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2002-2006 <sup>1</sup> Social Economic And Educational Risk In Covid 19 Disaster (Case Study On The Number Of Children Of Productive Age In Indonesia Dropouts And High Unemployment Rates) Sri Tutie Rahayu<sup>1</sup> , Akhmad Nuriyanis<sup>2</sup> , Gatot Cahyo

Sudewo<sup>3</sup> and Septina Dwi Retnanda<sup>4</sup> <sup>1</sup>Nautical Department, <sup>3</sup> Politeknik Maritim Negeri Indonesia (Polimarin), Semarang. <sup>2</sup>Technic Department, Politeknik Maritim Negeri Indonesia (Polimarin), Semarang. <sup>3</sup>Industry Department, Politeknik Maritim Negeri Indonesia (Polimarin), Semarang. <sup>4</sup>Management of Commercial Shipping and Ports Department, <sup>12</sup> Politeknik Maritim Negeri Indonesia (Polimarin), Semarang. ABSTRACT

WHO stated that the Covid19 case first appeared since March 2, 2020. <sup>1</sup> Meanwhile in Indonesia, it was first detected on May 8, 2020 with a number of victims as many as 12,776 people, while 930 people <sup>1</sup>were declared dead. This case evenly occurs in all provinces in Indonesia. The analysis used as a sampling is estimated from all cases of infection only 2%. The first method applied by the Government of Indonesia was without any treatment or vaccine. The new government is relying on limiting physical interactions to slow the spread of Covid19. Through the implementation of the 3M program, namely: washing hands, maintaining distance and wearing masks. The regulations implemented by the Indonesian government include, among others, quarantine for people suspected of being infected, restrictions on domestic and international travel, prohibitions on gathering in groups or in crowded places, temporarily closing schools, tourist attractions, offices, factories and other public spaces. Keywords: School Dropouts, Unemployment, Covid19. INTRODUCTION The government's main program <sup>14</sup> in controlling the Covid-19 pandemic which has a significant impact, especially on the social, economic, educational and all aspects of life. The impact was very much felt especially on the part of big kids. Though the risk health consequences of infection COVID19 on children have more presentations small in comparison to people who are older old, which <sup>6</sup> is estimated to be as many as 80 million children in Indonesia or almost around 30 % of whole the population

of children is potentially affected by COVID 19 infection. RESEARCH METHODS The research method used by the author is to use qualitative research methods. The qualitative research method is a method that emphasizes more elaboration in providing an in-depth understanding of a problem rather than looking at the problems used for generalization research. (Cresswell, 2016) **6** The purpose of this method is not a generalization but an understanding of a problem that occurs. This research was conducted to describe the conditions and situations of social, economic, educational and all aspects of life for both children and adults so that researchers always see everything that happens as it really is. (Revelation et al., 2020) In addition, the library research method can be done by studying literature and writings from various sources including papers, articles, news and online journals related to the themes used in this research. SOCIAL IMPACT Various efforts taken to suppress **2** the spread of the virus have had a negative impact on the economy. In Indonesia itself, it is experiencing a growing economy of 5 % or taller during one decade final. However, in the year 2020, that number is estimated down to about 2 %. Estimation scenario worst presents an even more significant reduction growth of minus 3.5 % in 2020. **4** The global economy is also expected to grow by a minus - 3 % to - 4 % by 2020. There is a double curve which includes the health sector needs to be

2003 Journal of Positive School Psychology addressed in a “leveled” way, in order to balance the quality of health Public and the growing economy. The increase in **2** the spread of the virus is because people pay less attention to instructions from the Government because people still do not understand and the socialization carried out by the apparatus has not been maximized from the village level to the central level offline. So far, the government has always relied on mass media and the online internet when conducting socialization. The impact of Covid19 has an impact on the weakening of a number of aspects of urban society's social life due to the imposition of restrictions on physical interaction and local quarantine. The cities most affected by the impact are DKI Jakarta. DKI Jakarta is currently the center **17** of the spread of the pandemic throughout Indonesia, in addition to other big cities such as Manado, Medan, Denpasar and Bandung. The peak

of the high spread of Covid-19 is estimated to occur in April 2020. Temporary that is the Covid-19 infection attacking rural areas expected to happen a number of weeks or months afterward. Covid19 can paralyze one by one people to lose their jobs. Online survey or online state that enhancement number unemployment most tall occur in region urban. Approximately 55 % of men and 57 % of women who previously worked reported losing professions after the pandemic. This impact occurs on all sectors and the virus has caused insecurity for all Indonesian citizens. Before the pandemic outbreak occurred, **5 the level of violence against children** in Indonesia was quite high at around 60 %, experienced by children aged 13 until 17 years, they have average have experienced violence, including physical, psychological-emotional or sex in their life. Moreover, the implementation of local quarantine is very influential in exacerbating the existing risk factors related to immorality, including violence, harassment and neglect in terms of care at home. Thus, this risk factor is very worrying for the young generation caused enough height domestic violence or domestic violence. This is because there are still many early childhood marriages with a ratio of one in nine women who get married before turning 18 years old more susceptible to experience violence in household consequences do not understand each other's roles between husband and wife in the family. Results of information on social studies in various countries show an increase in domestic violence against children due to the implementation of local quarantine. So that people are very depressed, especially people who work in the trade, services, tourism and other sectors. Especially with the added pressure person old and caregivers to take care of children and help them learn which in the end is very influential and causes severe stress levels that lead to violence against children. The closure of the place care child then gives rise to many family problems, this has received special attention from government agencies. To ensure the growth and development of children. Where children can no longer have social interactions at school and play with their peers. Then there are 2 factors that are important factors for getting attention, among others, the first is the learning factor and the second factor is the child's self-development. Besides that, most part of Indonesian people who are married, live in

houses that have living rooms narrow. And a third <sup>8</sup> of them live in houses that are less than 50 square meters. The position of women <sup>2</sup> has the potential to bear more of the burden of men due to the impact of Covid - 19, especially in the obligation to take care of themselves child at home. As in many countries in the world, women in Indonesia have a responsibility big to nurture, they spend time two-fold more many for accompanying children compared man. Children who live with their poor parents are very deprived of all the necessities of food, love, education and others. They are girls or elderly caregivers who act as heads of households and need more protection and assistance to support their families. Their deprived life causes their children to experience more severe poverty than those who live in houses where the head of the household is a man. In Indonesia, around 8.2 million children treated by nannies carry on age so that a higher risk of losing their caregiver if the caregiver is affected Covid 19 infection. The number of children treated <sup>9</sup> by their grandparents is very high, especially in Province areas Java East, Java Middle and West Java. A total of 7.6 million children live in houses headed by women. A total of 150,000 more head of household headed young child who is approximately 20 years. \_ in a position like these children are more susceptible to experience violence, abuse, and poverty. Home case a ladder like this is very likely to have a higher load, especially social and economy which very heavy. There is very little information about how children who are cared for in social institutions can receive good service during a pandemic. Because the Sri Tutie Rahayu 2004 existence of these children has been living in orphanages, temporary shelters for child protection, welfare social institutions and boarding schools. Many social institutions do not allow people to visit children in transit or allow them to go home due to the ongoing Covid19 pandemic. So that their existence gets worse, such as the condition of people who have been isolated, where the condition of people who have been isolated, in general, position is like being isolated, because they are asked to reduce contact with their families, this has an impact on increasing the risk caused by psychological stress. Economic Impact The Indonesian nation <sup>10</sup> is one of the countries with a burden mal nutrition is quite large, long before the Covid-19 pandemic. It is known

that in Indonesia the number of children who experience stunting is as many as 7 million people. Those conditions make the State of Indonesia occupy the position of country fifth in the world with toddlers most stunting. It can be seen that more than 2 million children are skinny toddlers and another 2 million children are overweight or obese. The number of pregnant women experiencing anemia due to food which consumed not contain enough vitamins and mineral required is quite large. Indonesia faces considerable problems **4** as a result of the overburdened burden which is likely to get worse due to the COVID19 pandemic. Children can be malnourished because of various causes of it. There are 5 impacts of malnutrition namely: 1. For mothers who are breastfeeding no can maximize their milk this is due to the pattern eat which is bad, added practice nurturing which is not optimal; 2. Nutrient content and care which not suitable for pregnant women; 3. Height number disease infectious main consequence environment the place unclean living and inadequate access to inadequate health services. These factors are exacerbated by widespread poverty, unemployment, and low levels of education. A family who falls down poor in time short will experienced a severe impact in terms of household food security and limitations related to access availability, and affordability of good and healthy food. When an online survey was conducted, it showed that needs food in Indonesia more not safe, around 36 % of respondents said that they "often" reduce their food portions because of financial constraints they have. Loss of income or work wages **5** has an impact on increasing the risk of children experiencing hunger, thin bodies and deficiencies in nutrition micro. Nutrition bad is wrong one the impact of the shortage intake of nutritious food and can be dangerous for children. The risk dead from child malnutrition is almost 12 times a fold taller than the risk dead of a child with nutrition good. Children which People who have experienced severe malnutrition may continue to experience problems with development and growth throughout their lives. Furthermore, various efforts to suppress Covid-19 infections are very difficult. This is due to the identification and provision of essential care and services for children who are malnourished and not optimally well-nourished. This pandemic also **2** has the potential to increase malnutrition in mothers. The limited food

supply in the household is added with no equivalent gender in Thing distribution of food in the household and inadequate maternal care practices for their children are expected to increase the prevalence of malnutrition, especially anemia and even starvation. <sup>4</sup> As a result of lack of nutrition, especially in mothers who are still breastfeeding can result in its occurrence negative impact on the lack of nutrition in children. The possibility will interrupt service repair nutrition important which target mother pregnant and breastfeed as well as woman fertile age is also estimated increase deficiency nutrition. If various efforts are required no quick conducted will have an impact on the nutritional level and will increase the number of stunting under-fives and overweight or obesity in all age groups. The longterm impact of the Covid19 pandemic will experience a sharp increase in the prevalence of stunting and can increase the prevalence of overweight and even obesity due to limited physical activity and increased consumption of processed foods by continuously which contain rate salt, fat and sugar quite high. Education Impact Although the Indonesian government has made efforts to show <sup>7</sup> significant progress in reducing extreme poverty. So it is estimated that only around 52 million Indonesians can be considered to have a secure income. In 2019 around 10 % of Indonesia's population lives in extreme poverty increasing to 13 % for children and adolescents. Nevertheless, this percentage is only limited to being able to cover the 2005 <sup>16</sup> Journal of Positive School Psychology gap and should be taken into account various forms of poverty, which have an effect on the factor of children in Indonesia, this case when viewed outside the income factor. Nine out of ten children are deficient in at least one aspect of well-being child, like access to food and nutrition, health, education, housing, water and sanitation, and child protection. And <sup>8</sup> more than half of the child population in Indonesia suffers from at least two of these deficiencies, apart from social and economic aspects. The productive age of Indonesian employment is classified as vulnerable. They are highly dependent on the service industry and manufacturing. Whereas the informal economy owned by the State of Indonesia is very broad. And almost 60 % of the total force work in Indonesia is estimated involved in various activity economy

informal. Most workers in the tourism sector, service and other informal ones such as small business owners also estimated will experience slump income or bankruptcy due to no existence travelers and many more businesses which forced roll mat. In the sector, tourism is expected to take the least amount of time one year able to recover from adversity due to the impact pandemic. Most of Indonesia's 115 million population, which is classified as middle class in terms of world banking, is experiencing significant vulnerability. Indonesia's social protection system already covers low-income communities but does not right give allowance unemployment for to all Indonesian citizens. Besides that this population group is also not included in the existing social protection schemes which generally focus on the very poor population. Although the Government has announced plans to do expansion the scope of scheme protection social for the Public poor mechanisms need to be created to ensure that all vulnerable families can access protection social. Survey online latest show only 25 % male and 17 % female which new lost profession which including in scope social safety net schemes such as BPNT or the Basic Food Card or PKH. Loss of income occurs suddenly causing instability in the family's economic situation and can lead to poverty. Income and expenses on family poor very unbalanced, especially if they still have small children, the high needs will drain their savings. The study latest has done United Nations University-World <sup>18</sup> Institute for Development Economics Research (UNUWIDER) convey that the economic downturn due to the pandemic could raise levels of world poverty to cover half a billion people or 8 % of the world's population. Bappenas projections show that the population of Indonesia fell from poor go on Becomes 55 % with around 27 % of middle-class candidates estimated to experience worrying income insecurity. <sup>10</sup> More than 120 countries have imposed restrictions on social interaction, one of which is through school closures, restrictions on gatherings and other restrictions. Where will have an impact on 1.6 million students worldwide who are affected by the policy. The Indonesian government has closed all schools since early March leaving more than 60 million students unable to attend school. All schools are asked to facilitate learning from home using amount platform digital owned by the government. While the private sector provides free

content and online and distance learning opportunities across the region. Though almost 47 million families or 66 % have access internet for distance learning online, this online learning very many challenges. Because online learning is a new thing for many students and teachers. Besides that, a recent study from an international institution concerned with child protection also found that many teenagers, especially women teenagers, feel have skill digital which is very less. And the pandemic provides an important opportunity to expand the use of tools, both technology and home facilities learning and platform online which provide content and learning management systems for digital classrooms. In order to provide opportunities for children to continue learning from home, including those who do not have internet access, offline learning alternatives are also important to explore. <sup>11</sup> The Ministry of Education and Culture is actively working same with international institutions including UNICEF and development partners other to identify modalities alternative like tv, radio, and ingredient print. Efforts will combine with a mechanism for monitoring learning distance far directly and encourage parental involvement in the child's learning process. School closures can exacerbate disparities in access to education. School children face various types of difficulties in accessing and obtaining a quality education, even though this is felt since before the pandemic. Indonesia has experienced rapid development at the time of receipt of school students for one decade final. However, data were found between 4.2 million children and adolescents <sup>7</sup> between the ages of 7 - 18 years still not in school. This figure is dominated by teenagers. Recent global studies show complex learning challenges for children and teenagers

Sri Tutie Rahayu 2006 in Indonesia, there are 70 % of students aged 15 years can not read, write and count. Poor students are very vulnerable to being affected by school closures. Foster parents may not make their child's education a top priority because they often have to struggle to meet the basic needs to sustain life. The head of the household whose daily and monthly income is below the minimum wage tends to have a level of education that is lower compared to the head of the household whose income is above the minimum wage. Foster parents still do not understand the needs of their children to be

active in learning distance far which more effective. Lots of real house conditions are found they many do not have a room which calm so that the children are difficult for study and concentrate. If we compare that children person with a disability by a special difficult study remotely effectively. Because they need a lot of physical and emotional contact with the teacher and they still rely on special tools and therapy in order to learn well. The long-lost study time <sup>15</sup> can make it difficult for many students to master science and ability to learn according to the capacity of each class. This thing is very risky for the development of the social character and economy of Indonesia. Amount child who breaks school increase higher, this is <sup>4</sup> a result of the complexity of the problem faced by children and very complicated young men. Efforts from foster parents to keep them coming back go to school. After the <sup>2</sup> closure of schools and the socio-economic contraction that lasted for a long time. Demographic location Indonesia is focused on the potential of the young generation, which is the key to the long-term welfare of the Indonesian people. Increasing the poverty rate is very risky in hindering the realization of the long-term welfare of the Indonesian people long. CONCLUSION The Covid-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on Social, Economic and Educational factors in the country. In fact, many children drop out of school because not all of these children are able to learn to use internet technology. The quality of students' online learning during this pandemic has greatly decreased. From all the events that occurred, it can be concluded that only the creative value increased. This is due <sup>9</sup> to the increase in information technology that cannot be dammed by anyone. Lack of supervision of teachers and people old age, lack of self-awareness, lack of adaptation, and the rapid advancement of technology are the cause of the decline in positive character in students. But can't it is undeniable that there are still some who are trying to stay honest and adjust as best you can. Middle school or vocational high school students should have the self-awareness to have positive character values. Even with the implementation of online learning students should always try hard and study harder and be able to adapt to the conditions that occur so that there is no decline in learning achievement and always maintain ethics as good students and respect parents

and teachers. Many people have lost their jobs or been laid off by companies due to the prolonged Covid-19 pandemic. So that the number of crime and crimes rises and the government also has no solution to overcome this case.

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