THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WORKERS IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

In 2020, humanity throughout the world is shaken by the Corona Virus (Covid-19) epidemic which has greatly influenced people's lives and caused much panic. Hundreds or even thousands of people have been infected and many have died due to this virus. In this case the government does not remain silent, starting from giving a lot of appeals and assistance to the community in overcoming this Corona-19 outbreak to run effectively and efficiently. The Indonesian government applies a system at home, that is, the Indonesian people are required to be silent and work at their respective homes. And with this regulation, workers and factory workers are forced to stay at home, their salaries are reduced, and some companies make layoffs even though they are still productive to work. So the impact of Covid-19 does not only have an impact on health, the economy, but also on the Workforce. The research method used by researchers is the study of literature and questionnaire survey research methods.

Key words: Covid-19, Government, Manpower

INTRODUCTION

Do you know that there have been many disasters in 2020? At the beginning of 2020, there have been many disasters ranging from floods, natural disasters such as tornadoes, landslides, mountain eruptions, tidal waves or abrasion, forest and land fires (Karhutla) and earthquakes, and in March 2020 was shocked by the corona virus outbreak (Covid-19) (Ahluwalia, 2020; Guru et al., 2021; Isnain et al., 2021; Panganiban1 & Madrigal, 2020). It which infected almost all countries in the world. Where Covid-19 began and was detected in the country of Wuhan, China in December 2019 and began to spread to various parts of the world including Indonesia in March 2020 (Mastan et al., 2022; Rahman Isnain, Pasha, et al., 2021; Tuhuteru, 2020). At first, this virus was known to have first appeared in the animal market and seafood market in the city of Wuhan. BBC health and science correspondents (Adhinata et al., 2021; Novitasari et al., 2021; Sulistiani et al., 2020). In the wholesale market for seafood and animals there are a number of wild animals such as snakes, bats and chickens, and from this there are many suspicions that this virus can spread from human animals, and then from human to human (Maskar et al., 2021; Nani et al., 2021; Oktaviani, 2021). The number of cases continued to grow as time went on, until medical personnel contracted the corona virus infection (Fatimah et al., 2021; Rahman Isnain, Indra Sakti, et al., 2021; Susanto & Puspaningrum, 2019). And in the end it was

confirmed that the transmission of pheumonia can be transmitted from human to human (Arpiansah et al., 2021; Nuraziza et al., 2021; Syaifulloh & Aguss, 2021). The sample of isolates from the patients studied showed the presence of a new type of beta-coronavirus infection, named in the 2019 novel Coronavirus (2019-nCov) (Fatimah & Puspaningtyas, 2020; Nadir et al., 2021; Oktaviani et al., 2021). And on February 11, 2020, the World Health Organization named the new virus Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2) and the disease name as Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) (Fadilah & Kuswoyo, 2021; Novita et al., 2020; Suwarni & Handayani, 2021). Globally, positive cases of corona have reached 55.6 million cases with the death rate from Covid-19 reaching 1.34 million people, while Covid-19 patients who have recovered have now recorded as many as 35.8 million people (Ambarwati & Mandasari, 2021; Gumantan et al., 2021; Saputra & Pasha, 2021). Meanwhile in Indonesia as of November 21, 2020, the total positive cases of corona alone have reached 493 thousand patients (Ahdan et al., 2021; Fernando et al., 2021; Melyza & Aguss, 2021a).

The increasing number of patients caused by Covid-19 has led the Indonesian government to issue various policies to be able to resolve the Covid-19 case, one of which is by socializing the Social Distancing movement or the community calling it #dirumahaja (Fahrizqi et al., 2021; Nani & Lina, 2022; Rohman et al., 2020). This is done to reduce and even break the chain of Covid-19 infection where a person needs to maintain a safe distance from other humans of at least 2 meters, and not make direct contact with other people (Andriadi, 2021; Phelia et al., 2021; Sinaga & Pustika, 2021). In addition, the government issued Government Regulation Number 21 of 2020 concerning the PSBB (Large-Scale Social Restriction) policy which is the government's strategy to prevent the corona virus from spreading, meanwhile PSBB does not completely limit all community activities. only applies to certain activities in an area that is suspected of being infected with Covid-19 (Aldino et al., 2021; Melyza & Aguss, 2021b; Pramita et al., n.d.). Many schools and universities are closed by the government by imposing learning and working at home, limiting religious activities, limiting transportation modes, restricting activities in public places and dismissing workplaces and other activities specifically related to aspects of defense and security (Choirunnisa & Mandasari, 2021; Nadya et al., 2021; Yulianti & Sulistyawati, 2021).

LITERATURE REVIEW

The World Health Oganization (WHO) has declared that pandemic covid-19 infection early this year in around the world (Ayu, 2020; Muliyah et al., 2020; Yudiawan et al., 2021). The social distancing is very important to prevent the the virus infection and help control this pandemic. The wisdom of physical distancing has been implemented in many countries including in Indonesia that affect the school, university become closed (Mulyasari & Putri, 2020). In accordance with this wisdom, the government has declared that the teaching and learning activities were immediately shifted to online learning (Mandasari & Wahyudin, 2019; Sari & Wahyudin, 2019). With the implemented of online learning, teaching and learning process is still ongoing even in this middle of pandmic (Mandasari & Aminatun, 2020).

METHOD

This study aims to find out the impact of covid-19 towards workers in Indonesia. In this study, the writer will distribute questionnaires in the google form to collect data and the results of the questionnaire will be stated in the data findings using a qualitative approach. Other questions are also developed by the writer to gain perspective from questionnaires or students. This study involved participants who were students at a university in Bandarlampung, Lampung. More precisely, it involves participants from English Language Education Study Program batch 2018 of Faculty of Arts and Education at the Universitas Teknokrat Indonesia. The participants consist of 27 students were selected as participants for this study. They consist of female and male 5th semester students. They were selected as representatives of the English language study program group at Universitas Teknokrat Indonesia. Their perspective will be seen as a non-expert perspective. So, they represent the perspectives of the community and students.

No	Questionnaire	Yes	No
1	Are your parents' wages get cut?		
2	Are your parents' income decrease dramatically?		
3	Are your parents get PHK?		

4	Is it difficult for your family to survive in this situation?		
5	Is it difficult to find additional income to help your family's economic situation?		
6	Do yo also feel disadvantaged because of Covid-19?		

There are 6 questions in the questionnaire that were distributed to the participants to collect their perspective data. The writer does the analysis through questioner method. The participants will full fill the questioner given by the writer, many of question that they will answer and by the questioner we can know what impact of covid-19 has had on their parents and family.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Corona virus has a huge impact not only on health but on the Indonesian economy. Where many layoffs have been carried out and there is the possibility of employees not getting holiday allowances (THR), because the corona virus has disrupted the production chain in the Industrial sector which has resulted in the business not being able to run properly, while obligations must be carried out. So that entrepreneurs take these decisions in order to keep their businesses stable. In this case I have conducted a survey on google form to students of academic writing pi 18 a class and got at least 27 respondents, here are the results:

No	Questionnaire	Yes	No
1	Are your parents' wages get cut?	33,3%	66,7%
2	Are your parents' income decrease dramatically?	51,9%	48,1%
3	Are your parents get PHK?	3,7%	96,3%
4	Is it difficult for your family to survive in this situation?	69,2%	30,8%

5	Is it difficult to find additional income to help your family's economic situation?	66,7%	33,3%
6	Do yo also feel disadvantaged because of Covid-19?	96,3%	3,7%

It can be seen that 66.7% of their parents have not experienced salary cuts from the companies they work for and around 33.3% show that parents of students experience salary cuts from the companies they work for, with this percentage difference showing that there are not many parents of students experienced a pay cut. Furthermore, from 27 respondents, around 51.9% of parents' income dropped drastically due to Covid-19, they must still provide for their daily needs with an unusual income until Covid-19 ends, and on the other hand around 48.1% of income parents of students did not experience a drastic decline. In the 3rd question, only 3.7% of the students 'parents were laid off from their jobs while 96.3% of the students' parents continued to work as usual, this shows that there were no major layoffs that had occurred.

Some of the students indicated that their families had difficulty surviving during this pandemic, especially now that nothing is free, it makes their families have to save money in managing money, while there are still many needs that need to be spent for their survival both themselves and their families it is borne by them and about 69.2% of student families experience it while 30.8% of other families can still live comfortably or are fulfilled. In addition, 66.7% of students also stated that they found it difficult to help in dealing with their family income which had dropped dramatically, even though students were only at home but they also had to study online which required a quota that was not cheap of course, whereas 33.3% of students indicated that they can help with their family income problems. Most of the students think that they are disadvantaged because of the impact of Covid-19, around 96.3% of students admit it, as we know students now have to study from home which in the end makes them bored and bored and makes them discouraged, they also don't can go free like before because of the PSBB rules, in this case students can only hope that Covid-19 will end quickly so that students can do their usual activities again.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research, the writer get the data by using questionnaires from research tools. The writer try to find out what is the impact of Covid-19 on workers in Indonesia. The conclusion is that Covid -19 has had a quite detrimental impact on workers in Indonesia. First, workers experience a cut in wages from the company where they work, they are worried about a cut in salary that they may not know will get what percentage of their main base salary. Second, many layoffs have been carried out and there is a possibility that employees will not get holiday allowances (THR), because the corona virus has disrupted the production chain in the Industrial sector which has resulted in businesses not running properly, while obligations must be carried out. So that entrepreneurs take these decisions in order to keep their businesses stable. Third, their income has dropped dramatically while there are still many needs that need to be spent for their survival, both for themselves and their families. Fourth, they must struggle to survive to make ends meet, where in this era there is no such thing as free, while the economic conditions of their families are being hit by a slump but they must still be sufficient, this makes them have to be tough in facing it and they can only hope that Covid-19 quickly ended.

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