The impact of Covid-19 on the slaughtering number
of sacrificial animals in East Java, Indonesia

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Abstract. Before the Covid-19 pandemic, the total number of reported sacrificial animal slaughter in East Java increased by 27.332% from 2018. The Covid-19 pandemic (2020) decreased by -4.986% compared to last year (2019). The cause was the economic contraction, the absence of the tradition of regular social gathering by Muslim students in every school. The tradition of sacrificial animal slaughter was not implemented in government or private agencies. Based on the 2020 percentage of decline, Kota Kediri's highest percentage reduction compared to 2019 amounted to -87.977%. While if it was based on the reduction amount, Jombang Regency became the highest drop as many -45.713% from 2019. Malang Regency was the total number of reported sacrificial animals slaughtering ever since the year 2018 to 2020. The most chosen by the Muslims in East Java for sacrificial animals was a goat.

1. Introduction
Society worldwide, including Indonesia, faces a pandemic, Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) outbreak that poses a health risk very seriously. The Government of Indonesia has taken step-by-step to combat the deadly Covid-19 in the country. The sacrificial observance is one of the most important questions, which arise in this dangerous situation. It is an annual ritual carried out by the Muslim community in the world, including Indonesia. According to the Ministry of Agriculture, Indonesia, the reported sacrificial animal slaughtering is consistently increased by 10% every year. Still, in 2020 it was predicted to decrease by 3.5% from the year 2019 due to the impact of Covid-19. In 2020, sacrificial animal slaughtering was predicted as many as 1,802,651 heads [1].

The Ministry of Health, Indonesia officially reported cases of Covid-19 in the country for the first time since March 7, 2020, with a total of 4 people with positive confirmed cases of Covid-19 (3 people were from Depok, West Java, and one person was from Jakarta). In the last five months, until Eid al-Adha, July 31, 2020, positive confirmed cases of Covid-19 have continued to increase. They have reached 106,336 people nationally and the province of East Java alone as many as 21,772 people, the second most after the province of Jakarta [2]. Since March 31, 2020, the Indonesian Government had implemented a lock-down program or Large-Scale Social Restrictions to accelerate the handling of Covid-19 by issuing Government Regulation Number 21 of 2020. Furthermore, the President of
Indonesia issued a Government Regulation in Lieu of Law on the same day because the country's condition was considered to be in a compelling crisis. Indonesia President of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2020 [3] on Policies of the State Financial and the Financial System Stability for Handling Covid-19 Pandemic and in the Framework of Facing Threats that Endanger the National Economic Facing and Financial System Stability Threats.

Ministry of Agriculture, Indonesia, since June 8, 2020 [1] or about two months before the implementation of sacrificial observance, had issued Circular Letter Number 0008/SE/PK.320/F/06/2020 on the Sacrificial Implementation in non-natural disasters Outbreak Situation, Covid-19. It regulated the sale of sacrificial animals and slaughtering by observing health protocols to prevent and control the potential transmission of Covid-19.

The Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia was predicted to reduce the total number of sacrificial animals slaughtered in 2020 [1]. It was because Covid-19 has significantly disrupted economic activity and has major implications for the economies of most countries around the world, including Indonesia. Global economic growth was expected to decline from 3% to only 1.5% or lower. Indonesia was estimated to experience a decline in the economic development of up to 4% or lower, depending on how long and how severe the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic affects or even paralyzes community activities and economic activity [3]. On August 5, 2020 statistics Indonesia reported that the Indonesian economy in the second quarter of 2020 fell 5.32% [4].

The majority of Indonesia's population is Muslim. According to the Ministry of Religion, Indonesia [5], the total number of Muslims was 231,069,932 people or 86.69% of Indonesia's total population of 266,534,836 people. Data of people and civil registration for the Indonesian population per November 2019 is 266.5 million [6]. The province of East Java is a province with the second largest population after West Java. According to the Ministry of Religion, Indonesia [5], the Muslims in East Java population is 39,554,069 people or 97.17% of the total population of 40,706,075 people. The East Java area is the largest of the 34 provinces in Indonesia, 47,963 km² covering two main parts: mainland East Java and the Madura Islands. The Province of East Java is divided into 29 regencies and nine cities, with Surabaya as the province capital. It makes East Java a province with some regencies/cities most in Indonesia [7].

This article discusses the impact of Covid-19 for the total number of sacrificial animals slaughtering in East Java province, is the province with the second-largest Muslim population after West Java that as many as 44,374,684 people, while the Muslim population in East Java are 39,554,069 people or 17.12% of the total Muslim population nationally [5]. This article was written based on reports on sacrificial animals slaughtering from 38 regencies and cities compiled by researchers from the regencies/city livestock department and the East Java Provincial livestock department in 2018, 2019, and 2020.

2. Methods
The study design was descriptive statistics, namely statistical techniques that provide information only about the data and do not intend to test the hypothesis and draw generalized inferences for the larger data or population. This study used statistical methods that summarize, present and describe data in an easy-to-read form to provide convenience in providing information, descriptions, and explanations. The data used in this study consisted of primary data and secondary data, both qualitative and quantitative. Secondary data included reports on the total number of slaughtered sacrificial animals reported before the Covid-19 pandemic (the year 2018 and 2019) obtained from the East Java livestock department. Primary data included reports on the total number of slaughtered sacrificial animals reported during the Covid-19 pandemic, 2020, obtained by researchers from several regencies/city livestock department and the East Java livestock department. This study's collection of statistical data used a census in 38 regencies/cities in East Java. The census is a way of collecting data by recording or examining all the objects of study (population). Another word for the census is the complete recording of data known as complete enumeration. The data collected in this study were analyzed using the descriptive statistics method to present data in charts, graphs, central tendency data, and distribution data.
3. Results and discussion

3.1. Types of sacrificial animals in East Java

The Eid Al-Adha, or the Day of Sacrifice in 2020, coincided on Friday, July 31, 2020, which all Muslims in Indonesia spent during the Covid-19 pandemic. The number of sacrificial animals in 2020 nationally was predicted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Indonesia, to fall 3.5% from 2019 due to Covid-19. In 2020, the sacrificial animals’ slaughter was predicted as many as 1,802,651 heads [1]. The total number of sacrificial animals slaughtered was indicated in West Java Province and the second highest in East Java Province based on the total Muslim population. The Muslim population in West Java is 44,374,684 people, while the Muslim population in East Java is 39,554,069 people or 17.118% of the total national Muslim population [5].

Sacrificial animals in East Java consisted of beef cattle, buffaloes, goats, and sheep, as presented in table 1. As was the case before the pandemic in 2019 and 2018, in 2020, during the Covid-19 pandemic, sacrificial animals were the most chosen by the Muslim community in East Java was a goat. Goats have always been the most preferred and most preferred by Muslims in East Java every year. Three years in succession, the percentage of sacrificial goats is consistently above 60% of the total sacrificial animals every year. The percentage of sacrificial goats in 2018, 2019, and 2020 was 69.08%, 68.29% and 69.09% of the total animal sacrifices. Malang Regency has always been the most sacrificial goat for three consecutive years since 2018. The percentage in 2018, 2019, and 2020 was 9.739%, 12.589% and 9.429% of the total number of sacrificial goats in East Java.

In 2019, in the Covid-19 pandemic, the sheep also ranked second highest chosen by the Muslims in East Java, as many as 58,534 heads or 15.622% of the total animal sacrifice. The previous year, in 2019, there were 76,155 heads or 17.279% of the total sacrificial animals. Bojonegoro Regency has always been the largest for the number of sacrificial sheep for three consecutive years since 2018. Their percentages from 2018, 2019, and 2020 were 25.499%, 22.290% and 23.989% of the total sacrificial sheep in East Java.

During the Covid-19 pandemic, the Muslim community in East Java chose beef cattle as an animal sacrifice as many as 57,250 heads or 15.280% of the total sacrificial animals. They placed beef cattle positioned to three after the goats and sheep in the years 2020 and 2019. The previous year in 2019, there were 14.428% of the total sacrificial animals in East Java after goats and sheep. The composition of the 2020 sacrificial cattle chosen by the Muslim community consisted of bulls, unproductive cows, and productive cows were 98.543%, 1.446% and 0.010% of the total sacrificial cattle in East Java. Only six heads of productive cows were used as sacrificial animals in 2020 in Bondowoso Regency, as in the previous year. This number has decreased significantly because in 2019, there were reported as many as 84 heads of productive cows being used as sacrificial animals. They were found in Probolinggo Regency with 76 heads and Bondowoso as many as eight productive cows. Lamongan Regency in the pandemic Covid-19, being the regency with the total number of sacrificial cattle at 7.411% of the total sacrificial cattle in East Java. Malang Regency occupied the second-highest position (6.772%) for the total number of sacrificial cattle during the Covid-19 pandemic, which previously in 2019 and 2018 were always the first for the number of sacrificial cattle.

Only seven buffalo heads during the Covid-19 pandemic were chosen by the Muslim community to be used as sacrificial animals or 0.00166% of the total sacrificial animals. The Muslim preferred a male buffalo in Ngawi Regency as many as three heads and Blitar Regency, Kediri Regency, Jombang Regency, and Nganjuk Regency as many as one head, respectively. The total number of sacrificial buffaloes had decreased to 2019 and 2018 as many as 17 and 11 heads, respectively.
| Regencies/city       | Sheep 2018 | Goat 2019 | Buffalo 2020 | Bulls 2018 | Beef cattle |
|----------------------|------------|-----------|--------------|------------|-------------|
|                      | 2018       | 2019      | 2020         | 2018       | 2019        | 2020        | 2018       | 2019       | 2020        |
| Bangkalan            | 2,807      | 5,694     | 0            | 715        | 2,508       | 617          | 0          | 0          | 0           |
| Banyuwangi           | 3,212      | 0         | 0            | 1,008      | 2,211       | 3,341        | 0          | 0          | 0           |
| Blitar               | 1,678      | 3,080     | 0            | 798        | 3,554       | 2,211        | 0          | 8          | 20          |
| Bojonegoro           | 2,426      | 2,133     | 14,042       | 2,325      | 3,336       | 328          | 0          | 6          | 0           |
| Bondowoso            | 2,435      | 3,307     | 2075         | 5,702      | 2,624       | 2,975        | 0          | 1          | 0           |
| Gresik               | 370        | 283       | 2,933        | 1,923      | 3,913       | 610          | 0          | 0          | 46          |
| Jember               | 1,342      | 1,146     | 11,468       | 66         | 36          | 0            | 0          | 0          | 15          |
| Jombang              | 0          | 0         | 0            | 0          | 0           | 0            | 0          | 0          | 0           |
| Kediri               | 2,435      | 3,307     | 2075         | 66         | 36          | 0            | 0          | 0          | 15          |
| Kota batu            | 2,010      | 1,951     | 116          | 693        | 774         | 2,541        | 0          | 0          | 0           |
| Kota bima            | 0          | 0         | 0            | 0          | 0           | 0            | 0          | 0          | 0           |
| Kota kediri          | 1,766      | 855       | 0            | 507        | 376         | 148          | 0          | 0          | 0           |
| Kota madura          | 0          | 3         | 745          | 490        | 258         | 247          | 0          | 0          | 0           |
| Kota malang          | 541        | 512       | 4,224        | 1,528      | 1,707       | 1,473        | 0          | 0          | 0           |
| Kota mojokerto       | 0          | 0         | 0            | 146        | 376         | 279          | 0          | 0          | 0           |
| Kota pasuruan        | 0          | 3         | 2,234        | 384        | 28          | 43           | 0          | 0          | 0           |

Table 1. The total number of various types of sacrificial animals in 38 regencies/cities in East Java in the year 2018 – 2020.
3.2. The total number of sacrificial animal slaughter in East Java
Before the Covid-19 pandemic, the total number of reported sacrificial animal slaughter in East Java was constantly increased. The total number of reported slaughter of sacrificial animals in East Java in 2019 has increased by 27.332% from 2018 or 94,604 heads of sacrificial animals. The total number of reported sacrificial animal slaughter in the year 2019 in East Java reached 440,729 heads of sacrificial animals, while in the year 2018 reached 346,125 heads of sacrificial animals.

During the Covid-19 pandemic, the total number of slaughtered sacrificial animals reported in the year 2020 in East Java was decreased by 14.986% from the year 2019 or 66,048 heads of sacrificial animals. The 2020 total number of reported sacrificial animal slaughter in East Java reached 374,681 heads of sacrificial animals, while in the year 2019 reached 440,729 heads of sacrificial animals.

As presented in table 2, as many as 24 of 38 regencies and cities in East Java during the pandemic Covid-19 in 2020 experienced a decline in the total number of slaughtering sacrificial animals than in the year 2019 as many as -2,280 to -87.977%. In 2020, only one regency was stagnant or equal to the 2019 total number of sacrificial animals slaughter. It was Bojonegoro Regency as many as 19,186 heads of sacrificial animals. A total of 13 regencies and cities in East Java during the pandemic Covid-19 in 2020 had increased the total number of sacrificial animals compared to the year 2019 by as many as 2.075 to 252.781%. They were Sumenep Regency, Bangkalan Regency, Pasuruan City, Banyuwangi Regency, Tuban Regency, Nganjuk Regency, Magetan Regency, Pacitan Regency, Trenggalek Regency, Lamongan Regency, Situbondo Regency and Tulungagung Regency.

| No | Regencies/Cities     | 2018  | 2019  | 2020  | 2019 vs 2018 | 2020 vs 2019 |
|----|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|--------------|
|    |                      | Number | (%)   | Number | (%)          | Number       | (%)          |
| 1  | Bangkalan            | 2,054 | 2,189 | 5,260 | 135          | 6,573        | 3,071        | 140.292     |
| 2  | Banyuwangi           | 14,167| 10,179| 15,490| -3,988       | -28.150      | 5,311        | 52.176      |
| 3  | Blitar               | 10,499| 31,973| 16,039| 21,474       | 204.534      | -15,934      | -49.836     |
| 4  | Bojonegoro           | 11,274| 19,186| 19,186| 7,912        | 70.179       | 0            | 0           |
| 5  | Bondowoso            | 5,394 | 2,799 | 2,657 | -2,595       | -48.109      | -142         | -5.073      |
| 6  | Gresik               | 12,492| 14,758| 12,008| 2,266        | 18.140       | -2,750       | -18.634     |
| 7  | Jember               | 10,033| 4,579 | 2,468 | -5,454       | -54.361      | -2,111       | -46.102     |
| 8  | Jombang              | 16,888| 43,357| 23,537| 26,469       | 156.733      | -19,820      | -45.713     |
| 9  | Kediri               | 13,161| 23,425| 22,885| 10,264       | 77.988       | -540         | -2.305      |
| 10 | Kota Batu            | 4,933 | 5,614 | 5,486 | 681          | 13.805       | -128         | -2.280      |
| 11 | Kota Blitar          | 1,827 | 1,768 | 1,722 | -59          | 3.229        | -46          | -2.602      |
| 12 | Kota Kediri          | 2,232 | 1,231 | 148   | -1,092       | -47.008      | -1,083       | -87.977     |
| 13 | Kota Madiun          | 1,235 | 721   | 677   | -514         | 41.619       | -44          | -6.103      |
| 14 | Kota Malang          | 7,169 | 7,260 | 5,746 | 91           | 1.269        | -1,514       | -20.854     |
| 15 | Kota Mojokerto       | 662   | 1,326 | 1,082 | 664          | 100.302      | -244         | -18.401     |
| 16 | Kota Pasuruan        | 2,630 | 63    | 137   | -2,567       | -97.605      | 74           | 117.460     |
| 17 | Kota                | 1,394 | 2,034 | 1,432 | 640          | 45.911       | -602         | -29.597     |
|    | Probolinggo         |       |       |       |              |              |             |             |
| 18 | Kota Surabaya        | 14,456| 5,863 | 2,225 | -8,593       | -59.442      | -3,638       | -62.050     |
| 19 | Lamongan            | 16,285| 22,932| 25,545| 6,647        | 40.817       | 2,613        | 11.395      |
| 20 | Lumajang            | 7,186 | 7,502 | 6,608 | 316          | 4.397        | -894         | -11.917     |
| 21 | Madiun              | 13,470| 27,278| 8,507 | 13,808       | 102.509      | -18,771      | -68.814     |
| 22 | Magetan             | 9,410 | 15,713| 18,663| 6,303        | 66.982       | 2,950        | 18.774      |
| 23 | Malang              | 44,912| 44,054| 28,287| -15,767      | -35.790      | -12.386      | -35.790     |
| 24 | Mojokerto           | 10,020| 13,880| 13,224| 3,860        | 38.523       | -656         | -4.726      |
| 25 | Nganjuk             | 10,290| 14,105| 15,852| 3,585        | 37.075       | 1,747        | 12.386      |
| 26 | Ngawi               | 13,246| 15,408| 14,915| 2,162        | 16.322       | -493         | -3.200      |
| 27 | Pacitan             | 5,677 | 6,304 | 7,056 | 627          | 11.045       | 752          | 11.929      |
| 28 | Pamekasan           | 1,635 | 3,129 | 2,649 | 1,494        | 91.376       | -480         | -15.340     |
| 29 | Pasuruan            | 13,775| 13,925| 14,214| 150          | 1.089        | 289          | 2.075       |
| 30 | Ponorogo            | 3,172 | 17,519| 15,940| 14,347       | 452.301      | -1,579       | -9.013      |
Period of Covid-19 pandemic in the year 2020, as many as three regencies and cities in East Java had increased the total number of slaughtered sacrificial animals by over 100% compared to the year 2019. They were Sumenep Regency, Bangkalan Regency, and Pasuruan Regency, which increased by 252.781%, 140.292%, and 117.460%. Sumenep Regency is the most significant and the highest percentage of the increase in the total number of slaughtered sacrificial animals reported in 2020 compared to the year 2019 as many as 252.781% or 5,091 heads of sacrificial animals. In the year 2020, the total number of sacrificial animals slaughtered in the Sumenep Regency was 7,105 heads of sacrificial animals, while in the year 2019, there were 2,014 heads of sacrificial animals. The most composition of a sacrificial animal in the Sumenep Regency annually was goats as many as 66.888%, 68.123%, and 63.871% for 2018, 2019, and 2020, respectively.

During the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020, as many as four regencies and cities in East Java experienced a decrease in the total number of slaughtered sacrificial animals above 50% compared to 2019. They were Surabaya, Madiun Regency, and Kediri City with decreases of –62.050%, 68.814%, and -87.977%. In 2020, Kediri City had the most significant and highest percentage of reduction in the total number of slaughtered sacrificial animals compared to the year 2019, as many as -87.977% or -1,083 heads of sacrificial animals. The 2020 total number of slaughtered sacrificial animals in Kediri City was only 148 heads of sacrificial animals, all of which were cattle. In the year 2019, there were 1,231 heads of sacrificial animals. The most composition of a sacrificial animal in Kediri City in 2018 and 2020 were a goat as many as 76.022% and 69.456%, respectively. In 2020, Jombang Regency had the highest decrease in the total number of slaughtered sacrificial animals, as many as -19,820 heads of sacrificial animals or -45.713% compared to 2019. The 2020 total number of slaughtered sacrificial animals in the Jombang Regency was 23,537 heads, and in the year 2019 was as many as 43,357 heads of sacrificial animals. The largest composition of sacrificial animals in the Jombang Regency every year was a goat as many as 83.124%, 64.080%, and 61.966% for the years 2018, 2019, and 2020, respectively.

Malang Regency was still the regency in East Java with the highest total number of sacrificial animal slaughter from 2018 until 2020 even though the Covid-19 pandemic experienced a decline of -35.790% -15,767 heads of sacrificial animal compared to the year 2019. The 2020 total number of slaughtered sacrificial animals reported in Malang Regency was 28,287 heads, and in the year 2019, it was 44,054 heads of sacrificial animals. The most sacrificial animals in Malang Regency annually were a goat as many as 86.712%, 86.008%, and 86.294% for 2018, 2019, and 2020, respectively. There were four regencies in the year 2020 that reported a decrease in the total number of slaughtered sacrificial animal of above 15,000 heads compared to the year 2019, including Malang Regency, Blitar Regency, Madiun Regency, and Jombang Regency as many as -15,767, -15,934, -18,771 and -19,820 heads of sacrificial animals, respectively.
Pasuruan City became the city of 38 regencies/cities in East Java with the least total number of slaughtered sacrificial animals in 2019 and 2020, although in Covid-19 pandemic experienced an increase of 117.460% or 74 heads of sacrificial animals than in the year 2019. The total number of the slaughtered sacrificial animals in the year 2020 in Pasuruan City was just as many as 137 heads, and in the year 2019, it was just as many as 63 heads of sacrificial animals. The largest composition of sacrificial animals in Pasuruan City every year was a goat as many as 84.943%, 50.794%, and 56.204% for the years 2018, 2019, and 2020, respectively.

In 2020, Batu City was a city with the least percentage decrease in the total number of slaughtered sacrificial animals, as many as -2.280% or -128 heads of sacrificial animals compared to the year 2019. The 2020 total number of the slaughtered sacrificial animals in Batu City was as many as 5,486 heads. In 2019, as many as 5,614 heads of sacrificial animals with the highest composition of sacrificial animals were goat as many as 45.206%, 51.461%, and 50.948% for the years 2018, 2019, and 2020 respectively.

Madiun City was a city with the least decrease in the 2020 total number of sacrificial animal slaughter as many as -44 heads of sacrificial animals or -6.103% compared to the year 2019. The 2020 total number of reported sacrificial animal slaughter in Madiun City was 677 heads, and in the year 2019, as many as 721 heads of sacrificial animals. The largest composition of sacrificial animals in Madiun City every year was a goat as many as 60.324, 64.216, and 63.072% for the years 2018, 2019, and 2020, respectively.

Total Number of Muslim Population Who Implemented Sacrifice, Islamic Religious Worship. If it is based on Islamic law regarding sacrifice, Islamic religious worship, that one head of goat or sheep is for 1 Muslim person and one head of cattle or buffalo is for a maximum of 7 Muslim people. Even though it is just for 1 or 7 Muslim people, the reward of a sacrificial animal can be intended for all family members. Based on the total number of sacrificial animals during the Covid-19 pandemic, in East Java, there were 317,424 heads of sacrificial goats and sheep and 57,257 heads of cattle and buffalo. If the sacrificial cattle and buffalo were all intended for 7 Muslim people, about 400,799 Muslim people implemented sacrifice. Thus, the total number of Muslims in East Java who executed sacrifice was 718,223 people, or only 1.816% of the total Muslim population in East Java, 39,554,069.

There was a decrease in the total number of Muslim people who implemented sacrifice as many as 104,136 people or 12.663% compared to 2019. There were 377,124 heads of sacrificial goats and sheep in East Java and 63,605 sacrificial cattle and buffalo heads. If all the sacrificial cattle and buffalo for 7 Muslim people implemented sacrifice, there were about 445,235 Muslim people. Thus, the total number of Muslim persons who implemented sacrifice in East Java as many as 822,359 people or only 2.079% of the total Muslim population in East Java, which was 39,554,069 people.

From the data for the last 3 years, Malang Regency has always been the largest of the total number of Muslim people who implemented sacrifice following the total number of sacrificial animal slaughter, which is always the largest in East Java. The total number of Muslim people who implemented sacrifice in Malang Regency in the Covid-19 pandemic, as many as 27,984 people or 1.078% of the total Malang Muslim population or 3.896% of the total number of Muslim person who implemented sacrifice in East Java. It was based on the total number of sacrificial animals, as many as 2,460 heads of sacrificial cattle and 10,764 heads of sacrificial goats/sheep in the year 2020. Compared with the total number of Muslim persons who implemented sacrifice in 2019, the reduction was very significant, as many as -53,016 Muslim people or -65.452%. In 2019, the total number of Muslim persons who implemented sacrifice was 81,000 Muslim people. The total number of sacrificial animals of 37,894 heads of sacrificial goats/sheep and 6,158 heads of sacrificial cattle. Muslim population in Malang Regency as many as 2,595,710 people or 88.436% of the total population. Malang Regency was the second most populated area after Surabaya City. According to the Department of Civil Registration Malang Regency, the total population in 2019 as many as 2,935,138 people or 7.211% of the East Java population. The total population consisted of 669,980 households in the 33 districts, and the most populous district was Singosari Districts as many as 188,257 people or 6.41%. Malang Regency area was 3,530.65 km2 [8].

This year, Jombang Regency was the most decreasing total number of Muslim persons who implemented sacrifice according to the total number of sacrificial animals, which also greatly decreased
by -19,820 heads or -5.713% from 2019. The total number of Muslim persons who implemented sacrifice in Covid-19 pandemic was reduced -61,805 people or -9.090% from 2019. This year 6,188 Muslim people implemented the sacrifice of 620 heads of cattle and 1,848 heads of goats and sheep. Last year, in 2019, 67,993 Muslim people implemented sacrifice of 4,106 heads of sacrificial cattle and 39,251 heads of goats and sheep. In the Covid-19 pandemic, Muslims in the Jombang Regency who participated sacrifice as many as 5.939% of the total Muslim population. It was a very significant reduction compared to the year 2019, which amounted to 65.252%. According to data from the Office of Religious Affairs, Jombang Regency per 2017, there were 104,201 Muslim people [9]. It seems that the Covid-19 pandemic has shaken the economic conditions of Muslim households in the Jombang Regency so that they cannot carry out the sunnah of sacrifice. In 2019, the Muslim community's awareness and level of participation to sacrifice in the Jombang Regency were very high, reaching 65.252% of the total Muslim population. It was closely related to the total number of Islamic boarding school students in the Jombang Regency. According to the Central Bureau of Statistics / BPS of Jombang Regency [9], per the year 2018, there were 42 units of Islamic boarding schools.

3.3. Covid-19 and the total number of sacrificial animal slaughter
The decline in the number of slaughtered sacrificial animals nationally, including in East Java, had confirmed the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia, which had been confirmed for the first time since March 7, 2020, until now. The Covid-19 pandemic had caused all schools and colleges in Indonesia to be closed and replaced with e-learning as a consequence of the lockdown / PSBB that the government had enforced since March 31, 2020, through Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 21 the Year 2020 about Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) in the Framework for the Acceleration of Handling Covid-19. Elementary to junior/senior high schools, both public and private, every year before Eid al-Adha, they always hold a tradition of social gathering or sacrificial animal contributions by Muslim students and guardians in every school. It aims to educate and practice Islamic sacrifice for all Muslim students. Because during the Covid-19 pandemic, schools were closed, this good tradition was not implemented so that it significantly reduced the total number of sacrificial animal slaughter. According to the Ministry of Education and Culture, Indonesia [10], the total number of elementary and junior/senior high schools, both public and private in East Java, reached 40,779 schools. The composition was 26,628 elementary schools, 8,576 units of junior high school, 3,453 units of senior high school, and 2,122 senior high vocational schools.

PSBB or lockdown also consequenced state or private agencies must enforce working from home (WFH). It was to prevent and control the transmission of Covid-19. Every year, many state or private agencies had carried out the tradition of sacrificial animal slaughter in their institutions. Because these agencies had limited operating hours and the total number of staff working, they had not followed this tradition this year. It also significantly reduced the number of sacrificial animal slaughter during the Covid-19 pandemic. In addition, the government's recommendation to further recommend the slaughter of sacrificial animals this year was carried out in abattoir or slaughterhouses in every regency/city according to the guidance of the Ministry of Agriculture, Indonesia through Circular Letter Number 0008/SE/PK.320/F/06/2020 dated June 8, 2020, about the Implementation of Sacrifice Activities in Situations of Non-Natural Disaster Outbreaks of Covid-19.

The national economic condition, including East Java, which experienced a contraction or negative growth due to the Covid-19 pandemic, significantly reduced the income and purchasing power of the majority Muslim community. According to the Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics / BPS [11], year on year, the growth of the East Java economy, Quarter II-2020, grew negative at -5.90%. Almost all of the industry subcategories in East Java grew minus due to the affected Covid-19 except food and beverage, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, and traditional industries. Household consumption expenditure contracted due to Covid-19 led to the government policy to impose PSBB, limiting the daily community activity, including productive activities. For some people, this economic contraction can be a source of difficulty because many people lose their jobs during a contraction. The majority of Indonesia's population is Muslim. Currently, there are more than 207 million Muslims in Indonesia, or 87.2%. Data
of Civil Registration per November 2019, Indonesian population as many as 266.5 million [6]. According to the BPS, East Java population as many as 38,828,061 people according to the results of inter-census population survey in 2015 [11] and 96.36% were Muslims [12]. Therefore, the economic recession in the Covid-19 pandemic significantly decreased the total number of slaughtered sacrificial animals. It was because most of the Muslim community, who usually implemented Islamic sacrifice every year, was experiencing economic difficulties this year.

4. Conclusions
Before the Covid-19 pandemic, the total number of reported sacrificial animal slaughter in East Java increased by 27.332% from the year 2018. The total number of reported sacrificial animal slaughter in the year 2019 in East Java reached 440,729 heads while in 2018 reached 346,125 heads. During the Covid-19 pandemic, the 2020 total number of reported sacrificial animal slaughter in East Java decreased by 66,048 heads of sacrificial animals or -14.986% from the year 2019. The 2020 total number of reported sacrificial animal slaughter in East Java reached 374,681 heads. It was estimated that the cause of the decline was not only due to economic contraction in East Java, but also due to the absence of the tradition of social gathering or sacrificial animal contributions by Muslim students and guardians every school due to the closure and the absence of the tradition of slaughtering sacrificial animals in state or private institutions. Based on the percentage of decline, Kediri City was the highest percentage reduction in the total number of reported slaughtering sacrificial animals in 2020 compared to the year 2019, as many as -87.977% or -1,083 heads. Meanwhile, if it was based on the total number of decreases, Jombang Regency was the highest total number of sacrificial animal slaughter as many as -19,820 heads from 2019. As many as 13 regencies and cities in East Java during the Covid-19 pandemic experienced an increase in the number of reported sacrificial animal slaughter in 2020 compared to the year 2019, as many as 2.075 to 252.781%. They were Sumenep, Bangkalan, Pasuruan City, Banyuwangi, Tuban, Nganjuk, Magetan, Pacitan, Trenggalek, Lamongan, Situbondo, and Tulungagung. Malang Regency was still the regency with the highest total number of reported sacrificial animal slaughter since 2018 - 2020, even though the Covid-19 pandemic decreased -35.790% or -15,767 heads compared to the year 2019. Pasuruan City was the lowest total number of reported sacrificial animal slaughter in 2019 and 2020, although the Covid-19 pandemic experienced an increase of 117.460% or 74 heads compared to the year 2019. The most sacrificial animal chosen by the Muslims in East Java was a goat. Three years in sequent, the percentage of sacrificial goats was consistently above 60% of the total sacrificial animals every year.

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