

## **The Role of Women in Household Economic Resilience during the Covid-19 Epidemic in Urban Areas of West Sumatra**

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**ABSTRACT:** *The Covid-19 pandemic (Coronavirus Disease 2019) has shaken the world. Countries are now focusing not only on the health problems of their citizens, but also on the socio-economic impacts of this pandemic. Various studies have stated that the lower classes are more vulnerable because they do not have good social security, so they will feel the greatest impact due to the Covid 19 pandemic. As a result of the prohibition of leaving home (stay home) for the lower classes resulting in the lack of income to meet their needs.*

*The purpose of this study is to examine how the role of women, especially housewives, in maintaining household economic conditions due to the Covid 19 pandemic in the urban areas of West Sumatra, represented by Padang as the largest city and lowlands and Padang Panjang, which represents small towns and highland areas. West Sumatra is the only one area that has a matriarchal culture in Indonesia, therefore women are expected to have an important role in the socio-economic activities of the community.*

*By using primary data through online surveys with assistance, this study found that due to the Covid 19 pandemic there has been a decrease in household income and to meet family needs, housewives are trying to maintain the economic resilience of their families by reducing unnecessary expenses and increasing supplies of basic need, as well as making loans (owing) because they have not received assistance from the government.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Covid-19 pandemic, economic resilience, household, the role of women*

**JEL:** *D18, D19, J17 and J46*

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### **I. INTRODUCTION**

The Covid-19 pandemic (Coronavirus Disease 2019) has spread to various countries, until April 16 2020, there were 2,088,861 people affected by the corona virus and 134,755 of them died. Socio-economically, the global impact of this pandemic has caused 25 million workers to be laid off (Termination of Employment) or their wages cut. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) report at the end of March 2020 projected that global GDP would only grow by 2.4%, while the G-20 countries would only grow by 2.5% .3 This GDP decline assumes a decline in the range of 2%. According to the ILO (International Labor Organization), this pandemic caused an increase in the unemployment rate of 5.3 million people, and created job uncertainty for 3.5 million to 7 million people. (Bagus et al, 2020)

Various efforts have been made by state leaders to overcome this pandemic problem. The main effort to overcome the COVID-19 pandemic is to break the chain of transmission through physical distancing, use masks, wash hands with soap and running water and reduce activities outside the home. For this reason, there are several policy options, such as carrying out a “lockdown”, regional quarantine to large-scale social restrictions. Each policy choice has consequences for limiting human movement and activities outside the home and has an impact on the socio-economy for households and society.

Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia Sri Mulyani Indrawati stated that there are four sectors that are most depressed due to the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia; households, SMEs, corporations, and the financial sector (Saubani, 2020). The household sector will experience pressure from the consumption side. People who cannot do activities outside the home due to the existence of regulations to reduce activities outside the home are threatened with a decline and loss of income because they cannot work to meet their basic needs. This condition causes purchasing power to decline, especially for poor and vulnerable families who depend on the informal sector for work as well as people affected by layoffs (Termination of Employment).

There is increasing economic pressure in the household sector due to the increasing number of layoffs and job losses. According to the Indonesian Minister of Manpower Ida Fauziyah, on April 20, 2020, there were 2,084,593 workers affected by Covid-19, both from the formal and informal sectors, who came from 116,370 companies. The number of formal workers who were dismissed was 1,304,777 from 43,690 companies. Meanwhile, 241,431 workers from 41,236 companies were dismissed. In the informal sector there are 538,385 workers affected from 31,444 companies or SMEs. (POSMETRO, 2020)

Household economic difficulties due to loss of income also occurred in West Sumatra, the labor office reported that on April 5, 2020 there were 6,157 workers in West Sumatra who were sent home (CNN Indonesia, 2020). Padang as the provincial capital and center of regional economic activity on April 27, 2020, recorded 5431 people who have lost their jobs due to the Covid-19 pandemic and it is estimated that this figure will increase if the outbreak continues to spread (Amri, 2020).

As of April 30, 2020, government funding cannot be distributed. This is due to policy changes from both the provincial and central government, related to the nominal amount of financial assistance and the number of family heads to be assisted, of the 24,615 families that were recorded, 18,096 were declared valid and 6,519 were invalid because they did not match the Population Identification Number with the data on Central government Civil Registry. (CNN Indonesia (b), 2020)

The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic has caused the number of poor people to increase, those who were originally near-poor will become poor, it is even possible that those who were in the middle income class before the Covid-19 pandemic would be carried away and fall into poverty. . For this reason, the study aims to examine how the role of women as wives and family heads in meeting basic needs to sustain life in the Covid-19 pandemic where family income has decreased and they have not received the expected financial assistance from the government. This study was conducted by surveying on line and using a descriptive approach to analyze the role of women in maintaining the economic resilience of their household

Studies that have been carried out in various countries and in Indonesia generally use a macro approach, this can be understood because this pandemic is ongoing so it is very difficult to get data directly into the field. For this reason, this study will conduct a micro approach with the object of research on households in urban areas of West Sumatra that have adequate internet coverage.

## **II. METHODOLOGY**

This study uses a descriptive method, according to Sugiyono (2008). Descriptive research is research conducted to determine the value of the independent variable, either one or more (independent) variables without making comparisons or linking them with other variables.

The data used are primary data and secondary data. Primary data were obtained from field studies by conducting interviews using online questionnaires with selected respondents. Meanwhile, secondary data is sourced from the publication of the Central Bureau of Statistics and other related institutions as well as supporting literature.

The population in this study were all households in the urban area of West Sumatra, there were 7 (seven) cities in the West Sumatra region, then two cities were selected, Padang as a big city and representing areas located in the lowlands, and Padang Panjang which represented a small town. and plateaus. The sample was determined by purposive random sampling because online surveys were conducted during the pandemic, there were 142 respondents who will be analyzed in this study. Furthermore, filling out the online questionnaire was guided by a research assistant to help respondents who had difficulty filling in using smartphone or who did not have it

## **III. DISCUSSION**

Since it was declared a global pandemic, studies related to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic have become booming both in Indonesia and abroad, even easier access to literature has been opened for researchers to encourage the study of the impact of the pandemic. From the results of various studies carried out, it is hoped that various models and efforts will be found. breaking the chain of distribution and rescue of the affected population, in terms of health, economy and socio-culture.

This study uses a microeconomic theory approach, especially New Home Economics (NHE) to analyze the impact of this pandemic on the household economy by taking into account individual characteristics, job and income characteristics as well as household efforts to meet basic needs to sustain life during the Covid-19 epidemic when financial assistance they have not received from the government.

### **Historical Records Of World Outbreaks And Pandemics**

In epidemiology, epidemics are diseases that arise as new cases in a certain population of humans, over a period of time, at a rate that exceeds the rate of "expectations" (expectations), which are based on recent experiences. In other words, an epidemic is an outbreak that occurs more rapidly than expected. The number of

new cases of disease in a population within a certain period of time called the incidence rate occurs very quickly. (Hermawan, 2020)

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), there are three conditions that must be considered to declare a pandemic occurring:

- 1) The emergence of the disease concerned is something new in the population concerned,
- 2) The disease-causing agent infects humans and causes serious illness,
- 3) Disease-causing agents spread easily and sustainably in humans.

A disease or condition cannot be called a pandemic just because it kills so many people. For example, a disease that is known to cause a high mortality rate but is not classified as a pandemic because it is not transmitted like cancer. When viewed throughout the history of human life, there have been many major outbreaks or significant pandemics. Diseases in these outbreaks are usually animal-borne (zoonotic) diseases that occur with animal domestication — such as influenza and tuberculosis. Major outbreaks that have occurred and recorded in history include the bubonic plague, malaria, cholera and influenza.

In Indonesia, according to the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1501 / Menkes / Per / X / 2010 (article 4), the types of infectious diseases that can cause epidemics are: Cholera; Pes; Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever; Measles; Polio; Diphtheria; Pertussis; Rabies Malaria;. Avian Influenza H5N1; Anthrax I. Leptospirosis; Hepatitis; New Influenza A (H1N1). Meningitis Yellow Fever and. Chikungunya. Other certain infectious diseases that can cause epidemics are stipulated by the Minister of Health.

Pandemics that have had a considerable impact on world history are: (Mukaromah & Nugroho, 2020),

- 1) **The Justinian Plague;** During the reign of Justinian I, emperor of the Byzantine empire in the 6th century, there was a bubonic plague known as the Justinian plague, estimated to have killed between 30 and 50 million people. As a result of this pandemic, most of world trade has stopped and the empire has weakened.
- 2) **Black Death;** This plague occurred between 1347 and 1351, spreading throughout Europe. This disease kills about 25 million people. This pandemic became known as the Black Death. The aftermath of the outbreak was the beginning of the decline in slavery because so many people died as a result of this epidemic.
- 3) **Cacar;** The disease was brought on by Europeans when they first arrived on the American continent in 1492. It kills about 30 percent of those infected. During that period, smallpox killed about 20 million people or nearly 90 percent of the population in America at that time.
- 4) **Cholera;** first occurred in Jessore, India and spread to most of the region to the surrounding area. The WHO calls cholera a "forgotten pandemic" because an outbreak that began in 1961 continues to this day. Cholera outbreaks are reported to infect 1.3 million to 4 million people each year, with annual deaths ranging from 21,000 to 143,000.
- 5) **Spanish Flu;** is a pandemic that occurred in 1918, starting in Spain, the H1N1 virus outbreak infected around 500 million people. When an outbreak occurs, World War I will end and public health authorities have few official protocols for dealing with the viral pandemic.
- 6) **SARS;** Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome a disease caused by one in seven types of coronavirus that can infect humans. In 2003, this outbreak began in Guangdong Province, China, and became a global pandemic because it spread to 26 countries and infected 8,000 people, killing 774 of them..
- 7) **Swine Flu,** a new form of influenza virus that emerged in 2009. The outbreak infected an estimated 60.8 million people in the US, and global deaths ranged from 151,700 to 575,400. This disease is referred to as swine flu because it is thought to pass from pigs to humans during transmission. Swine flu is different from the usual flu in that 80 percent of virus-related deaths occur in people younger than 65 years.
- 8) **Ebola;** The pandemic started in a small village in Guinea in 2014 and spread to several countries in West Africa, killing 11,325 of the 28,600 infected, with most cases in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone. It is estimated that handling cases of the Ebola virus will cost a total of US \$ 4.3 billion.
- 9) **COVID-19** since December 2019, the world has been shocked by the Corona virus which first appeared in Wuhan, China, this outbreak has spread and it has been reported that more than 160 countries have been affected by this outbreak, including Indonesia. Until July 30, 2020 there were 108,376 positive cases in Indonesia, where all provinces have been affected by this outbreak, the highest number in East Java while the lowest number in East Nusa Tenggara. <https://covid19.go.id>.

### **Disasters, Vulnerability and Socio-Economic Impacts Of Disasters**

According to Law No. 24 of 2007, a disaster is an event or series of events that threatens and disrupts people's lives and livelihoods caused, both by natural and / or non-natural factors as well as human factors, resulting in human casualties, environmental damage, property loss and psychological impact. According to this Law, disasters can be categorized into three forms, namely:

- 1) Natural disasters are disasters caused by events or a series of events caused by natural factors including earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, floods, tsunamis, hurricanes, landslides and drought.

2) Non-natural disasters are disasters caused by events or a series of events caused by non-natural factors, including technological failures, modernization failures, epidemics and disease outbreaks.

3) Social disasters are disasters caused by events or a series of events caused by human factors, including social unrest and social conflicts between groups or between groups of communities and terror.

Based on the above categories, it can be said that the Covid-19 pandemic currently occurring in the world is a non-natural disaster. The corona virus can attack anyone regardless of social class, ethnicity and religion boundaries. However, the lower classes are the most vulnerable and at risk groups. (Erina, 2020)

According to the Regulation of the Head of BNPB Number 02 of 2012, vulnerability is a condition of a community or society that leads to or causes an inability to face the threat of disaster. Vulnerability is also associated with the human ability to protect himself and the ability to cope with himself from the impact of natural hazards / disasters without assistance from outsiders. (Sunarti, 2009). Conditions of vulnerability can be divided into:

1) Physical vulnerability: includes basic infrastructure, construction, buildings

2) Economic vulnerability: including poverty, income, nutrition

3) Social vulnerability which includes education, health, politics, law, institutions

4) Environmental vulnerability: related to the conditions of soil, water, plants, forests and oceans

The Indonesian government implemented a social distancing or physical distancing policy in response to the Covid-19 outbreak on March 15, 2020. This policy resulted in a decrease in economic activity because it restricted people from leaving the house and carrying out routine daily activities, so that economic activity was drastically reduced. The most affected group is vulnerable workers, although they continue to work, these vulnerable workers experience a drastic decrease in income and some even no longer have income.

According to the ILO, vulnerable workers are “work of poor quality, unproductive and low income, not legally recognized and protected, absence of rights at work, and inadequate social protection.” Vulnerable workers fall into two categories, namely self-employed workers and unpaid family workers. By looking at the labor situation in Indonesia, the government has included one more category for vulnerable workers, namely casual workers. The ILO supports the addition of this category and refers to it as “workers who are informal in nature and lack decent working conditions”. (Bagus, A. et al, 2020)

These vulnerable workers are the group of people who are most badly affected by the Covid-19 outbreak, because they depend on their daily income, they must continue to work even though the government implements a physical distancing policy (maintaining physical distance). The suggestion from the government to isolate themselves for two weeks is quite effective in breaking the chain of transmission of the virus, but for vulnerable workers, this means cutting off their source of income.

As a result, these workers experience vulnerability not only in economic terms, but also in health. They tend to have a greater potential to contract the corona virus because they remain active in the midst of the expanding outbreak. Online motorcycle taxi drivers, small traders, pedicab drivers, and masseurs will be easily infected because their jobs require interaction with many people. They are aware of the dangers, but have no other choice to provide for the basic need to sustain their families.

A study conducted by Mhlanga & Ndhlovu (2020) in Zimbabwe by analyzing data from the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework (SLF) found that the impact of Covid-19 on small farmers in Zimbabwe was similar to the impact of the Ebola outbreak on countries in the West African region, therefore social assistance must be provided immediately to protect this vulnerable population.

Julius, Nuugulu, & Julius, 2020, estimated the economic impact of COVID-19 in Namibia and found that \$ 5 to 7.5 billion of Namibian GDP was lost as a result of the "lockdown". This is due to lost income, lost trading and business hours and job losses. According to this study, consumption demand will decrease by between \$ 6 billion and \$ 12 billion. Although the government implemented a fiscal stimulus aimed at mitigating the impact of the pandemic, it is estimated that the grants given to people who are unemployed and have lost their income are much lower than the income lost due to the “lockdown”. This study recommends an aid policy for needs that will allow the informal sector to continue operating under pandemic conditions. These efforts are made to ensure that not much is lost in the informal sector so that the limited government spending capacity will be able to provide fiscal stimulus in the economy.

From a food system resilience perspective, a couple of key-points were highlighted. The first one builds on the observation made just above: it stresses that to be able to capture issues around food system resilience it is imperative not to focus just on the initial impact of the shock (destruction of crops, export ban, price peak, or in the present case, impact of the COVID-19 virus on people's health) but to also incorporate in the analysis the different responses adopted by the different actors –including policy makers. In other words, the ultimate ability to bounce back and recover from a shock does not depend solely on the intensity/severity of the initial shock, but on the impact of that shock's combined with the responses that actors (individually, or as communities or society) put in place to mitigate or counteract the initial effect of that shock –sometimes with unintended consequences. (Béné, 2020; Djalante & etall, 2020;)

Different from previous studies which mostly approached macro and estimates based on macroeconomic data, this study will analyze micro data sourced from households through online surveys assisted by field assistants because not all respondents have smartphones and are able to fill out online forms.

#### IV. FINDINGS

##### The Pandemi Covid-19 In West Sumatera

The West Sumatra Covid-19 Handling Task Force announced on Sunday (11/10/2020) that there were 341 new cases in the province. This is the highest daily number since the discovery of 19 cases of Covid in the region. With the increase in these cases, the total positive cases of Covid-19 in West Sumatra were 8,699. Most cases were in Padang, with 4,406 cases, followed by Agam (872 cases), Bukittinggi (523 cases), Padang Pariaman (361 cases), Pesisir Selatan (214 cases), Tanah Datar (267 cases). Pariaman (276 cases), Payakumbuh (192 cases), Solok City (192 cases), Solok Regency (181 cases), Padang Panjang (225 cases), Sijunjung (200 cases), Sawahlunto (148 cases), Lima Puluh Kota Regency (133 cases), Dharmasraya (126 cases), West Pasaman (115 cases), Mentawai (63 cases), South Solok (45 cases), and Pasaman (47 cases). From the data, it appears that 19 districts / cities in West Sumatra have been affected by Covid-19. This certainly has an impact on the socio-economic conditions of the community.

Until 11/10/2020 the number of specimens that have been examined in West Sumatra is 229,181 specimens, while the number of people who have taken the swab test is 180,989 people (the total population of West Sumatra is around 5 million). The positivity rate was 4.81 percent.

It is feared that the number of positive sufferers of Covid-19 will continue to be found, this is due to increased community activity outside the home, both for economic reasons and other social activities. Although educational activities ranging from elementary to tertiary level are still carried out using the online system, work activities, especially the private sector, have been carried out directly on site.

The spread of the Covid-19 pandemic in regencies / cities in the West Sumatra region recorded until October 14, 2020 is shown in the following table;

**Tabel 1. Distribution of Covid-19 in Regencies /Cities in West Sumatra on October 14, 2020**

No	Location	Positive	Healed	Die
<b>Cities</b>				
1.	Padang	1760	1110	44
2.	Solok City	97	50	1
3.	Sawahlunto	70	29	1
4.	Padang Panjang	98	62	0
5.	Bukittinggi	191	34	4
6.	Payakumbuh	87	47	1
7.	Pariaman	122	52	0
<b>Regency</b>				
1.	Kepulauan Mentawai	29	8	0
2.	Pesisir Selatan	86	33	2
3.	Solok Regency	90	43	3
4.	Sijunjung	50	18	1
5.	Tanah Datar	139	74	4
6.	Padang Pariaman	164	80	3
7.	Agam	327	66	5
8.	Lima Puluh Kota	61	26	2
9.	Pasaman	14	6	1
10.	Solok Selatan	14	9	0
11.	Dharmasraya	22	38	1
12.	Pasaman Barat	42	19	1
Total		3463	1804	74

Source : [https://corona.sumbarprov.go.id/details/peta\\_covid19](https://corona.sumbarprov.go.id/details/peta_covid19)

##### The Impact of The Covid-19 Outbreak And The Economic Resilience Of Families

The Covid-19 pandemic has an economic impact on people's welfare. For vulnerable families, loss of income will result in increased poverty, malnutrition in children because they are forced to have less nutrition, and reduced access to health for things other than COVID-19, this pandemic has a very bad impact on the community at most vulnerable in all parts of the world. (Evans & Over, 2020).

**Tabel 2 Average Income By Education Level**

Education	Before the Covid-19 pandemic					After the Covid-19 pandemic				
	Less than Rp. 500,000	Rp 500.000- Rp 1.499.000	Rp 1.500.000 - Rp 2.499.000	Rp. 2,500,000 and above	Total	Less than Rp. 500,000	Rp 500.000- Rp 1.499.000	Rp 1.500.000 - Rp 2.499.000	Rp. 2,500,000 and above	Total
Primary school	0,04	0,00	0,03	0,00	0,07	0,06	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,07
Junior high school	0,03	0,04	0,01	0,00	0,08	0,06	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,08
Senior High School	0,10	0,09	0,06	0,04	0,29	0,20	0,06	0,02	0,01	0,29
Diploma	0,05	0,03	0,00	0,05	0,13	0,07	0,03	0,01	0,02	0,13
Undergraduate	0,13	0,07	0,04	0,14	0,38	0,14	0,11	0,07	0,06	0,38
Postgraduate	0,00	0,02	0,01	0,01	0,05	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,05
<b>Total</b>	<b>0,35</b>	0,25	0,16	0,24	1,00	<b>0,55</b>	0,23	0,12	0,10	1,00

Source: Survey data, processed, 2020.

As a result of the pandemic, there has been a decrease in the average income of women during the week, this can be seen from an increase in the proportion of those who have an average income per week of less than Rp. 500,000, - before the Covid-19 outbreak, the proportion was 35% and during a pandemic it increased to 55%. This means that the consequences of this pandemic have put pressure on the lives of low-income people as has been revealed by many economic observers and the Indonesian finance minister, Sri Mulyani Indrawari

On the other hand, there has been an increase in average expenditure during the Covid pandemic19. This can be seen from the increase in the percentage from the lowest group to the top group, the increase in expenditure is mainly done to meet supplies of basic necessities and medical equipment such as masks and cleaning fluids, both ordinary soap and disinfectants.

These women generally have made preparations to maintain the economic condition of their families, as seen from 91.55% who stated that they are taking measures to anticipate if large-scale social restrictions are implemented by the government. It was found that 50.70% made a reduction in non-essential expenses (such as traveling, buying accessories or jewelry and cosmetics) while 39.44% of these women increased the supply of family food needs

To maintain family economic resilience, 16.20% of these women are looking for additional work, this group has high school education and above. This shows that the level of education also determines the ability of women to maintain the economic resilience of their families.

Until the survey was conducted (March-April 2020), 81.69% stated that they had not received any assistance from the government, assistance was available from relatives and community groups who cared such as cash and basic foodstuffs. Meanwhile, if they were only rely on family income and financial reserves (saving), 74.54% of respondents stated that they were able to meet the family's food needs in less than 2 weeks. To overcome the possibility of difficulties in meeting basic needs, 40.14% of them chose to borrow from formal and non-formal financial institutions. Only 8.45% of these women had the ability to maintain the economic condition of the family for more than one month without assistance. This data illustrates the magnitude of the impact of the pandemic and the application of large-scale social restrictions for women in particular and the economic resilience of families in urban West Sumatra.

Until April 30, 2020, assistance for people affected by the Covid-19 outbreak cannot be distributed in the Padang area. This is due to differences in data on citizens who are entitled to receive assistance between the city government and the Ministry of Social Affairs and the amount that is determined. The distribution of aid for the first phase began to be distributed on 9 May 2020, with the number of beneficiaries that have been validated by the Padang city government as many as 74,126. while in Padang Panjang on May 11, the distribution of assistance to 4350 households had been completed. This condition indicates that the size of the area and population affect the validity of the data, which also affects the accuracy and speed of direct cash transfers to eligible residents according to the criteria set by the government.

### Changes In Social Habits During The Covid Pandemic 19

There has been a change in social behavior in the community since the discovery of a positive case of Covid-19 in Indonesia in March 2020. It can be seen that 91% of people have used masks when they are outside the home. Meanwhile, those who did not wear masks stated that it was difficult to get masks because after the announcement of the existence of this virus, there was panic buying large quantities of medical equipment, such as masks, hand washing and disinfectants. People also get used to washing their hands with the most frequency 5-10 times every day. The hand washing equipment used is bath soap and hand washing soap. Furthermore, the community has maintained a distance in their activities, and fully supports the government policy to break the chain of spreading this virus by imposing Large-Scale Social Restrictions.

From the findings of this study, it appears that the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic has encouraged people to be adaptive to the various forms of social change it causes. The various problems that exist have created a push for social transformation in society. Perhaps even civilization and social behavior will experience a shift in a direction and form that is far different from the previous conditions. Furthermore, the face of the post-pandemic world may never return to its initial situation. This is as stated by Yuval Noah Harari in his writing entitled "The World After Coronavirus" published by the Financial Times (20/03/2020), he stated in a phrase "The storm will pass, humans will survive, but the world we live in will very different from the previous world ". (Saputra, 2020).

Furthermore, the findings of this study are related to social changes in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic in line with the results of a study by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS, 2020) which found that 72% of respondents always or regularly maintain physical distance in the past week, as many as 80.20% of respondents said they Washing their hands with soap and using masks, 82.52% of respondents always avoid public transportation (including online transportation), and as many as 42% of respondents admit to experiencing an increase in online shopping activities during Covid-19. in other words, this change in behavior is almost the same throughout Indonesia.

### **The Implications of New Normal Policy**

The West Sumatra Provincial Government has decided to implement the Covid-19 Productive and Safe New Normal Life policy, starting June 8, 2020. Among the 19 districts and cities, there are two regions that have decided to apply a transitional period before implementing this new normal policy, they are Padang and the Mentawai Islands. Padang has set a transition period because there is a cluster of Covid-19 transmission that is still active, while Mentawai has a transition period due to geographical factors and inadequate preparation of health facilities.

The results of the Social Demographic Impact of COVID-19 survey conducted by the Central Bureau of Statistics show that the trend of discipline in implementing COVID-19 prevention health protocols (wearing masks, maintaining distance, avoiding meetings and washing hands) decreases with age. Older people, especially the baby boomers, are the group that has good knowledge and behavior in following health protocols. On the other hand, Millennial and Gen-Z generations have low discipline towards implementing health protocols (BPS, 2020). Therefore, the young age group and children are the main targets who need to be educated about the discipline of implementing the COVID-19 prevention health protocol. Meanwhile, the elderly population group with their knowledge and experience plays a role in providing education to families, communities and society in general.

The next key factor is family, because the family has an important role in shaping culture and healthy behavior. The first environment for children and other family members to socialize and learn about clean and healthy living norms is the family environment. From the start of individual family education, good community structures can be created and healthy culture and behavior can be instilled earlier (Friedman, Bowden and Jones, 2003). In addition, the family is a place to gather, discuss, share and socialize for all its members. In accordance with the function of the family as a place to socialize and get education, the family can act as an "agent of change" in adapting to face the New Normal. Family support is very important in dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic crisis. In line with that, the health system also needs to adapt by emphasizing more on the role of the family, in this case the role of women especially as housewives will be very decisive (family centered) (Joanna L. Hart, JL, Turnbull, AE, Oppenheim, M and Courtright KR, 2020). (in Widayatun, 2020)

One important thing that must be considered by all parties regarding the policy of implementing the new normal in West Sumatra and in Indonesia, this policy is carried out not because this country is safe from Covid-19, but rather because of economic pressure, with this policy it is hoped that it will increase the economic activity of the community and family economic resilience by adhering to health protocols, for this reason socialization and education efforts must be carried out to prevent an increase in the spread of this epidemic due to increased community activities outside the home.

## **V. CONCLUSION**

To break the chain of the spread of the Covid19 virus, synergy and joint action between government institutions must be built with active involvement of civil society. Pandemics are not just a matter for the government, but a problem for the entire nation. In order to optimize the results of the implemented policies, scenario planning with a mature and precise strategy is needed in mapping the situations that might occur after the pandemic ends. A clear and targeted policy scenario is needed, according to the needs and health and socio-economic emergencies of the community, so as to enable all elements in government and civil society, including the private sector, media, experts and researchers, to move together in achieving national economic resilience. . By paying attention to local wisdom and culture in West Sumatra, policies to ask people to stay at home and social distancing need to be followed by local government strategies to overcome various impacts. For this

reason, the Provincial Government must strive to make the lowest government networks effective, such as RT / RW in the City and Jorong in the Regency. They should not only act as a post and center for receiving reports, but must also be able to work together with community leaders and other non-governmental organizations, has a role to play in finding solutions to various problems and social, economic, cultural, educational and psychological impacts caused by the Covid-19 pandemic.

As an area with a matriarchal culture, the role of women both as housewives and workers is very important, besides taking care of their families, they can take a role in providing literacy to the community around them. For this reason, awareness must be raised that the war against Covid-19 is not only the responsibility of the government, but all elements of community life must be involved in accordance with their respective functions and roles, from the family to the wider community.

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