The Economic Crisis Caused By the Pandemic Covid-19

Domingues Pelembe¹, Dembele Monteiro¹

¹Department of Economy, University of Eduardo Mondlane, Mozambique

*Corresponding Author: DominguesPelembe

Received: October 28, 2020  Revised: November 12, 2020  Accepted: November 18, 2020

Abstract

The purpose of the study is to identify the economic crisis caused by the pandemic covid-19. This study discusses about the economic conditions gets a demographic bonus amidst the spread of the Covid-19 virus, the government’s role in handling the economic crisis during the Covid-19 pandemic, the role of the community, especially the people who are part of the demographic bonus in responding to the economic crisis during the Covid-19 pandemic. This is the first virus to spread throughout the world and cause many problems such as social, economic and cause increased mortality (death) in society. This virus spreads very well and the symptoms you feel are generally fever, fatigue and dry cough. As a result of this virus pandemic, there are problems that are felt by various groups, including the upper, middle and lower classes and effect to the economic crisis.

Keywords: Economic Crisis, Demographic Bonus, Covid-19 Pandemic

Introduction

Covid-19 is an infectious disease and was only known when this outbreak began in Wuhan, China in December 2019 (Yang et al., 2020). This virus is a virus that originates from animals such as bats that is transmitted to humans in Wuhan City, China, which is a result of the people there who love to eat food that is not unusual to eat like these bats. This virus eventually spread throughout the world. The World Health Organization (WHO) has determined that Covid-19 or coronavirus is a pandemic that has spread throughout the world (Sohrabi et al., 2020).

This is the first virus to spread throughout the world and cause many problems such as social, economic and cause increased mortality (death) in society. This virus spreads very well and the symptoms you feel are generally fever, fatigue and dry cough. As a result of this virus pandemic, there are problems that are felt by various groups, including the upper, middle and lower classes. However, of course the lower class feels such a big impact, because they have difficulty earning a living and find it difficult to get Covid-19 prevention tools such as hand sanitizers and masks so that they are prone to the virus so that it causes death. The government has also made every effort to be able to handle Covid-19 patients properly and also provide prevention tools to the lower classes. Where the current conditions indirectly disrupt the export and import of products, as well as reduce or slow down the rate of investment. This occurs as a result of the difficulty of entering investment from outside the consequences.
The Influence of This Viral Outbreak

In addition, there are many productive workers who have had to end work relations due to current conditions which have caused various fields, especially industry, to experience a decline in sales and market demand such as the textile industry and the garment industry in the basis of mass clothing manufacturing. The large number of people who have experienced layoffs has resulted in a high number of unemployed people. This is a threat to the economy where economic growth has experienced a slowdown coupled with a lack of investment and unemployment and full medical needs in order to overcome the problem of the corona virus which creates a new problem in this country. As a country that receives a demographic bonus this year should be able to develop its economy well, but how can the development process occur. Therefore this article was written to discuss how as a country that has a demographic bonus is facing economic problems amid the crisis due to the spread of the corona virus.

Corona virus 2019 pandemic

Fauci et al. (2020) states A virus is a particle whose status is still unknown and its status is discussed whether it is a living thing or an inanimate object. It is said to be living because the virus can reproduce itself in the body and it is said to be inanimate because the virus can be crystallized. Biologists determine that viruses are non-cellular organisms because they do not have the completeness of the cytoplasm, cell organelles and cannot divide by themselves. There are some figures who have made the discovery of the first virus such as Dmitri Ivanovski (1892, Russia) said that he tried to filter the sap of diseased plants with a bacterial filter before spraying it on healthy plants. As a result, healthy plants remain infected. He concluded that there were particles even tinier than the bacteria that had escaped the filter that carried the disease.

Coronavirus is a very small bacteria so that its existence is very difficult to reach even it can still escape even though it has been given a disinfectant. Viruses have different shapes, such as those that are round, oval, elongated, cylindrical and some are T-shaped. The variations also vary in size, shape and chemical composition. To see a virus, you must use an electron microscope because the virus is very small compared to bacteria and ranges from 0.02 micrometers to 0.3 micrometers. Kaufmann et al. (2018) states that in the process of reproduction, the virus requires the metabolism of mushroom cells to help combine other viruses. So that the virus can reproduce quickly in the host’s body. Viruses themselves can not only cause disease in the body, but there are viruses that have the role of beneficial microorganisms and some are harmful. Viruses that are beneficial to the body are viruses that play an important role in genetic engineering because they can be used as substitutes for genes (reproduction of genetically identical DNA). In spreading the virus can spread through various networks: Through the respiratory tract, Through the digestive tract, Through the skin, Through the placenta.

Covid-19 or Coronavirus Disease 2019 is a new disease that can cause respiratory problems and pneumonia. Covid-19 is caused by infection with the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). Coronavirus was first discovered in Wuhan, China to be precise at the Huanan animal market, Wuhan (Zhang et al. 2020). Generally, the people of Wuhan are accustomed to consuming wild animal meat, they even sell these animals in living conditions so that from consuming the wild animal meat the Wuhan people experience symptoms that
eventually test positive for the coronavirus. Because the coronavirus was originally transmitted from animals to humans, but it was later discovered that coronavirus is also transmitted from human to human. The initial appearance of the coronavirus was thought to be pneumonia because it had the same symptoms as the flu in general. However, the corona virus is able to develop very quickly, resulting in more severe infections and organ failure. In examining people who are considered to have coronavirus, medical personnel carry out tests to determine whether the person is positive or not, the examination is through several tests such as: Rapid Test aims as a filter and Swab Test or PCR test aims to detect the corona virus in sputum.

**Demographic Bonus**

Ogawa et al., (2005) states By heavily drawing upon two simulation models, this paper attempts to show how large the demographic bonus was in post-war Japan and how serious the demographic onus is likely to be over the period 2000–2025. A low dependency ratio means that the population of productive age (aged 15 - 64 years) has a large proportion. If the proportion of the population of productive age is large, this can benefit the country. Because they can produce (from work), so that the economy's wheels spin well. Meanwhile, the proportion of non-productive age (0-14 years and over 65 years) has a small proportion. This means that those who do not produce are covered by a productive age.

The terminology of the demographic bonus is still foreign to citizens. Many academics also do not understand what and how the demographic bonus is, and what the urgency is for. In fact, population experts predict will receive a demographic bonus in 2020-2030, namely the number of productive age population is very large while the number of young people is very small while the number of elderly people is not much.

The large proportion of the population of productive age, namely those in the age range of 15 years to 64 years in the population evolution, causes the proportion of the population of productive age to become an important and valuable asset in carrying out the life of society, nation and state in the future. However, achieving the demographic bonus is not an easy task, because the success of development from now on determines its achievement.

**Caused of Economic Crisis during the pandemic**

According to Manubens, (2009). Corporate social responsibility in an economic crisis: An opportunity for renewal. *Global Business and Organizational Excellence*, 29(1), 50-60. Manubens (2009) States The economic crisis, namely the paralysis of economic activity due to more companies closing down and the increasing number of unemployed workers. a very bad impact on the wheels of the economy and brought trauma to the community. According to Rohmad Hadiwijoyo (Chairman of the Board of Directors of CIDES), MSMEs have played an important role as the backbone and buffer zone that saved from an economic downturn even though MSMEs were not significant in driving economic growth nationally. As shown in the BPS data that post-crisis 1997-1998 the number of MSMEs did not experience a reduction but increased, it was recorded that in 2012 there were 85 million to 107 workers and the total number of entrepreneurs was 56,539,560 units. However, in 2020, it is feared that will experience another economic crisis for the third time due to the Covid-19 pandemic.
Therefore, the government began to do many ways to anticipate the economic crisis. Death or mortality is one of the three components of the demographic process that affects the population structure. According to (Szreter, 1988) The high and low level of population mortality in an area not only affects population growth, but is also a barometer of the level of public health in the area. Death does not only occur at old age, but death can happen to anyone, young and old. Death is related to social, economic, customs and environmental problems. Death is an event of permanent disappearance of signs of life that can occur at any time after a live birth, so dying always begins with life. Death never exists if there is no life while life always begins with live birth (Bagus, 2008). Live birth is the event that the baby is completely released from the mother's womb regardless of the length of the pregnancy and after the separation occurs, the baby breathes and has life signs such as a heartbeat, muscle movements and others.

In addition to live births, there are also stillbirths, stillbirth is an event that the signs of life from a baby disappear before the baby is released from the mother's womb. To find out a death in an area or place, data that records the death is needed. Sources of data that record deaths are obtained from the results of vital registration, but it is still not running. Therefore, population censuses, surveys, hospitals, funeral services and police stations are data sources that record the death of a person in an area at this time. For now, the death rate is increasing due to the spread of the COVID-19 virus. People who are vulnerable such as the elderly and have a history of genetic diseases (heart disease, asthma, cancer) have a serious impact if they are exposed to COVID-19 which can cause death (Ssentongoet al. 2020). Not only the elderly or people who have a history of disease but also people with poor immunity can cause death when they catch COVID-19. Therefore this pandemic is very worrying for the people because a virus that has symptoms such as a cold can cause death if the public ignores it.

**Conclusion**

Thus, currently receiving a demographic bonus, the State must be able to take advantage of this position even though it is currently in the midst of the threat of an economic crisis due to the corona virus outbreak where at this time, the position of economic growth is experiencing a slowdown and various problems due to the corona virus outbreak such as as well as many layoffs, as well as a slowdown in the pace of investment. Demographic bonus in this era, it must be able to maintain its economic growth in order to increase the country's development even though it is currently in a state of economic instability due to the spread of the corona virus, it must be able to carry out and increase economic growth through various policies that are deemed effective to prevent a slowdown. economic growth and a problem in the future. Therefore, as part of society that becomes a demographic bonus, in carrying out and continuing to improve the conditions of economic growth in those sections of society that are part of the demographic bonus can carry out various innovations and activities that can continue to increase productivity and profits through social media and cyberspace. used to benefit from the current covid-19 outbreak.

**References :**

Fauci, A. S., Lane, H. C., & Redfield, R. R. (2020). Covid-19—navigating the uncharted

Kaufmann, S. H., Dorhoi, A., Hotchkiss, R. S., & Bartenschlager, R. (2018). Host-directed therapies
for bacterial and viral infections. *Nature Reviews Drug Discovery*, 17(1), 35.

Ogawa, N., Kondo, M., & Matsukura, R. (2005). Japan's transition from the demographic bonus to the demographic onus. *Asian Population Studies*, 1(2), 207-226.

**Q&A on Coronaviruses (COVID19).** (2020, April 17). Retrieved from World Health Organization: https://www.who.int/news-room/q-a-detail/q-a-coronaviruses

Sohrabi, C., Alsafi, Z., O’Neill, N., Khan, M., Kerwan, A., Al-Jabir, A., ... & Agha, R. (2020). World Health Organization declares global emergency: A review of the 2019 novel coronavirus (COVID-19). *International Journal of Surgery*.

Szreter, S. (1988). The Importance of Social Intervention in Britain's Mortality Decline c. 1850? 1914: a Re-interpretation of the Role of Public Health. *Social history of medicine*, 1(1), 1-38.

Ssentongo, P., Ssentongo, A. E., Heilbrunn, E. S., Ba, D. M., & Chinchilli, V. M. (2020). Association of cardiovascular disease and 10 other pre-existing comorbidities with COVID-19 mortality: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *PloS one*, 15(8), e0238215.

Yang, Y., Shang, W., & Rao, X. (2020). Facing the COVID-19 outbreak: What should we know and what could we do?. *Journal of medical virology*, 92(6), 536-537.

Zhang, J. J., Dong, X., Cao, Y. Y., Yuan, Y. D., Yang, Y. B., Yan, Y. Q., ... & Gao, Y. D. (2020). Clinical characteristics of 140 patients infected with SARS-CoV-2 in Wuhan, China. *Allergy*. 