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Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Outbreak Lockdown: The Effects on Spiritual, Physical, Emotional, Intellectual and Financial States of the Islam Believers

Author(s):

Khairul Zahreen Mohd Arof¹, Mohd Daud Awang², Mohd Hambali Abd Rashid³, Syuhaida Ismail¹

Affiliation:

¹Department of Technology and Informatics, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia
²Department of Human Ecology, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Selangor, Malaysia
³Department of Social Sciences and Humanities, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

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Department of Islamic Thought and Civilization, School of Social Science and Humanities, University of Management and Technology, Lahore, Pakistan



Indexing



Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Outbreak Lockdown: The Effects on Spiritual, Physical, Emotional, Intellectual and Financial States of the Islam Believers

Khairul Zahreen Mohd Arof*

Razak Faculty of Technology and Informatics,
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia

Mohd Daud Awang

Faculty of Human Ecology,
Universiti Putra Malaysia, Selangor, Malaysia

Mohd Hambali Abd Rashid

Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities,
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Syuhaida Ismail

Razak Faculty of Technology and Informatics,
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Abstract

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) outbreak was declared by the World Health Organization (WHO) as a global health emergency and global pandemic on March 11, 2020. In controlling the quick spreading of COVID-19, the enforcement of lockdown has been employed in many counties. Unfortunately, the lockdown affects all industries as well as the whole nation in terms of spiritual, physical, emotional, financial, and intellectual states. Therefore, this paper attempts to examine the effects of lockdown on spiritual, physical, emotional, intellectual, and financial states of the Islam believers from Malaysia, Oman, Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, and Turkey. Through systematic literature review, this paper designed a questionnaire survey and collected information from 208 respondents. Prior to the primary data collection, a pilot study was conducted to test the reliability of the designed questionnaire survey. This paper found that the COVID-19 lockdown has positive effects on the spiritual, intellectual, and physical states of the believers of Islam. On the other hand, the COVID-19 lockdown also leads to unstable emotion of the believers of Islam as well as the financial issues. The findings may help in future study, religious departments, and the authority bodies of the countries to strategize the plan of actions in minimising the impact of lockdown on the nations.

Keywords: Comparative study; COVID-19 outbreak; Effects of lockdown; Believers of Islam, lockdown

*Corresponding concerning this article should be addressed to Khairul Zahreen Mohd Doctoral Candidate, Razak Faculty of Technology and Informatics, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia khairulzahreen@gmail.com

Introduction

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) was declared by the World Health Organization (WHO) as a global health emergency and global pandemic on March 11, 2020.¹ In controlling the rapid spread of COVID-19, the enforcement of lockdown has been employed in many countries. Unfortunately, the lockdown affects all industry as well as the whole nation in terms of spiritual, physical, emotion as well as the intellectual states of many nations. Many studies show that the lockdown leads to anxiety.² On the other hand, some of the other researchers has reported that lockdown affects the believers positively.³ Although enforcement of lockdown has made it necessary the closure of the religious centres such as mosque, temple, and church. This closure has made ample time available for the believers to worship at home.⁴ Therefore, this paper aims to examine the effects of lockdown on spiritual, physical, emotional, intellectual, and financial of the believers of Islam.

2. Literature Review

Many studies have proven the effects of lockdown enforcement due to the COVID-19 outbreak. The enforcement has been applied by the governments in many countries such as Malaysia, Oman, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, and Turkey. The enforcement of lockdown is aimed at controlling the spread of COVID-19 by flattening the curve of infection as shown in Figure 1 on the projections of coronavirus infections for

¹Sui-Lee Wee, Donald G. McNeil Jr., and Javier C. Hernández, “W.H.O. Declares Global Emergency as Wuhan Coronavirus Spreads.” *New York Times*, January 30, 2020; R S Sarada Devi and Azlan Shah Nazrudin, “Emosi Terperuk di Rumah,” [Emotions at Home]. *Harian Metro*, April 6, 2020.

²Sarada Devi, and Nazrudin, “Emosi Terperuk di Rumah.” [Emotions at Home]; Erda Khursyah Basir, “COVID-19: Risiko Masalah Mental, Perlu Penyelesaian Terbaik- Pakar,” [COVID-19: Risk of Mental Problems, Need the Best Solution- Experts]. *Bernama*, April 2, 2020; Shweta Singh et al., “Impact of COVID-19 and Lockdown on Mental Health of Children and Adolescents: A Narrative Review with Recommendations,” *Psychiatry Research* 293, no. 113429 (November 2020):1-10; Pavan Hiremath et al., “COVID 19: Impact of Lock-Down on Mental Health and Tips to Overcome,” *Asian Journal of Psychiatry* 51, no. 102088 (June 2020): 1-2.

³Rozita Talha, “Kajian Kes Impak Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan Kepada Penduduk Malaysia,” [Case Study Impacts Movement Control Orders to Malaysians], *Department of Statistics Malaysia Official Portal* (2020): 1-3; Mohamad Norhadie Sahari, “PKP Tidak Halang Umat Islam Jayakan World #QuranHour,” [PKP Does Not Stop Muslims Jayakan World #QuranHour]. *Utusan Borneo Online*, May 15, 2020; Hamka Abdul Razak et al., “Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan (PKP) Menggalakkan Penghayatan Rukun Negara,” [Movement Control Order (PKP) Encourages The Perception of National Pillars]. (Project Paper, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, June 2020); Muhammad Yusry Affandy Md Isa, “Peluang Fahami Kaedah Ibadah Ketika Wabak,” [Opportunities to Understand The Method of Worship When Wabak]. *Berita Harian*, June 5, 2020; Mucahit Bilici, “Covid-19’s Impact on American Muslims: Notes from Ramadan 2020,” *The Maydan*, July 2, 2020.

⁴Ibid.

benchmarking the uncontrolled and controlled outbreak scenarios. A study found that social distancing practice helps to flatten the curve of infection, thus it is preferred as one of the reasons to enforce social distancing.⁵

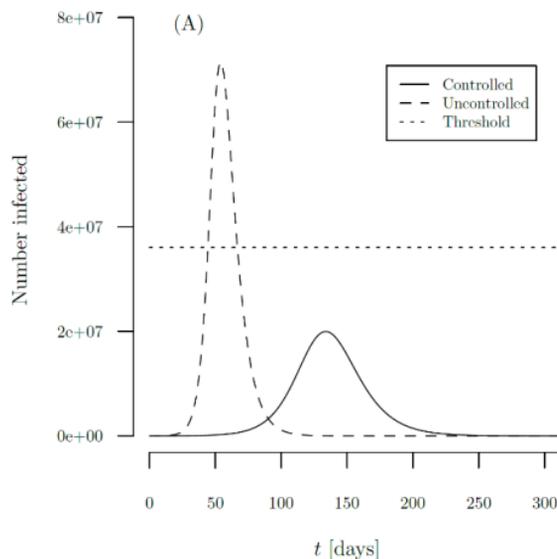


Figure 1. Projections of Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) infections for benchmarking the uncontrolled and controlled outbreak scenarios⁶

On the other hand, the lockdown leads to many other problems in terms of the spiritual, physical, emotional, and intellectual states of the believers nationwide Lockdown as summarised in Figure 2.⁷ Figure 2 also illustrates the numbers that indicate the frequency of appearance in previous studies.

⁵Linda Thunström et al., “The Benefits and Costs of Using Social Distancing to Flatten the Curve for COVID-19,” *Journal of Benefit-Cost Analysis* 11, no. 2 (May 21, 2020): 179-195.

⁶Lalitha Ramadass et al., “Applying Deep Learning Algorithm to Maintain Social Distance in Public Place Through Drone Technology,” *International Journal of Pervasive Computing and Communications* 16, no. 3 (June 10, 2020): 223-234.

⁷Sarada Devi and Nazrudin, “Emosi”; Basir, “COVID-19: Risiko”; Singh et al., “Impact of COVID-19”; Hiremath et al., “COVID 19: Impact”; Talha, “Kajian Kes”; Sahari, “PKP Tidak Halang”; Abdul Razak et al., “Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan”; Md Isa, “Peluang Fahami Kaedah”; Bilici, “Covid-19’s Impact on American Muslims”; Daniel Spitzenstätter and Tatjana Schnell, “The Existential Dimension of The Pandemic: Death Attitudes, Personal Worldview, and Coronavirus Anxiety,” *Death Studies* (December 24, 2020): 1-11; Mehmet Ozalp, “How Coronavirus Challenges Muslims’ Faith and Changes Their Lives,” *The Conversation* (January 14, 2021); Ehwan Ngadi, “COVID19: Implikasi Pengajaran dan Pembelajaran Atas Talian,” [COVID19: Implications of Online Teaching and Learning]. *Risalah USIM* (August 5, 2020).

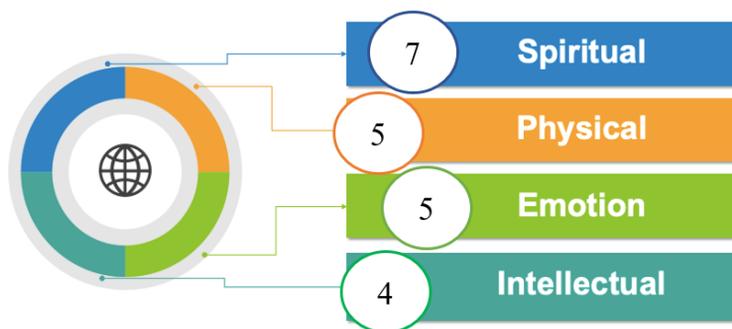


Figure 2. Summary of the effects of Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) lockdown

Table 1 tabulates the effects of COVID-19 to spiritual, physical, emotional, intellectual, and financial states of an individual from previous studies. The effects are tabulated based on the frequency of appearance.

Table 1. Effects of Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) lockdown to spiritual, physical, emotional, intellectual, and financial states of an individual

| Effects of COVID-19 Lockdown | Authors | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | |
|---|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|---|-------|---|
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 13 | 14 | 15 | | | |
| Spiritual | | | | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | | | 7 |
| Lockdown encourages Islam believers to worship at home with my family members | | | | / | / | / | / | / | / | | | | | | 5 |
| Lockdown encourages Islam believers to recite al-Quran more | | | | | / | / | | / | | | | | | | 3 |
| Lockdown increases awareness among the Islam believers to worship | | | | | | | / | / | | / | | | | | 3 |
| Lockdown encourages Islam believers to practice more sunnah | | | | | | | / | | / | | / | | | | 3 |
| Lockdown encourages Islam believers to involve in charity works | | | | | | | | | | / | | | | | 1 |
| Lockdown encourages Islam believers to donate more | | | | | | | | | | | / | | | | 1 |
| Lockdown prevents Islam believers to perform wrongdoing action | | | | | | | | | | | | / | | | 1 |
| Physical | / | / | / | / | | | | | | | | | / | | 5 |
| Lockdown leads to body shaking | / | | / | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |

| Effects of COVID-19 Lockdown | Authors | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|---|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|---|--|-------|
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 13 | 14 | 15 | | | |
| Lockdown leads to difficulty in breathing | / | | | / | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Lockdown leads to feeling pressure at chest | / | | | / | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Lockdown leads to more physical exercise | | | | / | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Emotional | / | / | / | / | | | | | | | | | / | | 5 |
| Lockdown leads to anxiety | / | / | / | / | | | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| Lockdown leads to negative emotion | / | | | | | | | | | | | | / | | 2 |
| Lockdown leads to depression | | / | | / | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Lockdown leads to frustration | | | / | / | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Lockdown leads to fear | | | / | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Lockdown leads to uncertainty feeling | | | / | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Lockdown leads to feel isolated | | | / | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Lockdown leads to anxiety Intellectual | | | / | | | | | / | / | / | | | / | | 4 |
| Lockdown encourages to attending more online classes | | | | | | | | | / | / | | | / | | 3 |
| Lockdown encourages to attending online training | | | | | | | | | / | / | | | / | | 3 |
| Lockdown encourages to reading more | | | | | | | | | / | / | | | / | | 3 |
| Lockdown encourages to seeking new interest and knowledge | | | | | | | | / | / | | | | / | | 3 |
| Financial | | | / | / | / | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| Lockdown leads to the loss of financial source | | | / | / | / | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| Lockdown leads to higher debt | | | / | / | / | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| Lockdown leads to difficulty to buy daily needs due to the financial reason | | | / | / | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |

3. Methodology

This paper adopted a quantitative research method via questionnaire survey. A systematic literature was first carried out to collect the secondary data of this paper to design the research instrument and questionnaire survey. Prior to the primary data collection, a pilot study was conducted to test the reliability of the questionnaire survey

with 10 percent of the expected sample. The designed questionnaire survey is considered reliable with the Cronbach's Alpha result was 0.7 as recommended by Arrof in 2020.⁸ The primary data was analysed using frequency analysis and relative importance index (RII). The variable of the study, which was the effects of COVID-19 on spiritual, physical, emotional, and intellectual states of the Islam believers were ranked from the most critical to the least critical. Based on Table 2, communication challenges were shortlisted and ranked by considering challenges with equal or more than 60 percent only. Communication challenges equal or more than 60 percent are either considered as high-medium effect (H-M-C) or high effect (H-C).

Table 2. Level of effect based on Relative Importance Index (RII) range

| RII Range | Description |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| $0.80 \leq \text{RII} \leq 1.00$ | Highly effect (H-E) |
| $0.60 \leq \text{RII} < 0.80$ | high-medium effect (H-M-E) |
| $0.40 \leq \text{RII} < 0.60$ | medium effect (M-E) |
| $0.20 \leq \text{RII} < 0.40$ | medium-low effect (M-L-E) |
| $0.00 \leq \text{RII} \leq 0.20$ | low critical (L-E) |

Adopted and modified⁹

4. Result and Discussion

Prior to the primary data collection, a pilot study was conducted to ensure the reliability of the designed questionnaire. The result of Cronbach's alpha calculated from the pilot study with 23 respondents was 0.92, which indicates that the designed questionnaire is reliable. This managed to collect 208 respondent forms from Islamic countries, namely Yemen (18.70 percent), Turkey (13.70 percent), Egypt (12.90 percent), Saudi Arabia (19.60 percent), Oman (15.80 percent), and Malaysia (33.00 percent). Most respondents were bachelor's degree holders (44.20 percent) with the age ranged between 21 and 30 years old (56.70 percent). The respondents consisted of 50 percent male and 50 percent female. Figure 3 illustrates the demographic details of the respondents.

⁸Khairul Zahreen Mohd Arrof et al., "Critical Strategies for Construction Players in the Adoption of Biophilic City Concept in Malaysia," *Planning Malaysia* 18, no. 1 (2020): 181-192.

⁹Oluwole P. Akadiri, "Development of a Multi-criteria Approach for the Selection of Sustainable Materials for Building Projects," (PhD diss., University of Wolverhampton, February 2011); Raja Rafidah Raja Muhammad Rooshdi et al., "Relative Importance Index of Sustainable Design and Construction Activities Criteria for Green Highway," *Chemical Engineering Transactions* 63 (2018): 151-156.

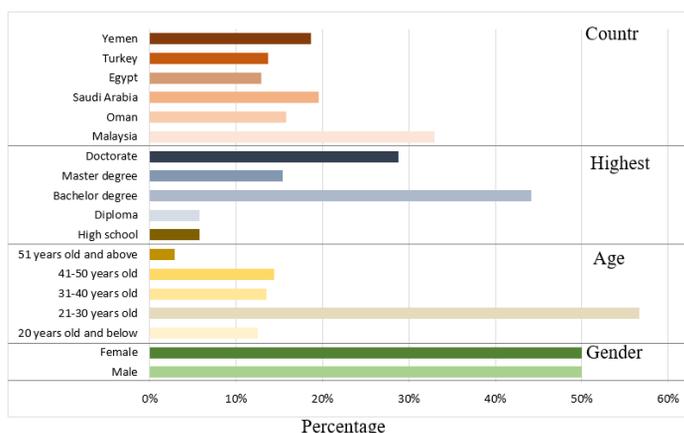


Figure 3. Demographic data

The primary results of this research regarding the effect of COVID-19 lockdown to the Islam believers are tabulated in Table 3. These findings found the effects of COVID-19 lockdown on Islam believers' spiritual and intellectual states as high-medium critical (H-M-C). This indicates that lockdown encourages Islam believers to be closer to the Creator. The pandemic makes the Islam believers go back to fitrah and increase their awareness to worship. The ample time due to lockdown allows the Islam believers to worship at home with family members.

Also, the intellectual state of the Islam believers is positively affected during COVID-19 lockdown. The ample time during the lockdown allows the Islam believers to attend online classes and trainings, seek new interest and knowledge, spend more time in public discussions, and read more books. On top of that, the COVID-19 lockdown leads the believers of Islam to be more concerned about self-health by conducting physical exercise and practicing a balanced diet. Unfortunately, some of the respondents gained weight during the lockdown. It could be due to the negative emotional effects of COVID-19 lockdown such as anxiety and depression.

On the other hand, COVID-19 lockdown is negatively affecting the emotions and financial states of the believers of Islam. The believers of Islam sleep more, experience uncertainty feeling, and feel isolated during lockdown. Many of the believers of Islam are financially affected during the COVID-19 lockdown due to the loss of financial sources and unable to find a job that have caused difficulty to buy daily needs. A study has urged the believers of Islam to avoid any consequences that tend them to the disease and accept the decreed with patience and hoping blessings, then Allah will reward martyr.¹⁰ The results in Table 3 are arranged by ranks referring to RII.

¹⁰Irfan I. S, "Pandemic and Islamic Point of View Based on Hadith Plague," *Journal of Critical Reviews* 7, no. 8 (2020): 1017-1020.

Table 3. Effects of Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) lockdown to Islam believers

| Effects of COVID-19 Lockdown to Islam Believers | | RII | Rank | Ave RII | Ave Rank |
|--|--|--|------|---------|----------|
| Spiritual state of the Islam believers | More awareness to worship during lockdown | 0.81 | 1 | 0.71 | 1 |
| | Allows to worship at home with my family members during lockdown | 0.81 | 1 | | |
| | Allows to practice more sunnah during lockdown | 0.73 | 2 | | |
| | Reciting al-Quran more during lockdown | 0.69 | 3 | | |
| | Donate more during lockdown | 0.67 | 4 | | |
| | Lockdown prevents wrongdoing action | 0.67 | 4 | | |
| | Involves more in charity works during lockdown | 0.61 | 5 | | |
| | Intellectual state of the Islam believers | Attending online classes during lockdown | 0.73 | | |
| Seeking new interest and knowledge during lockdown | | 0.72 | 2 | | |
| Spending more time on knowledge discussion during lockdown | | 0.70 | 3 | | |
| Reading more during lockdown | | 0.64 | 4 | | |
| Attending in online training during lockdown | | 0.61 | 5 | | |
| Emotion state of the Islam believers | Sleeping more during lockdown | 0.65 | 1 | 0.58 | 3 |
| | Experiencing uncertainty feeling during lockdown | 0.62 | 2 | | |
| | Feeling isolated during lockdown | 0.61 | 3 | | |
| | Experiencing negative emotion during lockdown | 0.59 | 4 | | |
| | Experiencing frustration during lockdown | 0.59 | 4 | | |
| | Experiencing difficulty to sleep during lockdown | 0.56 | 5 | | |
| | Experiencing fear during lockdown | 0.56 | 5 | | |
| | Experiencing anxiety during lockdown | 0.55 | 6 | | |
| | Experiencing depression during lockdown | 0.53 | 7 | | |
| Financial state of the Islam believers | Financially affected during lockdown | 0.70 | 1 | 0.57 | 4 |
| | Not able to find a job during lockdown | 0.58 | 2 | | |
| | Experiencing difficulty to buy daily needs due to the financial reason | 0.56 | 3 | | |
| | Lost financial source during lockdown | 0.54 | 4 | | |
| | Experiencing higher debt during lockdown | 0.44 | 5 | | |
| | Taking care of my health during lockdown | 0.70 | 1 | 0.55 | 5 |

| Effects of COVID-19 Lockdown to Islam Believers | | RII | Rank | Ave RII | Ave Rank |
|---|---|------|------|---------|----------|
| Physical state of the Islam believers | Conducting physical exercise during lockdown | 0.68 | 2 | | |
| | Gaining weight during lockdown | 0.65 | 3 | | |
| | Practicing balance diet during lockdown | 0.63 | 4 | | |
| | Experiencing body shaking during lockdown | 0.42 | 5 | | |
| | Feels pressure at chest during lockdown | 0.40 | 6 | | |
| | Experiencing difficulty to breath during lockdown | 0.38 | 7 | | |

Note: RII = Relative Importance Index; Ave RII = Average Impotence Index; Ave Rank = Average Rank

5. Conclusion

On the final note, this study managed to collect 208 respondents of Islam believers from six different counties, namely Yemen, Turkey, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Oman, and Malaysia. This study found that the spiritual and intellectual states of the believers of Islam are positively affected with the COVID-19 lockdown. On the other hand, the emotional and the financial states of the believers of Islam are negatively affected by the COVID-19 lockdown, which is similar to the findings of the previous studies on the effects of lockdown to the public. In contrary, this paper found that the believers of Islam take better care of their diet and perform more physical exercises during the COVID-19 lockdown. This paper recommends to further study regarding the ways of the governments overcome these challenges based on their strategic action plans to encounter the emotional and financial issues amongst the Islam believers.

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