

# Covid-19 Virus Control as Recovery the Economy and Minimizing Criminality

*by* Cek Turnitin

---

**Submission date:** 13-Oct-2023 09:28AM (UTC+0700)

**Submission ID:** 2192193882

**File name:** s\_Control\_as\_Recovery\_the\_Economy\_and\_Minimizing\_Criminality.pdf (189.61K)

**Word count:** 5686

**Character count:** 30511



# 5 Covid-19 Virus Control as Recovery the Economy and Minimizing Criminality

Umi Enggarsasi<sup>(✉)</sup> and Nur Khalimatus Sa'diyah

Universitas Wijaya Kusuma, Surabaya, Indonesia  
umienggarsasi\_fh@uwks.ac.id

**Abstract.** The Covid-19 pandemic has had a profound impact on people who are in low-middle social and economic conditions. People feel their economy is decreasing, including the inability to fulfill their basic daily needs. To be able to meet these basic needs, many people choose shortcuts, namely by committing criminal acts, such as theft. The problems in this research are: How to deal with the Covid-19 virus as an economic recovery and can minimize crime. The research method used is a normative-empirical approach, the data collection technique is through observation, literature and reviewing legislation, and analyzed using qualitative methods, namely analysis by collecting data, systematically compiling and describing and analyzing it. The results of this study are that with the control of the Covid-19 Virus which has an impact on the socio-economic conditions of the community as a cause of increased crime, the government finds solutions to reduce crime rates, namely by resurrecting the MSME sector and reopening the tourism industry in Indonesia, it is hoped that it will be able to restore and revive Return to the community's economy in order to prevent the increase in crime.

**Keywords:** Crime · Covid-19 · Economy · Recovery

## 1 Introduction

At the end of December 2019, China was recorded as the country that first reported cases of Covid-19 to the world, namely in the city of Wuhan. Then on March 2, 2020, for the first time the Indonesian government announced two cases of positive Covid-19 patients in Indonesia. However, Epidemiology Experts said that the SARS-CoV-2 type of corona virus as the cause of Covid-19 had entered Indonesia since early January 2020. Early 2020 was a year of crisis and a year of worrying for all countries in the world due to the Covid-19 virus pandemic. 19. The Covid-19 virus is a new disease that has a relatively fast transmission rate and a high mortality rate [1]. The Covid-19 virus is a zoonosis, transmission between humans is predicted through droplets and contact with viruses released in droplets [2].

In the news from Tim detik.com (2021) that on January 26, 2021, there had been an addition of 13 positive COVID-19 cases. DKI Jakarta became the province that contributed the most Corona cases.), the cumulative total of Corona cases in Indonesia is 1,012,350. The three major contributors to cases in a row are West Java, which contributed

© The Author(s) 2023

A. Endah Kusumaningrum et al. (Eds.): ICLEH 2022, ASSEHR 723, pp. 171–181, 2023.

[https://doi.org/10.2991/978-2-38476-024-4\\_20](https://doi.org/10.2991/978-2-38476-024-4_20)

3,924 new positive cases of Corona, then DKI Jakarta (2,314 cases) and Central Java (1,678 cases). In addition to the three provinces, it was reported that all provinces in Indonesia recorded new case findings. It was reported that cumulatively 820,356 people recovered from Covid 19 and 28,468 Covid patients died [3].

Observing the 1 million figure, the Minister of Health stated that the community and government must work hard to overcome the pandemic. The rate of transmission of the virus must be suppressed by carrying out health protocols in a disciplined manner, namely using masks, diligently washing hands, and maintaining distance. Then testing, tracing, and self-isolation. Testing is carried out to identify people who are suspected of being confirmed positive for Covid 19, then tracing is a program to track people who have direct contact with Covid 19 patients. Next is the self-isolation program which is a program from the Ministry of Health in order to reduce the rate of spread of Covid 19 [4].

In May 2020, the 73rd World Health Assembly passed a resolution recognizing the extensive role of immunization as a global public health goal to prevent, contain and stop the transmission of SARS-CoV-22. Globally, there are now more than 125 candidate vaccines, 365 vaccine trials in progress, and 18 vaccines against COVID-19 approved by at least one country [5]. The number of victims who died as a result of being exposed to the Covid-19 Virus finally the Indonesian government issued a regulation so that all Indonesian people carried out vaccines. Vaccine is a biological product that contains antigens and contains certain microorganisms that have died or have been weakened, remain intact or only certain parts, or contain toxins from microorganisms that have gone through processing so that they turn into toxoids or recombinant proteins, substances that have been added with other substances, and if given to humans can create specific and active immunity to respond to a disease. In addition to vaccines, the Indonesian government has also implemented community restrictions in terms of socializing and in carrying out activities outside the home, including the Government implementing Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) to break the chain of the spread of the corona virus. Although many public facilities are closed, some vital sectors such as health facilities, markets or minimarkets remain open during the PSBB. The community also supports this option because it is considered capable of preventing disease transmission but still maintaining people's purchasing power. The PSBB measure is an effective strategy to break the chain of the spread of the corona virus. Of course, this must be based on public awareness not to gather and still comply with existing protocols when outside the home. The PSBB measure is more appropriate when compared to Lockdown, because people are not allowed to leave their homes at all, all transportation from cars, motorbikes, trains, to planes cannot operate, and even office activities can be stopped altogether in the event of a Lockdown. it is far better for PSBB to be implemented [6].

As a result of the policies taken by the government in dealing with Covid-19, thus the economic cycle in Indonesia is greatly disrupted and has caused many people to be laid off (Termination of Employment), after that new problems arise in society, namely in terms of socio-economic problems or other resulting in crime or crime where the perpetrators are many of the people affected in the economy due to Covid-19. Then initially there was an increase in criminal cases by 10% in April 2020 compared to

March 2020. The crimes that increased were cases of robbery or theft with weight, motor vehicle theft, drug abuse, to fraud.

The crime rate in Indonesia is increasing during the Covid-19 pandemic. Data from the Bali Police, in the daily report of the Bali Police Operations Bureau on April 10, recorded 12 cases of crime and continued to increase to 15 cases of crime in the daily report on April 20, 2020 [7]. Stating that the increase in crime was 19.72% from the pre-pandemic period, then **In the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic, the most common crimes are theft, mugging and minimarket robbery [7].** In 2021, in July, the Indonesian government finally adopted a new policy, namely the **Implementation of Restrictions on Community Activities based on a Micro-Bali (PPKM Mikro) Java-Bali.** The main goal of PPKM Mikro is to suppress positive cases and flatten the curve as the main prerequisite for success in handling COVID-19. In addition, of course, at the same time as an effort to restore the national economy. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to prepare a control scenario with a pressure point at the smallest level, namely in the village.

Based on the background above, there are things that need to be studied in this paper, How to Control the Covid-19 Virus as a form of economic recovery and can minimize crime?

## 2 Research Method

The research method used is a juridical-empirical approach, the data collection technique is through observation, literature and reviewing legislation, and analyzed using qualitative methods, namely analysis by collecting data, systematically compiling and describing and analyzing it. This study discusses the control carried out by the government against the Covid-19 Virus so that it can restore the community's economy and the impact of the economic recovery is expected to minimize or decrease the crime rate due to the Covid-19 Virus pandemic.

## 3 Findings and Discussion

1. The Impact of the Decline in the Community Economy During the Covid 19 Pandemic.

The increasing number of patients with high death rates due to COVID-19 is currently very disturbing. Government efforts to prevent transmission by closing schools, working from home, especially formal sector workers, delays and cancellations of various government and private events have made the global economy decline [8]. The impact of COVID-19 creates vulnerability to the economy [9]. The decline in the economy, among others, occurred in various circles, especially in the business community and community.

Economic Downturn for Business:

- a. Loss of revenue due to no sales, but still occurs, although not completely. Real losses will vary depending on what type of expenditure is being made. Among the contests

that are relatively constant are the rent of the premises and the routine costs that accompany it, the salary of the Center for Business Incubator and Entrepreneurship of 88 staff who are unlikely to be related to Termination of Employment (PHK) for reasons, security, payments to suppliers that cannot be postponed any longer, etc.

- b. The occurrence of fines/penalties due to non-timely delivery.
- c. damage to goods if they are cut off in the warehouse or on the road, or premium payments. additional when applying insurance.
- d. The severance fee will be incurred when you are laid off
- e. Fines/interests arise when using bailout funds or debts, or if they are unable to pay according to the terms and conditions.
- f. Emergency fund or non-deferred social fund, etc.
- g. Losses if the company is forced to sell assets at low prices.
- h. A priceless loss if the crisis causes the company's capital to be drained so that the scale of the business shrinks or even goes bankrupt.
- i. However, the company may have input from previous sales invoices, which can still reduce the loss or budget deficit for the current month. With a successful payment record alias the client is able to pay according to the provisions.

Economic Downturn for Individuals/Societies:

- a. **13** Loss of salary and or allowances during the crisis, or loss of income for business actors/informal professions.
- b. Fines/interest due to late or non-payment of obligations (eg credit installments, debt due, etc.). And immaterial losses if it results in poor payment compliance **13**formance in the records of Bank Indonesia.
- c. Extra expenses for family members in an emergency.
- d. Interest on new debt when using bailout funds.
- e. The loss is priceless if the crisis results in job losses (because of layoffs or bankrupt businesses and cannot rise again [10]).

**7** The number of unemployed in an area due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is a problem that does not only cover the economic field, the unemployment problem also has a close relationship with the social sector. In today's era, not only people with low financial family backgrounds are unemployed, but people with good financial backgrounds are still unemployed. get the fact that high-income individuals are significantly correlated with crime, even though these individuals are categorized as unemployed. People's behavior that naturally does not have a sense of satisfaction with something they have can encourage them to do anything. Every economy does not always reach a state of full employment and strong economic growth, so that economic problems arise.

Criminal acts are caused by people who are in the productive category but are not working or are unemployed. Unemployment is a condition where people do not have jobs and are looking for work. The **7**ger an individual is unemployed, the higher the chance of committing a crime. While the impact of this Covid-19 pandemic is that many people are included in the productive category but they are affected by termination of employment and become unemployed.

## 2. Causes of Increased Crime During the Covid-19 Pandemic.

Increased crime in the midst of this pandemic There are two important assumptions to explain this increase in crime. First, the COVID-19 prevention and mitigation policy, which relies heavily on limiting activities outside the home, has had a considerable impact on the economic stability of the majority of people, especially the lower class. As a result of this policy, not a few of them then commit crimes as a shortcut. Second, as part of the COVID-19 prevention and mitigation policy, the government has also released more than 30,000 prisoners. The prisoners who were assimilated not only did not have a job and a steady income when they got out of prison, but at the same time, they were also immediately faced with the reality of the difficulty of finding work and income because of the COVID-19 mitigation policy. They then take shortcuts by committing crimes again to find food. Third, the problem of distribution of social assistance provided by the government to the community. The source of this conflict specifically refers to the unequal and well-targeted distribution of social assistance [11].

An emergency situation can cause people whose basic needs are not met to be desperate to commit crimes in order to survive in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic. In a criminological review, a person's inability to maintain his individual factors to stay on the right corridor line, becomes a manifestation of a person's internal factors to commit the crime of theft [12]. Regarding the factors of crime during the COVID-19 pandemic, it can be seen from the perspective of criminology and victimology. Criminology is a science that studies crime, where one of the discussions is about criminal etiology, in the view of criminology there are 4 (four) factors that encourage perpetrators to commit crimes.

First, the economic factor, W.A. Bonger as a criminologist expresses the view that what is meant by economic factors is the strongest driving factor for someone to commit a crime, adding what he calls "Subjective Nahrungschwerung" (unemployment) is also something that encourages crime during a pandemic as well as large-scale activity restrictions to prevent crime. the spread of the corona virus has an impact on people's livelihoods. The occurrence of layoffs due to this pandemic causes those who are victims of layoffs to find it difficult to meet their daily needs, the economic crush sometimes makes people desperate to commit crimes, such as stealing, cheating, robbing and so on. shows that economic factors are the main and dominant motivation for perpetrators to commit crimes during the pandemic.

Second, the social environment of the factor. M. Torttier in his study stated that "in crimes committed by small groups (2-4 people) is a picture of the personality of each individual although in a joint decision it can be different if it is only faced alone, this is that the group can commit a crime<sup>6</sup>, but if only one member may be able to refrain from doing so". Some crimes during the COVID-19 pandemic were carried out in groups, where between the actors had their respective job descriptions in carrying out their actions. Because of this, the social environment of the group that is formed encourages individual behavior in making decisions to commit crimes during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Third, a place that allows a crime to be committed even when the victim provides an opportunity, but a place that does not allow a crime to be committed, then the perpetrator can discourage his intention to commit a crime. Regarding crime during the COVID-19

pandemic, it shows that some crime cases occur in quiet areas and can be identified as crime-prone areas. However, on the other hand, several crime cases during the COVID-19 pandemic actually occurred in crowded areas. This shows that the occurrence of the crime of robbery does not depend on the quiet or crowded place, but rather on a place that allows the perpetrator to commit a crime. The phenomenon of criminals who carry out their actions in crowded areas is explained by "ecological theory, one of which is population mobility".

Fourth, imitating crimes in other areas (including the role of the media). One of the criminological theories mentions the "Differential Association" theory which is based on the learning process, namely that "criminal behavior is learned behavior". This means that someone who commits a crime is caused by the process of imitating or learning from other people who have committed the crime. According to Sutherland, "when criminal behavior is studied, what is learned includes (a) techniques for committing crimes (b) certain motives, incentives, justifications and attitudes" Thus, one of his propositions states "that impersonal communication such as through the cinema, newspapers, etc. relatively does not have an important role in the occurrence of criminal behavior". This view is inversely proportional to wealth in the community, one of which is imitation, due to criminal acts such as robbery, robbery, mini market robbery, hoarding of masks in other areas, including the role of the mass media in reporting crime cases during the COVID-19 pandemic intensively.

In sociological law there is a "remedial" law which means to restore situations and social interactions to their original state. Therefore, the main thing is not who is wrong and who is right but what is important is eliminating unpleasant situations from various parties [13]. Robert K. Merton through his theory states that basically humans are good, but because of social conditions that result in pressure or stress, there is tension (strain) that comes from 4 factors, namely failing to achieve positive goals, loss of positive stimulus in oneself, and the presence of negative stimuli, as well as the difference between expectations and expectations [14].

### 3. Control of the Covid-19 Virus as a Form of Economic Recovery

Prior to the Covid-19 Pandemic, Indonesia's economic development will be carried out with 2 main approaches, namely in the form of managing economic resources, and increasing economic value added. These approaches are the foundation for cross-sectoral and cross-regional development synergies. The integration of the food and agricultural sectors, the maritime sector, the manufacturing industry sector, the fisheries and marine sector, the tourism sector, the creative economy, and the digital economy sectors. In the tourism sector, the concept of this approach has undergone a drastic change. This pandemic has forced the country to carry out social restrictions and prohibit tourist visits between regions and from abroad. The number of foreign tourist arrivals decreased by 59.96 percent during January–June 2020 when compared to the same month period in 2019. Currently, the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) recorded that international tourist arrivals only reached 3.09 million visits. The Covid-19 pandemic has an impact on the mobility of people in the world and also in Indonesia. The social restrictions/lockdown in April and May caused a decline in community mobility. Since mid-May, some countries

have begun to relax and people's mobility has increased, although it has not yet returned to normal [15].

Rebuilding the economy after the COVID-19 pandemic requires what kind of rethinking economy that we need and want in the future. any long-term strategy post-pandemic economic recovery must be affordable. before, this economy has spent \$8 trillion to combat the health and economic crisis, and will continue to do so in quick. Such high levels of deficit spending cannot continue indefinitely without creating unsustainable levels of the national debt, which would be as dangerous as burdensome. future generations with an economy that is not environmentally friendly [16].

The policies and proposals for tourism recovery after the Covid-19 pandemic need to consider special things, these include: 1) Countries that lack the domestic tourist market will recover more slowly and may open up markets for tourists from nearby countries; 2) Young tourists will travel first where the trip is still limited to the nearest destination; 3) The economic impact of tourism will recover faster when outdoor and nature-related destinations will be more popular than urban destinations; 4) To capture initial demand, travel industry players must move their resources quickly through digital (internet-based) marketing by developing modified processes and products; 5) Supermarkets/retail shops implement protocols that protect the health of customers and employees and help restore consumer confidence; 6) Product features, communication strategies, and marketing channels must be processed by adjusting the customer mix of millennial and Gen Z consumers who will replace the baby boomer generation.

#### 4. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and the Tourism Sector in Improving the Community Economy to Minimize Crime

The inability of the state to suppress the unemployment rate is a serious problem for the government as well as for the community. The formulation of policies that can provide impetus to the expansion of employment needs to be done so that the tools in economic policy can effectively reduce unemployment [17]. With the reopening of the tourism sector in Indonesia, which has an important role as one of the sources of the community's economy, and with the development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) which have become an increase in the quality of life and welfare of the community, especially the lower middle class affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. So it is hoped that this has enormous potential to encourage the economy of the Indonesian people.

To encourage MSMEs to bounce back, many countries have introduced or adopted a mix program to save the small and medium-sized business sector or MSMEs as according to OECD (2020) data quoted by Sugiri [18]. First, providing salary subsidies to MSMEs who are unable to pay employee salary. Second, encourage the development of entrepreneurial innovation so that it can absorb unemployed workers. Third, providing a postponement of the settlement of MSME obligations or debts for both tax obligations and business loan obligations. Fourth, provide loans directly to MSME actors in order to have sufficient capital to maintain the business. Fifth, encourage the digitization of MSME businesses so that they can continue to operate in conditions where there are restrictions on people's movements. These things have also been done by the Indonesian government, with the rise and development of MSMEs in Indonesia, it is hoped that the social structure or social level of the lower middle class can be encouraged to rise



and survive during this pandemic and this is also expected can reduce the crime rate in Indonesia.

Economic Recovery in the Tourism Sector can provide a stimulus for economic growth including: contribution to GDP, number of tourist arrivals, and income from the tourism sector. The target is that the number of tourist arrivals increases, with the increase in tourists coming, it is hoped that the community's economy will also increase by being able to turn the wheels of the economy so that the lower middle class will be able to work and be able to meet their needs and the crime rate in the era of the Covid-19 pandemic can be suppressed.

The selection of businesses and commodities that become the mainstay is based on theory and research. Economic recovery must be designed as early as possible, so that the situation does not get more difficult [19]. In the context of economic recovery, there must be development priorities based on the availability of resources and actual conditions. The availability of natural resources and community culture requires regional development to prioritize efforts related to natural resources, have become a habit of the community, and show good development. In moving the people's economy, MSMEs must be prioritized. Complementing economic recovery efforts, there must be supporting factors, facilitating factors, and regional development strategies. Development planning should consist of short-term and long-term strategies and programs. In accordance with the times, people's businesses must be managed using digitalization, information technology, mass media, and diversifying their businesses. The slumping economic situation requires additional capital for the people and MSMEs to grow and develop their businesses [20].

Sustainable economic recovery is considered important because it is considered as prevention of severe economic and health problems, because the economic recovery process ideally pays attention to and considers sustainability aspects, because the shift towards sustainable development will have an impact on a more resilient, equal and just economy. and expand to create new jobs. This condition is considered to require the government to take sides with the government towards a sustainable recovery strategy that is in line with the concept of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The improvement of the country's economy after the pandemic is supported by the development of creative economy businesses that cannot be separated from the role of the millennial generation as a source of innovation and creativity. Millennial youth are productive resources who with their creative ideas can open a business (entrepreneur) this will help the government in reducing the unemployment rate in the productive workforce. With more and more millennial children actively participating in the entrepreneurial world, there will be a lot of productivity generated, this will result in increased national economic development, namely that a country will achieve a level of prosperity if the number of entrepreneurs is at least 2% of the total population. This is because every entrepreneur is certainly a creative and innovative person. The creation of many young entrepreneurs reduces the state's burden of employment and causes unemployment and crime to decline. Indonesia is one of the countries that has the largest young generation in the world, and this makes it necessary to provide a lot of job opportunities. By doing business or entrepreneurship, millennial youth will be created to become independent youth and not dependent on the state, they can create jobs, and assist the government

in reducing unemployment. small and medium enterprises and supported by mentors who have been successful and experienced in entrepreneurship. This makes the younger generation curious and want to be involved in entrepreneurship. The government is also expected to be able to channel funding assistance programs and capital assistance for entrepreneurship, so that the post-pandemic economy begins to slowly rise.

The Covid 19 pandemic period has begun to pass, this is a reason for young people to be excited about building an entrepreneur. The use of digital technology for entrepreneurship is to support creativity and innovation and can maximize the business opportunities that lie ahead. The opportunity in question is an opportunity that is used in overcoming the post-pandemic period which is expected to provide creative ideas in doing business and entrepreneurship. For example, a number of businesses or entrepreneurship that have emerged after the pandemic such as digital businesses, fintech, support services, expedition services, health, nutrition and others. The millennial generation can take advantage of business opportunities through MSMEs supported by technology so that they will be able to help the entrepreneurial process. The existence of global dynamics makes the entrepreneurial spirit and mentality very useful for the millennial generation.

Poverty has a significant effect on increasing the number of crimes, poverty is positive, which means that every one percent increase in the percentage of poor people will increase crime cases by 0.02 percent. Bonger as one of the sociologists with an economic wing said that the causes of deviations in the development of children and adolescents are poverty at home, social inequality and other adverse and contradictory economic conditions. The relationship between worsening poverty conditions or in the sense of increasing poverty leads to an increase in crime, especially in robbery. Someone who lives below the poverty line is more likely to commit illegal acts because they do not get the attention of normal people who take legal actions.

The hypothesis<sup>19</sup> formulated to estimate the effect of the unemployment variable on the crime rate is that the open unemployment rate has a positive effect on the crime rate. The relationship resulting from the coefficient of the open unemployment rate is positive, meaning that when the open unemployment rate rises 1 percent, criminal cases will increase by 0.05 percent. Becker said that unemployment is positively related to crime because when individuals are unemployed, their productive time is not used in activities that generate money [21]. Buonanno conducted research on the crime rate and unemployment rate, the result of his research is that the unemployment rate positively affects criminal acts, and can become a habit of acting in violation of the law [22]. Unemployment can lead to social and political instability, sluggish economic activity and high unemployment will encourage criminal activities such as theft and piracy. By controlling the Covid-19 virus as a form of economic recovery, it will be able to minimize and reduce the crime rate that occurred in several countries due to the covid-19 pandemic.

#### 4 Conclusion

The conclusion of this paper is that with the control of the Covid-19 Virus, the community's economic recovery will be achieved, there is a policy from the government to encourage MSMEs and the Tourism industry to rise again and the<sup>7</sup> reopening of the tourism industry will reduce the unemployment rate affected by the COVID-19

pandemic, with the development of Whether it's among young people or teenagers through MSMEs, the socio-economic conditions of the community will be able to recover and even increase and stabilize, with improving the socio-economic conditions of the community being one of the factors that can suppress crime.

## References

1. Susilo, A., & dkk. (2020). Coronavirus Disease 2019: Tinjauan Literatur Terkini. *Jurnal Penyakit Dalam Indonesia* 7 (1). <https://doi.org/10.7454/jpdi.v7i1.415>
2. Diah handayani & dkk, 2020. Penyakit Virus Corona 2019, *Jurnal Respiriologi Indonesia*, VOL. 40, No. 2, April 2020. <https://jurnalrespirologi.org>
3. Rochani Nani Rahayu, Sensusiyati, 2021. VAKSIN COVID 19 DI INDONESIA: ANALISIS BERITA HOAX, INTELEKTIVA: JURNAL EKONOMI, SOSIAL & HUMANIORA, VOL.2 NO.07 -FEBRUARY 2021, <https://www.jurnalintelektiva.com/index.php/jurnal/article/view/422/296>
4. Anindita, K. (2021). Dua pesan menkes saat Covid-19 tembus sejuta kasus di Indonesia. *DetikHealth*, <https://health.detik.com>
5. Shingai Machingaidze & Charles Shey Wiysonge, 2021, Understanding COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy, *Nature Medicine* volume 27, pages 1338–1339 (2021), <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41591-021-01459-7>
6. Rindam Nasruddin & Islamul Haq, 2021, Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar (PSBB) dan Masyarakat Berpenghasilan Rendah, *SALAM; Jurnal Sosial & Budaya Syar-I*, Vol. 7 No. 7 (2020), pp. 639–648, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.15408/sjsbs.v7i7.15569>. <https://journal.uinjkt.ac.id/index.php/salam/article/view/15569>
7. Kriminalitas meningkat selama pandemi corona, sebanyak apa, *katadata.com*, link URL: <https://www.google/2020/04/22/kriminalitas-meningkat-selama-pandemi-corona-sebanyak-apa>
8. Ramelli, S., & Wagner, A. F. 2020. Feverish stock price reactions to the novel Coronavirus. Available at SSRN 3550274.
9. Leiva-Leon, D., Pérez-Quirós, G., & Rots, E. 2020. Real-time weakness of the global economy: a first assessment of the coronavirus crisis.
10. Wibowo Hadi Wardoyo, 2020, Kerugian Ekonomi Nasional Akibat Pandemi Kovid 19, *Baskara: Journal of Business and Entrepreneurship* Volume 2 No. 2 April 2020
11. Sahat Maruli Tua Situmeang, 2021, Fenomena Kejahatan Di Masa Pandemi Covid-19: Perspektif Kriminologi, *Majalah Ilmiah Unikom*, Vol. 19 No. 1
12. Laila Muchlah dan Nafi' Mubarak, (2020), Peningkatan Angka Kejahatan Pencurian Pada Masa Pandemi Dalam Tinjauan Kriminologi Dan Hukum Pidana Islam, *Al-Jinayah Jurnal Hukum Pidana Islam*, Vol. 6 No. 1, <http://jurnalfsh.uinsby.ac.id/index.php/HPI/article/view/187>.
13. Anggita Ayu Triana dan Agus Machfud Fauzi, (2020), Dampak Pandemi Corona Virus Diserse 19 Terhadap Meningkatnya Kriminalitas Pencurian Sepeda Motor Di Surabaya, *Syah Kuala Law Journal*, Vol.4(3), <http://jurnal.unsyiah.ac.id/SKLJ/article/view/18742>.
14. Nigmah, (2020), Kasus Kejahatan di Masa Pandemi: Analisis dengan Strain Theory, <https://psikologi.upi.edu/kasus-kejahatan-di-masa-pandemi-analisis-dengan-strain-theory/#more-3186>.
15. Andi Setyo Pambudi, et all. 2020, Strategi Pemulihan Ekonomi Sektor Pariwisata Pasca Covid-19, *Majalah Media Perencana Perkumpulan Perencana Pembangunan Indonesia*, Volume 1 No. 1 Oktober 2020

16. Edward B. Barbier, 2020, Greening the Post-pandemic Recovery in the G20, *Environmental and Resource Economics* (2020) 76: 685–703. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10640-020-00437-w>
17. Putu Agus Yoga Indra Yudha dan Ida Bagus Putu Purbadharmaja, (2019), *E-Jurnal Ekonomi Pembangunan Universitas Udayana*, Vol. 8. No. 9, <https://ojs.unud.ac.id/index.php/eep/art15/view/42443/31261>.
18. Sugiri, D. (2020) *Menyelamatkan Usaha Mikro, Kecil dan Menengah dari Dampak Pandemi Covid19*, *Fokus Bisnis: Media Pengkajian Manajemen dan Akuntansi*, Vol. 19, No. 1, Juli 2020.
19. Herdiana, D. (2020) *Rekomendasi Kebijakan Pemulihan Pariwisata Pasca Wabah corona virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) di Kota Bandung*, *JUMPA*, Vol. 7, No. 1, Juli 2020.
20. Iskandar, et al. (2020) *Peran Ekonomi dan Keuangan Sosial Islam Saat Pandemi Covid-19*, *Salam: Jurnal Sosial & Budaya Syar'i*, Vol. 7 No. 7 (2020) p. 625–638. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.15408/sjsbs.v7i7.15544>.
21. Becker, G. S., Journal, T., Apr, N. M., & Becker, G. S. (2005). *Crime and Punishment : An Economic Approach*. 76(2), 169–217.
22. Buonanno, P., & Vargas, J. F. (2019). *Inequality, crime, and the long run legacy of slavery*. *Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization*, 159, 539–552. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jebo.2017.12.022>.

**Open Access** This chapter is licensed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits any noncommercial use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license and indicate if changes were made.

The images or other third party material in this chapter are included in the chapter's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the chapter's Creative Commons license and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder.



# Covid-19 Virus Control as Recovery the Economy and Minimizing Criminality

## ORIGINALITY REPORT

18%

SIMILARITY INDEX

17%

INTERNET SOURCES

12%

PUBLICATIONS

11%

STUDENT PAPERS

## PRIMARY SOURCES

1	<a href="http://www.nature.com">www.nature.com</a> Internet Source	2%
2	Submitted to stipram Student Paper	2%
3	<a href="http://journalkeberlanjutan.com">journalkeberlanjutan.com</a> Internet Source	1%
4	<a href="http://dokumen.pub">dokumen.pub</a> Internet Source	1%
5	<a href="http://icleh.untagsmg.ac.id">icleh.untagsmg.ac.id</a> Internet Source	1%
6	<a href="http://repository.warmadewa.ac.id">repository.warmadewa.ac.id</a> Internet Source	1%
7	<a href="http://repo.ppb.ac.id">repo.ppb.ac.id</a> Internet Source	1%
8	Submitted to Darton State College Student Paper	1%
9	Submitted to Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta Student Paper	1%
10	<a href="http://www.ijmh.org">www.ijmh.org</a> Internet Source	1%
11	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov">www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov</a> Internet Source	1%
12	Submitted to Swinburne University of Technology Student Paper	1%

13	Hemi Fitriani, Nadirawati Nadirawati. "Community Perceptions of the COVID-19 Pandemic and Associated Health Protocols in West Java", KnE Medicine, 2022 Publication	1 %
14	Submitted to Pennsylvania State System of Higher Education Student Paper	1 %
15	iosrjournals.org Internet Source	1 %
16	journal.uinsgd.ac.id Internet Source	1 %
17	U Enggarsasi, N K Sa'diyah. "Interaction of traffic police with motorized vehicle control by CCTV", IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering, 2018 Publication	1 %
18	jurnal.iain-bone.ac.id Internet Source	1 %
19	feb.untan.ac.id Internet Source	1 %
20	repository.upnvj.ac.id Internet Source	1 %

Exclude quotes Off

Exclude matches < 1%

Exclude bibliography Off