

Analysis of the Impact of Covid-19 Pandemic on the Economy of Surakarta

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ABSTRACT

SARS-Cov 2 is a virus that spreads throughout the world that can cause death and have a major impact on the national economy, especially the City of Surakarta experiencing high economic losses which can lead to increased unemployment. The Covid-19 pandemic has had a major impact on the process of economic flow in society. Many people complain and the cessation of their mobility and activities due to the Covid-19 virus pandemic. One of the sectors of community life that has been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic is the tourism sector. This study aims to describe the impact of Covid-19 on the economy in Surakarta City. This research method uses descriptive quantitative methods and the following research was carried out in the Surakarta City area. The impact of COVID-19 uses secondary data, including agency surveys and literacy studies as well as conducting descriptive statistical analysis and data tabulation. The results of this study are the impact of COVID-19 on seven research objects, including tourism, unemployment, inflation, layoffs (PHK), exports and imports, regional taxes, and investment. The decline in several sectors affected regional income, so that economic growth in Surakarta weakened. One sector that shows the affected status is tourist attraction which in 2019 was worth 3,562,551 people and in 2020 it decreased to 354,107 people, meaning that tourist attractions in Surakarta lost 3,208,444 people, this is one of which is influenced by the presence of regulations from the government regarding large-scale social restrictions (PSBB) which result in offices and most industrial activities being prohibited from producing, for an undetermined period of time, and causing economic losses.

INTRODUCTION

According to the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, SARS-Cov-2 is a virus that has symptoms such as cough and the common cold but can progress to severe illness such as pneumonia, which can cause difficulty in breathing. The World Health Organization (WHO) has released several references that can be used to deal with Covid-19 by wearing a mask and frequently washing hands with soap (Putu, 2020). The Covid-19 virus can be transmitted through direct or indirect contact with people who have been infected with the virus. The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia revealed that the development of the Covid-19 virus began in Wuhan, China and developed rapidly in approximately 100 countries which became infected with the Covid-19 virus. Indonesia is one of the various countries exposed to the Covid-19 virus, one of which is in the tourism sector, the economy, and investment (Febriani, 2020).

The spread of the Covid-19 virus can result in a weakening of the Asia Pacific economy. In addition, it can be estimated that economic growth in 2020 in China is estimated to decline to 4.8%, which in the previous year was around 5.7%. Hong Kong, Thailand, Singapore, and Vietnam are also affected, if you consider also the tourism sector, which has an impact of around 10% of gross domestic product (Abdi, 2020). Tourists from China contributed fully to the total number of Chinese foreign tourists. Covid-19 is the first virus outbreak to hit China, weakening the Chinese economy and being dubbed the second largest economy in the world known as the «global manufacturing hub» (Tirta, 2020).

The city of Surakarta is a city that is a center of knowledge about elements of Javanese culture with various potentials, one of which includes economic aspects. In the economy, the Surakarta City government seeks to increase the inflation rate. The city of Surakarta in its economic sector is supported by the tourism, trade, and education sectors. This economic structure can be seen from the sectoral contribution index to the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of Surakarta City.

Table 1. Distribution of GRDP at current prices by business field in 2019

Kategori	2019
a. agriculture, forestry and fisheries	0.49
b. mining and excavation	0
c. processing industry	8.46
d. electricity and gas supply	0.2
e. water supply, waste management, waste and recycling	0.14
f. construction	27.11
g. wholesale and retail trade, repair of cars and motorcycles	22.16
h. transportation and warehousing	2.59
i. provision of accommodation and food and drink	5.41
j. information and communication	12.01
k. financial services and insurance	3.76
l. real estate	3.85
m, n. company services	0.86
o. government administration, defense and compulsory social security	5.4
p. education services	5.51
q. health services and social activities	1.12
r, s, t, u. other services	0.95
Gross Regional Domestic Product	100
Gross Regional Domestic Product without oil and gas	100

Source : Surakarta City Central Statistics Agency

Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), foreign tourists from China in 2019 were 2.07 million foreign tourists, or about 12.8% who came to Indonesia. The Covid-19 pandemic has reduced the number of tourists to Indonesia. Several tourism supporting sectors such as restaurants, hotels, and shops have also been affected by the Covid-19 pandemic (Block, 2017).

Covid-19 has had an impact on the economy in Indonesia in early 2020 until now. Of course, it can cause problems in the economic impact, especially the city of Surakarta. Therefore, the increase in the economic growth of Surakarta City depends on the size of consumption or public demand, investment, or public government spending. According to a site from solopos.com, the income of the people of Surakarta City due to the COVID-19 pandemic fell 49%. Thus, public spending has increased by 25% due to lifestyle changes. This can be explained if an increase in government spending creates jobs, which leads to an increase in household income. The increase in people's income affects the production of goods and services. So that it encourages companies to produce goods and services that make the value of the rate of economic growth increase.

The economic impact of the Covid-19 pandemic needs to be explored to find out the economic impact experienced by the City of Surakarta during the COVID-19 pandemic. Because the Indonesian economy, especially the Surakarta economy, has entered a recession due to the COVID-19 pandemic, including the number of PMI Manufacturing Indonesia Terminations (PHK) there was a decline of 45.3% in March 2020, Imports in the 2020 quarter decreased by 3.7 % Flights at 15 airports were stopped from January to March 2020, tourist visits decreased, especially tourists from China and the decrease in placements at 6 thousand hotels fell by 50% (Hanoatubun, 2020). Therefore, researchers are encouraged to dig up more information about the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. The following research aims to analyze the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the economy of the City of Surakarta and hopes that the findings of this study can help investors, business people, and

the government in predicting the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the Indonesian economy. To see if the policies that can be implemented going forward are to minimize the occurrence of a more severe economic downturn, especially in the City of Surakarta due to the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic.

METHOD

The quantitative descriptive method is the method applied in this research by using a secondary data approach from various sources and conclusions from various articles and related journals. The following research was conducted in the city of Surakarta. Quantitative descriptive method is a sampling method that is carried out by calculating the area (Ghozali, 2011). The technique is used to examine the population or sample. The process of collecting data is in the form of statistical or quantitative data. The following data is processed by tabulating the data obtained from the relevant agencies in a simplified form in a table format that is easy to read and understand, then processed using descriptive statistical analysis. The results of this analysis are in the form of before and after the economic impact experienced by the COVID-19 pandemic in the Surakarta City area. The secondary data used in the following study was obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) Surakarta City. These data are in the form of tourism data, unemployment, inflation, Termination of Employment (PHK), exports and imports, regional taxes, and investment in 2019 and 2020.

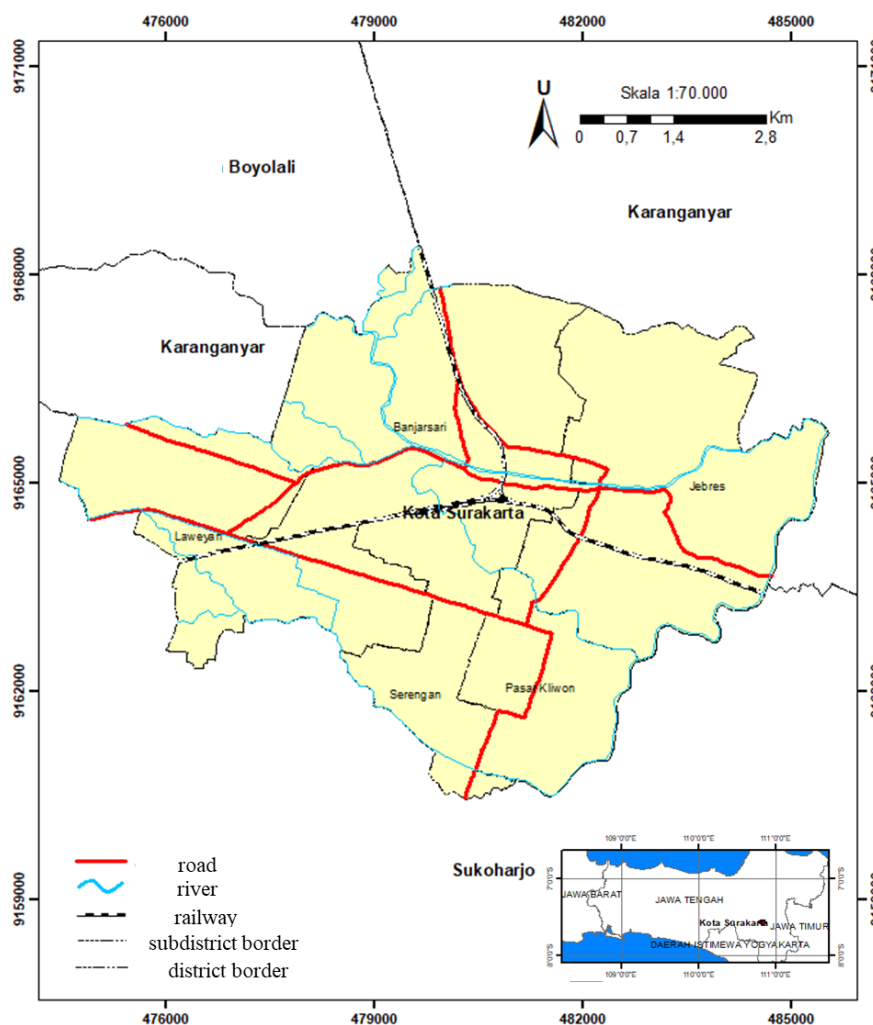


Figure 1. Research location map

Figure 1 shows the population in this study conducted in the Surakarta City area. Due to its location, Surakarta City is very strategic because it is on the main transportation route that connects several other cities and can contribute to the development of the economic sector in terms of population distribution and regional potential.

Table 2 presents the research material used by researchers. Research materials include tourism data, open unemployment rate data, cooperative data, employment data, and economic data in the Surakarta City area. Table 3 is the variables and indicators used for researchers as a result of research. Research indicators include data on tourist attraction and hotel visitors, unemployment data, inflation rate data, data about laid-off workers, local tax data, export-import data, and investment data.

Table 2. Research data

Data	Source
Data of tourism	Statistics of Surakarta
Data of open unemployment rate	Statistics of Surakarta
Data of cooperative	Statistics of Surakarta
Data of labour	Labour office of Surakarta
Data of economic condition	Statistics of Surakarta

Table 3. Variable used in the study

No	Variables	Indicators	Source
1	Tourism	- Tourist attraction	Statistics of Surakarta
2	open unemployment rate	- Hotel visitors	Statistics of Surakarta
3	cooperation	- Unemployment	Statistics of Surakarta
4	Labour	- Inflation rate	Labour office of Surakarta
5	Economic condition	- Local tax	Statistics of Surakarta
		- Export Import	
		- Investment	

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the economy in Surakarta City. Based on secondary data from the Central Statistics Agency and the Surakarta City Manpower and Industry Office. The following research focuses on 7 impacts including tourism, TPT, inflation rate, laid off workers, local taxes, exports and imports, and investment.

The tourism sector can be seen from the decrease in the number of tourist attractions and hotel visitors. Surakarta City tourism experienced a very rapid decline in 2020 with a difference of 3,208,444 people for tourist attractions and 725,012 people for hotel visitors. For the whole data can be seen in Table 4 below.

Table 4. Tourist Attractions and Hotel Visitors in 2019 – 2020 (thousand)

Year	Tourist attraction	Hotel visitors
2019 (before pandemic)	3,562,551	1,791,221
2020 (after pandemic)	354,107	1,066,209
Difference	-3,208,444	-725,012
Descriptions	Negative impact	Negative impact

The outbreak of the SARS-coV-2 or Covid-19 virus has weakened all sectors of life, one of which is the tourism sector. The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) recorded that tourists who visited Surakarta City before Covid or in 2019 were 3,562,551 people, but tourist arrivals decreased due to the Covid-19 virus that entered Indonesia in early 2020. The existence of the virus also had an impact on the development process. tourism industry in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. The Special Region of Yogyakarta in May 2020 had suffered a loss of 27 billion because tourists did not visit the hotel and spend the night/stay (Prayudi, 2020). This will have a negative impact on tourism development in the city of Surakarta and in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. However, with the government’s policy regarding the New Normal and the reopening of tourism in the City of Surakarta and the Special Region of Yogyakarta, of course, tourism conditions varied greatly before the Covid-19 pandemic and during the Covid19 pandemic. This study is in accordance with data on the number of Indonesian tourists by the Central Statistics Agency, where the total number of foreign tourists visiting Indonesia decreased at the beginning of 2020. In January 2020 there were 1.27 million foreign tourists, down 7.62% from 1.37 million in December. 2019. The decline in foreign tourists to Indonesia due to the process of spreading Covid-19 in the last week of January 2020. This is evidenced by the data of foreign tourists entering by air (airport). The reduction in airport visits in January 2020 decreased by 5.01% compared to December 2019.

The impact of Covid-19 has caused the unemployment rate in Surakarta City to increase in 2020. The Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) in 2019 was 4.16% then in 2020 it increased by 7.92%. Overall it can be seen in Table 5.

Table 5. Open unemployoment rate (2019-2020)

Year	unemployment (%)
2019 (before pandemic)	4,16
2020 (after pandemic)	7,92
Difference	+3,76
Descriptions	Negative impact

The unemployment rate in 2020 increased by 3.76% compared to 2019 due to the unemployment rate of the people in the city of Surakarta caused by the Covid19 virus. The Mojokerto Regency area also experienced the same thing in the increase in the number of unemployed due to the Covid-19 virus. The total open unemployment rate in Mojokerto Regency in 2020 was 5.75%, an increase compared to 2019 which was 3.61% (Astuti, 2021). This will reduce the number of employees because many companies have closed or closed their activities, and in this case one of the causes of unemployment is layoffs. In addition, there is a government policy regarding the lockdown or PSBB which forces the public to limit mobility and as a result there is no use of goods or services and results in businesses in the economic sector closing which causes unemployment.

According to the latest data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), Indonesia’s public unemployment rate reached 7.05 million in August 2019 (5.28% of the total workforce). The Indonesian Center for Economic Reform (CORE) estimates that the number of public unemployment will increase by 4.25 million in the second quarter of 2020. High unemployment will certainly have an impact on slowing economic growth (Sihaloho, 2020). Central Java’s unemployment rate in 2019 was 820,000 people. This data will continue to grow in 2020. The livelihoods or jobs that are mostly carried out by the people of Central Java are industrial sectors such as agriculture, livestock and factories. Surakarta is one of the cities in Central Java where the majority of the population are farmers, fishermen and factory workers. The Covid-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the economy of the people of Surakarta. Due to COVID-19, many people have stopped their activities and complained.

As a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, the inflation rate in Surakarta City has been affected. The development of the inflation rate decreased in 2020. Judging from the difference between 2019 and 2020, it was 1.51%. Overall, the data can be seen in Table 6.

Table 6. Inflation Rate Developments in 2019 – 2020 (percentage)

Year	Inflation rate
2019 (before pandemic)	2.9
2020 (after pandemic)	1.39
Difference	-1.51
Descriptions	Negative impact

The inflation rate does not always have a negative impact on economic growth. Moreover, if the resulting inflation is only included in the category of moderate inflation, namely inflation of less than 10%. Mild inflation will actually increase economic growth because it can support people’s purchasing power in general. The city of Surakarta is included in the category of mild inflation because the amount of inflation is still below ten percent. Quoted from Jawapos.com, the Head of the Surakarta City BPS said that people’s purchasing power is starting to improve, which is a sign of the economic recovery process in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic. However, with the development of this phenomenon, Central Java’s annual inflation has reached 3.25%, higher than the national inflation of 2.96%. This is because the Covid-19 pandemic has caused the business world to stagnate because all prices have increased and people’s purchasing power has decreased (Gatra, 2020). The inflation rate, which shows the rate of inflation in a given year, is often used as a measure of how serious an economic problem is. In a booming economy. Low-level inflation, called creeping inflation, is inflation of less than 10% per year. On the other hand, there are some things that are more severe or serious, namely inflation can be more than 100% per year. In times of war or political instability, when growth is called hyperinflation, inflation can reach even higher levels (Sugandi, 2021).

The Covid-19 pandemic has resulted in workers being laid off (Termination of Employment) in Surakarta City. In 2020, the number of laid-off workers greatly increased to 2,569 people who were laid off. Overall the data can be seen in Table 7.

Table 7. Workers who were laid off in 2019 – 2020 (thousands)

Year	Workers who were laid off
2019 (before pandemic)	853
2020 (after pandemic)	2,569
Difference	+1,716
Descriptions	Negative impact

Termination of employment (PHK) due to the government’s Large-Scale Social Restriction (PSBB) policy due to exposure to the Covid-19 virus. From a number of regions throughout Indonesia, one of which is Surakarta City experiencing an economic decline in all lines of community life. Many companies feel that they are unable to operate and continue their production and have had to terminate their employment (PHK). This was also experienced in Semarang City, the head of the Semarang City Manpower Office said the number of workers laid off in 2020 was 1,835 people and 2,448 workers were laid off. The laid-off workers are not completely out of work, but some work from home and some of the laid-off workers receive half their salary and even do not receive any salary at all. This is also due to the Covid-19 pandemic which implements the PSBB policy which requires companies to order their workers to work from home and many companies have been forced

to close operations and have affected workers being laid off due to this pandemic (Miza, 2021). The Indonesian Institute of Sciences (2020) found that the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on workers resulted in a wave of layoffs (PHK) and a decline in their income due to business closures in several sectors. A total of 15.6% of all workers were laid off and 40% of workers had lost income, of which 7% of workers' income decreased to 50%. This condition affects the survival of workers and their families (Ngadi, 2020).

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, local taxes in Surakarta City have decreased. Where, the decline occurred in 2020 reaching 15.4% compared to 2019. For the entire data, it can be seen in Table 8 below.

Table 8. Regional Taxes for 2019 – 2020 (percent)

Year	Regional taxes
2019 (before pandemic)	18,5
2020 (after pandemic)	15,4
Difference	-3,1
Descriptions	Negative impact

Surakarta city taxes fell by 3.1% in 2019 and 2020. This is due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The government also provides local tax relief for the City of Surakarta during the pandemic, this is done, of course, with the aim of not burdening business actors when experiencing potential losses in the midst of a pandemic. However, the same thing happened in the city of Boyolali, where due to the COVID-19 pandemic, regional income from the regional tax sector also decreased by Rp. 9 billion, this happened because of the implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) and the lockdown which was expected to eliminate the chain of transmission of the Covid-19 virus, therefore the government made various efforts. Subsidies to reduce taxes on income. Thus, the cities of Surakarta and Boyolali both have a strategy to optimize policies to reduce mobility with the aim of breaking the chain of the spread of COVID-19, where if regional conditions drop to the level of transmission, the local government will no longer provide stimulus assistance so that later local taxes can increase the economy significantly. gradually so that local tax revenues also increase (Sigit, 2021).

The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on exports and imports in Surakarta City has decreased. The difference between 2019 and 2020 in the export value is 5.55% while the import value is 11.55%. The overall data can be seen in Table 9.

Table 9. Export Import Years 2019 – 2020 (percent)

Year	Export	Import
2019 (before pandemic)	38.42	71.29
2020 (after pandemic)	32.87	59.47
Difference	-5.55	-11.55
Descriptions	Negative impact	Negative impact

Export activities have a significant impact on economic growth because they can generate huge amounts of foreign currency. Intensive export of agricultural products to various countries has encouraged economic growth through increased production (Priyono, 2016). Therefore, increasing export activities to various countries is expected to make an important contribution to regional economic growth and stability. The Corona virus which is increasingly spreading in 2020 has an impact, one of which is on aspects of the Indonesian economy, especially in the city of Surakarta. Export activities have a major impact on economic growth because they can generate huge amounts of

foreign exchange. Extensive exports to various countries contribute to economic growth by increasing production. Quoted from the news site solopos.com stated that the export value of Surakarta City experienced a contraction. However, the contraction was not as deep as in Central and National Java Provinces. One of the factors causing the decline in export performance in Surakarta City is textile products. So in this case the Surakarta City government encourages to increase the textile production power both regionally and nationally. The export activities of fishery entrepreneurs in Central Java also experienced a very sharp decline, especially to China. The Central Java Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Service stated that in January 2020 fish exports were 4,810 tons. However, in February 2020, seafood exports to China plunged to 696 tonnes. One of the reasons is the absence of quality control officers to determine the feasibility of fishery exports. This is due to the PSBB policy which requires the public to implement the policy and requires the temporary suspension of export-import activities to break the chain of the Covid-19 virus (Antoni, 2020).

The Covid-19 virus has caused a decline in investment in Surakarta City. In 2019 and 2020, the investment value differs by 6.3%. The overall data can be seen in Table 10.

Table 10. Investment in 2019 – 2020 (percent)

Year	Investment
2019 (before pandemic)	70.56
2020 (after pandemic)	64.26
Difference	-6.3
Descriptions	Negative impact

Investment is the main driver of regional economic growth, and has a considerable influence (Sulistiawati, 2012). This means that increased investment will encourage economic development and create more jobs. It can reduce unemployment, increase people’s income and improve people’s welfare. Investment can also open up various possibilities for the transfer of knowledge and skills from developed countries to developing countries. The Corona virus outbreak has greatly affected the condition of capital market movements, in this case is investment, so this will of course be greatly influenced by companies during the Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) many companies went out of business. COVID-19 has affected many real and fundamental aspects as well as the financial aspects of companies. So, don’t be surprised if the stock is down and still not as good as before the pandemic. Quoted from the news site solopos.com stated that investments that occurred in Klaten Regency during the pandemic the investment value decreased drastically by 63% but not as high as the City of Surakarta which touched a value of 64.62%. Therefore, the government seeks to increase investors through the economic activities of small and medium-sized enterprises by strengthening partnerships between large companies and MSMEs.

CONCLUSION

The SARS-Cov2 or Covid 19 virus resulted in the weakening of the life sectors of the people of Surakarta City, such as in the tourism sector resulting in a decrease in attractiveness by 3,208,444 people, the unemployment rate during the pandemic increased to 7.92% compared to the previous year the number of unemployed was 4.16%. , the inflation rate during the Covid-19 pandemic resulted in a decrease in the inflation rate compared to the previous year with a range of 2.9% to 1.39%, workers laid off due to the Covid-19 pandemic experienced an increase in the number of laid-off workers compared to the previous year from 853 people to 2,569 people , regional taxes caused by Covid-19 resulted in a decrease compared to the year before the Covid-19 pandemic by 18.5% to 15.4%, exports and imports resulted in the export value decreasing by 5.55% and the import value decreasing by 11.55% of this is a result of the declining number of requests for goods and services, and the Covid-19

virus pandemic conditions The weakening of the capital market is of course caused by the decreased amount of investment in Surakarta City when viewed from 2019 compared to 2020 which decreased to 6.3%. There is a decrease in regional income and results in a weak economy.

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