



# INDONESIA'S FOREIGN POLICY FOR THE PROTECTION OF SOCIETY FROM COVID 19

Haryati

Faculty of Defense Strategy, Indonesian Defense University

Email: [haryati.hj@gmail.com](mailto:haryati.hj@gmail.com)

## **Abstract:**

*This study aims to find out and look for supporting data, as material to describe, to what extent government policies help the community to protect themselves from contracting covid 19, the method used in this study is a descriptive qualitative method, with data sources obtained from primary data and related secondary data. with government policies for handling covid 19, as well as what assistance the government can provide for people affected by covid 19. The results and conclusions are that government policies for people affected by covid 19 are carried out by providing various social assistance policies, in order to ease their burden. So that they can fulfill their basic needs. In addition, the government also provides assistance to the middle class, with the abolition of Article 21 Income Tax, subsidies for electricity bills, and assistance for other workers, who have not received assistance from the government.*

**Keywords:** Policy, Protection, Public Safety, Covid 19 Pandemic

## **1. Introduction**

Indonesia's foreign policy since Joko Widodo became president is said to be very inward looking, more concerned with domestic affairs (Situmorang: 2015). Not only because President Joko Widodo is considered inexperienced in foreign affairs, but also because the ideology brought by his supporting party, namely the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle, is more concerned with domestic problems. In other words, there is a view that the implementation of foreign policy under Jokowi's administration is oriented towards domestic interests, especially protecting Indonesian citizens abroad (Rosyidin: 2017).

Another view states that jokowi-era foreign policy provides a large space, including two important issues, namely the issue of the global maritime axis and economic diplomacy (Weatherbee: 2016). Both are equally dedicated to strengthening Indonesia's interests in the country. In order to build the world's maritime axis, for



example, it mentioned a program to strengthen infrastructure development and connectivity in addition to the management of Indonesia's marine wealth. Jokowi's foreign policy will also be pragmatic with a lack of clarity on foreign issues, Jokowi's leadership will be less played and the reaction to international disputes will be more nationalist (Connely: 2014).

Indonesia is said to have four foreign policy priorities, namely advancing Indonesia's identity as an archipelagic country, increasing its role at the global level in middle power country diplomacy, increasing engagement in the Indo Pacific and economic diplomacy. Another opinion says that foreign policy in the Joko Widodo era took a new approach called "pro-people diplomacy" or "pro-people diplomacy" (Andika: 2016). By taking this path, which is different from the foreign policy of the Soesilo Bambang Yudhoyono era which emphasizes Indonesia's role in the international world, this pro-people foreign policy has become an inward focus style. It is stated that Indonesia puts the interests of the people at the center of Indonesian diplomacy.

Taking into account a number of views that by relying on the concept that Indonesia's foreign policy is closely related to national interests, it presents itself as a state both at home and abroad as seen in the framework of policy, the safety of citizens abroad is a concern. Likewise, Indonesia's domestic interests also have an interest in increasing bilateral cooperation both at the regional and international levels. The search for vaccines through cooperation is one of the characteristics of Indonesia's foreign policy.

Indonesia's foreign policy that emerged with the concept of protecting the population is actually part of what Holsti (1992:83) called as a foreign policy goal to achieve prosperity. With diplomatic instruments, cooperation is also directed at achieving benefits for its citizens. In the context of Indonesia's increasingly vigorous search for vaccines after about four months of the Covid-19 outbreak, there is a tendency for searches to be carried out abroad and by establishing bilateral



cooperation. With the concept of Indonesia's foreign policy relying on the protection of Indonesian citizens abroad, this article will examine foreign policy in the Covid era at least since January where Covid from Wuhan (China) began to spread.

This article argues that the country's foreign policy when this outbreak broke out, first focused on saving Indonesian citizens who were abroad. Second, foreign policy is directed at cooperation in handling Covid-19, including cooperation in the search for covid-19 vaccines, as well as in the interest of maintaining the safety of citizens from the threat of this pandemic. The existence of a massive health disaster, which has hit the world lately, has had an impact on the socio-culture of the community, the community's economy, the increase in unemployed people who do not have jobs and the increase in the poor in the world, including in Indonesia.

The Indonesian government to overcome these problems, especially the issue of protection and public safety, has carried out various policies, from policies related to funding to overcome the problem of the spread of covid 19, policies for the construction of health infrastructure, in the sense of building new hospitals on the island of Galang, and using the facilities of the former Asian Games athletes' guesthouse in Kemayoran and Pademangan North Jakarta, to be used as referral hospitals for handling patients infected with the coronavirus, and upgrading and empowering existing hospitals, to serve as hospitals to house covid 19 patients.

This condition certainly requires a lot of energy and is very tiring for both the government apparatus and its ranks. The establishment of the Covid 19 Countermeasures Task Force chaired by the Head of BPBN Doni Monardo.

For the Government, public health is the highest law that must be prioritized, so that all the power that the government has is sought to be focused on tackling the handling of covid 19. Over time, where it has been almost 10 months since the spread and transmission of covid 19 has not decreased, even the number of confirmed positives every day is increasing and has reached more than 1.3 million. Meanwhile, those who die every day are increasing, until the beginning of February, the number



of residents who died has reached more than 30,000 people, while the people who have been confirmed to recover from covid19 have reached more than 1 million. To overcome and prevent increasingly massive transmission, the community is asked to maintain health protocols. For all this, policy making is carried out by the government and the ranks of ministries and institutions to increase the number of hospitals, and places that can be used as pasein isolation rooms. All of this certainly requires a lot of funds. So that the government needs to make efforts to overcome it, the effort referred to is to reconfusing and relocating the apbn and APBD budgets, by issuing and stipulating PERPU 1 of 2020, concerning State Financial Policy and Financial System Stability. Which can be used as a guideline in the implementation. All of this is done so that financial management officials in overcoming the handling of Covid-19 have a clear legal basis. The establishment of Perpu into law is a form of government effort in an effort to protect and save the citizens of the community.

Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) are almost all over the territory of the Republic of Indonesia. It is a step to prevent increasingly massive transmission in Indonesia. The implementation of PSBB volume 1 and PSBB volume 2 and PSBB transition to new normal has been carried out by a large part of the provincial, regency/city regions, but what has happened, it has been almost 10 months more, this Covid19 disaster has not subsided. Even entering 2021, the transmission rate is increasingly massive, confirmed the positive number of people who were infected until February 2021 as many as 1.3 million more, and community residents who died due to covid 19 reached more than 30,000. Meanwhile, the number of confirmed residents of the community who recovered was more than 1 million. For this reason, the Government felt the need to continue the implementation of regional quarantine, and limit the community's space for movement, which originally, PSBB was carried out with large-scale social restrictions, currently in 2021, regional quarantine is narrowed the space for community movement, at the regency/city level, even to the village, Rt and RW levels, for areas that are included in the red zone of covid 19 transmission, especially Java and Bali, because these two regions are the contributors to the positive



rate of almost 70%, of the number of confirmed positive numbers nationwide. Regional quarantine for the community with the term PPKM has been running for 2 weeks, the results achieved have not shown encouraging signs, in the sense that covid 19 transmission has not yet subsided. The results of the evaluation at the limited cabinet session, which was led directly by the President with the ranks of regional heads of the Java and Bali regions, were stated by the President, that in the implementation of PPKM, the implementation in the field has not run optimally. So that what is expected has not been realized. This is evidenced by the number of confirmed positives increasing at the beginning of 2021, compared to the positive confirmed number in 2020, which is only around 6000 per day, at the beginning of 2021 the number of confirmed positive as much as 12,000 per day, there was a significant decline. It even touched 14,000 per day the number of confirmed positives, while those who died from covid 19, increased from 30,000. currently, 100,000 people have died due to covid 19. So the government and local governments must find and add locations for burial places for people who have died due to covid 19. And to overcome the residents of the community who are positively confirmed, both mild, moderate and severe, it is necessary to strive to increase isolation rooms in government hospitals, local governments, and puskesmas- puskesmas, even emergency hospitals for athletes' guest houses and pademangan as well as hotels that have collaborated with the government and local governments. Especially in the regions of Bali and Java. In 2020, reconfiguring and relocating the state budget and APBD for handling covid 19 and generated funds of 695.2 trillion, the funds were divided into several covid 19 handling activities including:

**Table 1**

The amount of allocation, the realization of funds for handling Covid-19 until December 2020 (in trillions of rupiah).

No.	Appropriations Description	Massive Allocation funds	Realization until December	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Health programs	87,56	21,92	25
2.	Social protection	203,91	157,03	77
3.	Incentive effort	120,61	28,087	23,3
4.	MSME Assistance	123,47	81,85	66,3
5.	Financing Corporation	53,6	-	-
6.	Sectoral and _ Government	106,05	26,61	25,01

*Source: processed by the author by releasing data from the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia*

Based on table 1 mentioned above, that the social protection program, allocated a large enough budget, it is intended that the government is very serious, to provide protection and safety of people affected by covid 19. And assistance to affected small and medium-sized economic actors, allocated funds amounting to 123.47 trillion, realized until the end of December 2020, reached 81.85 trillion funds that have been distributed.

The government believes that MSMEs are greatly affected by the covid-19 pandemic, and this program will continue in 2021, because MSMEs accommodate a lot



of workers, and are a driver of economic growth in Indonesia. Because the number of MSMEs in Indonesia is very large in number. The government also allocates and provides incentives for the affected business world, by providing relief for the taxation problem of Income Tax Article 21. and providing incentives to all health workers on duty and assisting in handling covid 19, by allocating a budget of 87.56 trillion, and until the end of December 2020, only 21.92 trillion or only 25% were realized. and the program will continue in 2021. As well as to provide health facilities and infrastructure for handling Covid-19, for example PPE, Rapid tests, reagents, construction and improvement of hospitals and health centers both centrally and regionally. Health contribution subsidy for the community participating in BPJS. Compensation to health workers who died as a result of contracting covid 19. ( **source: processed author released from a source from the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia**).

On the basis of the above problems, the author is interested in conducting a descriptive qualitative study related to "Government Policy for Public Safety and Protection from Covid-19 Transmission" in Indonesia. The goal is to be able to find out and obtain supporting data, which will be used as a descriptive study analysis related to government policies for public safety and protection from Covid 19 transmission in Indonesia.

## 2. Literature Review (level 1)

### a. PUBLIC POLICY

Public policy will always be attached to the continuity of the administration of a government under the ongoing regime of power. Thus, this one component of government cannot be separated from the life of the nation and state. When forming a public policy, the government certainly needs many parties who contribute to it. This is because a public policy will be of higher quality if more and more stakeholders contribute a role in it.

Together with relevant *stakeholders* , the government must also go through a number of certain stages when it comes to formulating public policies. Through these



stages, several problems were finally known that must be followed up immediately. So that the public policy carried out in this study is the government's policy to protect the community against the impact of covid 19.

In handling covid 19, the policy that can be done by the government is how people affected by covid 19 can be helped to ease their burden from problems to meet their basic needs, and how they can be protected from the impact of covid 19, so that they stay healthy. (Source : [https:// www.merdeka.com](https://www.merdeka.com)

Salvation is a desire and ideal of all residents of the community, throughout the region, salvation can be realized in the form, salvation in physical, physical and spiritual form, so that they feel comfortable and conducive in carrying out their daily lives. With the covid 19 disaster, of course, the community needs safety in aspects of physical and spiritual health, for this reason the government has a responsibility and interest in how the community can feel protection and safety from the transmission of the COVID-19 outbreak, which afflicts residents throughout Indonesia, especially areas where population growth is quite dense such as in the Java and Bali regions, as well as several provincial areas outside Java and Bali, which is currently in the red zone of the spread of covid 19 transmission. (Source ; covid 19 handling task force.)

#### **b.→SAVING**

It can be interpreted as feeling physically, socially, spiritually and financially safe, as well as politically, and psychologically and basically everything will boil down to the safety of the health of every individual Society, which must be protected from the spread of contracting covid 19, which is currently still not rampant, and there is no sign of completion. For this reason, in this case, the government must make a policy on how to overcome the safety of its citizens from contracting covid 19.

#### **c. LINMAS**

Community units are trained to be able to have special skills and knowledge in disaster management, in order to be able to reduce or minimize the impact of a disaster on community residents in an area. And they also participate in maintaining the





security and order of the Community in an area. Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs number 10 of 2009, concerning the Assignment of Community Protection Units in Handling Peace, Order and Security of the Implementation of ELECTIONS, in Article 1 point 1 reads the Community Protection Unit called the Linmas Unit is a community citizen who is prepared and equipped with knowledge and skills to carry out disaster management activities to reduce and minimize the consequences of disasters, and participate in maintaining the security, peace and order of the community, social activities.

**d. COVID 19**

Covid 19, is a health outbreak that occurred in 2019, its appearance at the end of 2019, until now it is as massive as possible, and endangering society in general. If the public ignores the health protocols recommended by the government, it is feared that it will be easy to contract covid 19, especially now that there is a new variant of the corona virus, namely the delta variant, where the transmission rate is very fast. As well as several buffer areas of the capital city, such as Bekasi, Tangerang, and Bogor, where a large part of the people in the region mostly work in Jakarta. The transmission is increasingly massive, many community residents are infected, up to Java and Bali including several other provinces such as NTB, NTT, Kalimantan and Sumatra, Sulawesi and even to the provinces of Papua and West Papua. The transmission system is covid 19, transmitted massively to humans, infected humans can transmit covid 19, through face-to-face, touching hands, talking to each other, splashing saliva from the time of speech can transmit covid 19, to people who have been infected, to people who have not been infected. So to prevent mass transmission, it is necessary to live cleanly, wash hands frequently in the flowing diir, limit and reduce large crowds, in the sense that the community in interacting with other communities needs to maintain a distance of 1 to 2 meters, and wear masks according to the provisions hinted by WHO. In some countries where covid 19 is quite high, lockdowns have been carried out, a kind of total regional quarantine, limiting people's movement space, to



carry out activities outside the home. In Indonesia, to reduce transmission is increasingly widespread and massive, Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) volume 1, volume 2 and PSBB have been carried out in transition to the new normal, but in its implementation it has not been carried out optimally, so that the number of crossings until now still occurs every day in the average of 6,000 people who have been confirmed positive for Covid-19, even touching the number of 12,000 to 14,000 per day. During the national holiday, at the end of 2020, the lack of discipline of the community to maintain health protocols, the lack of strict sanctions imposed on community residents who violate the discipline of health protocols. To keep the community infected with covid 19, the community needs to know and understand some of the preventions including:

1. Wash your hands regularly using soap and running water for at least 20 seconds
2. If water and soap are not possible or there is no water and soap available, clean your hands using alcohol-based hand sanitizer
3. Avoid direct contact with farm animals
4. Avoid traveling, especially to areas with cases of coronavirus infection
5. Avoid eating meat that is not fully cooked.
6. Avoid touching your nose, eyes, or mouth, especially when your hands are still dirty
7. Avoid contact with people who are sick
8. Stay home if you're sick
9. Cover your mouth with a tissue or by bending your elbows when you cough or sneeze
10. Maintaining nutrition by eating a nutritionally balanced diet, drinking enough water, and getting enough rest can also help maintain the body's condition to stay in shape and avoid covid 19 infection.



The issuance and enactment of the Law for the Handling of Covid 19, is to provide protection and safety of life due to health threats due to covid 19. ( source : processed released from the Covid 19 Countermeasures Task Force)

### **3. Research Methods**

This study used the method descriptive qualitative, data sources obtained from print media, electronic media, and books as well as documentation and explanatory explanations cited by several officials of the Ministry of Finance, Coordinating Minister for the Economy, and Covid 19 Countermeasures Task Force Officials. Obtained from print media, daily compass, compass R&D.

Qualitative research is a method used to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced, including behavior, perception, motivation and action actions holistically and by describing in the form of words and language in a natural context by utilizing various natural methods (Moleong, 2011: 6).

Descriptive research method is one of the research methods that are widely used in research that aims to explain an event. As stated by Sugiyono (2011), descriptive research is a study that aims to provide or describe a state or phenomenon that occurs today by using scientific procedures to answer the problem in real time.

### **4. Results and Discussion**

The results of the Cabinet session on September 7, 2020, which was led directly by President Mr. Joko Widodo, related to the problem of handling health and economic recovery, were affirmed by him, that public health and safety is very important, so that in handling the covid 19 problem, the President asked all his staff to focus on dealing with public health issues and national economic recovery. Public health care goes hand in hand with the handling of the national economic recovery. Where to respond to the handling of the Covid-19 pandemic by implementing and implementing large-scale social restrictions widely. This is intended to limit the wiggle room of the community, especially in areas that fall into the red zone category



of COVID-19. The impact of large-scale social restrictions has an impact on the social, economic, and financial sectors. So that community activities have stopped, including business activities that employ a lot of the community, especially the informal sector, there are terminations of employment (LAYOFFS) in all business places, due to restrictions on community movement space, the closure of a large part of public spaces, supermarkets, and tourist destinations, which are visited by many people. There are restrictions on the number of visits in a location of public spaces. All of this has a very impact on the economic activities of the community, which in their daily lives carry out business activities and activities. The explanation of the Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs Airlangga Hartarto on August 5, 2020, said that the right strategy and scenario are needed in the national economic recovery, so that the government in the preparation of the 2021 State Budget, the top priority is public health and national economic recovery.

**a. Economic Recovery and Social Protection**

The budget provided by the government as a result of reconfiguring and relocating the state budget, in 2020, for handling covid 19, is prioritized to matters including ensuring the safety and health of the public, including medical personnel, and the protection of vulnerable communities as well as protection of the business world affected by covid 19. The budget provided is Rp. 695.2 trillion, provided by the government to overcome the health sector and national economic recovery.

**b. Social Protection Program**

The total costs incurred by the government for handling the impact of Covid-19 amounted to Rp.695.2 trillion, consisting of the health sector of Rp 87.55 trillion, and the national economic recovery (PEN) of Rp 607.65 trillion. The number of people who will receive social protection programs is targeted at 43.6 million people. This assistance will be distributed to several business groups including the largest of which is for farmers, breeders and communities who work in the plantation sector, the total number is 18.4 million people. And the next group is 4.2 million private sector traders and workers , then the construction workers group as many as 3.4



million people, factory workers as many as 3.3 million people, and communication sector workers as many as 1.3 million people. Then fishermen as many as 0.9 million people and workers in the mining sector as many as 0.3 million people, electricity and gas workers as many as 0.1 million people. In addition, there are 11.7 million other workers affected by COVID-19. Due to covid 19, the impact is very broad and requires serious and focused treatment, so that the recovery of public health and the national economy can be realized immediately. In the 2021 fiscal year, the government made a policy to make assistance received directly by the community, and there were 7 assistance directed at the middle class group, namely exemption from Income Tax Article 21 tax, worker cards, blt village funds, cash and non-cash social assistance in Jabodetabek, basic food aid, exemption from electricity account payments, and salary subsistence. In addition to these assistances, the government is also designing other assistance schemes for those who have not received assistance, especially communities affected by covid 19. For workers' cards, the government cooperates with

127 banks, to check the account numbers of BP Jamsostek participants. And internally by checking the similarity of the identity of the account number with the participation of workers at BP Jamsostek. **(Source: released from Compass R&D).**

## 5. Conclusion

The government in overcoming the handling of Covid-19 in Indonesia, has carried out various policies including: 1. The social protection program, which is budgeted at Rp.695.2 trillion, consists of a. the health sector of Rp. 87.55 trillion and the national economic recovery program is budgeted at Rp.607.65 trillion. Especially for the protection of the community, it will be reached with a target of 43.6 million people. The amount in question will be divided into several groups including: the community working in the plantation sector amounts to 18.4 million people and the community group of traders and private sector workers as many as 4.2 million people. And the group of construction workers as many as 3.4 million people, the group of factory



workers as many as 3.3 million people and the group of communication sector workers as many as 1.3 million people, while fishermen as many as 0.9 million people. The mining sector group is 0.3 million people. In addition to the assistance mentioned above, the government also provides assistance to micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), as well as to other poor people.

Specifically for economic recovery and social protection programs, the government provided assistance to the government of electricity and gas workers, totaling 0.1 million people. And other workers affected by covid 19 totaled 11.7 million people. For the 2021 fiscal year, the government continues the assistance program for handling Covid-19 by providing assistance to the community with 7, assistance provided in the form of exemption from income tax article 21, pre-employment cards, Blt Village Funds, cash and non-cash social assistance in Jabodetabek, as well as basic food aid, exemption of electricity accounts, and salary subsidies. In addition to this assistance, the government is also developing other assistance schemes for those who have not received assistance, especially people affected by covid 19. Especially for pre-employment cards, the government collaborates with 127 banks, to check the accounts of BP Jamsostek participants, and internally check the similarity of account number identities and with the participation of workers at BP Jamsostek.

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