

# THE USING HAND SANITIZER IN DAILY ACTIVITIES IN PANDEMIC COVID-19

Fikri Hilaikal  
English Education

fikrihilaikal2022@gmail.com

## Abstract

Until now there has been no drug or vaccine capable of dealing with COVID-19 infection and the rate of transmission has increased rapidly throughout the world, especially in Indonesia, such as in Bandarlampung which has now been redefined as a red zone, with prevention and a healthy lifestyle with an efficient health system like what WHO advised to face and maintain security from Covid-19. WHO recommends hand sanitizer with alcohol, most importantly made from ethanol, isoprophil, alcohol, hydrogen peroxide in different combinations, and now there are many variants of hand sanitizer brands everywhere, so anyone can buy them to follow WHO's recommendations for healthy living.

**Key words:** Hand sanitizers, COVID-19, Human health hazards

---

## INTRODUCTION

The Covid-19 pandemic is a virus originating from the city of Wuhan, China, where this virus originated and developed throughout the world and especially in Indonesia, which is now in the top 10 with the highest number of cases (Ahluwalia, 2020; Guru et al., 2021; Panganiban1 & Madrigal, 2020). Bandarlampung is a city where the center of government of Lampung province is now included in one of the red zones of Covid-19 in Indonesia, cases in Bandarlampung are increasing day by day so that many businesses and schools are now closing, many other than residents outside the city come and stay here so that the population rate of the spread of Covid-19 cases cannot be seen. This problem is a serious problem for the Bandar Lampung government because the presence of new arrivals will make the new patient cluster experience an increasing curve (Giovani et al., 2020; Nani et al., 2021; Susanto & Puspaningrum, 2019). With the existence of the new era normal policy and social distancing and work from home, the government is now easing for the public to be able to carry out normal activities by adopting a healthy life such as always washing their hands and using hand sanitizers everywhere (Maskar et al., 2021; Novitasari et al., 2021; Syaifulloh & Aguss, 2021). The government has also placed hand sanitizers in every place of government and public facilities, the purpose of which is to use them. by the community for free (Fatimah et al., 2021; Rahman Isnain, Indra Sakti, et al., 2021; Tuhuteru, 2020).

The first cause of the number of Covid-19 patients is their lack of discipline in maintaining health, such as not washing their hands or using a hand sanitizer (Adhinata et al., 2021; Oktaviani, 2021; Rahman Isnain, Pasha, et al., 2021). It is because every time we shake hands or we touch other people's belongings we must spray or use a hand sanitizer, because it could be one of them (Choirunnisa & Mandasari, 2021; Melyza & Aguss, 2021a; Rachman & Pramana, 2020). this person is a person who has been exposed to Covid-19, almost all of the cases occur due to direct contact between healthy people and people who have been exposed to Covid-19 (Fahrizqi et al., n.d.; Pratomo & Gumantan, 2021; Risten & Pustika, 2021).

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

The next cause is the absence of social distancing which results in a large crowd of people who could be one of them who have been infected with Covid-19 (Arpiansah et al., 2021; Gumantan et al., 2021; Rizki & Aguss, 2020). In the city every night police officers always go around to disperse the crowd at the cafe cafe because many of them do not emphasize health protocol (Andriadi, 2021; Mahfud & Gumantan, 2020; Sohrabi et al., 2020). So it is feared that it will create a new case cluster (Nadir et al., 2021; Ruslaini et al., 2021; Suwarni & Handayani, 2021). In Indonesia itself it has been designated a red zone because of the increase in new cases (Ahdan et al., 2021; Ariesta, W., Aina, M., Uslan, S. K., & Aminatun, 2021; Yudiawan et al., 2021). Thus the public is expected to always obey the policies of the government instead of breaking the rules (Fernando et al., 2021; Nadya et al., 2021; Styawati, StyawatiStyawati, S., & Ariany, F. (2021). Sistem Monitoring Tumbuh Kembang Balita/Batita di Tengah Covid-19 Berbasis Mobile. *J. Inform. Univ. Pamulang*, 5(4) & Ariany, 2021). Many of them do not pay attention to their health so that it is feared that this will become a new nest of cases (Mandasari & Agusty, n.d.; Sari & Wahyudin, 2019).

As the days go by, there are many new changes in society to always live healthy and now we can maintain our healthy life by using hand sanitizers that we have encountered in various figures with various variants, some are spray or gel with varying prices or we can refill (Melyza & Aguss, 2021b; Oktavia & Suprayogi, 2021; Saputra & Pasha, 2021). Our bottles with hand sanitizers that have been provided by the government for free, for the price of hand sanitizers itself ranges from 10,000 thousand rupiah to 25,000 rupiah in various figures, but we must make sure to buy in a trusted place, because currently there

are so many hand sanitizers circulating with content that does not match the recommendations from the government (Agung Prastowo Tri Nugroho, bambang Priyono, 2014; Oktaviani & Mandasari, 2020; Pramita et al., n.d.).

With the presence of hand sanitizers, now it has an effect on the community, one of which is fortifying or providing protection against the covid-19 virus, so that people become a little more comfortable and not afraid when traveling or working (Liu et al., 2020; Mandasari & Aminatun, 2020; Muliyah et al., 2020). So that people are now expected to always comply with every regulation so that risks Covid-19 transmission can be overcome and in particular the city of Lampung returns to live a normal life like before the existence of Covid-19 (Aldino et al., 2021; Hendra Saputra & Pasha, 2021; Rohman et al., 2020).

## **METHOD**

In the explanation of this article involving English education students class 2018 Indonesian technocrat university as material of research, where the purpose of this study is to find out how far students know how to maintain health during Covid-19. This research is a qualitative descriptive study. This study try to find out habits students to live healthily by using hand sanitizers during the Covid-19 pandemic with the research subject being an English Education student who took an academic writing class at the Indonesian Technocrat University. The research was conducted in October 2020. By using a questionnaire data collection made with Google Form to find out whether the use of hand sanitizers can change students' behavioral habits to live healthily during the pandemic and before the Covid-19 pandemic, from the survey results distributed via google form the results 26 participants responded to the responses as follows.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

With the current virus, some countries adopt a different lifestyle than before, one of which is Indonesia. This article describes the habit of changing the public health lifestyle by changing old habits into new habits during the COVID-19 pandemic. This paper aims to determine the extent to which people's understanding in carrying out a healthy lifestyle in this new normal era, there are community regulations that have new habits such as using masks and hand sanitizers, these two things are very important where Sanitizer hands are already functioning for people's lives, we can meet with Hand Sanitizers in public places or at our place, by using hand sanitizers we protect ourselves from viruses that are now in our country.

NO.	QUESTIONS	ANSWERS	PERCENTAGES
1	Do you often use hand sanitizer during Pandemic ?	Very Often	15,4%
		Often	65,4%
		Not Often	19,2%
		Never	-
2	How many times do you use hand sanitizer in a day ?	Very Often	11,5%
		Often	57,7%
		Not Often	26,9%
		Never	-
3	Do you feel comfort or not when you use hand sanitizer ?	Very Comfort	-
		Comfort	57,7%
		Not Comfort	-
		Neutral	-
4	Do you agree that often using a hand sanitizer can make skin irritation ?	Very Agree	-
		Agree	34,6%
		Not Agree	57,7%
		Neutral	-
5	Before Pandemic comes, have you used hand sanitizer ?	Yes, I have	15,4%
		No, I have not	38,5%
		Sometimes	46,2%
		Neutral	-
6	Have you ever used hand sanitizer that is provided by public ?	Yes, I have	52%
		No, I have not	-
		Sometimes	48%
		Neutral	-
7	By using hand sanitizer, do you agree or not that it can reduce Covid-19 risk ?	Very Agree	23,1%
		Agree	57,7%
		Not Agree	-
		Neutral	19,2%

Here we can see that the community had used hand sanitizers before the Covid-19 pandemic, with a figure of 65.4 percent meaning that the community or students had lived a healthy life before the virus spread. Then is the use of hand sanitizers in daily activities, in the survey we can see the number 57.7 percent where this figure shows that they use hand sanitizers almost all the time. The next point is the convenience of using a hand sanitizer with a figure of 57.7% proving that they are comfortable using hand sanitizer. The next point is whether using a hand sanitizer can irritate the skin? From the survey results,

57.7% answered disagree. Before the pandemic, we could see that 46.2% of the people used it, although sometimes. Next is the use of hand sanitizers in public areas, from the results of the responses, 52% answered that they had, in other words they used public facilities that had been provided. And the last point is about whether using a hand sanitizer can reduce the risk of covid-19, from the survey results 57.7% believe that using a hand sanitizer can reduce the risk of being exposed to covid-19.

At this time everyone is worried about the current situation where Covid-19 is still a threat to everyone, with this virus making some Indonesian people especially in the city where I go to school make quite significant impacts in various sectors of the economy or style. Healthy living people, from an economic point of view, many businesses have closed due to the existence of Covid-19 due to the significant decrease in buyer factors, if we look at the current healthy lifestyle of the community is more disciplined than before, in other words now people are more adopting a healthy lifestyle such as washing their hands and use hand sanitizer when going anywhere.

Hand sanitizers are now like a part of society because they are things that are always carried everywhere and are items that are considered important, with the presence of hand sanitizers we can prevent the transmission of various viruses on the hands, because hand sanitizers contain alcohol and ingredients. We can find hand sanitizers in various shops in Indonesia with various product names and varying prices, unlike at the beginning of the Covid-19 outbreak where we had a hard time buying and looking for it or when we found there were some people who sold them at very high prices.

We can now find hand sanitizers in various public sectors through the special places they provide, a lot of both from business premises or offices and public facilities that now provide hand sanitizers for free for use by the general public, the purpose of this article is to find out the effects of use. hand sanitizers and their impact on the community especially in Bandarlampung, besides that we can find out about the healthy lifestyle of the people since the pandemic, which has made them implement health more than before the pandemic.

## **CONCLUSION**

With the current covid-19 pandemic, the lifestyle of the community is different from before, where with the current conditions people are more likely to pay attention to their

health and comply more with recommendations from the government to reduce the risk of spreading covid-19, in line with people's expectations of waiting Covid-19 vaccination, people are expected to always maintain health wherever they are, such as using a hand sanitizer when they want to eat or after shaking other people's hands. There are several reasons why the Covid-19 growth rate is still high, because there is no awareness from the public to adhere to health protocols so that new case clusters have emerged which resulted in many areas becoming red zone status again. Do you still want to be in a pandemic situation that continues? Of course not, so from now on we have to always apply health and maintain a distance wherever we are, it's quite easy to stay healthy by washing our hands or using a hand sanitizer that will help us ward off the Covid-19 virus entering our bodies, plus we can get a hand sanitizer where either we buy it or get it for free.

## REFERENCES

- Adhinata, F. D., Rakhmadani, D. P., Wibowo, M., & Jayadi, A. (2021). A Deep Learning Using DenseNet201 to Detect Masked or Non-masked Face. *JUITA: Jurnal Informatika*, 9(1), 115. <https://doi.org/10.30595/juita.v9i1.9624>
- Agung Prastowo Tri Nugroho, bambang Priyono, A. W. (2014). Journal of Physical Education , Sport , Health and Recreations. *Journal of Physical Education, Sport, Health and Recreation*, 4(2), 102–108.
- Ahdan, S., Sucipto, A., Priandika, A. T., & ... (2021). Peningkatan Kemampuan Guru SMK Kridawisata Di Masa Pandemi Covid-19 Melalui Pengelolaan Sistem Pembelajaran Daring. *Jurnal ABDINUS ...*, 5(2), 390–401. <http://ojs.unpkediri.ac.id/index.php/PPM/article/view/15591>
- Ahluwalia, L. (2020). EMPOWERMENT LEADERSHIP AND PERFORMANCE: ANTECEDENTS. *Angewandte Chemie International Edition*, 6(11), 951–952., 7(1), 283. [http://www.nostarch.com/javascriptforkids%0Ahttp://www.investopedia.com/terms/i/in\\_specie.asp%0Ahttp://dSPACE.ucuenca.edu.ec/bitstream/123456789/35612/1/Trabajo de Titulacion.pdf%0Ahttps://educacion.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/downloads/2019/01/GUIA-METODOL](http://www.nostarch.com/javascriptforkids%0Ahttp://www.investopedia.com/terms/i/in_specie.asp%0Ahttp://dSPACE.ucuenca.edu.ec/bitstream/123456789/35612/1/Trabajo%20de%20Titulacion.pdf%0Ahttps://educacion.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/downloads/2019/01/GUIA-METODOL)
- Aldino, A. A., Hendra, V., & Darwis, D. (2021). Pelatihan Spada Sebagai Optimalisasi Lms Pada Pembelajaran Di Masa Pandemi Covid 19. *Journal of Social Sciences and Technology for Community Service (JSSTCS)*, 2(2), 72. <https://doi.org/10.33365/jsstcs.v2i2.1330>
- Andriadi, B. P. (2021). *PENTINGNYA PENGENALAN VAKSIN DI MASA PANDEMI COVID-19 DESA IBUL KECAMATAN SIMPANG TERITIP*. 02(01), 100–104.
- Ariesta, W., Aina, M., Uslan, S. K., & Aminatun, D. (2021). Evaluation Of Online Learning In Higher Education During The Covid-19 Pandemic : A Review and Recommendations. *Novateur Publication, India, June*, 81–92.
- Arpiansah, R., Fernando, Y., & Fakhurozi, J. (2021). GAME EDUKASI VR PENGENALAN DAN PENCEGAHAN VIRUS COVID-19 MENGGUNAKAN

- METODE MDLC UNTUK ANAK USIA DINI. *Jurnal Teknologi Dan Sistem Informasi*, 2(2), 88–93.
- Choirunnisa, M. R., & Mandasari, B. (2021). Secondary students' views towards the Use of Google Classroom as an online assessments tools during Covid-19 pandemic. *Journal of Arts and Education*, 1(1), 1–9.
- Fahrizqi, E. B., Mahfud, I., Yuliandra, R., & Gumantan, A. (n.d.). TINGKAT KEBUGARAN JASMANI MAHASISWA OLAHARAGA SELAMA NEW NORMAL PANDEMI COVID-19. *Tadulako Journal Sport Sciences And Physical Education*, 8(2), 53–62.
- Fatimah, C., Asmara, P. M., Mauliya, I., & Puspaningtyas, N. D. (2021). Peningkatan Minat Belajar Siswa Melalui Pendekatan Matematika Realistik Pada Pembelajaran Berbasis Daring. *Mathema: Jurnal Pendidikan Matematika*, 3(2), 117–126.
- Fernando, J., Mahfud, I., & Indonesia, U. T. (2021). SURVEY MOTIVASI ATLET FUTSAL SMKN 2 BANDAR LAMPUNG DIMASA PANDEMI COVID-19. *Fernando, J., Mahfud, I., & Indonesia, U. T. (2021). SURVEY MOTIVASI ATLET FUTSAL SMKN 2 BANDAR LAMPUNG DIMASA PANDEMI COVID-19*. 2(2), 39–43. 2(2), 39–43.
- Giovani, A. P., Ardiansyah, A., Haryanti, T., Kurniawati, L., & Gata, W. (2020). Analisis Sentimen Aplikasi Ruang Guru Di Twitter Menggunakan Algoritma Klasifikasi. *Jurnal Teknoinfo*, 14(2), 115. <https://doi.org/10.33365/jti.v14i2.679>
- Gumantan, A., Nugroho, R. A., & Yuliandra, R. (2021). Learning During the Covid-19 Pandemic: Analysis of E-Learning on Sports Education Students. *Journal Sport Area*, 6(1), 66–75. [https://doi.org/10.25299/sportarea.2021.vol6\(1\).5397](https://doi.org/10.25299/sportarea.2021.vol6(1).5397)
- Guru, P., Staff, D. A. N., Mathla, M. A., & Anwar, U. L. (2021). PELATIHAN PEMBUATAN DAN PENGEDITAN WEB-BLOG BAGI. 2(2), 82–88.
- Hendra Saputra, V., & Pasha, D. (2021). Komik Berbasis Scientific Sebagai Media Pembelajaran di Masa Pandemi Covid-19. *SJME (Supremum Journal of Mathematics Education)*, 5(1), 85–96. <https://doi.org/10.35706/sjme.v5i1.4514>
- Liu, C., Zhou, Q., Li, Y., Garner, L. V., Watkins, S. P., Carter, L. J., Smoot, J., Gregg, A. C., Daniels, A. D., Jervey, S., & Albaiu, D. (2020). Research and Development on Therapeutic Agents and Vaccines for COVID-19 and Related Human Coronavirus Diseases. *ACS Central Science*, 6(3), 315–331. <https://doi.org/10.1021/acscentsci.0c00272>
- Mahfud, I., & Gumantan, A. (2020). Survey Of Student Anxiety Levels During The Covid-19 Pandemic. *Jp. Jok (Jurnal Pendidikan Jasmani, Olahraga Dan Kesehatan)*, 4(1), 86–97.
- Mandasari, B., & Agusty, S. T. P. (n.d.). MOBILE LEARNING: THE IMPACT OF WHATSAPP USAGE IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING. *Section Editors*.
- Mandasari, B., & Aminatun, D. (2020). VLOG: A TOOL TO IMPROVE STUDENTS' ENGLISH SPEAKING ABILITY AT UNIVERSITY LEVEL. *PROCEEDINGS UNIVERSITAS PAMULANG*, 1(1).
- Maskar, S., Puspaningtyas, N. D., Fatimah, C., & Mauliya, I. (2021). Catatan Daring Matematika: Pelatihan Pemanfaatan Google Site Sebagai Media Pembelajaran Daring. *Community Development Journal : Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat*, 2(2), 487–493. <https://doi.org/10.31004/cdj.v2i2.1979>
- Melyza, A., & Aguss, R. M. (2021a). Persepsi Siswa Terhadap Proses Penerapan Pembelajaran Pendidikan Jasmani Olahraga Dan Kesehatan Pada Pandemi Covid-19. *Journal Of Physical Education*, 2(1), 8–16.
- Melyza, A., & Aguss, R. M. (2021b). Persepsi Siswa Terhadap Proses Penerapan Pembelajaran Pendidikan Jasmani Olahraga Dan Kesehatan Pada Pandemi Covid-19.

- Journal Of Physical Education*, 2(1), 8–16.
- Muliyah, P., Aminatun, D., Nasution, S. S., Hastomo, T., & Sitepu, S. S. W. (2020). EXPLORING LEARNERS' AUTONOMY IN ONLINE LANGUAGE-LEARNING IN STAI SUFYAN TSAURI MAJENANG. *Getsempena English Education Journal*, 7(2), 382–394.
- Nadir, R. D. A., Athaya, H., Sensuse, D. I., & Suryono, R. R. (2021). Factors Influencing E-learning System Success During COVID-19 Pandemic (Case Study: Faculty of Computer Science, Universitas Indonesia). *2021 International Conference on Advanced Computer Science and Information Systems (ICACSIS)*, 1–6.
- Nadya, Z., Pustaka, R., & Indonesia, U. T. (2021). *THE IMPORTANCE OF FAMILY MOTIVATION FOR STUDENT TO STUDY ONLINE DURING THE COVID-19*. 2(2), 86–89.
- Nani, D. A., Ahluwalia, L., & Novita, D. (2021). Pengenalan Literasi Keuangan Dan Personal Branding Di Era Digital Bagi Generasi Z Di Smk PGRI 1 Kedondong. *Journal of Social Sciences and Technology for Community Service (JSSTCS)*, 2(2), 43. <https://doi.org/10.33365/jsstcs.v2i2.1313>
- Novitasari, Y. S., Adrian, Q. J., & Kurnia, W. (2021). Rancang Bangun Sistem Informasi Media Pembelajaran Berbasis Website (Studi Kasus: Bimbingan Belajar De Potlood). *Jurnal Teknologi Dan Sistem Informasi (JTISI)*, 2(3), 136–147. <http://jim.teknokrat.ac.id/index.php/JTISI>
- Oktavia, W. R., & Suprayogi, S. (2021). GRAMMATICAL COHESION IN BORIS JOHNSON'S SPEECH ENTITLED CORONAVIRUS SPREAD IN UK. *Linguistics and Literature Journal*, 2(1), 8–16.
- Oktaviani, L. (2021). Penerapan Sistem Pembelajaran Dalam Jaringan Berbasis Web Pada Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 1 Pesawaran. *Jurnal WIDYA LAKSMI (Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat)*, 1(2), 68–75.
- Oktaviani, L., & Mandasari, B. (2020). Powtoon: A digital medium to optimize students' cultural presentation in ELT classroom. *Teknosastik*, 18(1), 33–41.
- Panganiban1, G. L., & Madrigal, D. V. (2020). A new decade for social changes. *Technium Social Sciences Journal*, 7, 312–320. <https://techniumscience.com/index.php/socialsciences/article/view/332/124>
- Pramita, G., Lestari, F., & Bertarina, B. (n.d.). Study on the Performance of Signaled Intersections in the City of Bandar Lampung (Case Study of JL. Sultan Agung-Kimaja Intersection durig Covid-19. *Jurnal Teknik Sipil*, 20(2).
- Pratomo, C., & Gumantan, A. (2021). Analisis Efektifitas Pembelajaran Daring Terhadap Hasil Belajar Pendidikan Olahraga Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19 SMK SMTI Bandarlampung. *Journal Of Physical Education*, 2(1), 26–31.
- Rachman, F. F., & Pramana, S. (2020). *Analisis Sentimen Pro dan Kontra Masyarakat Indonesia tentang Vaksin COVID-19 pada Media Sosial Twitter*. 8(2), 100–109.
- Rahman Isnain, A., Indra Sakti, A., Alita, D., & Satya Marga, N. (2021). Sentimen Analisis Publik Terhadap Kebijakan Lockdown Pemerintah Jakarta Menggunakan Algoritma Svm. *Jdmsi*, 2(1), 31–37. <https://t.co/NfhmfMjtXw>
- Rahman Isnain, A., Pasha, D., & Sintaro, S. (2021). Workshop Digital Marketing “Temukan Teknik Pemasaran Secara Daring.” *Journal of Social Sciences and Technology for Community Service (JSSTCS)*, 2(2), 113–120. <https://ejurnal.teknokrat.ac.id/index.php/JSSTCS/article/view/1365>
- Risten, R., & Pustaka, R. (2021). Exploring students' attitude towards english online learning using Moodle during COVID-19 pandemic at SMK Yadika Bandarlampung [Actitud de los estudiantes hacia el aprendizaje en línea del inglés usando Moodle



- durante la pandemia de COVID-19]. *Journal of English Language Teaching and Learning*, 2(1), 8–15. <http://jim.teknokrat.ac.id/index.php/english-language-teaching/index>
- Rizki, H., & Aguss, R. M. (2020). Analisis Tingkat Pencapaian Perkembangan Motorik Kasar Anak Usia 4-5 Tahun Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19. *Journal Of Physical Education*, 1(2), 20–24.
- Rohman, M., Marji, D. A. S., Sugandi, R. M., & Nurhadi, D. (2020). Online learning in higher education during covid-19 pandemic: students' perceptions. *Journal of Talent Development and Excellence*, 12(2s), 3644–3651.
- Ruslaini, R., Abizar, A., Ramadhani, N., & Ahmad, I. (2021). PENINGKATAN MANAJEMEN DAN TEKNOLOGI PEMASARAN PADA UMKM OJESA (OJEK SAHABAT WANITA) DALAM MENGATASI LESS CONTACT EKONOMI MASA COVID-19. *Martabe: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, 4(1), 139–144.
- Saputra, V. H., & Pasha, D. (2021). Komik Digital Berbasis Scientific Method Sebagai Media Pembelajaran di Masa Pandemi COVID-19. *Jurnal Riset Teknologi Dan Inovasi Pendidikan (Jartika)*, 4(1), 89–100.
- Sari, F. M., & Wahyudin, A. Y. (2019). Blended-Learning: The responses from non-English students in the Indonesian tertiary context. *Teknosastik*, 17(1), 23–28.
- Sohrabi, C., Alsafi, Z., Neill, N. O., Khan, M., & Kerwan, A. (2020). Since January 2020 Elsevier has created a COVID-19 resource centre with free information in English and Mandarin on the novel coronavirus COVID- 19 . The COVID-19 resource centre is hosted on Elsevier Connect , the company ' s public news and information . January.
- Styawati, StyawatiStyawati, S., & Ariany, F. (2021). Sistem Monitoring Tumbuh Kembang Balita/Batita di Tengah Covid-19 Berbasis Mobile. *J. Inform. Univ. Pamulang*, 5(4), 490., & Ariany, F. (2021). Sistem Monitoring Tumbuh Kembang Balita/Batita di Tengah Covid-19 Berbasis Mobile. *J. Inform. Univ. Pamulang*, 5(4), 490.
- Susanto, E. R., & Puspaningrum, A. S. (2019). *Rancang Bangun Rekomendasi Penerima Bantuan Sosial Berdasarkan Data Kesejahteraan Rakyat*. 15(1), 1–12.
- Suwarni, E., & Handayani, M. A. (2021). Development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) to Suwarni, E., & Handayani, M. A. (2021). Development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) to Strengthen Indonesia's Economic Post COVID-19. *Business Management and Strategy*, 12(2), 19. h. *Business Management and Strategy*, 12(2), 19. <https://doi.org/10.5296/bms.v12i2.18794>
- Syaifulloh, M. D., & Aguss, R. M. (2021). Analisis peningkatan gerak dasar dalam permainan kasti. 1(1), 51–57.
- Tuhuteru, H. (2020). Analisis Sentimen Masyarakat Terhadap Pembatasan Sosial Berksala Besar Menggunakan Algoritma Support Vector Machine. *Information System Development (ISD)*, 5(2), 7–13.
- Yudiawan, A., Sunarso, B., Suharmoko, Sari, F., & Ahmadi. (2021). Successful online learning factors in covid-19 era: Study of islamic higher education in west papua, indonesia. *International Journal of Evaluation and Research in Education*, 10(1), 193–201. <https://doi.org/10.11591/ijere.v10i1.21036>