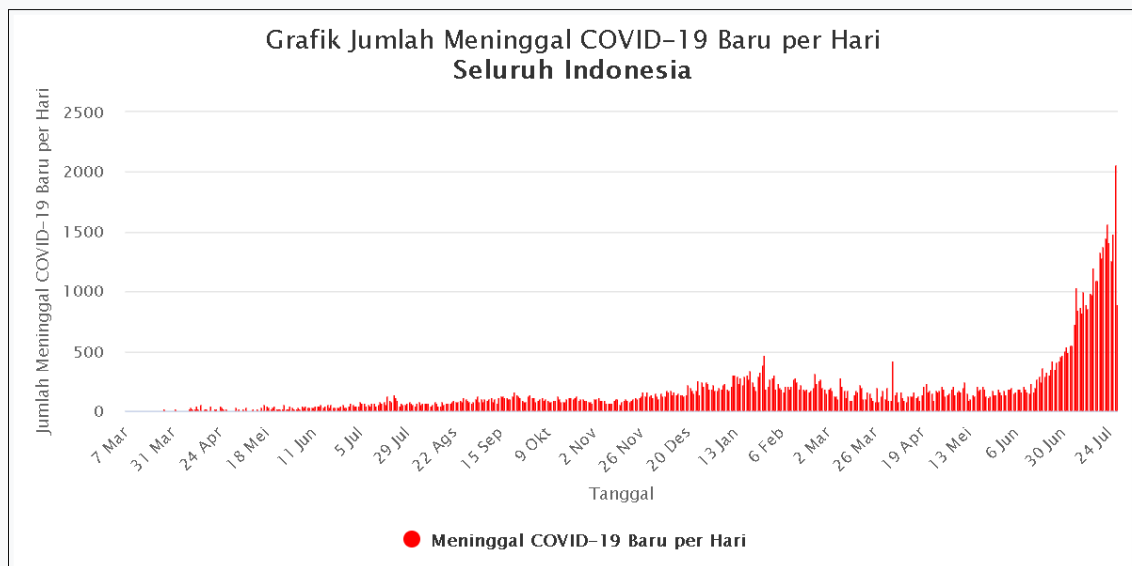
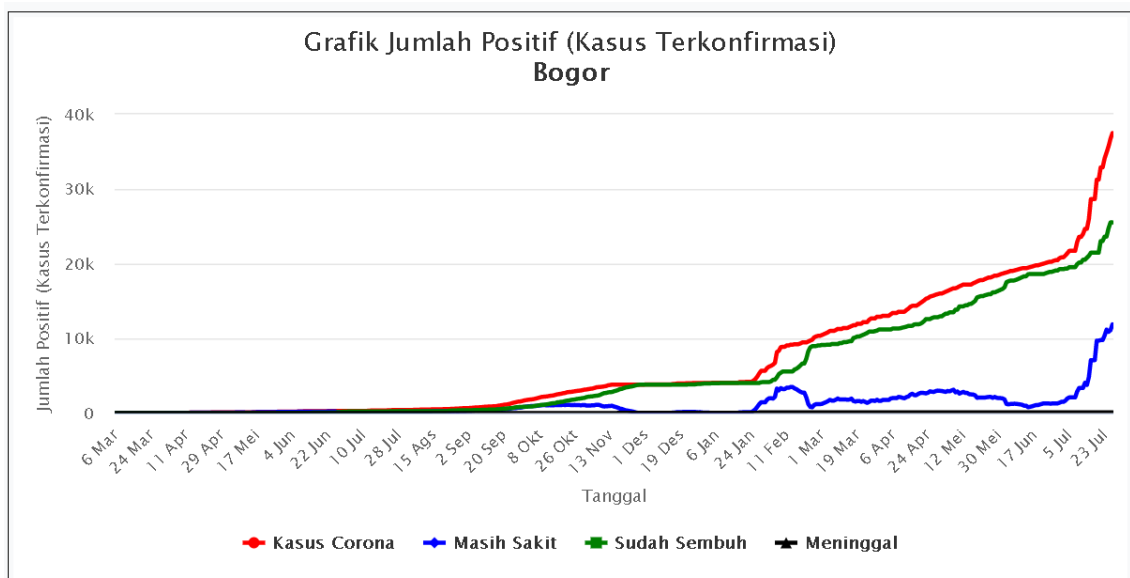


Chart of Daily Covid-19 Deaths in Indonesia
 Source: Ministry of Health RI and BNPB 2021

Entering the third week of July 2021, the Covid-19 pandemic in Bogor Regency has touched the number of 37,852 confirmed cases, 88 died, 25,520 recovered. Meanwhile in Bogor City, 30,966 have been confirmed, 369 died, 25,249 recovered. In the area of West Java Province, the positions of Bogor Regency and Bogor City are in the top six and seven positions.

Here are 10 cities and regencies in West Java Province, sorted according to the highest number of positive confirmed cases of COVID-19. Depok City is the city with the highest number of positive confirmed cases of COVID-19. Depok City is the city with the highest number of positive cases in all of West Java Province, namely 80,442 people, while Bekasi Regency is the district with the highest number of positive cases in West Java Province, namely 43,852 cases. Depok City is also the city with the highest number of deaths in all of West Java Province, namely 1,133 patients, while Karawang Regency is the district with the highest number of deaths in all of West Java Province, namely 1,539 people. There are 10 cities and regencies throughout West Java Province which are sorted according to the highest number of confirmed cases of the corona virus, as follows.

1. **Depok City**, 80.988 confirmed cases, 1.133 died, 52.942 recovered.
2. **Bekasi City**, 78.941 confirmed cases, 383 died, 58.236 recovered.
3. **Bekasi Regency**, 44.060 confirmed cases, 81 died, 36.837 recovered.
4. **Karawang Regency**, 38.744 confirmed cases, 1.539 died, 33.711 recovered.
5. **Bogor Regency**, 37.852 confirmed cases, 88 died, 25.520 recovered.
6. **Bandung City**, 37.239 confirmed cases, 184 died, 23.025 recovered.
7. **Bogor City**, 30.966 confirmed cases, 369 died, 25.249 recovered.
8. **Bandung Regency**, 29.483 confirmed cases, 462 died, 23.140 recovered.
9. **Garut Regency**, 25.043 confirmed cases, 774 died, 15.849 recovered.
10. **Cirebon Regency**, 21.423 confirmed cases, 274 died, 15.066 recovered



Research Findings

The LPPM Laa Roiba survey July – August 2020 involved 115 respondents, consisting of 53 women (45.6%) and 62 men (54.4%). They are aged between 20-68 years, live

Mostly in Bogor (73%), others live in Depok (14%). The rest live in Jakarta, Bekasi, Sukabumi, Bandung, Cianjur and Tangerang.

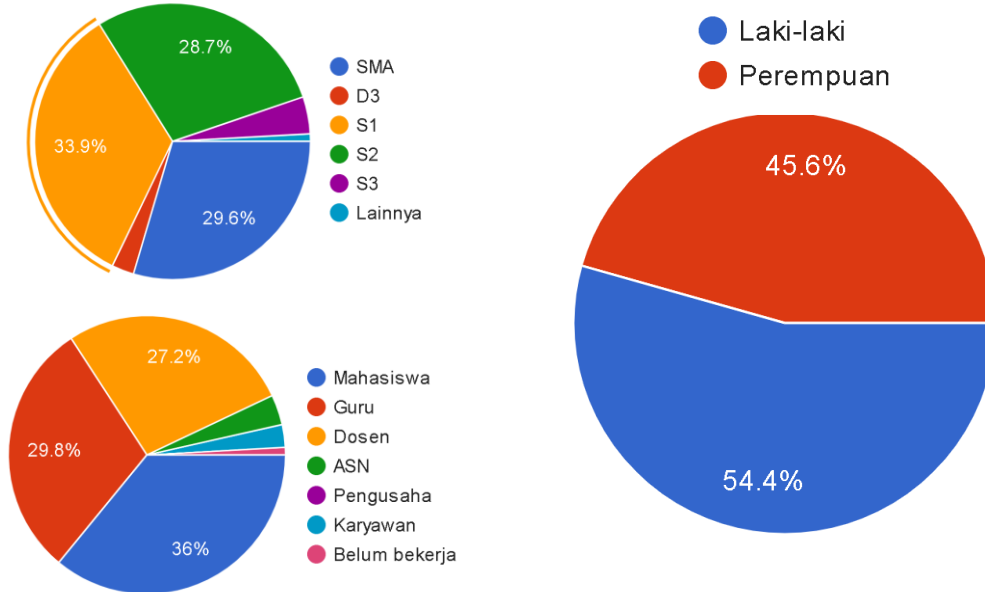


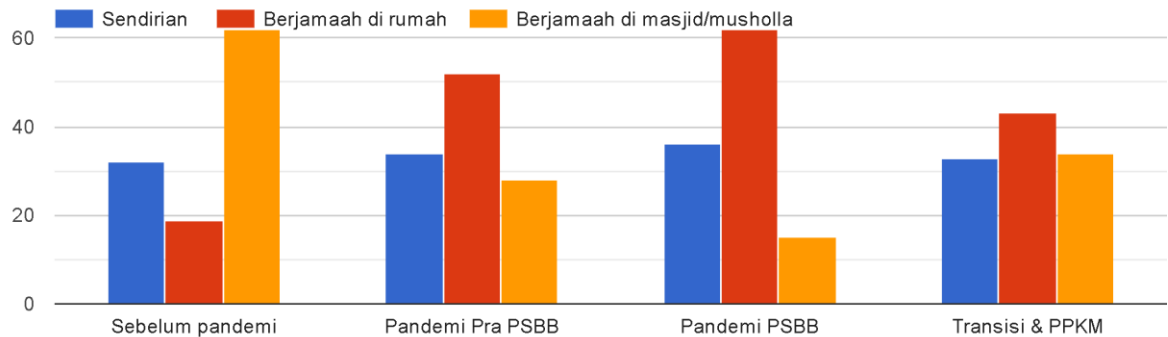
Figure 8 Gender Profile. Education & Employment of Research Respondents

In terms of education, research respondents generally have high school education, bachelor's and master's degrees. A few have D3 and S3 education. Based on employment status, generally are employees, students, teachers and lecturers. A small part of the ASN, entrepreneurs and have not worked.

Impact on Religious Behavior

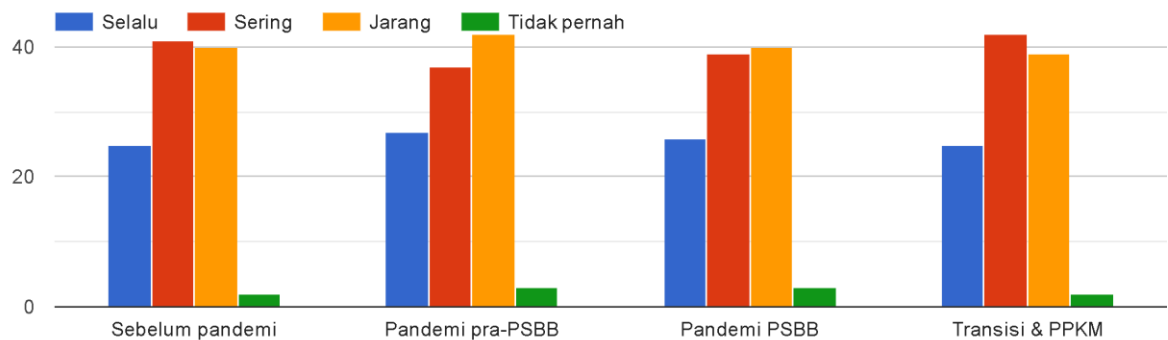
Before the pandemic, most of the people of Bogor used to congregate at the nearest mosque/musholla.

1. Praktik ibadah sholat wajib lebih sering



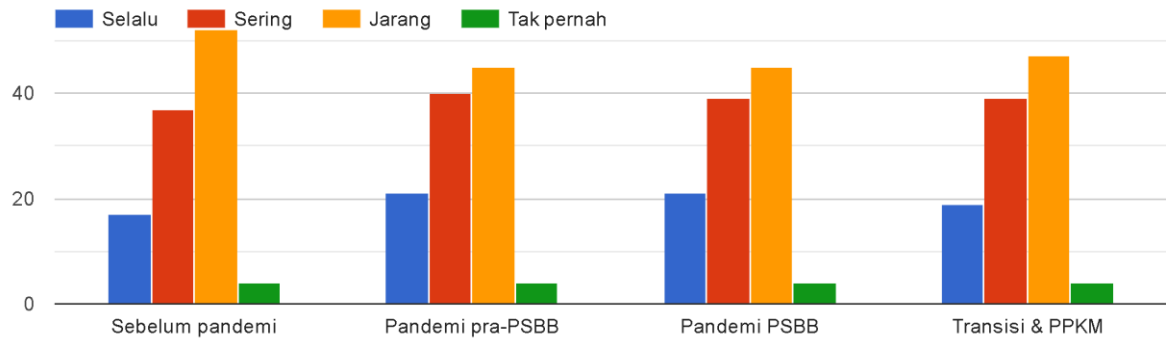
Before the pandemic, the majority (over 60%) of the residents prayed obligatory prayers in congregation at the mosque. During the pandemic and PSBB conditions changed, the majority of Bogor residents prayed at home in groups or alone. Transition period and PPKM 45% of the residents are congregating at home. The number of worshippers who pray in congregation at the mosque is almost the same as the number of people who pray alone at home.

2. Ibadah sholat sunah rawatib



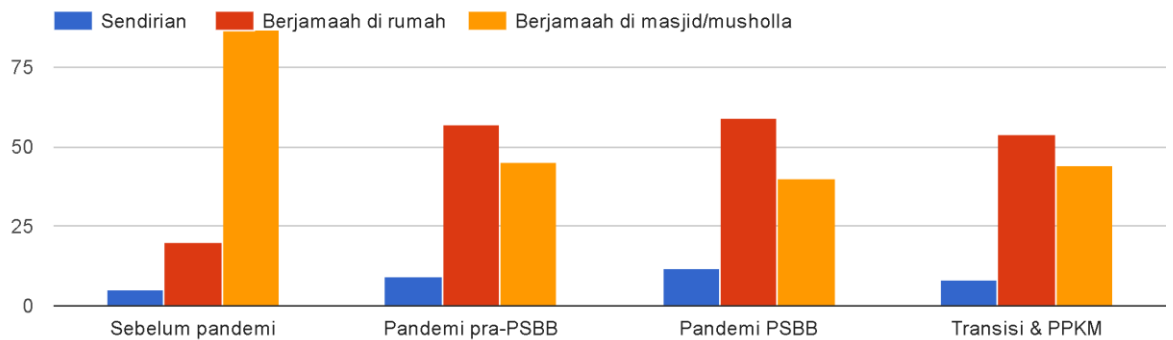
For sunnah (voluntary) prayers during the pandemic (pre PSBB and PSBB), the number of worshippers who always and never pray tends to be stable. Changes occur in residents who often pray sunnah, tend to increase from the pre-PSBB era to PSBB and PPKM. The pandemic tends to make people more diligent in praying sunnah.

3. Ibadah sholat malam



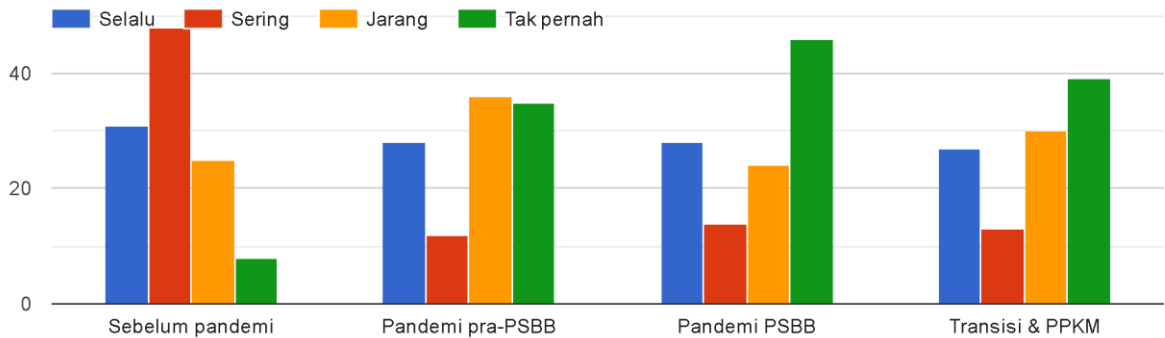
From the aspect of night prayer, the number of people who never pray at night tends to be stable. The number of people who always and often tends to increase during the PSBB and PPKM pandemics.

4. Sholat taraweh saat Ramadhan



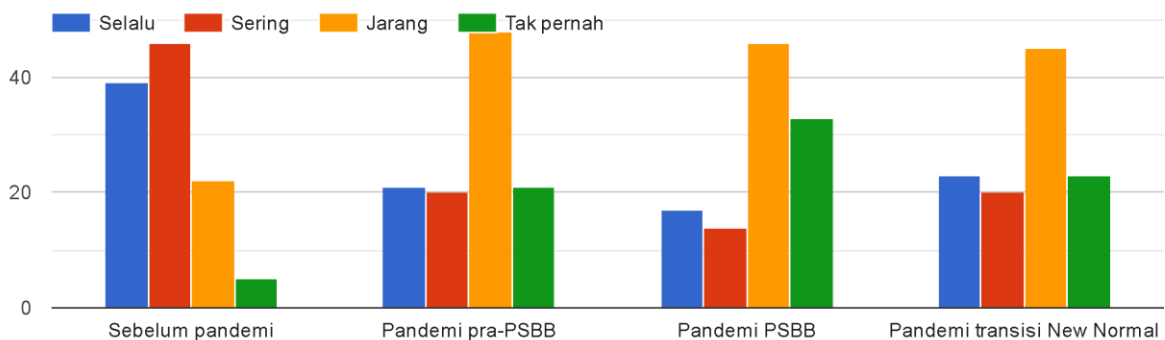
The real change occurred in the tarawih prayer tradition. The pandemic has made people tend to pray at home, either alone or together. Meanwhile, tarawih at mosques/musholla tend to decrease during PSBB and PPKM.

5. Buka puasa bersama saat Ramadhan



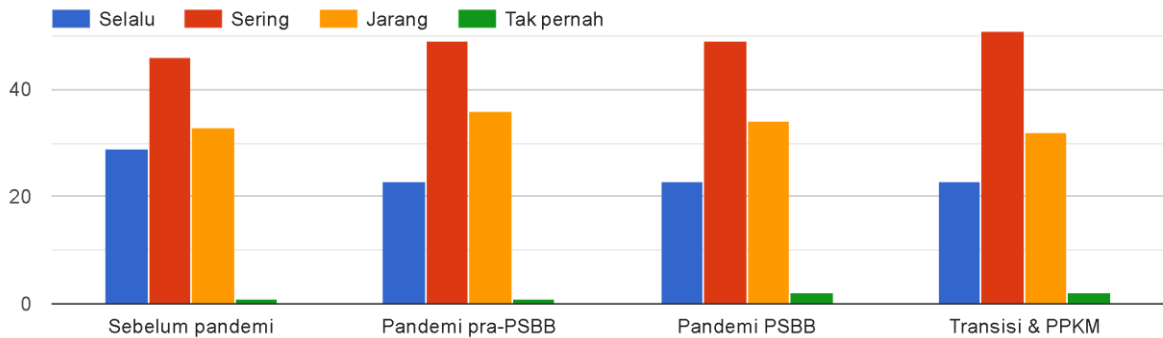
The Covid-19 pandemic led to the birth of a policy to limit crowds and community activities through the PSBB and PPKM instruments, making breaking fast together increasingly rare. The trend of not breaking the fast together also increased during PSBB and PPKM.

6. Kegiatan pengajian (taklim)



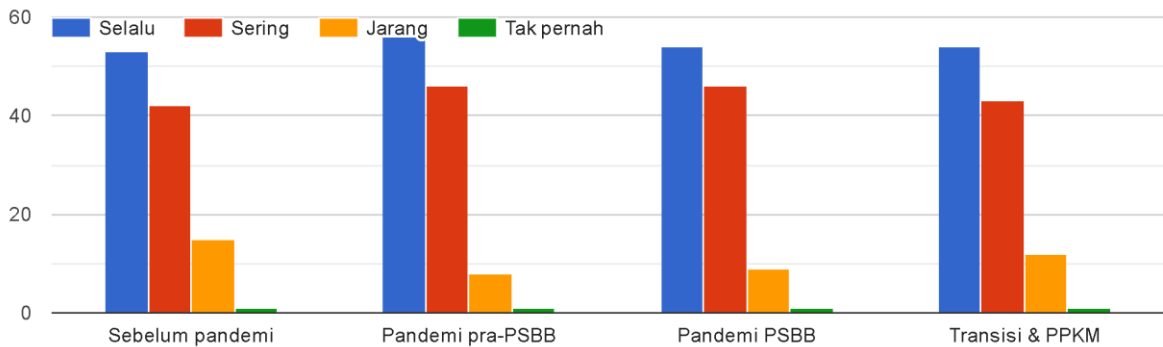
Taklim activities have also decreased a lot during the pandemic, both during PSBB and PPKM. Residents who always and often do taklim have drastically decreased due to the pandemic. Taklim activities increased slightly when the new normal was implemented.

7. Kegiatan infaq dan shodaqoh



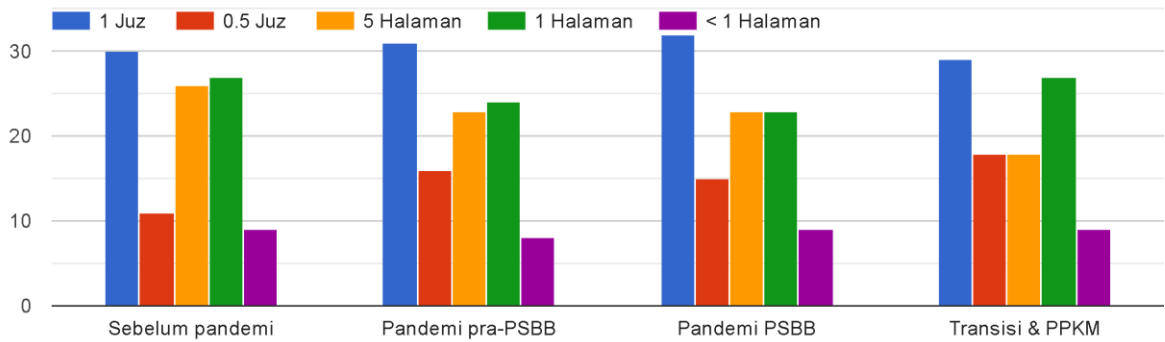
Infaq and alms activities have generally been relatively stable during the pandemic. The number of residents who always make donation slightly decreased during the pandemic, while the number of frequently infaq actually increased slightly.

8. Membaca Al-Qur'an

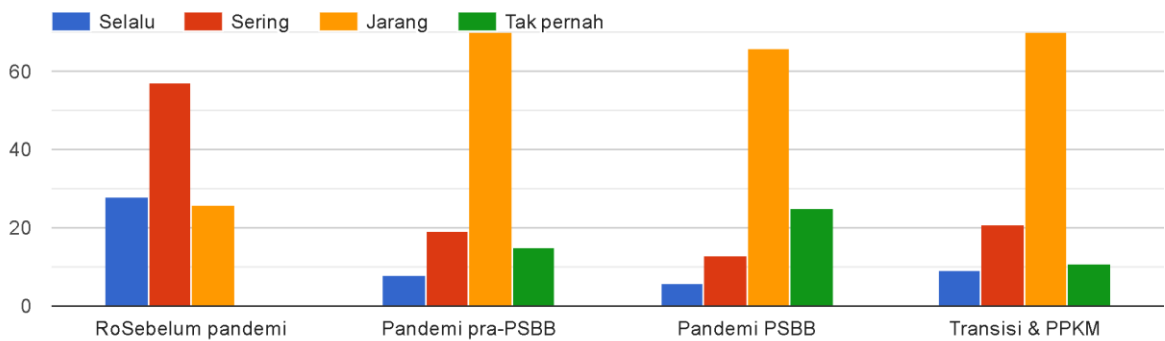


The pandemic tends to make Muslims read the Qur'an more. The number of people who always and often reads the Qur'an is more during the pandemic. In contrast, the number of infrequent reading is relatively reduced.

9. Jika sering atau selalu membaca Al-Qur'an, berapa banyak per hari?

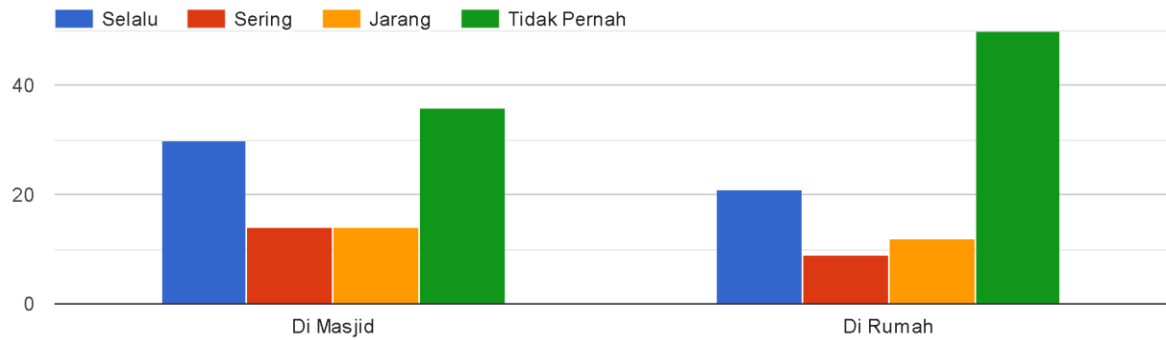


10. Kegiatan silaturahmi



Family gathering (silaturahmi) is an activity that has been drastically reduced during the pandemic. PSBB and PPKM can be said to be effective in reducing the frequency of stay in touch/silaturahmi. The number of people who rarely and never stay in touch has actually increased.

11 Kegiatan Sholat Jumat selama PSBB



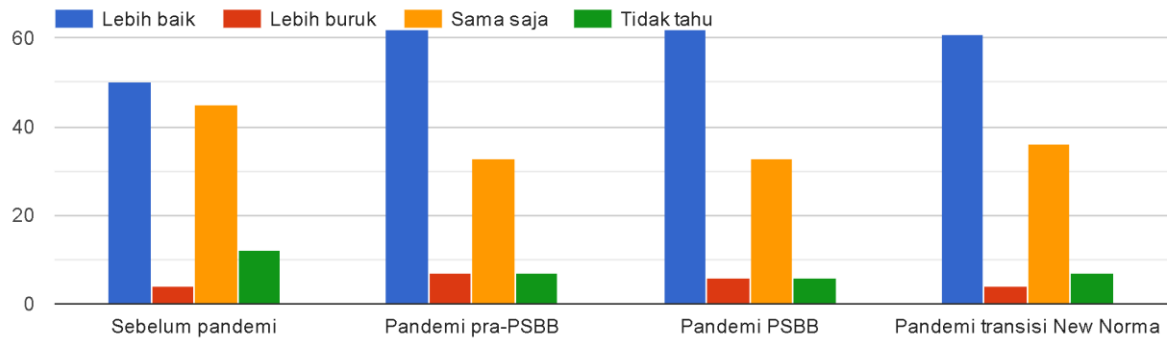
During PSBB, the number of people who always and frequently perform Friday prayers tends to decrease. The number of people who rarely perform Friday prayers tends to be stable, there is almost no effect between a pandemic and not a pandemic. On the other hand, the number of people who never performed Friday prayers increased even more.

12. Kegiatan Sholat Jumat masa transisi & PPKM



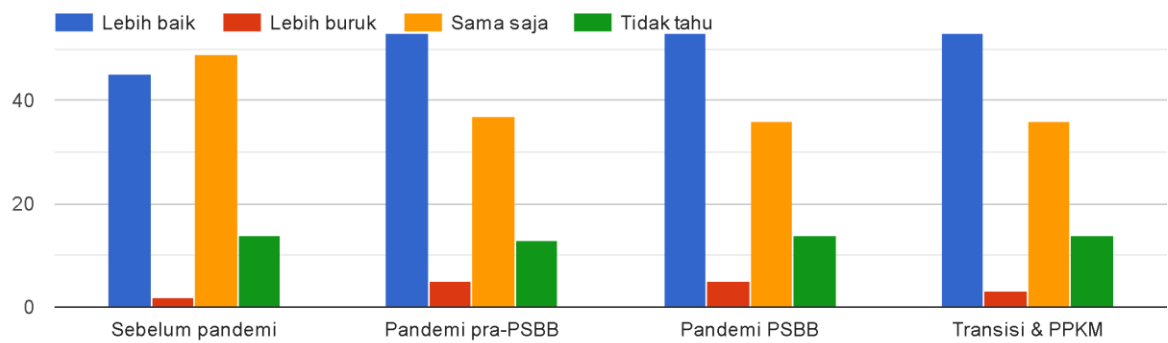
From the transition period to PPKM, the number of people who always and frequently perform Friday prayers also decreased a lot, while the number of people who rarely and never performed Friday prayers decreased. The portion of people who attend Friday prayers is much less during the PPKM period.

13. Apakah Anda merasa kualitas keimanan berubah?



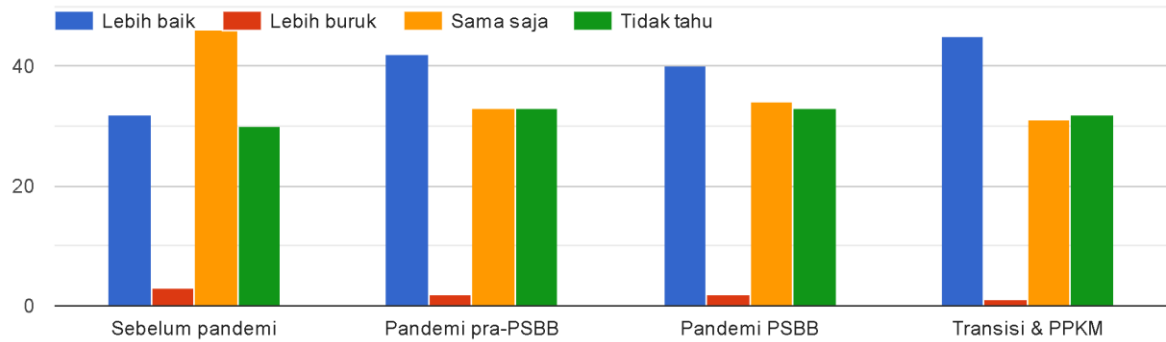
Most of the respondents admitted that the quality of faith got better during the pandemic, both in the pre-PSBB era, PSBB and PPKM and New Normal.

14. Apakah Anda merasa tingkat kesholehan berubah?

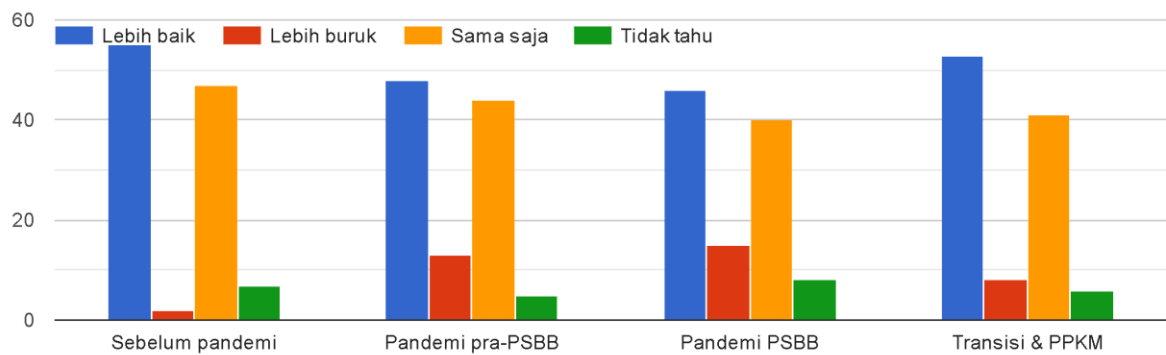


Most of the respondents felt that their piety level had changed for the better during the pandemic, both PSBB and PPKM. The number of those who felt worse in their piety also increased slightly during the PSBB and PPKM periods.

15. Menurut Anda, bagaimana kehidupan beragama teman Anda?

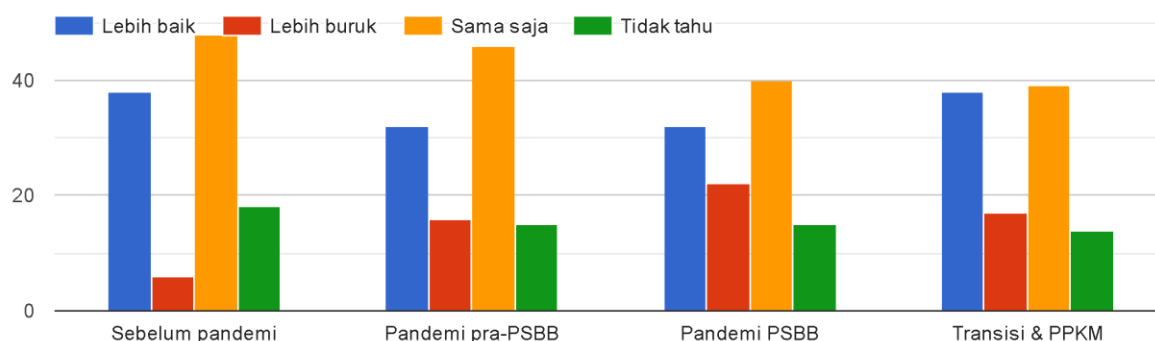


16. Menurut Anda, bagaimana kehidupan orang-orang terdekat (keluarga) Anda?



Some respondents considered the lives of their closest family to be worse during the pandemic, the PSBB era and the PPKM era. The number of respondents who feel that their lives are better decreased during the PSBB period, and slightly increased during PPKM and the new normal transition.

17. Menurut Anda, bagaimana kehidupan orang-orang tetangga terdekat Anda?



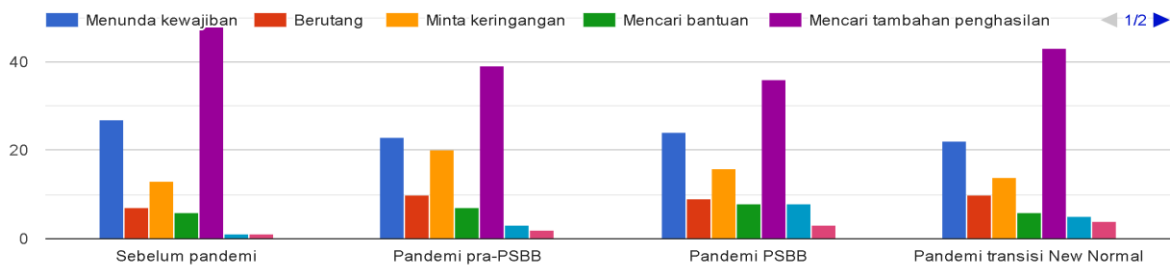
Most of the respondents admitted that the religious life of their neighbors was the same between before the pandemic and after the pandemic. A small number said that the religious life of their neighbors was even worse during the PSBB and PPKM.

Before the pandemic, most of the respondents earned 2-5 million per month (44%). The rest earn under 2 million (32%), around 5-10 million (18%), around 10-20 (5%), and some earn above 20 million per month (1%). After the pandemic, there has been a shift in people's income levels. Nobody else earns more than 20 million. Most (50%) earn less than 2 million. The number of those earning 2-5 decreased by almost 10%, from 44% to 34%. The decline also occurred for the 5-10 million income group, decreasing from 18% to only 12%. Likewise, those who earn 10-20 million have decreased from 5% to 4%.

Before the pandemic, 60% of respondents said their income was stable, 30% of respondents said their income had increased, and 10% said they had decreased. After the pandemic, 70% of respondents said their income had decreased, and 28% said their income was stable. And only about 2% admitted that their income increased during the pandemic. Before the pandemic, it was acknowledged that the income of respondents decreased between 5-50%. Around 60% of respondents admitted that their income was reduced by 5-10 due to unfavorable economic conditions. After the pandemic, the decline in income was more drastic. There are 25% of respondents whose income is reduced by 20-50%; 20% of respondents' income decreased by 10-20%; there are 18% of respondents whose income is reduced by more than 50%, there are 15% whose income is reduced by 5-10%; and 12% of respondents' income decreased by less than 5%.

Respondents generally admit that their expenditure needs exceed their income. When this happens, respondents choose to seek additional income (45%), postpone obligations (22%), ask for relief from obligations (15%), take debt (10%), or seek help (8%).

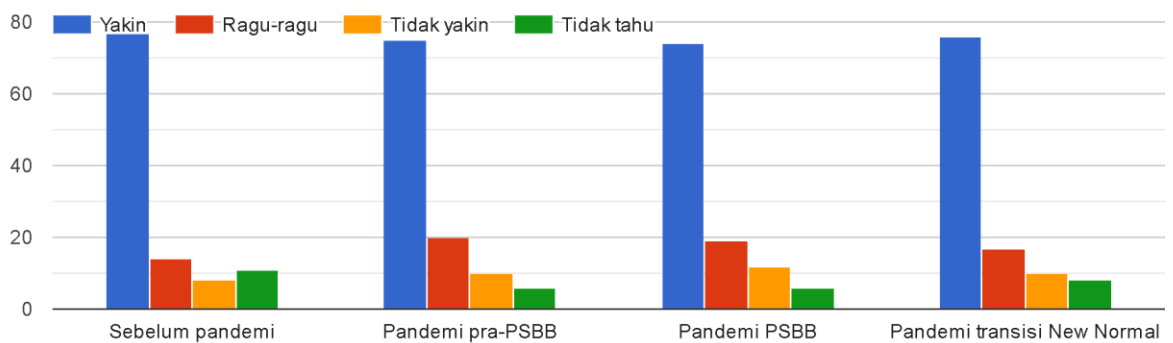
4. Jika pengeluaran melebihi pendapatan, Apa yang Anda lakukan?



Before the pandemic, to increase their income, respondents tried to run a culinary business (32%), odd jobs (26%), part-time work (24%), consulting services (15%), other businesses/ask for donations (3%). After the pandemic, the chosen business was culinary (30%), odd jobs (25%), asking for donations (27%), part-time work (10%), and consulting services (8%).

The last question asked of respondents was the belief that the pandemic will end soon and things will return to normal soon. It turns out that the majority of respondents believe (75%) the pandemic will soon pass. There were 20% who doubted, the rest answered not sure or didn't know (5%).

8. Anda yakin dampak pandemi segera berakhir dan kehidupan segera kembali normal?



CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusion

The pandemic that lasted more than 18 months had a real impact on the religious behavior of the people of Bogor Regency. Before the pandemic, most people used to pray in congregation at the nearest mosque/musholla. During the pandemic most people choose to pray at home or alone. Entering the transition period, some of them began to

congregate to the mosque/musholla, and when PPKM was implemented, some of the people returned to their homes. Meanwhile, for Friday prayers and Eid prayers, some were still looking for a mosque/mushola. Breaking the fast (iftar) together, family gathering (silaturahmi) and religious study tend to decrease, except online via Zoom and Google Meet or social media such as WAG and Facebook. In the midst of limitations, the infaq tradition tends to persist and even some have increased. Likewise feelings of religiosity and levels of personal piety are acknowledged to have increased after the pandemic.

Suggestion

The government needs to take advantage of the religiosity of the community which tends to increase and improve during the pandemic for positive purposes and to foster a sense of optimism in the community as well as possible. A religious approach can also be used for efforts to prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of a protracted pandemic.

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